

The original documents are located in Box 4, folder “Illegal Aliens - Willis, Clayton” of the Fernando E.C. De Baca Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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GROWING PROBLEM NATIONWIDE

U.S. Struggles to Control Fake Alien Wedding Racket

BY NICHOLAS C. CHRISS

Times Staff Writer

SAN ANTONIO—Maria de la Rosa and Miguel Hernandez were married here not long ago. But there was no wedding ring, no bridesmaid, no best man, no wedding night and no honeymoon.

The bride met the bridegroom a few minutes before the wedding and after the justice of the peace had performed the ceremony, the husband went his way and bride went hers.

It was strictly a wedding of convenience, a growing racket known as the fraudulent marriage business which has become more and more the subject of investigation by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In return for accepting one another for better or worse, Maria got \$150 in cash and the promise of \$200 later from the arranger and any-

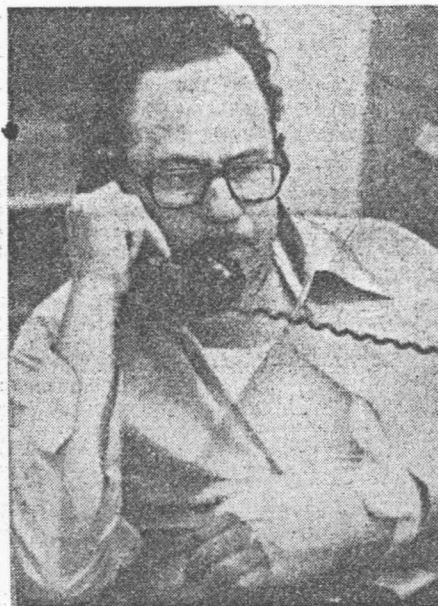
thing she could get from Miguel. He got a chance to enter the United States and earn enough money to support his wife and five children in Mexico.

They were brought together—Maria from a San Antonio bar and Miguel from Mexico's interior—by a

Please Turn to Page 18, Col. 1



Wednesday, July 17, 1974



Byron Baer

AP Photo

Migrant Workers Club Assemblyman

SWEDESBORO, N.J. and released. The foreman (UPI) — More than a dozen migrant workers swinging sticks and baseball bats with assault and released on \$2,000 bail



From The Houston Chronicle, Houston, Texas, August 20, 1975

Ford Aide Critical of Illegal Alien Law

7/20/75
BY JUDY WEISSLER
Chronicle Washington Bureau
Washington - President Ford's special
assistant for Hispanic affairs believes

Edward H. Levi is still in support of the
bill.

That position is under examination by
other administration officials, he said.

status from these minorities than of
Anglos who speak English without an
accent, Debaca said.

The Justice bill, as proposed by the

Debaca said he would oppose any uni-
form identification card or internal pass-
port, but thought existing documents,
such as Social Security cards, might be



41
children who are United States citizens or permanent
resident aliens.

This crisis cannot be overlooked. In 1975 alone the 756,800
illegal aliens were apprehended, and 88.2 per cent of these
(or 667,700 were EWI's)
were ~~EWI's~~ Entries Without Inspection--they ~~snuck~~ snuck

over the border in one way or another. *The number of Mexican EWI's
has increased 46 times from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900
in 1975*
A shocking fact in this is that in 1970 less than half

of this number were apprehended. In round numbers this is
335,100 illegal aliens were apprehended. Of these 244,500
were EWI's or 72.9 per cent.

Obviusuly, we must make it very clear to prospective
illegal aliens that the standard of living of ~~the~~ illegal ~~aliens~~ ~~is~~
~~living far lower than that of the~~

is far lower than that of the lawful American citizen.

The worst offenders are the Mexicans, the second worst
are the Central Americans and Carribean Islanders.

The best estimate is that we have a minimum of 8,180,000
illegal aliens in this country and pssibly as many as 10 million,
but no less than 6 million.

The 5½ Mexican illegals ~~predominantly~~ predominatly come from the
border areas in Mexico. Non-Mexicans come from the interiors
of countries. But a systematic approach should be taken to
understanding and describing the problem and the characteristics
of people who want to come here, even badly enough that they are
willing to and do break the law to get here.



illegal aliens were apprehended, and 88.2 per cent of these

19

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page]

1011

1140

5.

All but About 2 per cent of the illegal aliens who are apprehended leave voluntarily, but 2 per cent are deported.

We must decrease the incentive to come here through legislation; and we must decrease the incentive to hire them once here.

Our ability to enforce at the borders must be strengthened.

We should increase our inspection capability at the borders.

It cost the US Govt. about \$225 a head to apprehend and to remove ~~an~~ an illegal alien.

Apprehensions have increased ~~abountn~~ by about 700 per cent in the period from 1965 to 1974.

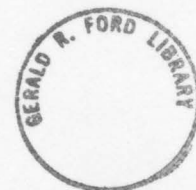
Personnel in that same period has increased by 12½ per cent.

~~it takes 5 hours~~ IN 1974, it took 5 hours to apprehend and deport one alien. In 1965 it took 59 hours.

There is a tax burden associated with each adult alien (and 80 per cent of illegal aliens are adults) of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 because of the drain on welfare, unemployment, medicaid, and infrastructure costs such as police, fire, transportation.

The balance of payment problem is vast. And the jobs illegal aliens take displaces US citizens who go on welfare.

13 billion is the tax burden of supporting the 8 million plus because they are not paying their share of taxes.



2

Its like trying to estimate the number of fish in a lake,
One way

~~When~~ President Ford is addressing the illegal alien

matter is through the Domestic Council's permanent Committee
on Illegal Aliens



"President Ford created the Domestic Council's permanent
Committee of Illegal Aliens. This group is trying to come
up with some ~~fair~~ answers that will be fair to the millions
of people involved in this on-going dilemma.

~~When~~ "It is obvious to me that ~~that~~ a stronger effort

must be mounted ~~to stop the tide of~~ to ~~stop the tide of~~ stop the tide of
illegally
people that still/stream across our borders from Mexico and

Canada, de Baca declared. He added that, Many prospective mothers

attempt to cross over our borders to have their children here

~~born~~ because any child ~~born~~ born in the United States is by virtue of
its birth a United States citizen. Therefore.. even though both
of his parents are aliens not in lawful immigration status."

"I believe that we must put in effect the denial of adjustment
status to any alien who has accepted or continues in auauthorized
employment. This would greatly reduce the number of aliens
eligible for adjustment of status, and presumably, great increase
the amount of fraud confronting the Immigration Service..

This would also reduce the drain of ~~income~~ tax revenue which those
employers who konwingly employ illegal aliens may ~~be~~ not be paying
as well as money which is not going to social security which
should be going to it. However, I favor the regulation of status
of any alien who has been in the United States in unlawful status
in excess of ~~three~~ ^{Five} years. Since it would be impossible to arrest

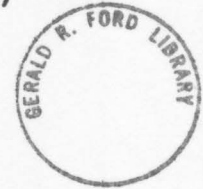
~~max Ford~~

We must take great pains to address the human as well as the economic aspects of the illegal alien problem. We must take strong measures to ~~do away with~~ stop the American employer from hiring these ^{and exploiting} people who are not being paid the money they deserve ~~as working people~~ ^{stem the flow} ~~from them~~. We must take a Rodino type approach which penalizes the American employer from knowingly illegally hiring illegal aliens because these aliens are being attracted here unjustly. Also, ~~we must~~ too often the jobs they take ^{lawful} ~~deprive~~ American citizens ^{including} ~~from~~ ^{many} ~~deprive~~ ^{from} US citizen minorities jobs that they would ordinarily take.

The President had directed that Federal agency heads get to the bottom of this illegal alien problem, and to get to the dimensions of the problem because something constructive must be done to ~~do away with~~ the attraction which they have to come here to work, ~~as~~ frequently as non-tax paying people in violation of the IRS Code as well as the immigration law.



the millions of aliens in the U.S. without lawful status, without turning the United States into a police state by stopping people at random to request documentation, it is imperative to regularize the status of such persons so that they will not be exploited and they can better integrate themselves in society as a whole.



+++CONSTROVESRIAL POINT:

"I believe that a Board of Visa Appeals should be created within the Board of Immigration Appeals because the nonreviewability of decisions by American Consular officers has led to many inconsistencies and unjustifiable determinations by American Consuls. We need to assure consistency in the application of the law.

"I also believe there should be a general updating of all the provisions of exclusion and ineligibility for visas which were placed in the law as part of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, and prohibit the entry into the U.S. of certain types of persons, including aliens who are retarded or insane, have certain types of convictions, such as possession of marijuana, and have committed certain offenses such as immigration related offenses. Many of these grounds of ineligibility and exclusion are generally believed not to be as serious as they were at one time. Significantly, many of the grounds of ineligibility for visa or exclusion are not ~~mainly~~ waivable. Therefore, regardless of aliens relations in the U.S. or closeness of family ties, he is ~~not~~ ineligible under

any circumstances or obtain a waiver of the ground of excludability. It is believed that a minimum of grounds of ineligibility ND EXCLUSION should be made subject to waiver where certain types of family relations exist such as the alien has a spouse, parent or

second largest numbers of illegal aliens next to the Mexicans.

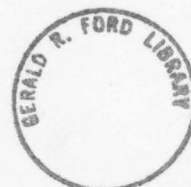
2.

On his father's side, de Baca is a direct descendant of Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay in 1527. On his mother's side, he is of Mexican and Indian descent. de Baca is the first Spanish American to have been named Special Assistant to the President in the history of the United States. President Ford September 16, 1974, appointed Fernando Eduardo Cabeza de Baca Special Assistant to the President.

de Baca suggested that, "A more systematic approach should be taken to understanding and describing the problem and the characteristics of the people who want to come to the U.S. badly enough they are willing to break the law to get here. This is why President Ford has created a Committee on Illegal Aliens ^{within} ~~on~~ the Domestic Council to study the problem in ^{its} entirety and to come to grips with it. President Ford is the first American President to confront this problem head-on," he said.

De Baca added that, "Since it would be impossible to ^{apprehend} ~~arrest~~ the millions of ^{unlawful} ~~aliens~~ in the U.S. without lawful status without turning the U.S. into a police state by stopping people at random to request documentation, it is imperative to regularize the status of such persons so that they will not be exploited and they can better integrate themselves in ^{our} society as a whole."

The President's Special Assistant said further, "Something needs to be done about the status of any alien who has been in the U.S. in unlawful status. An adjustment should be made of some kind. Something also should be done about setting a cutoff date on the length of time some aliens have been here to adjust their status, and a firm cutoff date set so no other persons are in any way encouraged to come here to stay a certain amount of years to get lawful status."



1. *De*

Fernando Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the complex, multi-faceted United States, said today, "The dimensions of the illegal alien problem in the United States are unlimited. But Americans have confronted problems of unlimited dimensions before and they have licked them. It is time we did just that with our illegal alien issue which is complicating the lives of millions of Americans and of millions of people who are illegally in the U.S." *estimated more than 2 million / 80 Thousand*

De Baca, who is the highest ranking official of Hispanic ~~descent~~ descent in the nation is the first Spanish American to have been named Special Assistant to the President in the history of the United States. On his late father's side, He is a direct descendant of the Spanish explorer and historian, Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay, Florida in 1527. On his mother's side, de Baca is of Mexican and Indian descent. ~~from Chihuahua in State in~~ from Chihuahua in State in Mexico.

Accurate estimates of the illegal alien population size will not be available until late 1976. But current estimates of the illegal alien population in the US range rather widely between ~~four and~~ *6 to 10* 12 million.

"President Ford is the first American President to take on this big people problem which continues to disrupt families and to take a bite out of our economy because illegal aliens are earning money that otherwise / could and should go to American citizens."





De Baca suggested that, "A more systematic approach should be taken to understanding and describing the problem and the characteristics of the people who want to come to the U.S. badly enough they are willing to break the law to get here."

He said, "This is one of the reasons why President Ford established a Committee on Illegal Aliens within the Domestic Council to study the problem in its entirety and to come to grips with it. President Ford is the first American President to constantly confront this problem head-on," he said.

De Baca added that, "Since it would be impossible to apprehend the millions of undocumented persons in the U.S. without turning the U.S. into a police state, it is imperative to regularize the status of such persons so that they will not be exploited and they can better integrate themselves in our society as a whole."

The President's Special Assistant said further, "Something needs to be done about setting a cutoff date on the length of time some aliens have been here to adjust their status to lawful. And a firm cutoff date should be set so no other persons are in any way encouraged to come here to stay a certain amount of years illegally to get lawful status," the 37-year-old de Baca said. provisions

He said, "We must make a general update of all of exclusion and ineligibility for visas which were placed in the law as part of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 to prohibit the entry into the U.S. of certain types of persons including aliens who have committed certain offenses such as immigration type offenses. Many of these grounds of ineligibility are generally believed not to be as serious today as they were at one time."

According to a recent Immigration and Naturalization Service study, an estimated more than 5,222,000 (five million, two hundred and twenty-two thousand) illegal aliens are said to come from Mexico. Most of them come from states along the southwest border. The Central Americans and Caribbean Islanders have produced the second largest numbers of illegal aliens next to the Mexicans. The number of Mexican undocumented aliens apprehended has increased 46 times in the past 15 years from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900 in Fiscal Year 1975.

"Above all else, we must observe the human aspect and needs of the problem. We must come up with the fairest solution to the problem possible," cautioned de Baca.

De Baca came to the White House from San Francisco, California. He served there as Regional Director of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare and as Chairman of the Federal Regional Council for the Western United States.

MORE

Ford Aide Says U.S. Hispanic Voters Could Sway Election

Mexican-Americans are concentrated in such large numbers in key states that they are capable of determining the outcome of a close presidential election in the United States, a top aide to President Ford said here

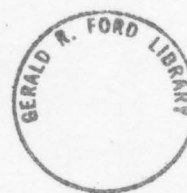
must become much more politically active before much attention will be paid to them," the 37-year-old veteran of more than 20 years in government said.

There are approximately

(Continued from Page B-1)

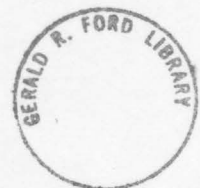
federal government spent Department of Labor has \$45 million through the Office of Education dealing Social Security taxes, 73 per

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1
Fernando E.C.de Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, said today that,"The dollar drain to the United States economy because of the population of more than an estimated 8,180,000 illegal aliens working in this country is a minimum of \$5 billion dollars a year.And this assuming that estimated only half of the/more than 8 million 180,000 are working and sending an average of \$1,260 a year to their home countries.This f and just one of the reasons is a shocking drain on the American economy and every effort must be made to stop the flow of illegal aliens ~~in~~ to this country."

De Baca, the highest ranking Hispanic American in the U.S. an an enormous Federal Government, also said that, "There is a tax burden adult because of the/illegal alien population in the U.S.The tax burden is at least \$1,000 a person and could run as high as \$3,000 for each illegal alien. Although some illegal aliens pay taxes, the U.S. taxpayer The tax burden of/supporting more than 8 million illegal aliens is at least \$13 billion because they are not paying their share of taxes. In addition to the loss of tax revenue, the drain of the illegal aliens also is because of welfare, unemployment, Medicaid and infrastructure costs such as police, fire and transportation. The balance of payment problem is vast and more must be done to right this very costly wrong," declared de Baca.

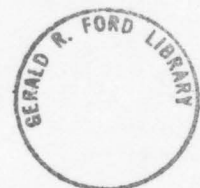


4.

de Baca added that, "Many prospective mothers attempt to cross over our borders to have their children here because any child born in the U.S. is by virtue of its birth ^{here} a United States citizen. ~~Therefore,~~ even though both of his ~~parents~~ are aliens not in lawful immigration status. I believe we must put in effect the denial of adjustment status to any alien who has accepted or who continues in ~~unauthorized~~ unauthorized employment. This would also reduce the drain of income tax revenue which those employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens may not be paying, ~~as well as money which is not going to social security which should be going to it.~~"

* ~~de Baca said,~~ ^{Something needs to be done about} "However I favor the regulation of status of any alien who has been in the United States in ^{adjustment} ~~unlawful~~ unlawful status, in excess of five years. ^{Something should be done} However, I ~~think we~~ should set a cutoff date so no other persons are in any way encouraged to come here to stay illegally ^{to get lawful status.} ~~those~~ five years. ~~We should process those who have been here that length of time. But we should not process any more.~~

o.k. Since it would be impossible to arrest the millions of aliens in the U.S. without ^{adjust} lawful status without turning the U.S. into a police state by stopping people at random to request documentation, it is imperative to regularize the status of such persons so that they will not be exploited and they can better integrate themselves in society as a whole," the Presidential assistant urged.



3.

De Baca noted several characteristics. He ^{said} ~~again~~ added that the 5½ million Mexicans predominately come from the border areas of Mexico while non-Mexicans come from the interiors of countries. "A more systematic approach should be taken ~~to~~ to understanding and describing the problem and the characteristics of the people who want to come here ~~and do come here even~~ badly enough that they are willing to and do break the law to get here," he pointed out.

"Every American must be urged not to hire ~~the illegal alien who goes to him or to her for employment~~ the illegal alien who goes to him or to her for employment. Just look at one statistic: It costs the taxpayer about \$225 a person to apprehend and to remove and illegal alien. And apprehensions have increased by about 700 per cent in the period from 1965 to 1974. All but about 2 per cent of those apprehended leave voluntarily."

^{pointed out} De Baca noted that "President Ford is the first American President to take on this problem which takes a huge bite ~~of~~ out of our economy because millions of illegal aliens are earning money that otherwise could and should go to American citizens. President Ford has created a ~~permanent~~ Committee on Illegal Aliens on the Domestic Council which is attempting to take a ~~fair~~ position ~~on~~ ~~the~~ which will be fair to the millions of people involved in this ongoing dilemma."

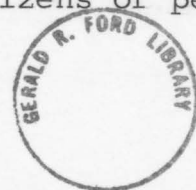


5.

de Baca said further, "That I believe that a Board of Visa Appeals should be created within the ~~Board of Implementation~~ Board of Immigration Appeals because the nonreviewability of decisions by American consular officers has led to many inconsistencies and unjustifiable determinations by American Consuls. We need to assure consistency in the application of the law."

De Baca said, "I urge a general updating of all the provisions of exclusion and inelegibility for ~~visa~~ visas which were placed in the law as part of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, and prohibit the entry into the U.S. of certain types of ~~nonimmigrant aliens~~ ~~persons~~ persons, including aliens who are ~~retarded~~ or ~~insane~~, have certain types of convictions such as possession of marijuana, and have committed certain offenses such as immigration related offenses. Many of these grounds of ineligibility and exclusion are generally believed not to be as serious as they were at one time. Significantly, many of the grounds of inelegibility for visa exclusion are not waivable. Therefore, regardless of aliens relations in the U.S. or closeness of family ties, he is not eligible under any circumstances to obtain a waiver on the ground of excludability. It is believed that a minimum of grounds of ineligibility and exclusion should be made subject to waiver here where certain types of family relations exist such as ^{the} alien who has a spouse, parent or children who are U.S. citizens or permanent resident status.

FOOTNOTE ON de Baca's Background and duties.





The Presidential Special Assistant ~~declared~~ ^{added} that
 , "The dimensions of the illegal alien problem in the U.S.
 are unlimited. But Americans have confronted problems of
 unlimited dimensions before and they have licked them. It is
 time we do just that ~~a~~ with our ~~a~~ illegal alien issue which
 is complicating the lives of millions of Americans and ~~people~~
 these more than eight million people are ^{who} breaking the law by
 sneaking across our borders and illegally working here."

De Baca, who is the first Hispanic American ^R in the history
 of the U.S. to have been named Special Assistant to the President,
 is a direct descendant of the Spanish explorer and historian,
 Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay, Florida in 1527.

On his mother's side, de Baca is of Mexican and Indian descent.

De Baca said flatly that, "The crisis which the illegal alien

~~is causing~~ ^{is causing} Americans cannot be overlooked and put

on the shelf. In 1975 alone 657,800 illegal aliens were ~~apprehended~~
 apprehended, and 88.2 per cent of these or 667,700 were Entries
 Without Inspection--in other words, they snuck across the border.

The number of Mexican Entries Without Inspection has increased

46 times in the past 15 years from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900

1974 " in 1975," de Baca noted. A shocking statistic is that since 1970,

when 335,100 illegal aliens were ^{apprehended} ~~apprehended~~, the figure more than
 doubled. ~~Of the~~ Of the 335,100 apprehended in 1970, ~~244~~ 244,500

were Entries Without Inspection or 72.9 per cent. We are clearly
 not doing a good enough job of discouraging illegal aliens from
 sneaking across our borders," he said.

"This is one of the reasons why President Ford ^{established} ~~has created~~ a Committee on Illegal Aliens within the Domestic Council to study the problem in its entirety and to come to grips with it. President Ford is the first American President to ~~confront~~ ^{confronting} this problem head-on," he said.



De Baca added that, "Since it would be impossible to apprehend the millions of ~~unlawful aliens~~ ^{unauthorized immigrants} in the U.S. without turning the U.S. into a police state, it is imperative to regularize the status of such persons so that they will not be exploited and they can better integrate themselves in our society as a whole."

The President's Special Assistant said further, "Something needs to be done about the status of ^{a writing} ~~any~~ alien who has ^{been responsible} ~~been~~ in the ~~U.S.~~ ^{and has been} paying ~~taxes and social security~~ ^{and income taxes}, although he has been here illegally for years. An adjustment ^{in status} should be ~~made of some~~ kind."

"Something also needs to be done about setting a cutoff date on the length of time some aliens have been here to adjust their status. And a firm cutoff date should be set so no other persons are in any way encouraged to come here to stay a certain amount of years to get lawful status," said the 37-year-old de Baca.

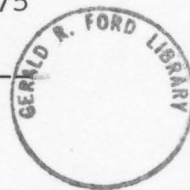
He said ~~that~~ "Something should be done about a general updating of all the provisions of exclusion and ineligibility for visas which were placed in the law as part of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 to prohibit the entry into the U.S. of certain types of persons including aliens who have ~~certain types of convictions such as possession of marijuana or who have committed certain offenses such as immigration related offenses~~. Many of these grounds of ineligibility are generally believed not to be as serious today as they were at one time." ^{study}

According to a recent study for the Immigration & NAT Service
 An estimated more than 5,222,000 (five million, two hundred and twenty-two thousand) illegal aliens ^{are said to} come from Mexico. Most of them come from the states along the border. The Central Americans and Caribbean Islanders have produced the second largest numbers of illegal aliens next to the Mexicans. The number of Mexican Entries Without Inspection apprehended has increased 46 times in the past 15 years from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900 in Fiscal Year 1975.

"Above all else, we must observe the human aspect of the problem. We must come up with the fairest solution to the problem possible," cautioned de Baca.

De Baca came to the White House from San Francisco, California.'

December 11, 1975



The White House

Fernando E.C. de Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, said today that, "The human and economic dimensions of the multi-faceted illegal alien problem in this country are ~~unlimited~~. But Americans have confronted problems of ^{staggering} ~~supposedly unlimited~~ dimensions before and they have overcome them. It is time we do just that with our illegal alien issue which is complicating the lives of many Americans and the more than an estimated ^{8,100,000} ~~8,100,000~~ (eight million, one hundred and eighty thousand) people who are unlawfully in the U.S."

de Baca, who is the highest ranking official of Hispanic descent in the nation, declared, "We must put the whole illegal alien issue into ~~its~~ proper focus. Most Americans do not realize that thousands of illegal aliens pay U.S. income taxes and Social Security. But ~~thousands more~~ ^{it is also true that many} do not pay their share of U.S. ~~income taxes and Social Security~~ and send an average of \$105 per person a month to their countries or origin. This causes a dollar drain to the U.S. economy of at least \$5 billion a year. Something should be done about this staggering dollar drain which is so costly to the American taxpayer," he added.

Mr. de Baca asserted that, "Something must be done to discourage the tremendous wave of people who illegally stream across our borders. In Fiscal Year 1975 alone 756,800 illegal aliens were apprehended." ~~He noted.~~ ^{In fact,}

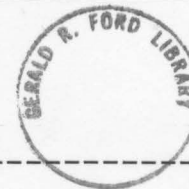
~~The Special Assistant to the President pointed out that,~~ "The number of Mexican Entries Without Inspection apprehended has increased 46 times in the past 15 years from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900 in Fiscal Year 1975. We are clearly not doing enough to discourage illegal aliens from sneaking across our borders," he declared.

On his father's side, de Baca is a direct descendant of Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay in 1527 and became one of America's first great historians. On his mother's side, de Baca is of Mexican and Indian descent. de Baca is the first ^{Hispanic} Spanish American to have been named Special Assistant to the President in the history of the U.S. President Ford on September 16, 1974, appointed Fernando Eduardo Cabeza de Baca Special Assistant to the President.

de Baca suggested that, "A more systematic approach should be taken to understanding and describing the problem and the characteristics of the people who want to come to the U.S. badly enough they are willing to break the law to get here.

MORE

December 11, 1975



THE WHITE HOUSE

Fernando E. C. de Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, said today that, "The human and economic dimensions of the multi-faceted illegal alien problem in the United States are unlimited. But Americans have confronted problems of unlimited dimensions before and they have overcome them. It is time we do just that with our illegal alien issue which is complicating the lives of many Americans and the more than estimated 8,180,000 (eight million one hundred and eighty thousand) people who are in the U.S. unlawfully."

De Baca, who is the highest ranking official of Hispanic descent in the nation, declared, "Something must be done to discourage wave of the tremendous/people who illegally stream across our borders. In fiscal year 1975 alone 756,800 illegal aliens were apprehended, ~~and 88.2 per cent of these were Entries Without Inspection or~~ ~~667,700 people were picked up after they snuck across the border.~~

The predominant number of Mexican illegal aliens came from the states along the borders of Mexico, and there are more than an estimated 5,222,000 (five and one quarter million) illegal aliens

from Mexico alone. "Other illegal aliens usually have come from the interiors of countries.

The Presidential Special Assistant noted that, "The number of Mexican Entries Without Inspection apprehended has increased 46 times in the past 15 years from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900 in fiscal year 1975. ~~A shocking statistic is that since 1970, when 335,100 illegal aliens were apprehended, the figure has more than doubled in 1975.~~ We are clearly not doing enough to discourage illegal aliens from sneaking across our borders," he declared.

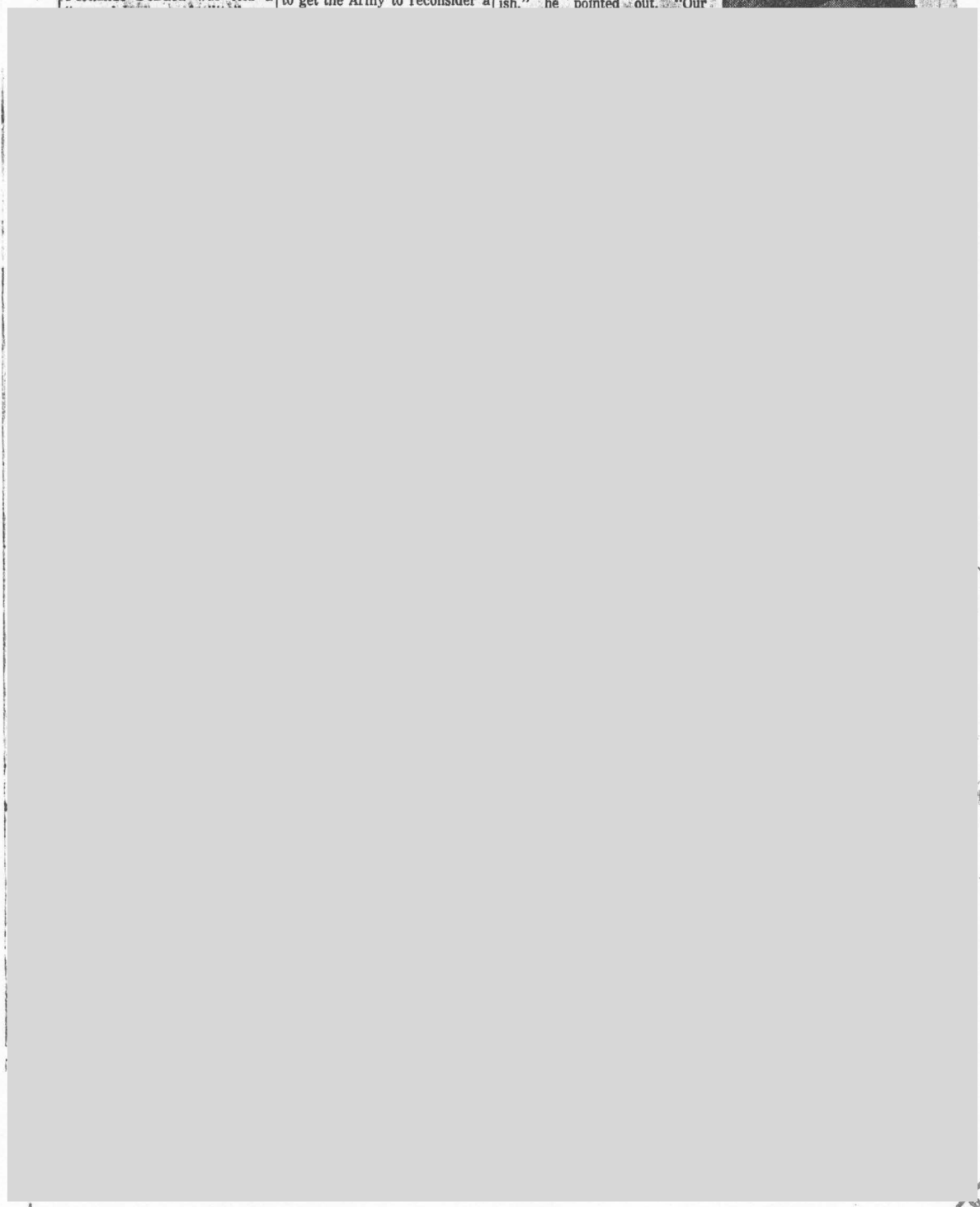
The Central Americans and Caribbean Islanders have produced the

Hispanic Aide Notes Irony

By ANN SCHMIDT
Denver Post Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON — When he applied for admission to graduate school several years ago, Fernando DeBaca was told a

He's operating with a secretary and a couple of part-time assistants. **PUEBLO CUTBACKS**
He recently has been trying to get the Army to reconsider a

school and has made them completely lose interest in education, he commented.
"Half the people of the Western Hemisphere speak Spanish," he pointed out. "Our



From The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Arizona, August 15, 1975

Equal opportunity in U.S. called help to Latin-American tie

By BEN COLE
Republic Bureau

on programs for the Hi-
spanic minority.

outgoing 37-year-old law-
yer from New Mexico,
De Baca has a back-

WASHINGTON — Equal

Fernando E. C. De

er conceded that in most
places Spanish-speaking
Americans have tended

emphasis on U.S. rela-
tions with Europe and
Asia, and a heightening

trend is away from the
family life and customs
of his youth. Oldsters are

A native of Albu-
querque, De Baca was
graduated from the
University of New Mexico

Arizona Republic A-21
August 15, 1975



FROM THE ROANOKE TIMES, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, AUG. 19, 1975

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Tuesday, August 19, 1975

15

Latins Were a Key in Voting Act Expansion Fight

By DON HILL

Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Voting Rights Act of 1965 focused so closely on the South and on discrimination against black citizens that one senator charged

An Analysis

the act's antidiscrimination protection to voters whose

The Supreme Court ruled that sufficient residue of old discrimination, especially from the literacy tests once required of voters, remained to bind Virginia under federal supervision.

tion to voters in Alaska, Texas, New Mexico and part of 11 other states where non-English-speaking minorities live in substantial numbers.

the House in favor of a five-year extension of the Voting Rights Act.

Powerful Spanish-Americans then were already mustering forces to expand, not just to extend, the act. A Texan named

Mexican-American voters, became an important House supporter.

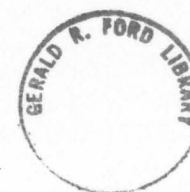
Spanish leaders warned black politicians, De Baca said, that unless the act were expanded to protect language

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years and to expand it. The Senate amended the extension term to seven years and adopted one clarifying amendment. Supporters beat off 14 other amendments, most intended to be weakening.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

CLAYTON WILLIS: 202-338-3900
456-2827



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From The Washington Star
Washington, D.C.
October 13, 1975

Q and A

Ford Aide On Hispanic Status in U.S.

Fernando E.C. DeBaca, 37, as special assistant to the President for Hispanic affairs, is the Ford administration's top adviser on matters concerning the nation's Spanish-speaking minority. He was interviewed for The Washington Star by Elizabeth Roach.

Question: On Aug. 6, the President signed a seven-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act which expands coverage to the non-English-speaking citizens. What significance does this have for Spanish-speaking people in the United States?

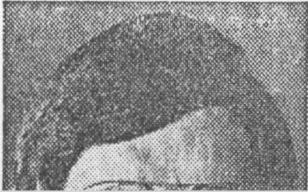
DeBaca: Well, the amendments to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 represent a landmark piece of legislation for the Spanish-speaking.

Q: Why?

A: Because the provisions in the law will now provide for protections formerly afforded only to blacks in the Southern states to be granted to Spanish-speaking people. This will apply in the states of Texas, parts of California, Arizona, New Mexico, other states in the Midwest, in the Southeast, such as Florida, and some of the other more populous states that contain large concentrations of Spanish-speaking people. We fully expect that the new Voting Rights Act, as amended, will result in an increased number of Spanish-speaking registrants; a substantially larger voter turnout at election time; many, many more Hispanics filing for public office throughout this nation; and many, many of those people being elected to responsible positions, public policy positions, throughout the country.

For Further Information:
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job can be instrumental in helping on this?

A: First and foremost, I should mention that my position is a totally new position. There has never

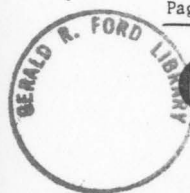
speaking program coordinators, in virtually every department and agency of the federal government, in every major field office in the United States for these various agencies.

lem, consisting of all Cabinet officers concerned with that problem, is a step in the right direction.

Q: *How many elected officials of Spanish heritage*

3.





Cuba in All-out Drive to Create African Foothold

By Jay Mallin
Special to the Times

MIAMI — Havana's Radio Liberación recently broadcast a report of a "communique" issued by the "Political Committee of the General Staff of the Popular Armed Forces of

ambitious venture to date.

Castro's interest in Africa dates back to 1961. Toward the end of that year the Zanzibar National Party opened an office in Havana. The office was headed by an aide to a Zanzibar oppositionist, John Okello.

giving rudimentary military training to the Africans instead of in the combat Guevara preferred.

Guevara and his Cubans were in combat, however, and in at least one fight he apparently battled famed British mercenary Michael Hoare. (Hoare today is

Revolutionary Government of Cuba salute with profound joy the proclamation of independence by the Popular Movement of Liberation of Angola, sole and legitimate representative of its people ..."

The field commander of the Cuban force in Angola is

Dreke Cruz. Dreke Cruz also held a post under Raul in the armed forces ministry, and for years he was in charge of Cuban operations in Africa. Dreke Cruz, who is black, is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

In addition to the troops in