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U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS UPDATE

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Better Enforcement of Rights/Opportunity Laws Needed in Denver and Nationwide

Federal enforcement of civil rights and equal opportunity laws in connection with construction of the \$2.4 billion New Denver International Airport are inadequate, Arthur A. Fletcher, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights said at a press conference in Denver Aug. 6. Unless enforcement efforts are improved nationwide, women and minorities could be frozen out of other upcoming Federally-funded mega-transportation projects, Fletcher warned.

He noted that the \$150 billion Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 was passed last December, and that "multi-billion dollar airport projects (are) planned for St. Louis, Atlanta and Chicago." These represent "particularly appropriate opportunities for those formerly excluded from the economic mainstream to take successful steps into it" — both as workers and as entrepreneurs, Fletcher added.

Fletcher's statement accompanied the release of **Constructing Denver's New Airport: Are Minorities and Women Benefiting?**, the Commission's summary report of a June 1991 public Forum held in Denver to explore allegations of discrimination in the awarding of jobs and contracts by airport authorities and local contracting firms.

Urging that "the Secretary of Transportation... develop, disseminate and

implement Department policies and regulations for monitoring and enforcing Title VI (of the Civil Rights Act of 1964), as well as other pertinent Federal laws, regulations and programs," Fletcher also recommended better coordinated joint monitoring efforts by the Departments of Labor and Transportation, and fuller investigation into some of the questions raised by Forum speakers.

These include whether minority and women firms receive timely notice and assistance on subcontracting opportunities; how community outreach programs can be made more effective; whether relevant training programs to serve all members of the Denver community can be implemented; and whether Federal equal opportunity guidelines are being met.

"It is past time for all levels of government —

Federal, State, County and local — to have workable, verifiable procedures designed to ensure that minorities and women have equal business and employment opportunities in every commercial and industrial sector," Fletcher said. "This need is especially acute in projects of this magnitude which, because of their potential for creating long-lasting job and business opportunities, can serve as engines of growth and stability for this Nation's communities."

According to the Commission's report, speakers at the Forum often presented diametrically opposed views on business and job opportunities for minorities and women in the new airport's construction. The limited and conflicting information provided at the Forum resulted in an intensified monitoring effort by the Commission.

Fletcher said he was also concerned that intense competition for a small pie allotted to minorities may be exacerbating tensions among different racial and ethnic groups. "There was evidence of this from speakers at the Denver Forum," Fletcher noted, adding that the Commission has been studying the nationwide resurgence of racial and ethnic tensions as a priority problem. "Clearly, effective enforcement of civil rights law intended to expand economic opportunity for all members of our society is a critical element in combatting this problem," he said.

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COMMISSION ACTIONS

Brutality, Frustration, Economic Exclusion Fan Racial Tensions in Chicago

Police brutality and the frustration of continuing, unaddressed racism are two important reasons for increased racial tensions, but economics is the real heart of the problem, speakers told the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights during three days of hearings in Chicago. The June 24-26 hearings are part of the Commission's three-to five-year investigation of the resurgence of racial tensions in American communities.

The hearings opened with a statement from Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) who chairs the Judiciary Committee that has jurisdiction over the Commission. Simon praised Chicago's ethnic leadership for helping to avoid the kinds of civil disturbances that have occurred recently in other cities, and the Commission for choosing the city as one of the sites for its investigation.

Almost immediately, however, local civil rights leaders launched a barrage of charges concerning continuing racism and discrimination in everything from banking to housing to law enforcement — and they blamed the leadership of the country for not taking the kinds of action it has known for many years was necessary.

"The problem in this country is that we don't want to acknowledge the reality of racism," said Clarence Wood, chairman of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

"Chicago is a great American city. It has motherhood, it has tasty apple pie, it has foreign-made cars, and, yes, it excels in racism," said Syd Finley, head of the South Side Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He cited "a stifling, strangling racism that has caused the frustration of millions of

Chicago residents; a racism that has caused a lack of self-worth in thousands, yet a racism that has been tremendously beneficial to thousands of others."

African American and Hispanic speakers complained of friction between their communities and the police, despite the fact that the department, headed since late spring by Supt. Matt Rodriguez, a Latino, was led for almost a decade by LeRoy Martin, a black. Some 6,000 complaints of brutality were lodged against the 12,000-person police force last year, testified Flint Taylor, an attorney who works with police brutality cases.

"Police forces in the African American community often see themselves as an occupying army," said Standish Willis, another attorney who testified. "They refer to themselves as troops, and they tell people they are the biggest gang in town."

Speakers recommended increasing the numbers of minority members of the force — neither the black nor Hispanic communities are represented on the force in numbers approximating their percentage of Chicago's population — and increasing community policing.

"Anything to get away from the attitude of 'them against us'," said Dennis Sakurai, an Asian American activist.

In addition to some 2,000 documents provided by the Police Department at the hearing, the Commission has subpoenaed another 2,000 relating to civil rights abuses, complaints about excessive force and hiring practices.

Others who testified said that the real reason for racial tensions is the continuing economic exclusion of inner city blacks and Latinos.

"The real driving force behind angry people who engaged in such destructive behavior (as the rioting following the Chicago Bull's championship victory that resulted in some 1,000 arrests) is their perception that they have nothing to lose from engaging in such activity," said Korean American civic leader John Y.E. Lee. "I do not believe there was any hatred or animosity among the African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Korean Americans, Arab Americans and other Asian Americans."

"Ultimately, the answer to much of what plagues Chicago and other cities boils down to four letters: J-O-B-S," Chicago Mayor Richard Daley said, touting the city's program for minority businesses, which allots some 25 percent of city purchases of more than \$10,000 for minority contractors, and five percent for women-owned firms.

Coincidentally, the day before the hearings began, a Federal civil rights class action suit was filed contending that the city is engaged in a systematic purging of its minority and older workers.

Daley said the suit, filed by a former mayoral candidate, was groundless, and told the Commission that a greater percentage of the city's workforce was minority today than when he took over from a minority-led administration. The city's most recent hiring report shows that, as of May, minorities comprise some 44.6 percent of the city's work force and more than 50 percent of the top 900 policy-making positions.

During a two-day factfinding meeting on Aug. 27 and 28, the Illinois Advisory Commission to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights looked into alleged unequal police protection of Chicago's African American community.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Congress Approves Strengthened Law Providing Language Assistance for Voters

Both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate have approved extension and amendment of the language assistance requirements of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which expires this year.

"The failure to adequately support bilingual education programs and the general deficiencies of the impoverished schools that these language minority children typically attend are, and will likely continue to be, responsible for turning out ill-prepared citizens whose command of English, among other educational shortcomings, will prevent them from participating fully or effectively in the political process," U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Chairperson Arthur A. Fletcher wrote to the Judiciary Committee Chairmen of both houses in support of the proposal.

"Even if the inequities that persist in our educational system could be eliminated tomorrow, our present electorate would still include a great many people who were denied equal educational opportunities in the past and, in order to participate fully and effectively in the political process, would need the bilingual assistance mandated by the Voting Rights Act," he wrote.

Fletcher also cited recent waves of new immigrants who "face limited opportunities to acquire more than minimal English..." and "will cause the population of eligible voters needing bilingual voting assistance to expand rapidly for at least the next decade."

The legislation, which is expected at this writing to be signed by the President, extends until 2007 the requirement that jurisdictions with large numbers of voting age residents, who speak a common language and are not

fluent in English, provide ballots and election materials in that language, as well as in English.

The one major change in the amendment would require that the language provision kick in when five percent or 10,000 of a jurisdiction's voting age population, whichever is lower, are of a single language minority and have difficulty with English. The previous law contained only the five percent requirement, which eliminated coverage for sizable minority language populations in larger metropolitan areas.

"A large number of citizens who are members of covered language minority groups, but constitute less than five percent of the eligible voting population, would finally be able to have their political views heard through the ballot box," Fletcher wrote to Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.), who chairs the Judiciary Committee which considered the bill.

Commission Vice Chairperson Charles Pei Wang testified in behalf of the measure before the Senate Committee, citing surveys of Asian Americans in New York City voting districts indicating that their voting participation would grow significantly with

the help of bilingual voting material.

This stand put the Commission in the line of fire from English First, an organization which opposes the use of any language except English in public functions. The group initiated a mail-in campaign which generated thousands of postcards to the Commission and Members of Congress.

Fletcher responded to George Tryflates, the group's executive director, with a letter outlining the Commission's legal authority and position regarding language and civil rights, and asked that this information be provided to those on English First's mailing list.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination "on the ground of race, color, or national origin," Fletcher wrote, noting that "the Supreme Court has ruled that national origin protection extends to practices that discriminate against persons who speak a language other than English and whose English proficiency is limited."

"Language discrimination and language rights are not an artifact of this agency," Fletcher wrote to English First. "They are established by law."

Other Activity on the Hill

A sampling of Congressional activity on civil rights and related issues:

Women in Science and other Non-Traditional Occupations:

Markup by the House Committee on Education and Labor is set for September on two bills introduced by Rep. Connie Morella (R-Md.) One would authorize \$1 million for the Labor Department to set up special apprenticeship programs for women in the skilled trades. The other would establish a commission to investigate how to recruit, retain and advance women in various scientific fields.

National Indian Policy Research Institute: Markup by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs is set for Sept. 11 on a bill to create and fund up to \$1 million annually a National Indian Policy Research Institute. Introduced by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hi.), the center is envisioned as a research and clearinghouse organization for information related to Native Americans.

SAC NEWS

Fair Housing Not Working Right in Western New York, SAC reports

The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 strengthened Federal prohibitions against housing discrimination, but in Buffalo and Rochester, serious problems still exist, according to a report released this month by the New York Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (SAC).

"Though the prospects for realizing fair housing appear mixed for western New York in the near term, we hope that the goals of fair housing will be realized before the close of the decade," said Setsuko M. Nishi, the committee's chair, in a letter transmitting the report to the Commission.

In addition to noting severely segregated housing in city-run facilities in both cities, the report cited

concerns about future implementation of local and Federal fair housing laws which result from the 1988 law. The new law added disability and familial status, as well as the earlier protected categories of race, color, religion, sex and national origin.

The 1988 law also requires state and local agencies to revise anti-discrimination laws to make them "substantially equivalent," not only in coverage, but also in administrative procedure, to the Federal law before they can be certified to receive Federal funds to handle Federal housing discrimination cases in conjunction with local ones. Many agencies, including those in western New York, have not been HUD-certified. Furthermore, according to Richard E. Clark, regional

director of the state's Human Rights Division, they do not expect to be. As a result, as of Sept. 13, the latest deadline for certification, Federal cases will either add to a growing HUD backlog, be processed under local law without Federal financial support, or not be prosecuted at all.

According to the report, HUD-processed complaints in New York and New Jersey, both part of HUD's Region II, increased from only six in 1988 to 341 last year, largely because of the additional protected classes. There were no estimates as to what the figures might be after Sept. 13.

At the press conference releasing the report, Scott W. Gehl, executive director of Buffalo's Housing Opportunities Made Equal, charged that he could document at least five cases of residents who were encouraged by HUD employees to withdraw presumably legitimate complaints because of the increasing backlog.

The committee's report also cited concerns about implementation of the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority's agreement with HUD on a race-neutral admissions policy, which HUD agrees is geared not to correct existing problems, but to avoid future discrimination in admissions. The agreement resulted from a finding that BMHA was in violation of Federal civil rights laws.

Speakers at the committee's forum also raised concerns about segregated Section 8 programs in the Buffalo area, charging that city and/or county regulations of the housing voucher program perpetuate existing residential segregation and condemn minorities to the inner cities.

The report was based on the forum and follow-up investigation.

Native American Students May Do Better in Separate Schools, Minnesota Report Says

Native American students, who now have the highest dropout rates in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area, may do better in segregated schools which stress Indian languages, history and culture, according to a recently released Minnesota SAC report based on a recent public forum and subsequent investigation.

"Successful Indian education programs affirm tribal membership and use group approaches and culturally relevant curriculum to help any (Indian) student survive the gauntlet of the majority educational system," said John E. Beaulieu, director of Indian Vision Quest at the University of Minnesota, and chairman of the Indian Education Advisory Committee for the Minneapolis Public Schools.

Integration of Indian children in predominantly white public schools has produced low self-esteem and "undercut pride in Indian identity," Beaulieu added.

The result is a 20 percent dropout rate for urban Native Americans versus only four percent for those in rural areas, according to a recent study, with a disproportionate share of Indian youngsters being labeled learning disabled.

In metropolitan areas, "Indians who come from very low socioeconomic conditions feel completely out of place in middle-class institutions," said Leroy J. Machulda, Commissioner of Education for the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians.

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SAC NEWS

Southwest Citizens Charge Border Patrol, INS with Violations

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's Border Patrol is using police state tactics in its intensified efforts to close the U.S.-Mexico border to illegal immigration and drug traffic, citizens recently told the Texas and New Mexico State Advisory Committees in El Paso. Some even compared the alleged civil rights abuses to those perpetrated by police in South Africa, and in Chile during the administration of Augusto Pinochet.

The rights of law-abiding citizens are violated in the name of border security, said Margarito Rodriguez of the Mexican-American Bar Association.

"It is our responsibility to see that all the people — whether they are American citizens or undocumented aliens — are treated with dignity and it is the obligation of the Federal government to create the conditions in which this can happen," said William B. Allen. A member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,

which appoints state advisory committees, Allen was present at the meeting.

The program is part of an investigation into border violence and alleged civil rights violations that will continue with a November forum in California. The information gathered will be incorporated into a report to the Commission, which is charged with making recommendations on civil rights to Congress and the Administration.

Speakers told the panel that they want better training of agents, a more positive attitude and approach to people who look Hispanic, and Federal police service accountability to the communities they serve.

Residents of the area, including 19-year-old David Renteria, told of being accosted by agents who demanded proof of citizenship and, in Renteria's case which occurred as he was walking home from high school graduation practice, used unnecessary physical force, the

1992 Bowie, Texas High School graduate said.

Bowie teacher Juan Sybert Coronado told the panel that the Border Patrol "frequents our campus...endangering students" in its search for illegal immigrants.

But Border Patrol and INS representatives painted a very different picture of their activities.

According to Doug Mosier, spokesman for the Border Patrol, the area is often used by those seeking to enter the country illegally "as a cover to elude agents. We have literally hundreds of crossings each week in that school yard.

"I don't think we have to apologize to anyone for conducting routine investigations to ascertain the citizenship of an individual," Mosier continued. "We don't make a practice of harassing anyone."

Stopping people in the street to demand proof of

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Hate Group Leader Attacks "Jewish Conspiracy" at Montana Forum

In the "open session" of a forum conducted to gather information on white supremacist groups, the leader of a Montana-based hate group told the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights's Montana Advisory Committee that "the Jewish conspiracy is well-documented."

The Rev. Dan Hassett, the 22-year-old Missoula head of the Church of the Creator, a group that believes Caucasians are the most advanced of the human races, said that his church has declared a "racial holy war."

Bruce Barrett, an attorney for the Associated Students of the University of Montana, played a tape of a threatening anti-Semitic phone call he had received. The caller suggested killing all Jews before ending with a polite "thank you."

The meeting, designed to elicit information from state law enforcement, education and other authorities, heated up with the real life sample of one-on-one hatred.

Montana, especially its northwest corner, is attractive to U.S. hate groups whose original intent had been to "take over" the northwest, according to the Commission's Rocky Mountain Regional Director William F. Muldrow. Although their success has been limited, the area is a base of operations for a number of white supremacist groups, including the Golden Mean Team, All Citizens Equal (ACE), Citizens Equal Rights Alliance (CERA), Identity Christians, Christian Patriots, Christian Defense League, and the

Church of Jesus Christ Christian.

The issue is important, Muldrow said, "not so much for any destruction and harm it has caused in Montana, but because it is indicative of ...the alarming resurgence of violence motivated by bigotry and racism across the country. In Montana, inadequate law enforcement facilities and training for police officers, a decrease in economic prosperity, and the lack of effective legislation to assess and counter hatred are all very important factors in the rise of hate groups."

The committee's compilation of the data and information obtained from the forum and other sources will culminate in a report to the Commission this fall.

CIVIL RIGHTS PROFILE

Conflict Studies, Student Empowerment Bring Racial Harmony to Texas School

With increasing numbers of Latinos entering the U.S., black-brown racial conflict has escalated in numerous areas, but at one school in Houston, a pending conflict was nipped in the bud by a far-sighted and sensitive principal and teens who were brave and smart enough to follow him.

Students at Phyllis Wheatley High School in Houston listened when Principal Eddie Orum suggested they intellectualize the problems of change and appreciate their diversity. When he encouraged them to deal with growing racial tensions, they did, then shared their success with the larger community.

Arthur A. Fletcher, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and Staff Director Wilfredo J. Gonzalez visited the school recently and were so impressed with Orum's "take the guilt out and approach conflict intellectually" method that they plan to recommend it as a model for other schools and communities.

"These kids have done what many of their elders have not been able to do — build a (school) society where, in Dr. King's famous words, they are 'not judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character'," Fletcher said after the two visited the school recently.

"This group has found their own way of dealing with black-brown issues in an educational setting and has extended it to the community," Gonzalez added. "We should be looking at this school to see how this can be replicated all over the country."

Here is the recipe, according to Orum: start with a recognition that change brings tension and conflict. Discard the sense of guilt that accompanies racism. Add a

hefty amount of multicultural education to promote an appreciation of diversity, large portions of problem solving skills and frequently enhanced student self-respect. If mixed well, the result will be an empowerment of youth to deal uniquely and effectively with the problems caused by change.

It wasn't always that way at Wheatley, which served predominantly black students from Houston's Ward 5 area. The influx of Hispanics, mostly immigrants from Mexico, into the adjacent Denver Harbor area quickly changed the school's arithmetic. But blacks continued to control student government and other organizations when he arrived five years ago, Orum said. The situation was ripe with tension.

It also echoed Orum's own experience as the black student body president of a newly integrated Nacogdoches, Texas high school some years ago.

"The black situation here was like the Anglo situation there," he said. Orum's sensitivities and outgoing personality were augmented with problem solving skills, and a supportive principal. Later education and experiences led him to conclude that racial conflict should be intellectualized to avoid the guilt associated with it; that it could be subjected to education and neutral problem solving skills.

Orum formed an advisory council of student leaders that later became the Climate Control Group. They quickly recognized the problem and identified ways of dealing with it, including multicultural classes to expose all students to both cultures, signs in both Spanish and English, and even joint leadership — one black, one Hispanic — for every club or organization at school.

The dual leadership program lasted less than two years; it was dropped when it became apparent that

the school was integrated enough to select a mixture of officers through regular elections.

"They have become problem solvers and they have a different approach than adults do," says Orum, noting that one student told him that "racism is an adult game that has been forced on us. We have our own issues, like AIDS and substance abuse."

When a local task force of adults recommended fences and separation as a way to avoid conflict between blacks and Hispanics who crossed each other's areas to get to Wheatley and a nearby middle school, the students came up with a better plan — introductions and education.

Leadership groups were formed at each school, with the high schoolers first, then the middle schoolers, hosting receptions.

Joint school functions were held, including a pep rally and PTA meeting, and the partnership ultimately led to enhanced orientation for rising ninth graders across the school district.

"They stressed the philosophy that once you got to know us and see our building your perspective will change," Orum says.

Now Orum is headed to Austin and another challenge — a magnet school within a predominantly minority school with wide economic, social and scholastic achievement differences, as well as student racial and ethnic diversity. He says he looks forward to the challenge, and to testing his approach with another group of students.

And he is not concerned that Wheatley's progress will slip. "When the process works and you have involved students, they really don't need you...The leadership (at Wheatley) remains."

AGENCIES IN THE NEWS

New CRS Chief Wants to Build Bridges

Bill Lucas, the new chief of the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Department of Justice, wants his office to be more proactive than it has ever been before. That's why, the weekend after the one-time county executive and attorney took over, he was in Belmar and Asbury Park, New Jersey shore communities that have attracted national attention.

The occasion was the annual Black Greek Letter Celebration, which the previous year had resulted in racial disturbances after most of the collegians had left. With nine other CRS personnel and five NAACP observers, the one-time New York City policeman and former FBI agent headed for the local police, whose own apprehensions were rising over the possible recurrence of racial confrontation.

"As a former law enforcement official, I was very sensitive to the officers' concerns," said Lucas, after his working trip to the beach paid off in a quiet weekend.

The one-time Wayne County, Michigan Sheriff and Republican nominee for Michigan governor is also sensitive to the growing interracial and interethnic problems his office is charged with deterring, and not least, to the financial limitations all levels of government increasingly face.

"This is not the time that (more) resources are going to be made available," Lucas says, pointing to retrenchment and re-examination of spending priorities as the means he will use to make CRS maximize its resources.

Established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, CRS is charged with providing assistance to communities and individuals in resolving disputes, disagreements or difficulties involving race, color or national origin. Its \$27 million budget

maintains conciliation specialists in 10 Regional and three Field offices to resolve conflicts at the request of local officials, community organizations and others, as well as on referrals from Federal District Courts.

The service is also responsible for resettlement of Mariel Cubans, Haitians and some Central American entrants to the U.S.

Lucas says he wants to expand contacts with local groups to pinpoint problems before they reach the flashpoint. His second priority is expansion of the service's work with police at all levels of government, to share with them

the art of conciliating conflict among community groups and between citizens and the police.

The CRS provides a timely intervention service to communities with on-going or incipient racial or ethnic conflicts or other problems, but does not duplicate this Commission's research and reporting responsibilities on civil rights matters.

Lucas said he expects the coming months will see the two agencies working together very closely, sharing information on the rise of racial and ethnic tensions, which the Commission identified as its highest priority more than 20 months ago.

New Regs for Processing EEOC Complaints

New regulations intended to streamline and expedite the processing of federal sector discrimination complaints have been promulgated by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The new regulations become effective October 1, 1992.

Among the most significant changes are the elimination of an agency's need to submit a proposed disposition of complaint, and

the institution of EEOC hearings on all complaints. The new rule also imposes deadlines on both agency investigations and EEOC Administrative Judges, and provides for discovery before the EEOC hearing.

As before, anyone who feels that they have been discriminated against must contact an EEO counselor and attempt informal resolution of the complaint before filing a formal claim. The time for this has been extended from 30 to 45 days.

SCHOOL

Among the proposals suggested were: chartered schools, open to any member of the public, that stress Indian culture and ways of learning, run by Indian tribal councils and funded by public dollars; Indian magnet schools within the public school system that would emphasize Indian languages, history and culture; and greater emphasis on Indian history, culture and role models within the existing public school system.

Many speakers indicated that Federal desegregation laws would not apply if the separation existed

for the benefit of the minority student.

"The present system of public education in those two cities has not stemmed the tide of high dropout rates, low achievement levels, anti-Indian attitudes, and insensitive curriculum," the report concluded, noting that "some participants called for separate schools or a separate district to educate American Indian students...(while others) pointed to successful models within the public school system to meet the special needs of American Indian students."

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BORDER *from page 5*

citizenship merely because they look Hispanic is unjustifiable, said Mike Carney, chairman of the Commission's California Advisory Committee that will be investigating the policing of the California border.

"What is their criteria (for stopping someone)? Is it anybody who looks Mexican? They shouldn't be allowed to stop somebody in the street without probable cause," Carney said.

Joint patrolling by the Border Patrol and the local police intimidates citizens and aliens alike, who are then afraid to report crimes for fear they may come to the attention of the Border Patrol, said Jose Moreno, director of El Paso's Diocesan Migrant and Refugee Services.

When Dale Musegades, the Border Patrol's chief agent in the area said, "I don't think people are afraid of us," the room broke out in laughter.

Authorities said they receive few complaints, but speakers countered that the reason was not good performance but poor complaint handling procedures — and, of course, fear of getting involved.

The two-day forum received wide media

CIVIL RIGHTS CALENDAR

Sept. 10, 1 p.m., **USCCR Idaho Advisory Committee** (planning), Guadaloupe Center, 630 Falls Ave., Twin Falls, Idaho, Philip Montez (213) 894-3437.

Sept. 11, 9 a.m., **USCCR Commission Meeting**, 1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., Barbara Brooks (202) 376-8312.

Sept. 13-16, **National Council of Educational Opportunity Association Annual Conference**, Washington, D.C., (202) 347-7430.

Sept. 17, **National Black Child Development Institute 22nd Annual Conference**, Washington, D.C. (202) 387-1281.

Sept. 18, 9 a.m., **USCCR Indiana Advisory Committee** (orientation, planning), University Place Hotel, 850 West Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana, Constance M. Davis (312) 353-8311.

Sept. 23, 1 p.m., **USCCR Tennessee Advisory Committee Forum on Racial Tensions**, City County building, Small Assembly, 400 Main Ave., Knoxville, Tenn., Bobby D. Doctor (404) 730-2476.

Sept. 27-29, **Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities Annual Meeting**, Washington, D.C. (512) 692-3805.

Sept. 29-Oct. 2, **International Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement's Eighth Annual Conference**, San Diego, Calif.

Oct. 1-2, **The National Employment Law Institute's 12th Annual EEO in Federal, State & Local Government Conference**, DuPont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C. (415) 924-3844.

All USCCR meetings are free and open to the public. There may be a charge for some other events listed here. Organizations wishing to have their events listed in the Civil Rights Calendar should mail or FAX them to Update, USCCR, 1121 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. FAX (202) 376-8315. Events will be included as space and timeliness permit. Please let us know well in advance of your event or its deadline for making reservations.

coverage in Mexico, including some live coverage on Univision, the Spanish language network

which reaches all of Latin America.

CIVIL RIGHTS UPDATE: The Staff Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has determined that publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by laws of this agency. Use of funds for printing it has been approved by the Director, Office of Management and Budget, through September 30, 1994.

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U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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