

Utah State Senator Luz Robles has been accused, with supporting documentation, of extraordinary violation of her duties as a Senator, and the Oath of Office she swore to uphold.

The first accusation against Senator Robles is based upon failure to reveal conflict of interest that she is an agent of, or, that she is a lobbyist for, or, that is she a government official of, the Republic of Mexico, while holding the office of State Senator in Utah.

Here is found her filed statement of any possible conflicts:

<http://www.utahsenate.org/documents/Robles.pdf>

versus the requirements, she is said to have failed to comply, of:

Utah Code, Section 109, "Failure to disclose conflict of interest"

http://le.utah.gov/dtSearch/dtisapi6.dll?cmd=getdoc&DocId=21211&Index=*cb84b34320e045205179212e28a90789&HitCount=28&hits=17+20+2a+ff+13e+148+159+15f+17b+186+1a2+1a8+1cc+1d6+1ea+1f0+1fa+24b+2b9+328+35d+3e8+457+463+482+4c5+4d2+4fc+&SearchForm=F%3a\inetpub\wwwroot\dtForms\code_form.html#hit1

thereby, are raised accusations that she, has committed,

a) perjury

and/or

b) violation of Utah Code

and/or

c) Sedition

and/or

d) Treason

Investigation, of the accusations, is demanded not solely as limited by the seriousness of the charges, rather than the nature of the evidence. In this instance, evidence to support the charges has been offered.

Senator Robles, ought to excuse herself from any further activity in the Utah legislature, until a full investigation by the Utah Attorney General and the Asst. U.S. Attorney General for Utah, determine whether, and to what extent, she may have criminally violated her oath of office as an official of U.S. governmental structures.

THE ACCUSATIONS PRESENTED WITH ALLEDGED EVIDENCE OF PROOF

A PRELIMINARY LOOK AT SENATOR ROBLES' IMMIGRATION CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Darrell Robbins

INTRODUCTION:

There can be little doubt that Senator Robles is friendly, hardworking, dynamic, and obviously involved at many levels in many areas of Utah life. Her tremendous concern and interest in serving people should be admired.

But, those things should not obscure the fact that Senator Luz Robles, while holding a position of trust and authority within the Utah state government, simultaneously held a position of trust and authority within the Mexican government, i.e., representing the interests of Mexican citizens in the U.S. as a member of an elected advisory board accountable to the Mexican government.

Ms. Robles was involved with the government of Mexico at a time when the citizens of Utah had the right to expect her to grant them her full attention and concern.

This should automatically make her views on immigration suspect and any attempt on her part to accommodate illegal aliens within any type of Utah amnesty a conflict of interest.

The following background information on Senator Robles' involvement has been drawn from documents and information available to the public via the internet. The sources of information are primarily the Mexican government website for the "Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior" (www.ime.gob.mx) and the Deseret News. The information below is meant to be an overview and not comprehensive, but it does indicate elements that should concern us all, especially the leadership of the Utah State Senate.

THE MEXICAN VIEWPOINT:

On September 2, 2007, Felipe Calderon , Mexico 's current president, made the following statement in his address to the Mexican nation:

"Finally, Mexico does not end at the border. Wherever there is a Mexican, Mexico is there. This is why the actions of the Government in favor of our migrating countrymen is guided by principles, defense and protection of their rights. For this, we are already using all the resources of our consular network for the benefit of Mexicans." [emphasis added]

It would be accurate to interpret this comment to be based on the idea that the Mexican government and many of its people see the "communities" of Mexicans in the U.S. as "Mexican" communities living abroad and not as people who have left Mexico as emigrants and who will eventually become Americans. They are, rather, people whom the Mexican government and its people should work to have retain their cultural and other ties to Mexico . In other words, they should retain their identity as Mexican nationals. Other Mexican leaders have given similar statements as that above by Calderon.

Certainly, many Mexicans do return to Mexico . It is unknown how many living in the U.S. wish to retain their ties to Mexico and have little or no intention of ever becoming U.S. citizens. It is also unknown how many would return to Mexico if economic conditions improved there. However, the broader situation which currently exists, which ought to cause us all concern, is the presence of millions of people from one nation residing within our borders who retain their sense of identity and loyalty to

a bordering nation. This raises a host of issues.

For example, for the Mexican government to engage in activities within the U.S. to foster the links and identity of immigrants with their nation of origin and to seek to build proto-governing structures and organizations to represent them, both to elements of the U.S. government and to the Mexican government, is a practice that the United States government, the Utah state government, and citizens of the U.S. should discourage.

Of more immediate concern here, however, is the case of when a person, say from Mexico, has migrated into the United States and has become a citizen of the United States.

Should that person serve the interests of the Mexican government or of the United States?

The U.S. position can only be that a citizen of the U.S. must put the interests of his or her new nation above the nation that he or she has left.

Holding a position of trust representing the previous nation would automatically be a conflict for a citizen of the U.S.

Senator Robles, while holding the position of Director of the Utah State Office of Ethnic Affairs, was simultaneously serving the government of Mexico in an official capacity.

SENATOR ROBLES' OBLIGATION TO THE UNITED STATES:

The Oath of Allegiance is an oath taken by immigrants upon becoming citizens of the United States. It reads in part as follows:

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same..."

This oath means that a newly sworn citizen owes his or her primary allegiance to the United States .

Based on information available publicly, it appears that Senator Luz Robles was born in Mexico , migrated to the United States in 1996, and at some point became a United States citizen. Additionally, Senator Robles would have to have met the requirement of being a U.S. citizen in order to run for office in the State of Utah , as specified by Utah law.

Senator Robles, therefore, would have, at some point, taken the Oath of Allegiance to the United States .

Therefore, Senator Robles owes her primary allegiance to the United States and that serving the Mexican government in any type of official capacity would be a conflict, especially while holding an appointed position of trust and authority within the Utah State government.

WHAT POSITION DID MS. ROBLES HOLD WITHIN THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT?

According to the Deseret News, Luz Robles served as Interim-Director of the Utah Office of Ethnic Affairs from July 2005 - November 2005.

She was appointed Director of the Utah Office of Ethnic Affairs in November, 2005.

Ms. Robles held this position until September, 2007 (at which time she resigned to accept a position with Zion 's Bank).

On September 11, 2007 Ms. Robles was reported by the Deseret News to have said: "Being in the private sector allows me to consider being an elected official."

This statement appears to be an implicit acknowledgment of some type of potential conflict between holding an appointed position within the Utah

state government and running for public office. Her thoughts may have been only to avoid potential public criticism for being a Democrat appointed by a Republican governor and running for office. The point is that Ms. Robles, at that point in time, was certainly conscious of the idea of conflicts between activities in different domains of public service and sought to avoid this one.

The Deseret News also reported that Rep. Herrod "questioned whether the office [OEA] was too politically active when it comes to illegal immigration and called for an interim study of its influence." (9/11/2007 - "Ex-Ethnic Affairs chief may vie for Senate seat"). This is an interesting observation given the fact that Ms. Robles was at the time an active member of a Mexican governmental entity seeking to alter the immigration policies of the United States .

Ms. Robles went on to become a candidate for the state senate. Certainly, she would have participated in the associated conventions and election activities in the spring of 2008.

Ms. Robles was elected on November 4, 2008 to the Utah State Senate.

Ms. Robles was also involved in the following representative actions related to the government of Mexico during the time she held an appointed position within the Utah government, was seeking elected office, and after she was elected:

Ms. Robles, sometime in 2005, was elected, through an electoral process administered through the Consulate of Mexico in Salt Lake City, to a three year term of service as a member of the "Consejo Consultivo del Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior" (CCIME - Advisory Board of the Institute for Mexicans Living in the Exterior).

She held this position throughout the term 2006 - 2008.

She attended five conferences of the CCIME in Mexico proper and one which was held in Dallas , TX .

She was elected to the CCIME while holding her appointed position as

Interim-Director of the Utah Office of Ethnic Affairs or just after having been appointed Director.

She was elected to be an advisory board member as a "Consejera."

She attended her first three conferences of the CCIME while holding the position of Director of the Utah Office of Ethnic Affairs.

She attended the fourth conference while she was considering running for elected office in Utah.

She attended the fifth conference while running for elected office in Utah.

She attended the sixth conference after having won election to the Utah State Senate.

Three of these conferences appear to have been held at the official Mexican presidential residence at Los Pinos.

Several of the conferences included a speech by the president of Mexico (both President Fox and Calderon spoke at the conferences). This demonstrates the high level of consideration and involvement of the Mexican government.

Luz Robles spoke to the assembled council on one occasion (the speech itself was not accessible on the Mexican government website, but the notes introducing the records for that particular conference quotes the speech).

Luz Robles served as the Coordinator for the Legal Affairs Commission of the CCIME for two or three conferences and was a member of the Political Affairs Commission for three conferences. She also participated in the meetings by region during the conferences. At her final conference, after having been elected to her current Utah State Senate seat, she appears to have met with the president of Mexico, or spoke at a meeting in which the president was present, along with two other members of her commission, to give him a report from the Political Affairs Commission.

She was not a passive member of the council. Indeed, the opposite appears to be true: Luz Robles was a very active, interested, and dynamic force within the council.

There can be no doubt that Luz Robles, a current state senator in Utah , is the same Luz Robles who served in the council.

Ms. Robles's picture and short bio are in the directory, her activities are referenced in several "Informes" (newsletters), her photo appears in official photographs of the group, and she was congratulated before the entire council by Candido Morales (Director of the Institute) for having won election to the Utah State Senate:

"Deseo aprovechar esta ocasion para pedir un fuerte aplauso para nuestra companera, la Consejera Luz Robles, electa el pasado 4 de noviembre como senadora estatal en el estado de Utah."

(I want to take this occasion to ask for a strong applause for our companion, Counselor Luz Robles, elected this past November 4 as a state senator in the state of Utah .)

THE CONSEJO CONSULTIVO DEL INSTITUTO DE LOS MEXICANOS EN EL EXTERIOR (CCIME):

President Fox appears to have been the prime mover in the creation of the Consejo Consultivo del Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior (CCIME).

By presidential decree, he created the advisory board (Consejo Consultivo) as a component of the "Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior" (IME) and placed the institute within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government.

The www.ime.gob.mx website is the official website of the Institute and contains within it a number of records about the conferences held by the CCIME, including speeches, minutes of meetings, and other details about the CCIME's bi-annual conferences and other elements of the IME, etc.

From the www.ime.gob.mx website's section, "[What is the IME?](#)" (this particular document on the website is in English), the following:

"The Mexican government's commitment to the Mexicans who live and work abroad led to the creation of the Institute for Mexicans Abroad (IME), a decentralized agency of the Foreign Ministry."

The document continues:

"The IME carries out the functions of the Presidential Office for Mexican Communities Abroad and the Mexican Communities Abroad Program. It has an Advisory Board made up of 152 members who are representatives of the Mexican and Mexican-American community in the United States ."

In the "Background" section of the same document, it states:

"...In order to strengthen the Mexican government's institutional capacity to develop policies that bring it closer to the Mexican communities abroad, the National Council for Mexican Communities Abroad, the Institute for Mexicans Abroad (IME) and the IME Advisory Board were inaugurated before an audience of representatives from these communities." [emphasis added

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The IME Advisory Board mentioned above is the Consejo Consultivo (CCIME) - the board on which Luz Robles served for three years.

Among other missions of the IME, the document outlines the following two in the "Goals and Mission " section of the same document:

"To act as liaison, in coordination with Mexico 's diplomatic offices, with the Mexican communities abroad" (III)

"To gather and systemize [sic] the proposals and recommendations for

improving the social development of the Mexican communities abroad submitted by advisory boards made up of representatives from these communities" (VII)

These are two missions of the IME. The Advising Board or CCIME appears to function as an information and recommendation conduit to the IME from the Mexican communities in the United States and Canada . The IME itself serves as liason between the CCIME and the Mexican government.

The CCIME meetings are held bi-annually. The larger council is broken into commissions (committees) which have specific areas of consideration. Their goal is to make recommendations to the IME for consideration at the IME or higher levels.

The advisory board (CCIME) holds, therefore, a type of representative function between the Mexican communities abroad and the IME as a division of the Mexican government.

The importance of the CCIME as a representative and consulting body to the IME should not be underestimated.

At the March 2006 conference, President Fox of Mexico, at the Official Residence of Los Pinos in Mexico City (the first conference Ms. Robles attended) stated:

"En una gran fiesta cívica, que habla muy bien de los sólidos valores que les caracterizan, las comunidades de mexicanos radicados en Canadá y Estados Unidos eligieron abierta y democráticamente a las y los consejeros aquí presentes. Felicidades y todo mi reconocimiento y el de todos los mexicanos a quienes hoy demuestran que los mexicanos sabemos mantenernos unidos para luchar por sus ideales, ustedes tienen la representación de México, ustedes tienen la representación de las y los mexicanos en el exterior, ustedes tienen toda la fuerza de los valores que compartimos y ustedes tienen toda la fuerza y el apoyo del Estado mexicano para cumplir con sus tareas y sus ideales. Felicidades a ustedes, dignos representantes de nuestras comunidades en Canadá y Estados Unidos. El Consejo Consultivo de los Mexicanos en el Exterior hoy es

ejemplo de corresponsabilidad, de trabajo de equipo entre sociedad y Gobierno."

(In a large civic celebration, which speaks well of the solid values that characterize them, the communities of Mexicans living in Canada and the United States elected openly and democratically the counselors here present. Congratulations and all my appreciation and that of all Mexicans who today demonstrate that Mexicans know how to stand together to fight for their ideals, you have therepresentation of Mexico, you have the representation of Mexicans abroad, you have all the power of shared values and you have all the strength and support of the Mexican government to fulfill your tasks and your ideals. Congratulations to you, worthy representatives of our communities in Canada and the United States . The Advisory Council for Mexicans Abroad today is an example of co-responsibility, of team work between society and government.)

At the April 2007 conference, President Calderon of Mexico addressed the CCIME (again at Los Pinos) and stated:

"El Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior representa esta ambición, mejorando la vida de los Mexicanos en el exterior a través de sus iniciativas y programas, pero también haciendo el enlace con las comunidad en México. Uno de los grandes pilares del IME es su consejo consultivo, que representa una red de lideres y organizaciones elegidos democráticamente por sus respectivas comunidades, que cubren toda la extensión territorial de Estados Unidos, Canadá y México. A través de este consejo se han materializado grandes proyectos..."

(The Institute for Mexicans Abroad represents this ambition, improving the lives of Mexicans abroad through its initiatives and programs, but also making the link with the community in Mexico . One of the main pillars of the IME is its advisory board, which represents a network of democratically elected leaders and organizations by their respective communities, which cover the entire land area of the United States , Canada and Mexico . Through this council major projects have materialized...) [emphasis added]

President Calderon outlines several such major projects in bullet-point format in his discourse. His list includes:

"Voto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior, donde por primera vez en la historia de los Mexicanos que estamos en el extranjero tuvimos la oportunidad de votar por Presidente de la Republica, con lo cual se reconoce nuestra voz."

(The vote of Mexicans abroad, where for the first time in the history of Mexicans abroad, we had the opportunity to vote for the President of the Republic, with which our voices are recognized.)

President Calderon's list of CCIME projects also includes:

"La aceptación de matricula consular como identificación oficial en diferentes instituciones de los Estados Unidos"

(The acceptance of the Matricula Consular as official identification in different U.S. institutions)

This very acceptance of the Matricula Consular card that President Calderon praises, as one key project of the CCIME, has the been at the center of various immigration controversies within the United States.

Indeed, the CCIME also worked to have this card accepted for identification within Mexico as well - where it seems to not have been accepted while its use was growing within the U.S.

THE CCIME PROPOSALS:

The CCIME has several commissions (committees) that cover such areas as economic issues, education, the border, legal issues, politics, health, etc. They also met in working groups by region of representation within the U.S.

The range of issues covered is wide and many of the issues would be hard to object to. The question is not so much, therefore, whether any particular issue would be objectionable from the point of view of something needing to be done. It is rather, for purposes of this document, whether or not Ms. Robles should have been involved at all and whether or not that involvement clouded her perspective and work as Director of the Office of Ethnic Affairs and tinges her current work as an elected representative in the United States .

Again, it is apparent in the documents that Ms. Robles has a high degree of empathy and energy directed at very legitimate concerns. Whether this energy is directed at asking the Mexican government to do more for returning Mexicans or in trying to create working solutions to problems for Mexicans residing in the U.S. , her humanitarian impulse cannot be faulted. The question should arise, however, as to what would constitute reasonable measures and policies that would make many of the humanitarian needs diminish.

In the documents of the CCIME, Ms. Robles seems locked into the current political matrix in reference to our dealings as a nation with Mexico and seems to have opted to represent Mexico.

By adapting some of her positions to be congruent with what is good for Mexico and Mexicans, she unjustifiably acted on behalf of a foreign government and acted to influence policies within the United States for the benefit of a foreign government.

For example, a recommendation by the "Comision de Asuntos Legales" (Legal Affairs Commission) in April 2007 reads as follows:

"Obtener las compensaciones correspondientes a las empresas de transportistas mexicanos que no han podido ingresar al territorio de Estados Unido como estaba previsto en el TLCAN y que no se ha cumplido."

(Obtain corresponding compensation for companies of Mexican carriers that have been unable to enter the U.S. territory as was stipulated in the NAFTA and has not been met.)

This recommendation was likely discussed at the conference with officials from Mexico 's Ministry of the Economy and plans for following up on the issue were made by the Legal Affairs Commission. The question of allowing Mexican trucks free-reign throughout the entire United States has been a point of contention for several years. The NAFTA agreement may or may not require such free-reign and under what conditions.

This clearly would be a large benefit to Mexico and an equally large attack

on the U.S. trucking industry.

The elements of NAFTA and its requirements are beyond the scope of this document. However, the Mexican trucking question has been strongly resisted by American trucking concerns and the public.

Ms. Robles began this April conference as the coordinator for the Legal Affairs Commission. She resigned stating she was going to run for the state senate. An election was held within the commission and a new coordinator selected. Even so, Ms. Robles participated in the meeting where this recommendation was created as a member of the group. It is not known if she supported this particular proposal, but it seems reasonable to assume that she did.

In any event, the group made such a proposal for the IME to consider and work on in an effort to demand compensation from the U.S. for not complying with the the Mexican position on this aspect of NAFTA.

The potential impact on the U.S. trucking industry did not seem to be an issue for the group.

Additionally, the U.S. position is a policy of the U.S. government - a policy which should not be undercut by U.S. public officials working within the Mexican governmental structure trying to push for change in the U.S. position.

Differing politicians in the U.S. may have different views on this particular issue and on other issues as well. They do not, however, hold positions within foreign governments and then seek to implement policy to benefit other nations to the detriment of their own.

Ms. Robles also participated at the conferences in the regional meetings for the "Estados Emergentes" group whenever they met. The minutes for this group, during this April 2007 conference, read in the first-person and were possibly transcribed rather than being recorded in the third-person as notes. As such, either Ms. Robles stated the following (or said things that were recorded as below):

"Lo unico que quiero decir es que tenemos la oportunidad de decir que somos 130 lideres mexicanos, que nos importa la reforma migratoria, que queremos ver lo que pase. Sin crear polemica podemos decir que el Strike Back es el primer paso a la solucion de aqui a agosto y que lo queremos ver para agosto, y los invito para que tomemos una accion fuerte y como grupo, sobre todo como estados emergentes..."

(All I want to say is that we have the opportunity to say that we are 130 Mexican leaders, that immigration reform matters to us, that we want to see what happens. Without creating controversy, we can say that Strike Back is the first step to the solution from here to August and that we want to see it for August, and I invite you so that we take strong action and as a group, above all as emerging states...) [emphasis added]

This seems to be a call to the group to project a consensus for change into the political domain of the United States , either as leaders of the communities or as the "emerging states" communities themselves.

An official body of the Mexican government, meeting in Mexico , is being asked to become a voice for immigration reform within the United States or to get the communities to push for reform themselves.

The person giving voice to this sentiment: Luz Robles.

At the November 2008 conference, after Ms. Robles had been elected to serve as a Utah State Senator, Ms. Robles was chosen to be the moderator for the "Estados Emergentes" meeting. During this meeting, Join [John] Amaya, who was listed as a representative of MALDEF, made a few remarks that were noted in the minutes:

"Otra tarea que estan realizando es entorno a la reforma migratoria. Y recomendo que el poder de los consejeros es grande y van a necesitarse juntarse y estar listos para convocar a la comunidad para presionar al senado."

(Another task you/they are performing is around immigration reform. And recommended that the power of counselors is large and it will be necessary that they come together and be ready to summon the community to

pressure the Senate.) [emphasis added]

It is unclear if the referent "you" in the first sentence is to be attributed to the council members or to a group of lawyers previously mentioned in the text by Mr. Amaya. However, the sentence following it seems clearly meant to refer to the council members pushing the "community" to influence the Senate.

At the end of this same meeting Ms. Robles and German Trejo:
"propusieron que en enero se lleve a cabo la reunion y en el mes de febrero se realice la teleconferencia de estados emergentes."

(proposed to conduct the meeting in January and in February to have the teleconference of emerging states.)

This conference took place at the end of the three-year term for the council members and the topic here seems to be the transition to a new council.

If Ms. Robles was involved in January and in February of 2009 with transitional activities of the CCIME, this would place those activities within her elected office tenure as a Utah State Senator.

Indeed, in addition to the main bi-annual conferences of the CCIME, there appears to have been teleconferences between commission coordinators and possibly other meetings of smaller groups or commissions as well.

This might be a good point to bring up again the fact that Representative Herrod "questioned whether the office [OEA] was too politically active when it comes to illegal immigration."

Answering this question is beyond the scope of this report, but it seems it may be a relevant one, given that the Director of the Utah OEA, Luz Robles, was so much involved in the CCIME at the time.

DOCUMENTS:

The goal of this document is to accurately convey Ms. Robles' activities and to place the decision for further research or action into your hands. Any

misinterpretations of Senator Robles' actions or views or that of the CCIME are unintentional.

As such, it seems important to have someone well-versed in government and fluent in Spanish review the documents available at the IME website (www.ime.gob.mx) and to see if the presentation above has been accurate and to see if more details and information would be relevant and useful in any follow-up effort. Any mistranslations in this document are also unintentional.

Two topics not presented above, but which might be added (along with others) to issues raised herein, are, first, the relationship of the CCIME to Hispanic/Latino activist organizations within the United States . The second is the issue of labor unions and the link between the CCIME and certain unions, notably the SEIU, in the United States . The links, however, may be nothing more than initial attempts or calls to examine the possibility of coordinating actions on certain issues. Such links certainly need to be examined and considered.

Again, without a strong sense of the current political environment, its recent history, an understanding of government structure and legal frameworks, and a high-level of familiarity with Spanish, it is difficult to interpret much of the information in the documents.

There are a considerable number of documents on the website. It might be worthwhile to examine many more than are listed below. Ms. Robles, for example, may appear in documents other than those below that specifically mention her. At a minimum, however, the following documents may need to be researched to understand the CCIME, examine its workings and proposals, and verify the claim that Senator Robles was indeed filling a position of trust and authority within the Mexican government:

To locate the relevant documents, go to www.ime.gob.mx and at the initial screen select "What is the IME?" (upper left area of [webpage](#)).

The documents accessible from this page, from the list on the left side, that might be fruitful are:

- What is the IME?
- Consejo Nacional
- Consejo Consultivo
- Reporte de Actividades 07-08
- Reporte de Actividades 05-06

Click on the "Consejo Consultivo" document and you will be brought to another page with other selections. Some relevant documents on the right hand side of the page are:

- Lineamientos Operativos
- Directorio del CCIME 2006-2008
- Perfiles 2006-2008
- XII Reunion del CCIME
- XI Reunion del CCIME
- X Reunion del CCIME
- IX Reunion del CCIME
- VIII Reunion del CCIME
- VII Reunion del CCIME
- Renovacion del CCIME 2006-2008
- Informes CCIME 2007-2009 (Newsletters of the CCIME)
- Reuniones Ordinarias (in the "Galeria de fotografias" section)

By clicking on the "VII Reunion del CCIME," "VIII Reunion del CCIME," etc., you will be brought to an overview of each conference. At the end of each description, you will find a list of documents for each conference that includes speeches, minutes of meetings, etc. Some relevant documents for each meeting are as follows:

VII Reunion del CCIME:

- Discurso del Presidente Vicente Fox
- Discurso de Candido Morales, Director del IME
- Comision de Asunto Legales (unavailable - Luz Robles on this Commission, most likely as Coordinator)
- Region Costa Oeste (Luz Robles participant)
- Reunion Plenaria de Conclusiones (Luz Robles participated & gave report of the Comision de Asuntos Legales)

- Relatoria El debate sobre la Reforma Migratoria en Estado Unidos
- Relatoria Plenaria convocada por CMR

VIII Reunion del CCIME:

- Discurso del Presidente Fox (unavailable)
- Discurso del Subsecretario para America del Norte, Geronimo Gutierrez
- Discurso de la Consejera Beatriz Amberman
- Comision de Asuntos Legales (in the "Minutas" section) (Luz Robles as Coordinator)
- Comision de Asuntos Legales (in the "Recomendaciones" section)
- Transcripcion de la Plenaria de conclusiones y clausura (Luz Robles presented recommendations of the Comision de Asuntos Legales)

IX Reunion del CCIME:

- Discurso del Presidente Felipe Calderon Hinojosa
- Discurso de Candido Morales, Director del IME
- Comision de Asunto Legales (in the "Minutas" section") (Luz Robles as Coordinator/participant)
- Comunidades Emergentes (Luz Robles as participant)
- Comision de Asuntos Legales (in the "Recomendaciones" section)

X Reunion del CCIME:

- Discurso del Presidente Felipe Calderon Hinojosa (unavailable)
- Discurso de Consejera Luz Robles (unavailable - but cited in the description of the conference in "X Reunion del CCIME")
- Comision de Asunto Politicos (in the "Minutas" section) (Luz Robles participant)
- Comunidades Emergentes (Luz Robles participant)
- Comision de Asuntos Politicos (in the "Recomendaciones" section)
- Sesion de Conclusiones y Clausura
- Sesion de Instalacion del grupo de trabajo del Consejo Consultivo del IME - CONAGO

XI Reunion del CCIME:

- Discurso del Presidente Felipe Calderon Hinojosa
- Discurso de Candido Morales, Director del IME
- Comision de Asunto Politicos (in the "Minutas" section) (Luz Robles participant - possibly missed first meeting, but present at second meeting)
- Segunda Reunion del Grupo de Trabajo CCIME - Comision de Asunto Migratoiros de la CONAGO
- Taller de Instalacion del Comité Electoral Local (Luz Robles participant)

XII Reunion del CCIME:

- Discurso de Candido Morales, Director del IME en la XII Reunion del CCIME
- Minuta de la Comision de Asuntos Politicos (Luz Robles participant)
- Comunidades Emergentes (Luz Robles moderator)

A. F., added to the discussion:

PS - B. W. also stated that there is very little info about Luz Robles or her husband, Jorge, prior to her being a student at the U of U. He said they can't find her parents listed anywhere nor when she became a citizen (or if she ever did become a US citizen).

V. S.

This is an extensive and powerful indictment of Senator Robles. It is too important to be limited to a discussion forum on the Internet. A sitting Utah Senator has been accused of, at minimum, failure to declare conflict of interests, or sedition, and possibly of, treason,

Wherein the definitions of each, per

<http://www.lectlaw.com/http://www.lectlaw.com/>, are:

(1) Sedition being conduct which is directed against a government and which tends toward insurrection but does not amount to treason.

Treasonous conduct consists of levying war against the United States or of adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The raising commotions or disturbances in the state; it is a revolt against legitimate authority.

The distinction between sedition and treason consists in this, that though its ultimate object is a violation of the public peace, or at least such a course of measures as evidently engenders it, yet it does not aim at direct and open violence against the laws, or the subversion of the Constitution.

(2) The Constitution of the United States, Art. III, defines treason against

the United States to consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort. This offense is punished with death. By the same article of the Constitution, no person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

In an era in which governments make war upon each other, without formal declarations of war, and where the definition of an immigrant versus an invader has been defined as an immigrant crosses a border seeking to assimilate into another country's culture and language, while, an invader crosses a border, expecting the other country to assimilate into its culture and language, it might be true that the U.S. and Mexico are at war.

If we are at war, Senator Robles is accused of giving a foreign nation, "aid and comfort" while "adhering to" an enemy. That would be treason.

At the least, Senator Robles, is accused of encouraging foreign nationals, as official of their country, to "raise commotions or disturbances, as a revolt against legitimate authority". The spate of near riot within the Capitol Campus and several death threats directed towards other members of the Legislature, and private citizens, that stand in support against further illegal immigration and against amnesty for prior law breakers is evidence of conspiracy to commit sedition.

Investigation, of the accusations, is demanded not solely as limited by the seriousness of the charges, rather than the nature of the evidence. In this instance, evidence to support the charges has been offered.

Not only ought your documented evidence be broadcast in the larger traditional media, Senator Robles, ought to excuse herself from any further activity in the Utah legislature, until a full investigation by the Utah Attorney General and the Asst. U.S. Attorney General for Utah, determine whether, and to what extent, she may have criminally violated her oath of office as an official of U.S. governmental structures.

Extraordinary assertions require extraordinary evidence of proof. Whatever, the citizenship of Sen. Robles, or the POTUS, at the very least, it

ought to be Utah law that anyone filing for election to public office must produce at the time they file to run for office, a certified birth certificate and a certificate of citizenship, if their certified birth record is of foreign country origin.

From P.R.:

V., you are harsh, but, under these circumstances, appropriately so. Sen. Robles has questions to answer. I will be looking to see if the US Attorney or the Utah Attorney General will be asking.

V.S.

I did not raise the allegations. My comments are a logical derivative of the charges made and the evidence said to be submitted. Harsh is the forfeiture of thousands in pension, and possibility of years in prison, for misspending \$48.17, while being an official of a small community. The Senator is accused of being an agent of a foreign power, under the guise of being an official of our government, which give opportunity to affect billions of dollars and tens of thousands of persons. She deserves an official forum to clear her reputation. If this is slander on the part of the accusers, then they should be penalized.

When confirmation is made about the evidence, I will directly ask people in the Senate, the A.G.'s office and the Governor's office, as I see them frequently, anyway. Let's wait for confirmation, first.

Could this be confirmation of some of the evidence submitted?

A search of the website, www.ime.gob.mx/www.ime.gob.mx/, using as the term to be searched, "Luz Robles" returns:

X Reunión del CCIME - 2007

La X Reunión Ordinaria del Consejo Consultivo del Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior (CCIME) se llevó a cabo los días 14 y 15 de noviembre del 2007 y congregó a 112 líderes de comunidades mexicanas en Estados Unidos y Canadá, quienes discutieron diversos temas de importancia para las comunidades en el exterior. A la Reunión asistieron como observadores dos funcionarios de la Cancillería de Honduras ...

La Consejera Luz Robles señaló: "Sabemos que los mexicanos y mexicanas que emigran a los EUA se enfrentan a una ola de discriminación y rechazo terrible, pero la necesidad los sigue empujando a salir de México. La realidad es que muy pronto miles de ellos tendrán que regresar a México después de ser deportados y muchos de ellos optarán por regresar con sus familias aún cuando muchos miembros de estas familias son ciudadanos estadounidenses. Estos hombres y mujeres mexicanos merecen ser tratados con dignidad al volver a este país, su país México".

XI REUNION DEL CCIME EN DALLAS - 2008

Por considerarlo de interés para los lectores de Lazos se informa que, del 22 al 25 de abril, se llevó a cabo en Dallas, Texas, la XI Reunión del Consejo Consultivo del IME.

En dicha Reunión se discutieron temas importantes en lo relacionado a servicios consulares, salud, educación, inversión de recursos financieros y mejoramiento de la imagen del mexicano migrante, entre otros.

NOTICIAS 23 DE ABRIL DE 2008

INMIGRACIÓN, UN TEMA OLVIDADO EN LA AGENDA / DIARIO HOY

Los gobernantes norteamericanos salieron a defender enérgicamente las ventajas del libre comercio durante su cumbre de Nueva Orleans, dejando en segundo plano el tema espinoso de la inmigración. El presidente estadounidense, George W. Bush, su par mexicano Felipe Calderón y el primer ministro canadiense, Stephen Harper, dedicaron casi todos sus esfuerzos a convencer a la opinión pública de las ventajas del libre comercio, en una cumbre de dos días. (...)El presidente Calderón sufrió además un tirón de orejas durante un encuentro que mantuvo con líderes de agrupaciones de connacionales radicados en Texas, cuando tras señalar los problemas que enfrentan los migrantes en EEUU, la consejera Luz Robles (Consejera del IME 2006-2008) le obsequió una brújula para orientar sus esfuerzos en la defensa de sus derechos. El regalo iba acompañado de un mensaje que decía: "Señor Presidente, recuerde que estamos al norte, pero nuestras raíces y nuestro corazón están en sus manos, están en México".

Boletines Lazos

Lazos es un servicio informativo elaborado por el Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior.

El Boletín informativo se emite según surjan noticias consideradas de importancia especial. Es un reporte sobre los asuntos y sucesos relevantes para la comunidad mexicana e hispana en la Unión Americana. Puede emitirse más de uno al día, según las circunstancias.

Boletín Informativo N°746 - Luz Robles fue electa Senadora Estatal en Utah
- 05/11/08

At the very least it is disturbing that a person named, Member of the Council (Consejo Consultivo del Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior (CCIME)) Luz Robles, is quoted on April 23, 2008, as saying, "Señor Presidente, recuerde que estamos al norte, pero nuestras raíces y nuestro

corazón están en sus manos, están en México". "Mr. President [Felipe Calderón], remember that we are in the north [the U.S.A.], but our deepest roots and our hearts are in your hands, they are in Mexico."

and then eighteen days later, on the following, May 11, 2008, the same news source reports that, " Luz Robles fue electa Senadora Estatal en Utah" "Luz Robles was elected State Senator in Utah".

In response to these accusations, a public rally by Tea Party, UT Minutemen, and Voter Militia is scheduled at the Utah State Capitol, on 2/22/11 at 11:30 AM.

For confirmation of the seriousness of these accusations by a native Spanish speaker, see: <http://is.gd/pFKrbE>