

# **A POST 187 STRATEGY FOR MOBILIZATION**

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## **Introduction**

The passage of Proposition 187 in California further exacerbated the immigration crisis permeating the nation. The passage of this proposition, metaphorically speaking, is a declaration of war which has been waged against the immigrant in general, but more specifically, against the Latino community. With few historical exceptions such as the loss of the Southwest to the United States in 1848, the repatriation of half a million Mexicanos during the depression, and Operation Wetback in the 1950's, the passage of 187 in 1994 sends an ominous message of a powerful nativist presence and movement.

In California, this movement succeeded in mobilizing electorally its forces in support of the proposition and now flexes its political muscle nationally. As we enter 1995, these forces grow in their influence and power. They are mounting an offensive with the intent of propagating Proposition 187 to other states, at the local, state and federal levels of government. The passage of Proposition 187 has put our Latino community in a defensive posture. Confusion, non-synchronized efforts, and apathy are but a few of the obstacles impeding a unified national Latino counter-offensive against the nativist anti-immigrant forces.

I have drafted this position paper with the intent of providing an analysis of the post 187 crisis. In addition, I have developed a series of public policy and strategy recommendations that can serve as the basis for discussion in drafting a national plan of action for 1995-1996. Many of the proceeding recommendations are derived and compliment last year's National Leadership Summit's product entitled, "El Plan de Riverside."

## **Analysis of the Situation**

The passage of Proposition 187 further unleashed forces of racism, prejudice and xenophobia. Today these forces comprised of politicians, organizations, and individuals, have a growing conservative mind-set that seeks to export Proposition 187 and various other diabolical measures across this nation. Its passage in California--although tied up in litigation, is acting as a catalyst for exportation to other states such as Arizona, Nevada and several other states that have the initiative and referendum processes.

Not satisfied with the Proposition 187 victory these same forces are now pushing a new initiative entitled the "Civil Rights Initiative." This initiative would dismantle California's Affirmative Action Programs. Republican legislators, including the Governor, are not only supportive of the Civil Rights Initiative, but are proposing similar legislation with the same intent.

California Governor Pete Wilson has taken his Proposition 187 Crusade to Washington D.C. where he and other politicians are calling for Congress to enact what the Los Angeles Times describes as a "U.S. Version of Prop. 187." In his address to the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank, he continued his lambasting of immigrants by calling for a guest worker program which would involve Mexican workers and exhorting other states to enact passage of similar laws. It is obvious that Wilson's pushing of Proposition 187 into the national political arena is part of his undeclared bid for the Republican Party's Presidential nomination. His intent is to continue pandering to the fears, frustrations, and anger of an alienated American electorate. If it worked for him in California, he figures it will work for him nationally in 1996.

The transfer of power and control in Congress from the Democrats to the Republicans is further intensifying the immigration crisis. The so-called G.O.P stampede on Congress has served to enhance and fortify the nativist anti-immigrant forces. Instead of being the know-nothings of the 90's, the Republican Party leadership is becoming the "do-nothings" for the poor and the middle class," the "do-everything" for the rich, and the "dismantlers" of programs and services for the poor, with their "Contract with American." This regressive contract seeks tax cuts and higher defense spending. Their so-called "revolution" propounds to reform what they allege is the archaic liberal-welfare state.

This revolution denotes the dismantling of some 60 programs which would detrimentally impact poor people in general and immigrants in particular. On a more positive note, the leadership of the Congress, Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House and Bob Dole, Senate Majority Leader have yet to jump on the national Proposition 187 bandwagon. However, recently, the L.A. Times reported that illegal immigration was going to be the G.O.P's 1996 key issue. Thus, Latinos in 1995 need to understand that this is merely the calm before the tempestuous storm of the 1996 presidential elections.

The Clinton Administration is cognizant of this nation's changing political climate. It is concerned with the President Clinton's re-election efforts. Therefore, he is responding to what is perceived to be a conservative electoral mandate by moving ideologically to the right. Already, Attorney General Janet Reno has promulgated a tougher, more stringent approach to curb the flow of illegal immigration. She called for the placing of additional border patrol agents along the California/Mexico border as well as the adoption of a national computerized identification system that would enable employers to check on whether or not job applicants have proper work documents.

The political climate of 1995 is such that the nativist forces are confident in their capacity to sway the alienated voter and create a national mobilization against the immigrant--both documented and undocumented. Because of the success of Proposition 187, the immigrant along with the poor has been catapulted into becoming the national scapegoat. Republicans and some Democrats, perceive the immigrant--particularly the Latino--as the culprit for this nation's socio-economic problems.

As if the state and national situation was not bad enough, Mexico's present political/economic crisis is adding to the precariousness of our own situation. If the devaluation of the peso continues coupled with the escalation of the Chiapas insurgency, immigration to the United States in greater numbers is inevitable. This crisis threatens the stabilization of Mexico's political system and could possibly cause a social upheaval. This increased exodus, would undoubtedly, call for the United States to implement more restrictive counter measures such as the complete militarization of the border or possibly even sealing it completely. If this were to occur, a state of siege mentality against our community throughout the nation would be unleashed.

From the local to the national level, the overall situation for Latinos looks rather bleak in 1995. The reality is that we have few friends and even fewer political allies. This dismal picture is compounded by the multiplicity of socio-economic issues and problems endemic to our experience in this nation. The inherent problem facing the Latino community when combating the immigration crisis is not the lack of organization, but rather the abundance of.

Too many groups or loose coalitions lack an organized power base and few possess a mobilizing capability. Debilitated by a lack of full time staff, financial resources, and large memberships, Latino organizations in the past relied on making threatening pronouncements that went unfulfilled and on occasion initiated some form of direct action that seldom ever produced desired results. In 1994, this situation began to change with the mobilization that occurred as a result of the anti-Proposition 187 movement in California.

Now in 1995 we are at a crucial point where if the Latino community is to develop an effective mobilization capability, it must first create an advocacy network that is inclusive of the vast number of leaders and organizations that are representative of our community's diverse sectors and interests. This will help ensure that our counter-offensive has the necessary troops, generals, and coordinated battle plan needed to defeat the export of the Proposition 187 agenda by the nativists to other states or to the federal level.

## **Proposed Plan of Action**

Understanding the gravity of the immigration crises, the following policy and strategy recommendations serve to compliment the 1994 Latino Leadership Summit Conference's "El Plan de Riverside." These recommendations are predicated on the premise that in order to defeat the pro-187 forces by 1996, Latinos must aggressively implement the plan's three R's: Recommit, Re-Organize and Re-mobilize. In addition, if Latinos are to mount an effective, well articulated, unified and powerful counter offensive the following steps described in an abbreviated format must be taken.

### **I. Formation of a National Latino United Front (NLUF)**

The primary mission of the NLUF would be to act as a "network of organizations and leaders" for the purpose of strengthening the Latino community's mobilizing capability at all levels. The NLUF would not displace existing organizations but rather would seek to create a more efficient division-of-labor; sharing of information and resources; more efficacious

implementation of strategy on policy issues; and an infrastructure that enhances coordination and unity of action. As militaries have a centralized command structure so must the NLUF. It would be structured using either a federation or confederation structure at national, state, county and local levels.

## II. Formulation and implementation of an electoral and direct action mobilization strategy

This comprehensive dual strategy would be designed to (1) foster a renaissance of civic participation and (2) demonstrate the Latino community's capacity to mobilize and demonstrate its advocacy capability. Moreover, implicit in this strategy is that organizations and individuals with a focus on either electoral politics or direct action politics would cluster and lead the NLUF. The particulars of these two concurrent strategies include the following:

A. Electoral Strategy: The primary objective is for Latinos to be the balance of power that will determine the outcome of the 1996 Presidential elections. This electoral strategy includes the following:

- . a well organized and coordinated voter registration, voter education and get out the vote drive
- . the formation of coalitions with non-Latinos
- . the formation of PAC's within NLUF structure
- . fostering a movement to restructure the Democratic Party or participate in a Third Party movement
- . create a well coordinated media blitz using both electronic and print media to educate and politicize the Latino electorate.
- . set up electoral mobilization committees within each of the participating NLUF entities
- . establish a well coordinated citizenship drive designed to convert thousands of naturalized citizens into new voters.

B. Direct Action Strategy: The primary objective of this strategy is to mobilize via marches, pickets, teach-ins, boycotts, rallies, and other forms of direct action that will enhance the Latino community's capability to influence public policy at all levels of government. More specifically, this will involve the following:

- . schedule systematically marches at local, state, and levels culminating with a national march on Washington D.C. on October 12, 1996 (El Dia de La Raza).
- . the marches must be multi-ethnic and racial in composition and rely on the use of "appropriate symbols" for garnering support against the nativist forces because of the geographical location of Washington D.C., in order to attract massive participation the national mobilization as well as all marches and direct actions must utilize a "rainbow approach"

- . at the local level, NLUF entities must create activities such as house and town hall meetings, press conferences, etc. to foster grass root participation

### III. Resource development plan

- A. Financial: If the NLUF is to succeed, it must have the necessary lubricant for change called "money" to finance its advocacy efforts. In order to accomplish this the following are recommended:

1. Use of Boycotts:

By using our economic leverage of purchasing power of some 180 billion dollars, Latinos should pursue in an asserted manner a corporate responsibility approach to secure resources from "corporate America." The boycott or threat of one must be used as a weapon for fostering negotiations with targeted corporations. To be effective, declared boycotts cannot be predicated or sustained merely on press conferences, rhetorical threats, media sound bites, and one-liners in newspapers.

- . existing boycott efforts must be narrowed down to no more than 2 or 3 corporations
- . prior to any action taken in targeting corporate entity, research must be conducted to determine their strengths and weaknesses
- . targeted corporations will require day-to-day direct action
- . boycott strategy must have a negotiation phase that allows dialogue on boycott demands
- . Boycott demands must be specific, well articulated, and of benefit to financing the NLUF's efforts

- B. Establish a United Fund (UF) or central fund for purposes of funding NLUF activities.

- . integral to negotiations with corporations, resolution of boycotts would entail funding of UF or NLUF directly
- . as a 501(C)(3), the UF would solicit contributions from supportive elements
- . national board of UF would be interlocked with the national NLUF.

- C. Set up a comprehensive fund raising effort involving membership, dinners, dances, cultural events, telethons, etc. for purpose of also providing financial resources to NLUF member organizations.

- . all fund raising will require a grass roots approach so that the people will feel that they are investing in their future

- . self sufficiency and self reliance must be mandated
- . need to involve film, sports, and media celebrities in fund raising efforts

D. Seek resources from supportive Non-Latino elements

- . seek resources from Non-Latino entities that would benefit from having a well organized Latino community.

IV. Securement of international support

The NLUF's dual strategy must be complemented with an international strategy oriented towards garnering support against the nativist forces in this country. With a population base, Latinos need to continue their acercamiento with Mexico and the rest of Latin America. Latinos cannot remain in isolation. They must perceive themselves as a people with a commonality of history, language, culture, etc.

- . set up delegations to Mexico that meet with President Zedillo and appropriate governmental representatives as well as leadership from opposition parties, representatives of the Zapatista National Liberation Army, academicians, and other sector leadership
- . delegation's cardinal mission will be to garner support for NLUF's anti-proposition 187 efforts and to assess the actuality of Mexico's crisis
- . as a response to Mexico's crisis, the NLUF must have in place a plan to deal with the possible influx of political refugees coming into the U.S. should a political upheaval occur
- . set up similar delegations to meet with the various Central American governments and sectors
- . develop ways of bringing the intervention of The Organization of American States, United Nations and other international bodies to investigate human rights violations

V. Development of public policy alternatives to Proposition 187

Latino scholars must be an integral part of the NLUF. Their role as intellectuals is pivotal to the success of NLUF. They would be responsible for conducting applied oriented research in the area of public policy. To compliment this, Latino research centers must also be utilized.

- . research centers would form linkages with NLUF
- . scholars and research centers would publish their findings and make them available to the public
- . Latino scholars would be encouraged to become more pro-active in conducting applied research

conferences, symposiums, etc. would be held for the purpose of conducting research and educating people on the various aspects of the immigration crisis and the NLUF's activities and programs of action

## **VI. Revitalization of the student movement**

Students are crucial to the success of NLUF's electoral and direct action mobilization. During the epoch of the Chicano Movement, the Chicano student sector was a powerful catalyst for change. In the decade of the nineties, the Chicano student movement must revitalize itself and rise to the challenge of providing needed leadership. For this to happen, the following are recommended:

- . students need to regroup by calling for a national student/youth conference scheduled for 1995
- . student centrales (coordinating councils) must be established at regional, state and national levels
- . centrales would be part of NLUF structure and leadership
- . revitalization must include high school students
- . faculty, administrators, teacher, and students must work hand-in-hand for the promotion of unity and must make themselves available to the community at large

## **Conclusion**

This document was written with the intent of helping crystalize the January 13 and 14, 1995 summit conference agenda. It is imperative that this conference produce specific public policy and strategic recommendations to combat the spread of Proposition 187 throughout the nation. The severity of the crisis demands it. This document is merely a guide by which to accomplish this mission.

Plan of Action Proposed by the Student Caucus on 1/13/95 at the Ernesto Galarza Public Policy and Humanities Research Institute

Immigration Summit Conference entitled:

**The Immigration Crisis Proposition 187: A Post Election Policy Analysis**

There are six areas where we as high schools and undergraduate students can impact, those areas are

1. Education
2. Immigration
3. Health Care
4. Mobilization
5. Economic Empowerment
6. Communication

We tried to remain as realistic as possible taking into consideration the resources that students have available:

**EDUCATION**

Short Term

- \* Educate the community by establishing community centers, with voluntary student personnel, in order to distribute information on proposition 187, its myths and its realities
- \* Inform about proposition 187 using, walking the precinct method, distributing flyers, going to high schools, working closely with the youth, establishing lawyer connections and talking with parents
- \* Build Coalitions with other ethnic groups who support our cause
- \* Begin our planning for the new California Civil Rights Initiative through outreach, education and coalition building

Long Term

- \* Establish Escuelitas where college and high school students can teach in their respective fields K-12 material and also focus on special topics such as Chicano Studies; these escuelitas need to be set up in churches, parks, homes, especially juvenile halls and prisons
- \* Taking advantage of those private schools not funded by the federal government

**IMMIGRATION**

- \* Citizenship Courses- encourage our people to become citizens, offer these courses in the community and within higher education institutions. Being a citizen gives you benefits which help empower you directly to affect issues in your community
- \* Update the community about the current Immigration Policy through forums, flyers or conferences

**HEALTH CARE**

Short Term

- \* Provide updated fact sheets in English and Spanish with information about Proposition 187 as it relates to health care. Included will be the addresses and phone number of clinics that pledge not to ask for documentation. Also to be included would be a hotline number where the community can call to ask for more information.
- \* Increase the number of students that volunteer at public clinics or hospitals to provide bilingual assistance, provide information and also to allow our people to feel more secure
- \* start the training for medical assistance now, means increase the number of Chicanos in the health field

*Handwritten notes:*  
Audy  
Cecilia  
818  
831-  
0453

Long Term

- \* Recruiting high school, college, medical students and doctors to go to the community through centers and provide basic health care
- \* establish clinics, not funded through federal monies but funded by private Chicano/Latino businesses, recycling the brown dollar back into our community
- \* establish emergency corps - network of physicians, medical assistants, nurses and others in the medical fields for referrals, and emergency care
- \* Focus on preventive and primary care medicine
  - regular testing

**COMMUNICATION**

- \* E-mail and Internet to communicate with all and to disseminate information

**Economic Empowerment**

Short Term

- \* geographic area- analyze what resources are available ie.. Chicano/Latino elected officials, businesses for donations
- \* access to E-mail, scanners, computer, printers through the university or school
- \* through coalitions with our community access to office space or meeting rooms
- \* Utilization of our purchasing power and support of Chicano/Latino owned businesses ie. banks, stores, restuarantes...
- \* Corporate Hispanic Accountability

Long Term

- \* As students we need to mobiize for collective action by striving for our own buildings, for office space, meetings, and community empowerment
- \* access to the necessary office supplies, modems, computers, scanners, printers for the community.
- \* Our own schools

**MOBILIZATION**

\* Implementation of statewide codes to describe collective action and the levels of support needed to accomplish them, via number needed present at a rally or type of action being taken.

- For example O would signify a state of emergency,
- red affirmative action need masses,
- yellow would signify a rally , protest or demonstration, and
- green would be an educational program, lecture, conference
- an O and/ or a Red , would call for all Raza to take a leave, it would signify a crisis and where all would be absent from all other activities

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## **NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL BATTLEGROUND OVER IMMIGRATION . . .**

**The passage of Prop. 187 did not mean the end of efforts to increase our voting strength, but just the beginning of a new phase.** We intend to re-group under a new name and with broader representation from the various segments of San Diego's Latino community. In early-January, we will let you know of the date, time and place of an organizing meeting.

**In the meantime, please spread the word about the status of the legal challenges to Prop. 187. We have attached an up-to-date leaflet in Spanish and English for that purpose. Feel free to duplicate it. Note the "hot-line" number for questions on Prop. 187.**

**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187**

# Despite Gains, Latino Voters Still Lack Clout

■ **Election:** Myriad reasons account for poor turnout. 'This is more than a wake-up call,' one politician says.

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By EFRAIN HERNANDEZ JR.  
and RICHARD SIMON  
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Thomas Garcia of East Los Angeles saw no point in voting on Election Day, even though he bitterly opposed Proposition 187.

"I've been in this country more than 40 years, and I've never seen Mexicans win a battle," said Garcia, 53, who was born in Mexico but became a U.S. citizen as a teenager. "You don't get what you want."

Aida Cruz, 42, of Downey said that despite concerns that the initiative—which denies most health, education and welfare benefits to

illegal immigrants—would hurt children, she could not find time to register to vote.

"That's sad," she said. "Including myself, we're not doing enough."

But Hector Garcia, 35, who grew up in Los Angeles and now lives in Chino, made sure he cast a ballot regardless of his criticisms of the political process.

"There's that point that the one vote makes a difference," he said.

Despite strong feelings in the Latino community over Proposition 187, and the community's rapidly growing numbers, Latinos accounted for only about 8% of the state's voters in the Nov. 8 elec-

**Please see LATINOS, A39**

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# LATINOS

Continued from A39

But County Supervisor Gloria Molina said leaders consciously chose not to target the Latino community exclusively.

"The campaign was being directed at the California voter . . . to the Reseda housewife, to the Fullerton elderly couple," she said. "There was no doubt that the end result and the implications and probably some of the hatred was directed at the Latino community. But the Latino community in and of itself never could have changed the outcome."

Still, political analysts say the anti-Proposition 187 campaign simply may have caught fire too late.

"The opposition began to reach critical mass after the close of registration," said Sherry Bebitch Jeffe, senior associate at the Center for Politics and Economics at the Claremont Graduate School. "Many Latinos became motivated but too late to have that motivation translated into voting in this election."

Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Los Angeles) said the anti-Proposition 187 campaign was crippled by Wilson's TV ads that hammered the pro-Proposition 187 message home over and over. "We didn't have the money at the end to combat the governor and his commercials. Who would have known that the governor would have so attached himself to 187 on television? That really hurt."

Latino activists offered mixed opinions on the get-out-the-vote effort.

Democratic Party officials and Latino leaders said that an intense effort was conducted, including calling voters.

But Roberto Lovato, executive director of the Central American Resource Center, said that commitments made by the Democratic Party to get out the Latino vote never materialized, at least not in his neighborhood. "In Pico-Union there was nothing," Lovato said.

He said that among Latino leaders, efforts to get out the vote ranged from "those who did a lot . . . to those that did nothing."

"They know who they are," he said, declining to give names. "And their consciences know what the results are. They have to live with it."

Even when Latinos reached the polls, they did not automatically vote against Proposition 187.

Art Alvarez, 28, of Alhambra voted for the initiative despite the objections of his close friend, Arturo Escandon, 25, of El Monte.

Alvarez, who was born in Los Angeles after his parents moved to the United States from Peru, said

## Latino Voting

Latinos, who make up about 27% of the state's population, accounted for about 8% of the voters in the Nov. 8 election, despite strong feelings in the community over Proposition 187, the Los Angeles Times exit poll found. Here is how Latinos compare to other ethnic groups in California.

	WHITE	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
Eligible voters*	71%	8%	14%	6%
Registered voters*	88%	6%	11%	n.a.
Ethnicity of voters (1994)	81%	5%	8%	4%
Ethnicity of voters (1992)	82%	6%	7%	3%
Ethnicity of voters (1990)	77%	8%	9%	3%
Voted for Prop. 187	63%	47%	23%	47%
Voted against Prop. 187	37%	53%	77%	53%
Motivated to vote by Prop. 187	30%	35%	47%	43%
Foreign born	7%	8%	20%	59%
Born in U.S. with one or both immigrant parents	12%	7%	46%	20%
Born in U.S. with both parents born in U.S.	81%	85%	34%	21%

\* Does not add to 100% because Latinos can be any race and are also included in the race groups, especially whites.

Sources: Los Angeles Times exit poll of California voters, U.S. Census, county registrars of voters

too many illegal immigrants take advantage of public services. Escandon, born in Mexico, is a legal resident without voting rights who hopes to become a citizen in time for the next presidential election. "Everything is done with false identifications," Alvarez said. "I pay taxes."

Escandon, a political science major at UCLA, said the initiative and proposals like the one that would institute a national identification card would inevitably result in the harassment of Latinos and other people of color.

"Why should [a Latino child] go through it if a little white kid doesn't," he said.

The major barrier to boosting the Latino share of the total vote comes long before Election Day or voter registration deadlines: Latino scholar Pachon estimates that there are at least 2 million Latinos in California who are legal immigrants eligible for citizenship but have not applied.

**B**ruce Cain, associate director of the Institute of Governmental Studies at UC Berkeley, said the citizenship rate among Mexican immigrants is comparable to that for Canadian immigrants. But, he said, "Nobody is indignant about the Canadians who are taking up our seats at Kings games and are equally reluctant about becoming Americans. That's where the racist component enters in."

Traditionally, officials have explained that Mexican citizens are wary of renouncing their homeland, often clinging to an illusion: a dream of going back, even after their lives take root and children are born in the United States. But others see low sign-up rates as a

product of a confusing, costly and often intimidating citizenship application process.

The reluctance among many to apply for citizenship also stems in part from apprehensions based on both fact and fiction. Some fear a loss of land ownership and other rights back home if they acquire U.S. passports—and, indeed, Mexico, South Korea and other nations limit the ownership rights of non-citizens.

Ironically, many Latinos remain undecided about citizenship despite difficult lives that they expect only to worsen under Proposition 187.

Duilio Franco, 39, of Norwalk, said he fled the war in Nicaragua several years ago with his family thinking life in the United States would be much better. But life, even as a legal resident, has been a struggle because jobs are difficult to find, Franco said.

Franco, whose three teen-agers attend local schools, said he believes the biggest reason for the approval of Proposition 187 was racism.

"This country is made of immigrants. The only ones who are pure are the Native Americans," he said in Spanish. "The only thing you can do is go back to your country and die rather than die here like a dog."

Nonetheless, Latino activists say they believe Proposition 187 will spur greater Latino political participation, including boosting citizenship efforts.

"I think 187 has demonstrated to Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Central Americans, Mexicans and other Latinos that we've got to vote because they're willing to go this far with our community and try to get away with it," Lovato said.

## INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA PROPOSICIÓN 187

### ¿QUÉ HAGO AHORA QUE LA PROPOCISIÓN 187 HA SIDO APROBADA?

La **Proposición 187 sigue suspendida en casi todos sus aspectos**, por orden judicial. El tribunal emitió una prohibición que durará al menos hasta el juicio sobre la constitucionalidad de la Proposición 187 y faltan varios meses para que comience. Entretanto, la única parte de la Proposición 187 en vigor actualmente es la que aumenta el castigo a personas que fabrican, venden o usan documentos falsos.

### ¿MANDO A MIS HIJOS A LA ESCUELA?

**SÍ.** Los niños deben seguir acudiendo a la escuela. Por ahora las escuelas públicas primarias y secundarias no pueden negar la educación a los niños "sospechosos" de ser indocumentados. Tampoco pueden hacer averiguaciones al respecto, ni denunciar a los niños o sus padres. Mientras el tribunal sostenga que las escuelas públicas primarias y secundarias no pueden negar la educación a los niños "sospechosos" de ser indocumentados, la ley los obliga que asistan a clases. Esperamos que al menos la parte de la Proposición 187 que trata con las escuelas públicas primarias y secundarias quedará suspendida permanentemente.

**Clarificación:** En cuanto a los estudiantes universitarios indocumentados, pueden seguir acudiendo a los colegios públicos al menos hasta fines de febrero, 1995, cuando se reconsiderará esta parte de la prohibición. Aunque, algunos de los colegios públicos pueden seguir cobrando una cuota más elevada a los estudiantes universitarios indocumentados, no pueden delatarlos a las autoridades de inmigración.

### ¿PODEMOS IR A LAS CLÍNICAS O LOS HOSPITALES?

**SÍ.** La Proposición 187 no aplica cuando se necesita cuidado de urgencia. Usted sigue teniendo derecho a tratamiento médico en tal caso, no obstante su situación migratoria. Además, por ahora las clínicas y hospitales no pueden negar ningún otro tipo de servicio, inclusive el prenatal, a personas "sospechosas" de ser indocumentadas. Tampoco pueden hacer averiguaciones al respecto, ni denuncias.

### ¿POLICÍAS ME VAN A PEDIR "PAPELES"?

También quedó suspendida la parte de la Proposición 187 que obliga reportar a cualquier persona "sospechosa" de ser indocumentada quien es arrestada. Por ahora, policías sólo tienen que denunciar a personas indocumentadas detenidas por crímenes mayores o relacionados con drogas. No obstante, pueden denunciar a personas indocumentadas detenidas por otros delitos, hasta infracciones de conductor.

**Esté pendiente de las noticias. Si tiene dudas, llame al (800) 639-4872.**

**INFORMATION ON PROPOSITION 187**

**WHAT DO I DO NOW THAT PROPOSITION 187 HAS PASSED?**

Enforcement of most parts of Proposition 187 is still blocked. This court order against Proposition 187 will remain in effect at least until a trial is held on the constitutionality of Proposition 187. This trial is not due to commence for several months. Meanwhile, the only part of Proposition 187 currently in effect is the one which increases the punishment for manufacturing, selling or using false documents.

**SHOULD I SEND MY CHILDREN TO SCHOOL?**

Yes. Children should continue going to school. For now, public schools cannot deny an education to children "suspected" of being undocumented. Furthermore, schools cannot inquire about the immigration status of children or their parents, or report them to the immigration authorities. As long as the courts say that public schools cannot deny an education to children "suspected" of being undocumented, the law requires them to attend school. We expect that at least the part of Proposition 187 which deals with public primary and secondary schools will never be implemented.

**Clarification:** With respect to undocumented university students, they can keep attending public post-secondary institutions until at least the end of February, 1995, when this part of the injunction will be reviewed. Although some of the public post-secondary institutions can keep on charging higher tuition to undocumented university students, they cannot report them to the immigration authorities.

**CAN WE GO TO CLINICS AND HOSPITALS?**

Yes. Proposition 187 does not apply to emergency cases. You still have the right to medical treatment in such situations, regardless of your immigration status. Moreover, for now, clinics and hospitals cannot deny other types of services, including prenatal care, to persons "suspected" of being undocumented. Furthermore, hospitals or clinics cannot inquire about immigration status, or report patients to the immigration authorities.

**ARE THE POLICE GOING TO ASK ME FOR "PAPERS"?**

The court also blocked implementation of a section in Proposition 187 which requires the police to turn over to immigration authorities any one it arrests and suspects of being undocumented. For now, the police are only required to report undocumented persons who are arrested for felonies or drug-related crimes. However, police can report you when you are arrested for other offenses, even vehicle infractions.

**Stay tuned to the news. If you have any doubts, call (800) 639-4872.**

(1) HISTORY DOES NOT GO BACKWARDS

PITO WILSON WON BUT HIS GRANDCHILDREN DIDN'T

(2) ALL OF US HAVE GATHERED HERE WITH ??

IN OUR MINDS, WHAT HAPPENED LAST NOV., HOW

CAME! WHY DID

(3) BUT BEFORE WE TALKED ABOUT SOLUTIONS, WE

NEED TO KNOW WHAT THE PROBLEM IS

(4) TO ME WHO COME  
THOSE OF US FROM THE PAST + YOU WHO HAVE  
COME TODAY

(5) GANDHI HAD A SAYING

(6) TALK ABOUT US NOT PITO WILSON, WHO

(7) WE LET PEOPLE DEFINE OUR ISSUE, EVEN <sup>WHAT WE ARE</sup> <sup>OUR NAME</sup>

WE HAVE BECOME DEPENDENT, BECAUSE WE DON'T RESPECT  
<sup>FALLER TREE</sup> PETE WILSON DID <sup>EVERYONE DEAD</sup>

(8) WHAT HAPPEN - WE DID ~~NOT~~ HAVE LEADERSHIP <sup>NOT LEADERS, SPEAKERS</sup>

(9) OUR CHILDREN

OUR PEOPLE VOTING FOR

1  
M-GARDI HAD A SAYING THAT STATES

I'VE GOT TO HURRY TO UP, I'VE GOT  
TO CATCH UP, FOR THERE GOES MY PEOPLE.

NOTHING <sup>COULD</sup> SYMBOLIZES THE STATE OF THE CHICAGO

MOVEMENT THAN THIS SAYING, IF WE'RE GOING

TO ANALYSIS, IF WE'RE GOING TO DISCUSS,

COMMUNICATE, & LEARN WHAT HAPPENING

TO OUR PEOPLE + ESPECIALLY OUR CHILDREN

WE TODAY ARE GOING TO HAVE TO BE

TRUTHFUL WITH WITH ANOTHER, POLITICAL +

NOT PERSONAL. IN OTHER WORDS LET THE CHIPS

FALL ON WHO THEY MAY. BECAUSE IF WE'RE

TRUTHFUL, WE HAVE TO ADMIT THAT WE BEEN

WE HAVE BEEN LEFT BEHIND, THAT WE ARE  
OUT OF STEP, CONFUSED, DISORIENTED, SCATTERED, REVERSED.  
IN OTHER WORDS WE BEEN LEFT BEHIND.

M. GANDI HAD A SAYING THAT STATED

"WE GOT TO HURRY UP, WE GOT TO CATCH UP

FOR THERE GOES MY PEOPLE. I BELIEVE THAT

IF WE WERE GOING TO TAKE IT <sup>THAT</sup> THAT, PRETTY

WE'LL SUM UP THE STATE OF WHERE THE CHICAGO

MOVEMENT IS AT TODAY IN 1965. I THINK IF

WE LOOK AT WHAT HAPPEN IN THE LAST ELECTION

WE CAN SEE THAT SOME ~~THAT~~ <sup>BAD</sup> ~~SEE~~ GOOD THINGS

HAPPEN, <sup>UPPER</sup> BUT A LOT MORE BAD THINGS HAPPEN.

SOME OF THE GOOD THAT HAPPEN WERE

# HISTORY

DOE NOT GO BACKWARD

ALL OF US HAVE COME WITH ??

SINCE 1850

(1) YOU ARE CONQUERED PEOPLE

OVER THE 22 OF LAST

~~IT BECOME~~  
LIKE ALL OF US WANT  
A SOLUTION  
BUT WE MUST  
FIRST LET  
WHAT THE  
PROBLEM

(2) WHAT YOU ARE SEEING IS WHO WILL RULE

YOU ARE A CROSSROAD SO AFRICA, 02?

(3) WHAT THIS SOCIETY IS TALKING ABOUT IS NOT IMPOR.

BUT US ALL OF US YOU GRANDFATHERS, FATHER MOTHER BROTHERS, SISTERS + MORE IMPORTANTLY OUR CHILDREN

~~IT DOESN'T MATTER~~ HOW THIS SOCIETY IS GOING TO CONTINUE TO CONTROL THE FLOW + EXPLOITABLE <sup>MONEY</sup> WE

~~AND~~ + MORE IMPORTANTLY HOW THEY CAN CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN THE IS TO MAINTAIN CHICAGO, WATSON IN A STATE OF DISFRANCHISEMENT

I BELIEVE TODAY IF WE WERE GOING TO TALK ABOUT A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS WE AS A PEOPLE HAVE FACED IN THE PAST + THE PROBLEMS WHICH WE SEE THIS PAST YEAR.

~~I BELIEVE THAT IF WE ARE GOING~~

TODAY IF WE ARE GOING TO ANALYSIS,

# LEADERSHIP

M. GANDI HAD A SAYING THAT STATE, I'VE GOT TO HURRY UP, I'VE GOT TO CATCH UP, FOR THERE GOES MY PEOPLE. I BELIEVE THAT, THAT SAYING ~~BEY~~ WELL SUMS UP THE STATE OF WHERE CHICANO MOVEMENT IS AT TODAY IN 1995. TODAY,

I DON'T WANT ABOUT <sup>PITS</sup> PEPE WILSON, ROTDOR HACOLD CREW  
 187, 1870 <sup>18,700</sup> IN ORDER TO HAVE A SOLUTION, YOU HAVE TO KNOW  
 DEN, RW, BIGHT UN-EDS, LIBERALS I WANT TO

TALK ABOUT US. WE AS A MOVEMENT AS A

PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS <sup>OTHER</sup> PEOPLE TO DEFINE OUR

<sup>POWERLESS</sup> BY YOUR SELF  
 YOU BEEN ASADO  
 DIDN'T VOTE  
 VOTE WZORG  
 POWER

ISSUES, <sup>FOR</sup> OUR OWN NAME

5/1 YR

1985  
 2-CHILDREN

NOT TALKING ABOUT IMMIG. ALLOWED THEM + US

>Did Only Racists Vote For Proposition 187?

>

>By Walter Sheasby, Green Party, Member, Los Angeles County Council

>

>

>California nativism, particularly the racism directed at Chicanos

>as scapegoats for economic problems, has been a factor in the

>State's politics since the original native Californios were forced

>to hand power over to the gringo squatters who formed the

>Know-Nothing Party. When voters decided by 59% to 41% Nov. 8 to to

>deny state services to the people they had conquered long ago, it

>was almost like opening an ancient time capsule.

>

>A quick look at the groups that overwhelmingly backed Proposition

>187 shows the current base of the genteel resentment: Republican

>men went for it by 80%, Conservatives and all Republicans by 78%,

>Protestants by 69%, the over 65-year olds by 68%, Whites by 63%,

>those earning more than \$40,000 by 61%, and third-generation

>natives by 60%. Like their counterparts a century and a half ago,

>they are generally Midwestern or Southern in heritage. Republicans

>and Independents accounted for 71% of the votes cast for 187.

>

>At the other end of the voting spectrum were Latinos of every

>generation, voting with more cohesion than has ever been seen

>before. Latinos today comprise 24% of the adults in California,

>but only 11% of registered voters, and only 8% to 10% of actual

>voters. Naturalized citizens account for only 10% of the Latino

>electorate, and only 16% of eligible Latino immigrants have

>applied for citizenship, the lowest of any immigrant group. This

>will change during the next decade, however, as over 1 million new

>Latino voters enter the electorate by coming of age or

>naturalization.

>

>The Latino 10% share of the vote on Nov. 8, however, represented a

>2% increase from 1992. They voted against 187 by more than 3 to 1,

>by 77% to 23%, but in early October polls showed 46% supporting

>the measure to bar undocumented immigrants from education and

>services. The campaign against 187 clearly moved many Latinos to

>the left. Over two-thirds of Latinos polled felt that Wilson was

>promoting anti-immigrant hatred that would lead to discrimination

>against all Latinos. In 1990 Latinos gave 35% of their votes to

>Wilson for Governor, but this year it was down to 22% as 74%

>turned to Brown.

>

>Latinos were not the decision-makers however; they accounted for

>only 15% of the vote against 187, while contributing a miniscule

>3% of the landslide for the measure. Even after a major

>registration drive and campaign to get-out-the-vote, 45% of Latino

>voters decided to stay home. But the Latino vote expressed

>remarkable unity, particularly since low-income Latino citizens

>are the ones most often displaced by undocumented workers.

>

>Another group that is impacted by immigrants is African-American

>workers in industries like hotels, restaurants, construction and  
>light manufacturing. As one NAACP official said, "Forty percent of  
>African-American youth are unemployed. When the assertion is made  
>that illegal immigrants do the jobs others wouldn't do in the  
>first place, the black community is offended" (L.A. Times, Oct.  
>24, 1994). Although there was speculation about a major  
>Black-Latino rift, it failed to materialize; the voting results,  
>in any case, were certainly disappointing. Black and Asian voters  
>both opposed the measure by a 6% margin, with 53% opposed and 47%  
>for 187. With Blacks representing 7.4% of the State's population  
>and 5% of the electorate, and Asians at 9.6% of population and  
>only 4% of voters, their marginal opposition had little effect.  
>Even if every Black voter had voted against 187, it would still  
>have carried by 55% to 45%.

>  
>At the ballot box the California electorate is overwhelmingly  
>white, despite the racial diversity of the State. Non-hispanic  
>Whites comprise 60% of the adults in California, but 78% of  
>registered voters. In this election, Whites cast 81% of the votes.  
>Although 49% of registered voters (7,219,635) are Democrats, and  
>only 37% (5,472,391) are Republicans, it is the Republicans who  
>turn out for elections. In a national post-election survey,  
>Stanley Greenberg found that the voters who stayed home on Nov. 8  
>tended to be younger people without college educations who  
>probably would have voted Democratic; if stay-at-homes had voted  
>on Nov. 8, the Democrats would still control Congress.

>  
>In California, the total votes cast Nov. 8 for Kathleen Brown  
>represented 44% of all registered Democrats, but the votes for  
>Pete Wilson, from all sources, accounted for 80% of registered  
>Republicans. Out of 14,724,785 registered voters, only 31% or  
>4,624,825 actually went out and voted in favor of 187. If the  
>stay-at-homes had gone to the polls, and if they had voted  
>anything like the Democrats who went out, Proposition 187 would  
>have been defeated. So much for wishful thinking.

>  
>In the real world of actual votes cast, it is important to  
>recognize that if the votes cast for 187 had only come from  
>Republicans or Perotian Independents, the Proposition would have  
>gone down to oblivion. These two groups together contributed 71%  
>of the vote in favor of 187, a total of 3,302,375 votes. Where did  
>the rest of the votes come from to pass the Proposition?  
>Obviously, from Democrats. More than one out of every three  
>Democrats broke ranks to vote for the measure, and they  
>contributed one quarter of all the votes, about 1,134,945. Wilson  
>needed to get only about 608,742 votes from Democrats to put it  
>over the top, but he got over three times that number.

>  
>What are the pro-187 Democrats like? The most surprising element  
>is the gender gap. In the electorate overall, the gender gap was  
>4%, with women voting yes by 56%, compared to men who voted 60% in  
>favor. But among Democrats, the gender gap was reversed, with  
>Democratic men giving it 2% less support than Democratic women.  
>Democratic Party women contributed 14% of the votes for 187, with

>37% supporting the measure, while the men were responsible for 10%  
>of the votes cast for 187, at 35% yes.

>  
>About one out of four Democrats who voted for 187 described  
>themselves as Liberals. They would probably add that, as one  
>letter-writer did, on some issues, "I have had enough." This  
>particular woman from Covina asked readers to "Think of how much  
>we could do for California if we didn't have the illegal aliens to  
>pay for" (Daily Bulletin, Oct. 30, 1994). Another letter declared  
>"I am a liberal Democrat who voted for his first Republican in the  
>recent elections." The Costa Mesa resident said, "We simply want  
>an end to the rhetoric and partisan politics and want to find  
>people who will start making the changes necessary to get us back  
>on track" (L.A. Times, Nov.26, 1994).

>  
>Another section of defecting Democrats was made up of non-Latino  
>white Catholics, who refused to follow the lead of Cardinal Roger  
>Mahoney on this issue, and who voted 58% to 42%, a 16% margin, for  
>187. As one Huntington Beach letter-writer asked of Mahoney's  
>version of of the faith, "Is it our moral obligation to feed and  
>clothe illegals, to give them free medical and social services  
>while our own senior citizens and multiple thousands of homeless  
>are without these services?" (L.A. Times, Nov. 2, 1994). These  
>Catholics contributed about 777,122 votes in favor of 187, enough  
>to make the difference between a win or a defeat. Many  
>Euro-American ethnics still identify with the New Deal coalition  
>and the reforms that brought their own integration, but their  
>commitment to the struggles of today is tenuous. Overall, third  
>generation citizens, who make up 75% of the electorate, supported  
>187 by 60%.

>  
>In general, the defecting Democrats are Social Security-Medicare  
>Democrats, and they are very concerned about issues like crime and  
>social decay. They are not as motivated these days by issues of  
>social compassion and redistributive justice. As one Los Angeles  
>man put it, "I am no fan" of Wilson, but anti-187 critics think  
>"adherence to the law presents an undue burden for a particular  
>population" (L.A. Times, Nov. 4, 1994). An Azusa woman complained  
>of "illegal immigrants overburdening our tax base" and this will  
>"drain the purses promised to the U.S. aged for their retirement  
>years" (Star-News, Nov. 3, 1994). This defection by older,  
>established, moderate, Anglo or White-ethnic Democrats, 58% women,  
>should not be seen as identical to the racism, paranoia, and  
>xenophobia that demonstrably animated many of the Save-Our-State  
>activists and their hard-core supporters in the Christian  
>Coalition.

>  
>The attitudes of those who voted in favor of Prop. 187 basically  
>converged on the idea that a yes vote would send a needed message  
>to Washington, D.C., to Clinton and Congress. In that sense, the  
>issue was redundant to the expression of economic fear and pain in  
>the November 8 elections nationally.

>  
>Fully 78% of yes voters said they were basically sending a

>telegram, and 51% thought it would force the federal government to  
>deal with the issue. Fully 96% thought the measure was  
>well-written and would solve the problem. But only about a third  
>of yes voters actually expected the measure to have the desired  
>effect of saving public service funds; 32% said it would save the  
>state millions of dollars, and 34% said it would stop immigrants  
>from using state services. Clearly, two-thirds did not expect  
>any real change at the state level, but were looking for a federal  
>solution. As one Covina woman wrote, "I don't believe that all of  
>187 can be implemented if passed, because federal laws are against  
>it. But, if passed, the message to all those involved will be  
>loud and clear" (Valley Tribune, Nov. 3, 1994).

>  
>What is truly remarkable is that despite all of the attention  
>focused on the imminent expulsion of 300,000 undocumented  
>students, the threat of federal withholding of \$15 billion in  
>school funding, and the massive walkouts and marches by over  
>50,000 students, pro-187 voters denied that passage would have any  
>effect on the schools. Now this kind of denial is genuinely  
>pathological. Only 2% of the yes voters agreed that the measure  
>would throw children out of school; only 3% thought it would cost  
>the state billions in federal funds. With so much media attention  
>focused on how 187 would disrupt so many students' lives, and with  
>so many students interviewed and profiled by the media in order to  
>make the issue less abstract to voters, it is remarkable that 98%  
>said there would be no effect on schools. As a man in Solano Beach  
>put it, "It's not a matter of throwing thousands of illegal alien  
>children out of school and into the streets. It's a matter of  
>disallowing any illegal aliens benefits they have no right to"  
>(L.A. Times, Oct. 4, 1994).

>  
>Virtually the entire issue of illegal immigration was reduced to  
>the use of social welfare services by adults, by "welfare cheats."  
>Voters were presented with the fact that "illegals are coming here  
>to get on welfare or to get free medical care." As one woman put  
>it, "I feel the proposition is trying to send a message that the  
>citizens do not want to give entitlements to people who are not  
>entitled to receive them. Period" (Valley Tribune, Nov. 3, 1994).  
>The real fear is that the system of medical and income security  
>will be brought down by those who are abusing it without right,  
>who really have no claim because they are not here legally.  
>"They're still coming!" the ads with the fuzzy images of invaders  
>intoned. The backers of Prop. 187 skillfully emphasized the  
>"Welfare Magnet," while Taxpayers Against 187 struggled to inject  
>a counter-claim of a "Jobs Magnet." But voters did not appreciate  
>the debater's point, and this was just another distinction without  
>a difference. Jobs and Welfare were seen equally as the undeserved  
>prizes of the invading aliens.

>  
>Certainly the concern over the decline in the quantity and quality  
>of jobs was a pervasive undercurrent in the elections nationally.  
>In 1992 79% of voters told exit pollsters that the economy under  
>Bush was in bad shape, and 62% of those pessimists voted  
>Democratic for Congress. In the November 1994 elections, 57% of

>voters still felt the economy was in trouble, and once again 62%  
>of them turned against the Party in the White House, casting their  
>votes for the outsiders, the Republicans.

>  
>The key failure of Taxpayers Against 187 was in not forcing voters  
>to see the true face of immigrant Latinos, the fact that half of  
>their households are composed of families with mother, father,  
>and children, compared to 18% of non-Latino white families, that  
>86% of males over 16 are employed (far more than any other group)  
>and 49% of females, and that the life-time taxes on their earnings  
>minus benefits received (a net gain to the government of more than  
>\$20,000 each) are actually crucial to maintaining the Social  
>Security system. The relationship of younger workers to those in  
>retirement is a natural alliance, potentially a majority coalition  
>that would be hard to defeat in elections.

>  
>Opponents of 187 branded it as racist with paid commercials  
>linking the 187 campaign to the Federation for American  
>Immigration Reform and its obscure financial backers in the  
>racialist Pioneer Fund. It just did not work. The intent of  
>Taxpayers Against 187 was to tack a big negative onto 187's  
>sponsors, but it clearly backfired. Fully 99% of the yes voters  
>denied that it was racist or anti-Latino. The way the commercials  
>were seen was that anyone thinking of voting yes on 187 was a  
>"racist." An L.A. Times poll done Oct. 25 showed that 14% of the  
>opponents considered the Proposition "racist," and by the end of  
>the campaign that had only risen to 39%. The message ultimately  
>was embraced by less than two out of five opponents of 187, and of  
>course by one out a hundred voting yes. As one woman put it,  
>"People who use 187 as a racist issue must have hidden agendas.  
>This is a legal issue dealing with the financial survival of our  
>state" (Valley Tribune, Nov. 3, 1994). An Upland man complained,  
>"Once again, when there's no logical reason to be against  
>something, opponents must add emotion to make you feel guilty for  
>supporting it" (Daily Bulletin, Nov. 3, 1994).

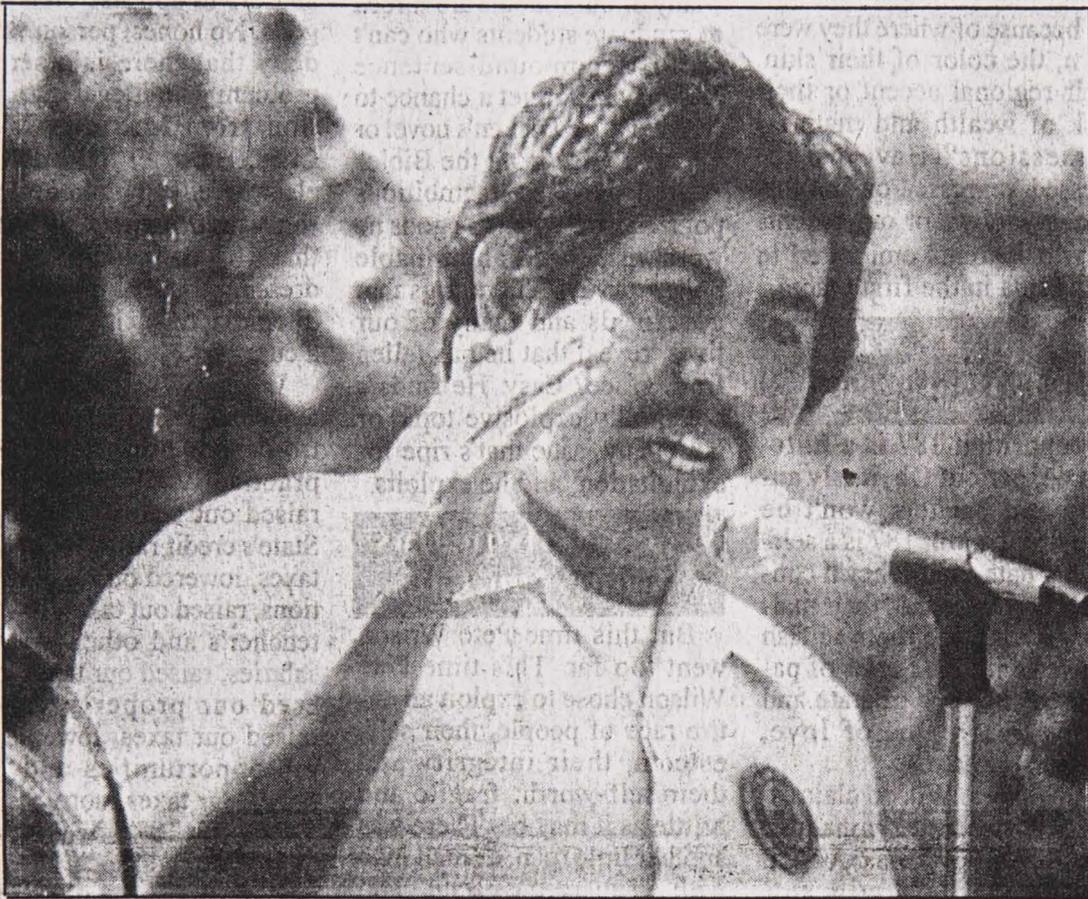
>  
>In analyzing the election results, many of the opponents are still  
>convinced that nearly three out of five voters are racists. Racism  
>was certainly a factor in what has been one of the most heated  
>battles in California history, and the outcome of the vote will be  
>to sharpen the oppression of immigrants and non-whites in general,  
>as well as to cruelly injure and penalize the undocumented. But  
>the motivation of those who voted for 187 was complex, and, for  
>many, economic insecurity was undoubtedly the fertile soil in  
>which the weed of nativism took root. Political campaigns that  
>ignore the fears and insecurity of any of their constituencies,  
>focusing on polarization instead of progressive  
>coalition-building, do so at their own peril.

>  
>  
>Main Sources: L.A. Times, Nov. 3, 9, 10, 11, 1994; Star-News, Nov.  
>6, 27, 28, 1994.

>  
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>355-7858

# Governor Wilson/Prop 187 Is Not About Immigration but Racial War in California!



FILE PHOTO

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights.

By Daniel Muñoz

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, met with the Editorial Board of *La Prensa San Diego* to define the current immigration hysteria generated by the extreme Right-Wing and to define what the implications of Proposition 187 are from a Chicano perspective.

Baca, has been involved in defending the Human, Civil and Constitutional Rights of persons of Mexican-Latin ancestry of this state and nation for the past 25 years. In the process, he and the Committee on Chicano Rights have established new parameters for the definition of the racial-social problems that confront the Mexican/Chicano American community and the Anglo-dominated society of California and the nation.

Baca has gained the respect of local, statewide and national organizations for his perceptive and incisive understanding of the political and social interaction issues that confront our society.

Twenty-five years ago in a speech at Stanford University, Baca first made the prophetic remarks that Chicanos in the U.S. would either take their rightful place in U.S. society or live under a South African type apartheid system.

*La Prensa* joined Herman Baca in a dialogue seeking insights into the current situation.

**L/P:** Because of your ethnicity and culture, your organization has often crossed paths with immigrant rights groups, the INS, Border Patrol, the Justice Department, and the various farm labor groups.

In your view, does the current Mexican Bashing and scape-goating by Governor Pete Wilson and the Prop 187 proponents have anything to do with Immigration?

**BACA:** No. What I see missing from the dialogue is the Chicano historical political perspective. I see two issues that have to be addressed:

- That those that are going to be affected (persons of Mexican ancestry) by Prop 187 have not been included or have had the opportunity to define the issue from their historical experience and perspective.

- And, what are the long range social and political ramifications for the society that all of us are going to live in?

If you look at Prop 187 and the Mexican bashing by Governor Wilson and company one can see that what they are

discussing is not immigration but us. What is happening today is but a continuation of the struggle between persons of Mexican ancestry and Anglo society which started in 1848. The historical fact is two fold. First, how they, the shrinking Anglo majority, can continue to control the flow of cheap and exploitable labor. Secondly, how they can continue to maintain the 15-20 million Chicanos in a state of disfranchisement. The implications for those of us that have struggled to franchise the Chicano people, the issue posed by Prop 187 is very simple - It is an attack on the civil and constitutional rights of all of our people.

**L/P:** How do you account for the fact that the polls show that 52% of our own people appear to support Prop 52?

**BACA:** Our own people have not grasped the simple fact that Wilson, and the proponents of Prop 187, are not talking about immigration but are talking about us; our wives, parents, brothers, sisters and more importantly their children and their

(See *The Big Lie*, page 8)

children's children. Prop 187, if it were about immigration (legal or illegal) it would be talking about immigration from Russia, Europe, Asia, Latin America, etc. Prop 187 would be addressing itself to all immigrants that are coming into this nation not only Mexicans.

Prop 187 would be talking about how we provide visas, passports, student visas, quotas, the Immigration Reform Act of 1986, the rules and regulations of how people come in and leave. Prop 187 doesn't address any of those immigration issues. That message hasn't gotten out to our people. They believe they are dealing with an abstract "they" and not them.

When polls show that 52% of our people support 187, I have a tendency to believe that. They see the same television programs, read the same newspapers, hear the same propaganda that Tom Metzger, and the KKK, have been hearing and reading about for the past 50 years. And what they have heard is the replica of the "big lie" on so call illegal- aliens and all the negatives that they bring about. That kind of mind conditioning has created a mind set amongst our own - that the so-call illegal alien are somehow getting something for nothing at their expense. That has been part of the "big lie."

**L/P:** In other words, what you point out is that all the negative advertising and propaganda put out by Governor Wilson, the Republican Party, and the Prop 187 people has had nothing to do with the immigration. That the real agenda is far more sinister. What it really is, is an attack against those people who come from Mexico and Latin America.

**BACA:** Yes. This is a concerted attack against persons of Mexican ancestry. Let us not forget, that last year, 98% of the people that were apprehended, by the only national police force that this country has, were Mexican immigrants. They do not recognize or see any other ethnic or racial group as aliens. In fact, what we have is an immigrant policy that has been held captive by certain political and

# The Big Lie



Herman Baca.

(Con't from page 1)

economic interests for them to manipulate in anyway they see fit with us being the recipients or the victims of those actions.

I believe the long range policy of Wilson, and other racist politicians, is the creation of an apartheid system like the one which existed in South Africa or a Jim Crow segregationist system as the one which existed for Blacks in the U.S's Southern States. Wilson and company have planted the seeds for "racial warfare".

L/P: Is this what State Senator Bill Craven alluded to with his call for a National I.D. card.

BACA: Of course, Bill Craven made it clear that what they want is for all "brown-looking people" regardless of citizenship, to be treated like the Blacks who had to carry I.D. Cards in South Africa. Whites didn't have to carry I.D. Cards. That's what Mexicans will have to do. Old "senile" Craven let it out, that this is what "some" policy makers are attempting to do with Prop 187. What you see, if not an outright apartheid system, is some "Jim Crow" system.

When you put it in perspective what we see is a profile of a conquered people, the results of the U.S.-Mexico War. It is now a burgeoning population of people that have had a different set of historical experiences confronting a very privileged group. A group similar to Africaners

from South Africa who are bound and determined to hold on to their privileges. It now becomes very clear what a sinister plan Prop 187 is and what underlies most of the actions of Wilson and his crop of white supremist.

L/P: It should have been very clear to the simplest of minds, that the Governor was carrying out his racist agenda within the "Trojan Horse" of illegal immigrants.

BACA: It would seem that people would question why Wilson and company are doing this? Why has Pete Wilson grabbed onto this issue when what they are proposing is unconstitutional and is out of their purview. It is a Federal matter. It is a national issue that should be debated in the Congress. He knows full well that the solution would involve by-lateral, by-national negotiations at the highest national levels.

Prop 187 and the orchestrated attacks upon the persons of Mexican ancestry are part of a move by white Supremist to ensure that the status-quo remains. To assure that our growing numbers, sophistication and power do not challenge or usurp the established rule that has existed in this country since the American Revolution.

L/P: It is disheartening to see Mexican Americans, Latinos, Hispanics still supporting those who support and openly espouse the concepts of Prop 187.

BACA: We still have modern day Malinchies or Vendidos. If you look at Wilson's contribution list we see Hispanic names contributing to his campaign. In the process they are abeting and supporting their polices to segregate us, regulate us, or at a minimum make us carry identity cards.

We have sellouts like Gaddy Vasquez, Ralph Pesqueira, Ruth Jarmillo, Mike Padilla, John Sanchez and others who would put a party, that has told them in no uncertain terms that they are "nobodies,"...Like Senator Craven who called them "lower species of humanity," in a recent statement...and yet they put them ahead of their own people. Somehow or other, these people think they will escape the racist drag net that will be thrown over our people.

Perhaps, they should reread the experiences of Linda Chavez, a recent darling of the Republican party who was denied entry into this country from Canada because she was brown! Here we have a person who led the fight for "English Only" in the U.S., put in her place by the INS because she was brown! It really must have wounded her to be told that "we don't care who you are...you're just another Mexican!" How long before Ruth Jaramillo and the other vendidos look in the mirror and discover who they really are?

L/P: What is the flip side of all this?

BACA: One thing that we can be thankful for is that Wilson and the Cravens' have done what we haven't been able to do with our people which is to wake them up!

I remember a speech that Martin Luther King made to the Blacks in the South. He said "We might not like segregationist public safety commissioner Bull Connor. But I have to tell you that Bull Connor has done more for the Black Civil Right movement than all the marches, demonstrations and all the boycotts.

Because what Bull Connor did was close all the back doors where we couldn't get out. We had to make a decision whether we would remain where we were in a segregated society or move forward." Wilson is our Bull Connor. He has closed all the back doors for us. Too long many of our Mexican Americans have thought they could pass and be white...Now, they know better.

Wilson has set the stage for student walkouts, boycotts, civil disobedience, we will once again be tear gassed, beaten and in some instances shot. Mexicans are a patient people...but when a family's children are threatened they will defend themselves.

L/P: Prop 187 in a sense has backed the persons of Mexican ancestry against a wall with nowhere to go.

BACA: No doubt about it. Governor Wilson and company have made a grave political error. Whether Prop 187 wins, loses or draws, they have awakened the "sleeping giant" because they have chosen to attack our most prized possession...."OUR CHILDREN"!

In recent days, perhaps seeing what he has created, Governor Pete Wilson has begun to soft paddle his immigration stance. We suggest that it is too late. THE FUSE IS LIT!



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

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(619) 477-3800

①  
Governor Pete Wilson/Prop. 187 charged with  
Planting seeds for "Racial Warfare" in California!

San Diego....Herman Baca Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, met with the editorial board of La Prensa to define the current immigration hysteria generated by the extreme Right wing and to define the implications of prop. 187 from a Chicano perspective.

Baca, who has been involved in defending the Human, Civil and Constitutional Rights of persons of Mexican and Latin ancestry of this state, and nation for the past 25 years. In the process he and the Committee on Chicano Rights have established new parameters for defining racial-social issues that confront the Mexican/Chicano and Latino community and the Anglo dominated society of California and the United States. Baca has gained the respect and admiration of local, state and national organizations for his perspective and incisive understanding of historical, political and social interaction issues that confront our society. 25 years ago in a speech at Stanford University, Baca first made the prophetic remarks that Chicano's (who will soon be the majority in the Southwest) in the U.S. would either take their rightful place in U.S. society or live under a South African type apartheid system. La Prensa recently joined Herman Baca in a dialogue seeking insight into the Immigrant/Mexican bashing situation.

L/P: Because of your ethnicity and involvement, your organization has often crossed paths with immigrant rights, the INS, Border Patrol, the Justice Department, and the various farm labor groups

In your view, does the current Mexican Bashing & scapgoating by Governor Pete Wilson, and the proponents of 187 have anything to do with immigration?

Baca: No! Because what I see missing is the Chicano historical political perspective. I see two issues that have to be addressed:

- That those who are going to be affected (Persons of Mexican ancestry) by Prop. 187 have not been included or have had the opportunity to define the issue from their historical experience and perspective.

- and, what the long range social, and political ramifications are going to be for the society that all of us are going to live in.

If you look at Prop. 187 and the Mexican bashing by Gov. Wilson and company one can see that what they are discussing is not immigration, but us. Historically speaking what is happening today is but a continuation of the struggle between us persons of Mexican ancestry and Anglo society which has been going on since 1848. This historical fact is 2 fold. First, is how they the shrinking anglo majority can continue to control the flow of cheap and exploitable labor. And secondly how they can continue to maintain the 15 to 20 million Chicanos in a state of disfranchisement. So for us, who have struggle to franchise the chicano people the issue posed by prop. 187 is very simple..an attack on the civil and constitutional rights of all of our people.

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L/P: How do you explain 52% of our people supposedly supporting Prop. 187?

Baca: Unfortunately, a large segment of our community has not grasped this simple fact. That they are not talking about immigration but rather about their wives, parents, brothers, sisters and more importantly their children and their children.

L/P: Do you think the polls lie?

Baca: ~~No~~ <sup>NOT IN THIS CASE.</sup> When polls show that 52% of our people support Prop. 187, I have a tendency to believe that. Lets not forget that our people read the same newspapers, see the same <sup>TELEVISION</sup> news, hear the same propaganda that the Tom Metzger and the KKK have been hearing and reading for the past 50 years. And all that they have heard is the replica of the "big lie" on so called illegal aliens and all the negatives that they bring about. That kind of mind conditioning has created a mind set even among <sup>our own</sup>, that the so-called illegal alien who come to work, pay taxes that some how they are getting something for nothing at their expense. That has been part of the "big Lie".

L/P So it is not immigration?

Baca: No. If prop 187 and Wilson were talking about immigration they would be talking about immigration from Canada, Russia, Europe, Asia and every other immigrant that <sup>is</sup> coming into the U.S., not only Mexicans. It would be talking about quotas, visas, passports, the Simpson/Rodino reform Act of 1986 and the rules and regulations as to how people leave and come into this country. Prop 187 and Governor Wilson do not address any of these immigration issues.

L/P If the issue is not Immigration, do you see a far more sinister political agenda?

Baca: Yes. I believe that the long range policy of <sup>F</sup> Wilson and other racist politicians is the creation of an apartheid system like the one which existed in South Africa or a Jim Crow segregationist system as the one which existed for Blacks in the <sup>U.S's</sup> United Southern States.

State Senator Bill Craven alluded to with his call for a national I.D. card.

Craven made it clear that what they want is for all "brown-looking people" regardless of citizenship, to be treated like the Blacks who had to carry I.D. Cards in South Africa. Whites didn't have to carry I.D. Cards. That is what Mexicans will have to do. Old "senile" Craven let it out but this is what in actuality what "some" policy makers are attempting to do with Prop 187. What you see, if not an outright apartheid system is some "Jim Crow" system like existed in the South.

When you put it in perspective what we see is a profile of a conquered people, the results of the U.S. - Mexico war. It is now a burgeoning population of people that have had a different set of historical experiences confronting a very privileged group. A group similar to Africaners from South Africa who are bound and determined to hold on to their privileges. It now becomes very clear what a sinister plan Prop 187 is and what underlies most of the actions of Wilson and his crop of white supremist.

L/P: It should have been very clear to the simplest of minds, that the Governor was carrying out his racist agenda within the "trojan horse" of illegal immigrants.

Baca: It would seem that people would question why Wilson and company are they doing this? Why has Pete Wilson grabbed on this issue when what they are proposing is unconstitutional and is out of their perview. It is a Federal matter. It is a national issue that should be debated in the Congress. He knows full well that the solution would involve bi-lateral, bi-national negotiations at the highest national levels.

Prop 187 and the orchestrated attacks upon ~~the~~ persons of Mexican ancestry are part of a move by white Supremist to ensure that the status-quo remains. To assure that our growing numbers, sophistication, and power do not challenge or usurp the establish rule that has existed in this country since the American Revolution.

L/P It is of ..... canAmericans, Latinos, Hispanics that are still supporting those who support and openly espouse the concepts of Prop 187.

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Baca: We still have modern day malinchies or vendidos. If you look at Wilson's contribution list we see hispanic names contributing to his campaign in the process they are abating and supporting their policies to segregate us, regulate us or at minimum make us carry identity cards.

We have sell outs like Gaddy Vasquez, Ralph Pasquirra, Ruth Jarmillo, Mike Padilla, John Sanchez and others who would put a party, that has told them in no uncertain terms that they are "nobodies." ... Like Senator Craven called them "lower species of humanity." in a recent statement... and yet they put them ahead of their own people. Some how or other, these people think they will escape the racist drag net that will be thrown all over our people. Perhaps they should re-read the experiences of Linda Chavez, a recent darling of the Republican party who was denied entry into this country from Canada because she was brown! Here we have a person who led the fight for "English Only" in the U.S. <sup>was not</sup> put in her place by the INS because she was brown! It really must have wounded her to be told that "we don't care who you are... your just another <sup>person</sup> long <sup>ago</sup> <sup>is</sup> in the mirror?"

L/P What is the flip side of all of this?

Baca: One thing that we can be thankful for is that Wilson and the Cravens have done that we haven't been able to do with our own people, is ..... Wake The Up. I remember a speech that Dr. Martin Luther King once gave to the Blacks IN THE South. Dr. King said: "We might not like segregationist public safety commissioner Bull Connor. We might not like what he stands for. But I have to tell you that Bull Connor has done more for the Black civil right movement that all the marches, demonstrations and all the boycotts. Because what Bull Connor did to us is close all the back doors where we couldn't get out. We had to make a decision whether we would remain where we were at in a segregated society or move forward." Wilson and company is our Bull Connor. They have closed all the back doors for us. Too long many of our Mexican/Americans have thought they could pass and be white.... Now they know better. It is either be happy being in a apartheid society or move forward.

Wilson is setting the stage for student walkouts, boycotts, and civil disobedience.

L/P Prop 187 in a sense has backed persons of Mexican ancestry against a wall with no where to go. Is that correct?

Baca: No doubt about it. Governor Wilson and company have made a grave political error. Whether Prop. 187 wins, loses or draw they have awoken the "sleeping giant", because they have chosen to attack our most prized possession...our children! For us, their are no more back doors.

In recent ..... at he has created. Governor Pete Wilson has begun to ..... soft paddle his immigration stance. We suggest that it is too late. The fuse is lit.

## *Comité de los derechos Chicanos, acusa a Wilson por violar las leyes.*

El comité de los derechos Chicanos CCR, ahora acusa al gobierno de Pete Wilson por corromper el derecho y por ser una persona hipócrita.

El dio empleo a una mujer mexicana indocumentada en 1978.

Herman Baca presidente del CCR acusa al gobierno de Wilson "de no sólo romper las leyes del derecho federal sino también las del estado de California".

De acuerdo con Baca, Wilson viola la propuesta que menciona el no dar trabajo a trabajadores indocumentados.

"Wilson ha proyectado lo que realmente es, utiliza al igual que muchos otros estadounidenses

el trabajo de las personas indocumentadas.

Ha utilizado a los trabajadores indocumentados para realizar su campaña política", dijo Baca.

Baca, ha hecho público el salario que Wilson pagaba a su camarera y las horas que le hacia trabajar.

Si Wilson intenta negar todos los servicios públicos a trabajadores indocumentados, por que no buscó una camarera blanca y norteamericana? Baca menciona que el CCR ha enviado una carta al Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos pidiendo se investigue a Wilson por evasión de impuestos y por infringir en las leyes de inmigración.

# Governor passed up '71 vote on migrants

## Illegal-immigrant bill a forerunner to Prop. 187

By ED MENDEL  
Staff Writer

S.D. 5-15-95

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Pete Wilson, who made a crackdown on illegal immigrants a key part of his re-election campaign last year, passed up a chance to vote on a forerunner of Proposition 187 while serving his last year in the Assembly 24 years ago.

A well-publicized bill by former Assemblyman Dixon Arnett, R-Redwood City, made it a crime for an employer to knowingly hire an illegal immigrant if that would deprive legal workers of a job.

Discussion of the long-ago legislation has been triggered by the recent revelation that in subsequent years then-San Diego Mayor Wilson and his first wife apparently hired an illegal immigrant woman as a maid.

The early attempt to crack down on illegal immigration, which was supported by the late Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers and opposed by many Republicans, was the product of a political climate that has changed in the last quarter-century.

Backers of the Arnett bill argued that illegal immigration was little more than a modern-day "slave trade" that exposed migrants to potentially fatal border-crossing hazards and deprived legal residents of jobs.

On the other hand, Proposition 187, solidly backed by Republicans and opposed by Latino activists and many Democratic leaders, contains no penalties for employers and would make illegal immigrants ineligible for taxpayer-financed social services, non-emergency health care and public education.

Like Proposition 187, the Arnett bill was immediately blocked by the courts. But supporters of the Arnett bill say it became a sort of barometer of the rapid political change in California.

The constitutionality of the Arnett bill was ultimately upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1976 — five years after the measure was signed into law. But by that time, the political climate had changed enough so that no state official took the case back to the state courts to determine the extent of conflict with federal law or to lift an injunction.

"The state could have — and strictly speaking should have — gone forward and asked that the injunction be dissolved," said Ralph Santiago Abascal, general counsel for California Rural Legal Assistance, the sponsor of the Arnett bill. "The state didn't want to do that because of the change in the political climate."

### Wilson not involved

When the Arnett bill came up for a vote on the Assembly floor on July 29, 1971, legislative records show that Wilson was among the 79 members who answered the quorum call at the beginning of the day. But Wilson did not vote on the bill.

"He was campaigning for mayor and he may have been on a plane going down to San Diego," said Sean Walsh, Wilson's press secretary. "He does not recall where he was on that day, and he didn't really recall the bill, either."

See Wilson on Page A-4



Dixon Arnett: Former Redwood City assemblyman.



Pete Chacon: San Diego Latino leader was supportive.



Cesar Chavez: Supported Arnett's bill.

## Wilson

### Some activists called Arnett's bill racist

Continued from A-3

The Arnett bill was approved on a 55-8 vote. All of the "no" votes were cast by Republicans, who argued that the law would burden growers and other employers by forcing them to act as immigration agents.

Arnett, then a 33-year-old freshman legislator, later worked as Wilson's legislative director when Wilson, while serving in the U.S. Senate, pushed for a controversial change in a 1986 immigration law allowing temporary immigrants to work in agriculture.

Now Arnett is a Wilson appointee serving as executive director of the Medical Board of California, the state agency that licenses and monitors physicians. Arnett said he does not recall whether Wilson ever took a position on his bill nearly a quarter-century ago.

"I have no recollection of him playing a role in it or debating one way or the other," said Arnett.

The bill surfaced again earlier this month in a statement made by Wilson's attorney, John Davies, about a woman who said she was an illegal immigrant while working as a once-a-week maid for Wilson.

Before former Gov. Ronald Reagan signed the Arnett bill on Nov. 8, 1971, business and agricultural groups made a last-minute plea for a veto, according to newspaper accounts at the time.

The Dolores Canning Co. and several other businesses immediately filed a lawsuit against former state Labor Commissioner George W. Miliias to block the law. A court issued an injunction on March 3, 1972.

The sponsors of the bill, California Rural Legal Assistance, filed a suit seeking enforcement of the new law on behalf of a Santa Maria farm worker couple, Miguel and Leonor De Canas, who said they had been adversely affected by farm labor contractors, Anthony Bica and Juan Silva, who employed illegal immigrants.

This suit, *De Canas vs. Bica*, ultimately went to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the right of the state to enact law in this area and remanded the case to the state courts to resolve specific issues. But the Arnett bill never took effect because no official asked the state court to lift the injunction in the other case, *Delores Canning Co. vs. Miliias*.

This could have been done by the administration of former Gov. Jerry Brown, a Democrat; the office of former Attorney General Evelle Younger, a Republican, or even by a local district attorney.

"At that point the whole political climate had changed," recalled Ar-

nett must appeal to both legal and illegal workers when seeking a vote on collective bargaining.

"The union changed its position 180 degrees," said Abascal. "To win elections, it would have to go to the entire labor force. It no longer took positions hostile to undocumented workers."

William Marrs of Valencia, an attorney for Bica who opposed Abascal in the case, said he thinks state officials did not seek reinstatement of the Arnett bill because it was vague and difficult to enforce.

"I can just imagine the labor commissioner trying to enforce the law, trying to decide who was legal and who wasn't and what was an adverse impact and what wasn't," said Marrs. "The law was more of a political statement. You had no grounds by which to judge it."

Arnett said he was told by federal immigration officials that heavy publicity about the law helped slow the flow of illegal immigration at the California border. No longtime immigration officials could be reached to confirm this.

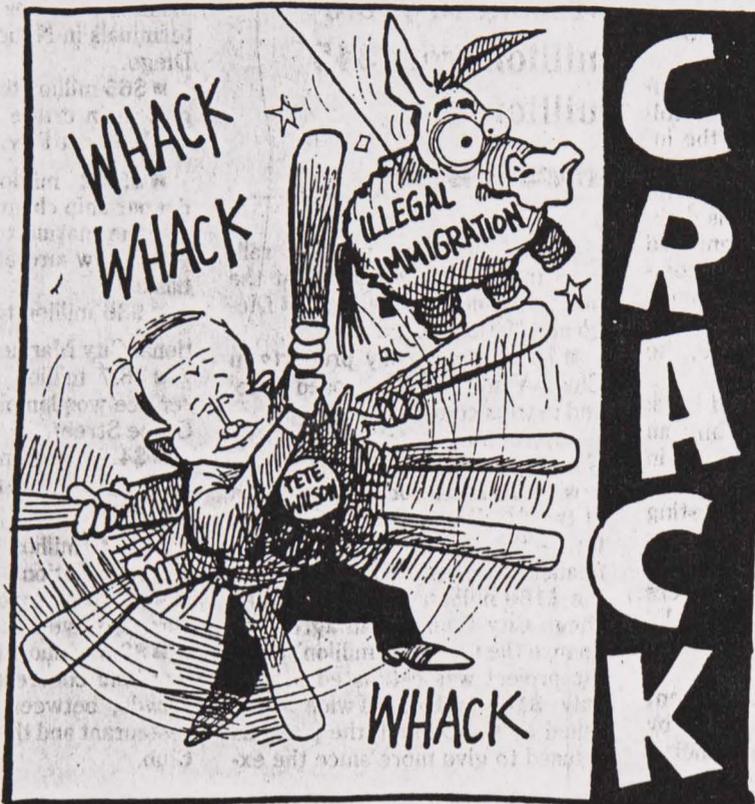
After the bill was signed, newspaper reports said some Latino activists called the law racist and said it would lead to discrimination. A Democratic Latino legislator from San Diego, former Assemblyman Pete Chacon, stoutly defended the bill.

"Most of the opposition has come from Chicano groups who fear that the authorities will be unable to

... Friday that he is eager to prove age isn't a factor in an officer's performance. "I think we have to... we don't wind up in... I are accused of dis... Olivares quit the... months out of the a

COMPLIANCE — weeks after voters... overwhelmingly rejected a proposed sal... ary increase, the City Council created... four committees for council members to... serve on — with a pay boost. Working on those committees could... raise Mayor Omar Bradley's annual pay... by more than \$13,000 and provide each... of the four council members an extra

# OPINION



## Pete Wilson's immigration dilemma

**R**emember the episode on PBS's "Upstairs, Downstairs" when James, scion of the very upper-class Bellamy household, has an affair with the parlor maid Sarah, who becomes pregnant?

It was one of the few times on the "Masterpiece Theatre" series when the lives of the downstairs servants personally intersected, so to speak, those of the upstairs gentry. The Bellamys, humiliated, had James sent off to India.

Today, America has its own upstairs-downstairs saga.

Gov. Pete Wilson has failed the Zoë Baird/Kimba Wood test: He employed a maid who was an undocumented immigrant, and he did not pay Social Security taxes for her.

This is a grotesque development in America, the nation of immigrants. The old litmus test for government service — "Do you now or have you ever belonged to any organization that advocated the violent overthrow of the government?" — has been replaced by a new one:

"Do you now or have you ever employed anyone who might have been in this country illegally, and did you pay their taxes?"

Ask that question of any domestic employer 10 years ago and most would have answered, "Don't have a clue, never asked anyone about citizenship."

Those days are over. Today, whom you employed downstairs 20 years ago is enough to ruin a career.

If you ever employed anyone who might have been illegal, you better hope you treated them well. They are empowered.

Grotesque as this situation is, it's hard to be sympathetic with Wilson, who is, after all, a leader of the movement to stigmatize the downstairs folks, a good many of whom are here illegally. It's only fair he be hoist with his own petard.

Wilson didn't have to dig this hole for himself. He could have taken the high road on illegal immigration, instead of championing the witless Proposition 187.

Had he adopted an economically sound, legal and socially effective solution to Cali-

### James O. Goldsborough

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

ifornia's complex immigration problem, he would not be vulnerable today.

California's problem has two aspects:

- The large availability of downstairs work in the world's eighth-biggest economy that serves as a magnet, mainly to Mexicans, who can easily cross the border, legally or illegally.

- A large number of Californians who apparently object to giving the work to these Mexicans — including many, like Wilson, who hire, or have hired, them.

As governor of the state with the largest immigrant population, legal and illegal, Wilson, instead of rabble-rousing, should have become an intellectual force in the debate, the conscience of Californians seeking a fair solution and opposing the jingoos who would exclude anyone with an accent, if they had their way.

But, always the opportunist, Wilson saw a raw issue that could help him. His support for Proposition 187 was an embarrassment. If his former maid, Josefina Klag, who was here illegally when she worked for him, detected a whiff of hypocrisy in his position, she is entitled.

Wilson pleads for understanding.

"I think fair-minded people . . . should make a distinction between an offense that is inadvertent, one that is knowing and one that is unknowing," he said.

Inadvertent is the wrong word. In the '70s when Klag began working for Wilson, nobody cared. People didn't distinguish between legal and illegal immigrants. A good maid was a good maid.

Distinctions were so vague that, with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the nation actually legalized all

the illegals who had been working here.

Today, of course, things are different. Californians and other Americans want to cut back on immigration, legal and illegal. In Congress, Sen. Alan Simpson, new chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee, wants to tighten immigration laws.

In this tense atmosphere, the choice of methods and policies is crucial.

In backing Proposition 187, Wilson chose to ignore the cause of illegal immigration. Both governor and proposition failed to recognize the existence of a massive downstairs work opportunity in California, and the attraction those jobs exert on people south of the border.

Not only did the proposition fail to address the cause of immigrants coming here, but it tried to stigmatize them when they did — by denying school to their children, by turning teachers into immigration agents, by depriving people who are paying taxes of the most rudimentary social and medical services.

Were the courts to hold 187 legal, which is doubtful, the thousands of immigrants who come here each year will still come, but will exist as a new class of people — undocumented, uneducated, untreated, an underclass of the underclass.

Thankfully, work is going forward on reform that gets at the heart of the matter, employment. Before long, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, working with the Jordan Commission and Congress, will have a pilot electronic employee-verification system in place.

Using Social Security numbers, employers will be able to check on the legal status of any worker, defeating the cheating and forgery now rampant.

Wilson should reflect on this: Had he opposed 187, Klag likely would not have come forward.

Had she come forward anyway, it would have had no effect. Wilson could point out that he is a supporter of employee verification, not social exclusion, to defeat illegal immigration.

His presidential candidacy would no dead in the water.

## NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL BATTLEGROUND OVER IMMIGRATION...

The Field Poll released on Wednesday shows a drop in support for Prop. 187. In July, the figures were 64% Yes, 27% No, and 9% Undecided. Now they are 57% Yes, 31% No, and 12% Undecided. Latinos are now opposed to the initiative by a margin of 52%. We still have a lot of work to do, PERO SI SE PUEDE. We have to keep driving home the message that Prop. 187 does not address the real immigration pull factor, JOBS, and that the initiative's "reasonably suspect" criteria puts all Latinos in the cross hairs.

Please join us on Saturday, October 8th for the KICKOFF OF OUR GET OUT THE VOTE EFFORT. We want to cover at least 30 South Bay precincts that day. You would be walking in teams of two – passing out our literature and talking to potential voters about why they should vote against Prop. 187. We will meet at KIMBALL PARK in NATIONAL CITY (D and 12th) at 9 A.M. for instructions, coffee and pan dulce. We would like for you to walk from 10 A.M. to 12:30 or 1 P.M. Afterwards, we will meet back at Kimball Park for a barbecue. We need to walk precincts every weekend until the election. Please help us as many weekends as you can.

In terms of our phone banking effort, we are DESPERATE FOR LOCALES WITH SEVERAL PHONES WHICH CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE TO US MONDAYS THROUGH WEDNESDAYS, FROM 5:30-8:30 P.M. We also badly need phone bank coordinators, i.e., individuals who are willing to assume responsibility for picking up the scripts and phone lists, training the evening's volunteers, and getting the tally sheets back to us. PLEASE...

Who can help us with copies of leaflets, etc.?

For more information, call our voice mail at **685-5254**, Joe Lara at **283-2757**, or Alice Amour at **464-5376**.

Remember that on Sunday, October 9th, from 8-10 A.M., Raul Lowery Contreras will have the Ron Prince, author of Prop. 187, on a live KOGO (600 AM) talk-show. Be prepared to call in. The number is **569-8255**.

**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187**

San Diegans Against Prop. 187 have launched a major voter registration and education drive that targets Latino voters. In order to meet our goal of registering voters each Sunday at various local churches before October 7th and our goal of contacting 15,000 registered voters by telephone or mail before Nov. 8th, WE NEED MANY VOLUNTEERS. We also need donations in a big way. Please help with time or money.

# VOTER REGISTRATION VOLUNTEER FORM

Contact: Joe Lara or Maria Mendez Phone: 685-5254

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Eve) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE CHECK ONE: PRECINCT WALKING \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE BANKING \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE INDICATE WHAT DAYS AND HOURS YOU CAN VOLUNTEER.

SAT. \_\_\_\_\_ SUN. \_\_\_\_\_ MON. \_\_\_\_\_ TUES. \_\_\_\_\_

WED. \_\_\_\_\_ THURS. \_\_\_\_\_ FRI. \_\_\_\_\_

Mail this or call: 685-5254 Voter Registration - Get out the Vote!

# DONATION FORM

YOUR DONATION WILL PAY FOR PHONES, MARKETING, LITERATURE, ETC., TO VOTE PROP. 187 DOWN!

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE(Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Eve) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ \$10 \_\_\_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_\_ \$250 \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER

**PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:**

**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187  
P. O. Box 151452  
San Diego, CA 92175**

You can also make a donation to California United Against Prop. 187 by calling 1-900-844-4343.

COLUMN LEFT/  
ROBERT SCHEER

# The Dirty Secret Behind Proposition 187

■ If Wilson was serious about illegal immigration, he'd put muscle behind the labor laws.

Where are the people who know better?

Can it be that the governor of this state and other respectable people favor a plan of segregation far more onerous than that which existed under George Wallace in Alabama? How can they support Proposition 187, which would leave in our midst an untouchable subclass of deeply exploited workers who labor as hard as any of us, yet who are to be denied the barest means to better their condition? What a grotesque standard now championed by the highest officeholder of this once progressive and generous state, built on the backs of immigrant labor.

How dare we deny education to the children of women who clean our homes and raise our children?

How dare we deny medical care to those who harvest our crops, clip our lawns and golf courses, bus our dishes, wash our cars and every night leave spotless the very office towers whose top executives support the governor behind this mean proposal?

What have we come to when a majority of our citizens want to take children and their dreams hostage in a crude scheme to uproot their parents? If the goal of Proposition 187 is to force deportation, then it would be far more honest to simply round up these people and dump them over the borders of Mexico, Guatemala, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Canada and the many other countries they come from.

But deportation is not really the goal. The dirty secret in all this is that most Californians benefit from the exploitation of immigrant labor. Only two days ago, The Times quoted Harry Kubo, a Republican who heads the Nisei Farmers League in the San Joaquin Valley, warning that "50%, if not more, of the agricultural work force in this valley is illegal. We'd sink economically without them."

Then there are the professional couples who can hold down top jobs only because an underpaid nanny is holding down the household. Do they care about what happens to the nanny's own children if Proposition 187 passes?

We all know that virtually every restaurant, most construction sites and much of the manufacturing sector is staffed by

**'It rots our souls to have a class of people live among us who are denied their essential humanity.'**

undocumented workers. Victoria Bradshaw, the state labor commissioner, estimates that more than 80% of the workers in Los Angeles' thriving garment industry are illegal.

But there is not one word in Proposition 187 about employment of undocumented workers or increased fines or jail time for employers who violate existing laws on minimum wage, overtime pay, workers' compensation and safety standards.

Level the playing field between undocumented and legal workers and, if jobs still exist for those here illegally, they should have their status revised because they are needed. Ironically, the one program that attempts this was started by the Wilson Administration, but it has been starved for funds. The Targeted Industrial Program Partnership is a brilliantly executed plan dreamed up by Bradshaw and one of her deputies, Jose Millan.

TIPP teams up inspectors from state Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, Cal OSHA and the federal Labor Department who attempt to enforce state and federal labor, health and safety laws in the garment industry and agriculture. They conducted raids this week in Los Angeles, levying hundreds of thousands of dollars in fines and carting off goods from cited firms.

But TIPP's cases will hold up in court only if the workers testify about their pay and work conditions. That is why the TIPP inspectors pointedly announce upon entering a workplace that they are not from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, lest potential witnesses flee. Passage of Proposition 187 would subvert this program by forcing state labor officials to report undocumented witnesses to the INS.

The governor can't be serious about stopping illegal immigration. If he were, he would see to it that TIPP had enough money to field more than the 30 inspectors who are expected to enforce labor law throughout the entire state. And he would stop casting immigrant workers, rather than employers, as the villain of the piece.

I refuse to debate the fine points of Proposition 187 because it is demeaning. When I went on freedom rides to the South in the '60s, I did not care to dwell on the fine points of Mississippi's system of segregation as compared with Alabama's. I just knew in every fiber of my being that segregation was wrong, that it rots our souls to have a class of people live among us who are denied their essential humanity. Surely the courts will once again determine that segregation is unconstitutional. But isn't it sad that some of the people we put in high office don't already know that?

*Robert Scheer is a former Times national correspondent.*

# Voters still favor Prop. 187

But Field Poll finds Latinos split on issue

By ED MENDEL  
Staff Writer

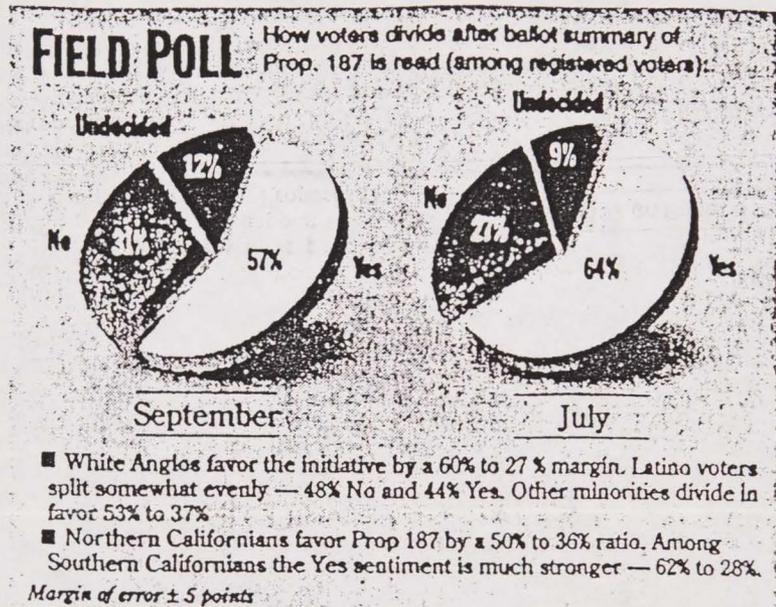
SACRAMENTO — Proposition 187, which would make illegal immigrants ineligible for most government services, continues to hold a nearly 2-to-1 lead as more voters become aware of the controversial

■ Federal immigration panel seeks to shift support burden to families—A-10

measure on the November ballot, according to a new Field Poll.

But the voter survey, when compared to a Field Poll in July, also shows that the lead shrinks when voters are given more detailed information about the proposal.

The Field Poll found that Latino voters are slightly opposed to the measure, with 48 percent saying they would vote against it and 44 percent in support. This differs from a *Los Angeles Times* Poll released last week that found Latino voters supporting the measure —



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52 percent in favor and 42 percent opposed.

Mark DiCamillo, Field Poll director, said there is no way to predict at this point what will happen when the campaign against Proposition

187 begins running television and radio ads and sending out mailers as the Nov. 8 election nears.

See Prop. 187 on Page A-10

## Prop. 187

Controversial measure is favored nearly 2-to-1

Continued from A-1

"I still look at this as a pre-campaign measure, even though it is mid-September," said DiCamillo.

The new poll found that 71 percent of all registered voters have now heard about Proposition 187, up from 37 percent in July.

Among registered voters who say they know something about Proposition 187, 37 percent support it and 19 percent are opposed. In July, 17 percent backed the measure and 9 percent were opposed.

According to the current survey, when all voters are read the ballot summary of proposition, 57 percent support the measure and 31 percent are opposed. This is a narrower gap than when the proposition was read to voters in July: 64 percent were in support, 27 percent opposed.

"It seems to me that the public is a little more reticent when it reads about the potential fiscal consequences to the state," said DiCamillo.

The ballot summary used in the new poll contains a cost estimate of the impact

of Proposition 187 made by the Legislative Analyst's Office that was not available when the poll was conducted in July.

The analyst states in the ballot pamphlet that savings of \$200 million are expected to be offset by potential costs of more than \$100 million during the first year, and billions of dollars of federal funding for California could be placed at risk.

Richard Woodward, No on 187 campaign manager, said that the drop in support after voters are given information about the initiative mirrors the findings of the opposition campaign's private polls.

"If we continue to get the message out that Proposition 187 would just make a bad situation worse, we can defeat this initiative in November," said Woodward.

The campaign against Proposition 187 is expected to run television ads. But whether the opponents can raise the millions of dollars needed for a full-blown television campaign is not known.

Ron Prince, Proposition 187 sponsor, said supporters of the initiative cannot afford television ads. He said they will rely on radio ads, mailers and volunteers to deliver their message.

Prince said the new Field Poll shows that "the undecideds are deciding, and I think we are going to do just fine in November."

Proposition 187 would make illegal immigrants ineligible for publicly funded ed-

ucation, welfare and health services, except in emergencies. Government employees would be required to report suspected illegal immigrants, and the penalty for using false identification documents would be increased.

While the Field Poll found that Latino voters oppose Proposition 187 by a margin of 48 to 44 percent, support among white voters is 60 to 27 percent.

Non-Latino minorities also support the measure, 53 percent to 37 percent.

DiCamillo and Susan Pinkus, *Los Angeles Times* Poll assistant director, said it is difficult to explain the difference in Latino support for Proposition 187 shown by the two polls without having access to the other poll's questions and answers.

In other results, the new Field Poll found that supporters of Republican Gov. Pete Wilson support Proposition 187 by a margin of 73 percent to 16 percent. Supporters of Democratic gubernatorial candidate Kathleen Brown oppose the initiative, 49 percent to 39 percent.

Republicans support the initiative, 67 to 23 percent, while Democrats also support the measure, but to a lesser extent, 47 percent to 39 percent.

The Field Poll also found that support for Proposition 187 is greater in Southern California, 62 percent to 28 percent, than in Northern California, where it leads 50 percent to 36 percent.

# VOTE NO A LA PROPUESTA 187

## INICIATIVA ELECTORAL 187: LO QUE NO HACE

La iniciativa electoral 187, que aparecerá en la balota el 8 de noviembre, no pone en aprietos a patrones que contratan a trabajadores indocumentados y los obligan a trabajar "duro y asustados." No propone aplicar estrictamente las leyes laborales básicas. Mientras patrones puedan salirse con la suya fácilmente, pagando menos del salario mínimo, quedándose con parte de los impuestos patronales, ignorando las normas de seguridad para lugares de trabajo, etc., seguirán prefiriendo a trabajadores indocumentados.

## INICIATIVA ELECTORAL 187: LO QUE SI HACE

La iniciativa electoral 187 culpa a los inmigrantes indocumentados de los problemas sociales y económicos que enfrenta California. Partidarios de esta iniciativa la llaman grandiosamente "Salvemos Nuestro Estado," y se han descrito como "civiles armados con una soga."

Ellos dicen que la iniciativa electoral 187 frenará la inmigración, al sacar a niños indocumentados de las escuelas públicas y al negar a inmigrantes indocumentados los servicios médicos (incluyendo vacunas) que no son de emergencia. Partidarios de esta iniciativa también sostienen que detendrá la inmigración ilegal al obligar a maestros, doctores/enfermeras, trabajadores sociales, y policías a reportar a cualquier persona que sospechen sea indocumentada.

Los que se oponen a la iniciativa electoral 187 señalan que hará muy poco para desanimar la inmigración ilegal. Ellos dicen que la posibilidad de conseguir trabajo es lo que atrae a la gran mayoría de los indocumentados, no nuestros programas de bienestar social. Los que se oponen a esta iniciativa también sostienen que, no obstante sea aprobada, los indocumentados permanecerán en el país, pero con menos educación y cuidado de salud – "soluciones" peores que los supuestos problemas. Los que se oponen a la iniciativa electoral 187 también sostienen que podrá resultar en discriminación extensa contra cualquier persona que parezca o suene "extranjera."

El analista legislativo de California, quien no pertenece a ningún partido, concluyó que la iniciativa electoral 187 costará \$15 billones – al menos siete veces más del posible ahorro. El analista legislativo explica que arriesgamos perder fondos federales en esa cantidad para programas de educación, salud, y bienestar social. La razón es que esta iniciativa se contrapone directamente a protecciones federales de privacidad y no discriminación ligadas a tales fondos. El analista legislativo también calcula que el costo de verificar estatus legal podrá ser \$100 millones el primer año y \$10 millones cada año siguiente.

**SAN DIEGANS CONTRA LA INICIATIVA 187**

P. O. Box 151452, San Diego, CA 92175 - (619) 685-5254

## EDUCACIÓN

Si la iniciativa electoral 187 es aprobada, personal de las escuelas públicas tendrá que reportar a las autoridades de inmigración a cualquier estudiante y padre de familia sospechoso de ser indocumentado. Los niños serán expulsados, aunque ya hayan solicitado visas. Alrededor de 275,000 estudiantes en la primaria y secundaria pueden ser expulsados. LA INICIATIVA ELECTORAL 187 ECHARÍA A LA CALLE A MUCHOS NIÑOS.

## SALUD

Si la iniciativa electoral 187 es aprobada, clínicas, y hospitales tendrán que negar servicios médicos que no son de emergencia a cualquier persona sospechosa de ser indocumentada, aunque ofrezcan pagar en efectivo o con seguro médico privado. Mujeres embarazadas no podrán obtener cuidado prenatal, y sus niños no podrán obtener vacunas.

Los indocumentados con enfermedades contagiosas, como la tuberculosis, sólo recibirán tratamiento si su condición se convierte en una emergencia. Doctores y enfermeras tendrán que reportar a las autoridades de inmigración a cualquier persona sospechosa de ser indocumentada que solicite sus servicios. LA INICIATIVA ELECTORAL 187 AMENAZARÍA LA SALUD PÚBLICA.

## BIENESTAR SOCIAL

Actualmente, los indocumentados no tienen derecho a participar en los principales programas de bienestar social, como AFDC (ayuda para familias pobres con menores) y Food Stamps (estampillas de comida). Si la iniciativa electoral 187 es aprobada, los indocumentados también serán excluidos de los pocos programas para los cuales son elegibles, como planificación familiar y albergüe para niños maltratados. Trabajadores sociales tendrán que reportar a las autoridades de inmigración a cualquier persona sospechosa de ser indocumentada que solicite sus servicios.

## FUERZA POLICIACA

Actualmente, policías están obligados a reportar a las autoridades de inmigración a personas indocumentadas que arrestan por crímenes mayores o relacionados con drogas. Si la iniciativa electoral 187 es aprobada, policías tendrán que reportar a cualquier persona sospechosa de ser indocumentada que arrestan, aunque no se le acuse formalmente de un delito. LA INICIATIVA ELECTORAL 187 PODRÍA PROMOVER DETENCIONES CON EL PRETEXTO DE REVISAR DOCUMENTOS DE INMIGRACIÓN.

**SAN DIEGANS CONTRA LA INICIATIVA 187**

P. O. Box 151452, San Diego, CA 92175 - (619) 685-5254

Molly Ivins

## Blaming 'Messakins'

LOS ANGELES—Now here's an amazing piece of news: Californians are about to make Texans look like real civilized people. We Texans are wonderful folk in many ways, but you must admit, bein' advanced is not our forte.

Mah fellow Texans have not forgotten what it feels like to go broke—we went broke big time in the middle of the 1980s—so we have real empathy with this big, proud ol' state out here flopping around helplessly in the depths of a recession that just will not quit. You say your unemployment keeps comin' in the double digits? Can't balance your state budget and have to cut everything? Texas has been there, dooe that.

The ooe thing we never did when we were down was blame the "Messakins." (To Bubba, all people of the Hispanic persuasion are Messakins.) And of course, Texas—being bigger in everything—also has more of them than California.

These fools in California are about to show their rears on a colossal scale with a thing called Prop. 187. This is a stupidity that even Texas never dreamed of.

Prop. 187, which is going like a house afire in the polls, would deny health, education and welfare benefits to illegal immigrants. Sounds good, right? One of those simple solutions to a

complex problem guaranteed to make everything worse.

'Course, one difference is, they actually have welfare in California, a fate that Texas has cleverly avoided by supporting only children to the tune of \$58 a month. That's a month. Not much on medical care in our state either, although even the legislature was shamed into the Indigent Health Care Act when they finally realized it was costing us a lot more money in the long run not to immunize kids, offer prenatal care etc.

Here in California, illegal workers are already ineligible for welfare or food stamps, so there's no savings there. They cost the state medical budget a fraction of one percent—no savings there. The one thing that does cost California money is public schools for the children of illegals. Y'all will recall that it was a case out of Houston that first held that not educating the children of illegals (most of whom are American-born U.S. citizens) was unconstitutional.

The complete insanity of suggesting that we allow a class of illiterate people to grow up in our society was clear to Texans. Envision this: They've got about 1 million illegal immigrants in California, working as maids, gardeners, dishwashers and construction laborers. The voters want to take these productive, taxpay-

ing non-citizens and put 'em in jail at a cost of \$23,000 a year for trying to send their kids to school. And they think they have budget problems now.

What people do when they have trouble is try to find somebody to blame. It's a perfectly understandable human impulse that has been used to justify pogroms, the Holocaust and all manner of horrors. Let's just trot Californians past a brisk history of the U.S.-Mexican border.

For 160-plus years, it has been a porous border because it's to our advantage to keep it that way. When times are good, we like the cheap labor—middle-class folks can afford housemaids, manufacturers exploit illegal workers for their own profit, and we're all fat and happy. Then come the bad times, Anglos out of work, and we decide the problem is all these people taking "our" jobs, so we crack down on illegal immigration until the economy recovers.

This system has worked rather well for more than a century and a half. As a side benefit, we get a steady supply of high-quality new citizens; as any Texan can tell you, most Tejanos are exceptionally patriotic (count the Mexican-American Medal of Honor winners from any war), have strong families, brought us great cuisine and are generally a joy to

have around. Texas is full of citizens named Shannon Rodriguez, Erin Gonzalez and Joe Bob Reyna, and we wouldn't trade 'em for anything.

And as any fool can tell you, the only real way to stop illegal immigrants coming over from Mexico is long-term economic development in northern Mexico, which is supposed to be one of the benefits of the much-vaunted North American Free Trade Agreement.

A few years back, when Jimmy Carter proposed putting a 17-foot fence up along the Texas-Mexican border, the Terlingua Chili Cook-Off introduced a new event: the First Ever Over, Under or Through Mexican Fence Climb'n Contest; the first prize was a case of Lone Star. The winner did 17 feet and barbed wire in less than 20 seconds.

Now we're all used to our politicians blamin' "Messakins" when times get bad 'cause politicians are just natural liars, hypocrites and fools. It's fine to let them carry on, but who in the world would have imagined the people of California would be dumb enough to believe them?

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Molly Ivins is a columnist for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

# The poster child is legal

Rafael Ibarra is a fetching poster child, but for what?

Ibarra, an honors graduate from Point Loma High School, achieved national celebrity when he revealed in an application to the University of Chicago that he has lived illegally in the United States since age 6.

His full scholarship to the prestigious university was granted on the condition that he apply for legal status.

Last week a federal immigration judge ruled that the pre-med student was, in effect, such an outstanding person and student that he had "earned" legal status. In weighing Ibarra's moral character and academic achievement against the hardship of deportation to Mexico, Judge Kenneth Bagley ruled with his heart as much as with his head.

Obviously, Ibarra's is a special case.

Most illegal immigrants don't become high school valedictorians and wow scholarship committees.

Most deportation proceedings are not decided by the applicant's character and achievement and the possibility of hardship in the applicant's country of origin.

Proposition 187 on the November bal-

lot would require that illegal residents be weeded out of the California public school system. School officials would be obligated to inform immigration authorities if they suspected that students or their families are illegal residents.

The assumption driving Proposition 187 is that the state cannot afford to educate these children anymore.

If Proposition 187 were in effect when he attended California public schools, Rafael Ibarra might have been doomed to a life on the streets. Taxpayers would have been spared about \$5,000 a year.

Whose gain? Whose loss?

We oppose Proposition 187 because it would turn schools and hospitals into INS checkpoints. The anti-immigrant fever in this recession-plagued state is running hot enough, but the SOS initiative, if passed, would be like an onset of malaria that would be expensive and counter-productive.

That's the head talking.

But the heart says that every kid who lives in this country, legally or illegally, has a shot at that scholarship.

Before casting a vote on Proposition 187, reflect on Rafael Ibarra.

## Proposition 187: Text of Proposed Law

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 8 of the Constitution.

This initiative measure adds sections to various codes; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

### PROPOSED LAW

#### SECTION 1. Findings and Declaration.

The People of California find and declare as follows:

That they have suffered and are suffering economic hardship caused by the presence of illegal aliens in this state.

That they have suffered and are suffering personal injury and damage caused by the criminal conduct of illegal aliens in this state.

That they have a right to the protection of their government from any person or persons entering this country unlawfully.

Therefore, the People of California declare their intention to provide for cooperation between their agencies of state and local government with the federal government, and to establish a system of required notification by and between such agencies to prevent illegal aliens in the United States from receiving benefits or public services in the State of California.

#### SECTION 2. Manufacture, Distribution or Sale of False Citizenship or Resident Alien Documents: Crime and Punishment.

Section 113 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

113. *Any person who manufactures, distributes or sells false documents to conceal the true citizenship or resident alien status of another person is guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five years or by a fine of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).*

#### SECTION 3. Use of False Citizenship or Resident Alien Documents: Crime and Punishment.

Section 114 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

114. *Any person who uses false documents to conceal his or her true citizenship or resident alien status is guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five years or by a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).*

#### SECTION 4. Law Enforcement Cooperation with INS.

Section 834b is added to the Penal Code, to read:

834b. (a) *Every law enforcement agency in California shall fully cooperate with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding any person who is arrested if he or she is suspected of being present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws.*

(b) *With respect to any such person who is arrested, and suspected of being present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws, every law enforcement agency shall do the following:*

(1) *Attempt to verify the legal status of such person as a citizen of the United States, an alien lawfully admitted as a permanent resident, an alien lawfully admitted for a temporary period of time or as an alien who is present in the United States in violation of immigration laws. The verification process may include, but shall not be limited to, questioning the person regarding his or her date and place of birth, and entry into the United States, and demanding documentation to indicate his or her legal status.*

(2) *Notify the person of his or her apparent status as an alien who is present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws and inform him or her that, apart from any criminal justice proceedings, he or she must either obtain legal status or leave the United States.*

(3) *Notify the Attorney General of California and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service of the apparent illegal status and provide any additional information that may be requested by any other public entity.*

(c) *Any legislative, administrative, or other action by a city, county, or other legally authorized local governmental entity with jurisdictional boundaries, or by a law enforcement agency, to prevent or limit the cooperation required by subdivision (a) is expressly prohibited.*

#### SECTION 5. Exclusion of Illegal Aliens from Public Social Services.

Section 10001.5 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

10001.5. (a) *In order to carry out the intention of the People of California that only citizens of the United States and aliens lawfully admitted to the United States may receive the benefits of public social services and to ensure that all persons employed in the providing of those services shall diligently protect public funds from misuse, the provisions of this section are adopted.*

(b) *A person shall not receive any public social services to which he or she may be otherwise entitled until the legal status of that person has been verified as one of the following:*

(1) *A citizen of the United States.*

(2) *An alien lawfully admitted as a permanent resident.*

(3) *An alien lawfully admitted for a temporary period of time.*

(c) *If any public entity in this state to whom a person has applied for public social services determines or reasonably suspects, based upon the information provided to it, that the person is an alien in the United States in violation of federal law, the following procedures shall be followed by the public entity:*

(1) *The entity shall not provide the person with benefits or services.*

(2) *The entity shall, in writing, notify the person of his or her apparent illegal*

(over)

immigration status, and that the person must either obtain legal status or leave the United States.

(3) The entity shall also notify the State Director of Social Services, the Attorney General of California, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service of the apparent illegal status, and shall provide any additional information that may be requested by any other public entity.

**SECTION 6. Exclusion of Illegal Aliens from Publicly Funded Health Care.**

Chapter 1.3 (commencing with Section 130) is added to Part 1 of Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

**CHAPTER 1.3. PUBLICLY-FUNDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES**

130. (a) In order to carry out the intention of the People of California that, excepting emergency medical care as required by federal law, only citizens of the United States and aliens lawfully admitted to the United States may receive the benefits of publicly-funded health care, and to ensure that all persons employed in the providing of those services shall diligently protect public funds from misuse, the provisions of this section are adopted.

(b) A person shall not receive any health care services from a publicly-funded health care facility, to which he or she is otherwise entitled until the legal status of that person has been verified as one of the following:

(1) A citizen of the United States.

(2) An alien lawfully admitted as a permanent resident.

(3) An alien lawfully admitted for a temporary period of time.

(c) If any publicly-funded health care facility in this state from whom a person seeks health care services, other than emergency medical care as required by federal law, determines or reasonably suspects, based upon the information provided to it, that the person is an alien in the United States in violation of federal law, the following procedures shall be followed by the facility:

(1) The facility shall not provide the person with services.

(2) The facility shall, in writing, notify the person of his or her apparent illegal immigration status, and that the person must either obtain legal status or leave the United States.

(3) The facility shall also notify the State Director of Health Services, the Attorney General of California, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service of the apparent illegal status, and shall provide any additional information that may be requested by any other public entity.

(d) For purposes of this section "publicly-funded health care facility" shall be defined as specified in Sections 1200 and 1250 of this code as of January 1, 1993.

**SECTION 7. Exclusion of Illegal Aliens from Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.**

Section 48215 is added to the Education Code, to read:

48215. (a) No public elementary or secondary school shall admit, or permit the attendance of, any child who is not a citizen of the United States, an alien lawfully admitted as a permanent resident, or a person who is otherwise authorized under federal law to be present in the United States.

(b) Commencing January 1, 1995, each school district shall verify the legal status of each child enrolling in the school district for the first time in order to ensure the enrollment or attendance only of citizens, aliens lawfully admitted as permanent residents, or persons who are otherwise authorized to be present in the United States.

(c) By January 1, 1996, each school district shall have verified the legal status of each child already enrolled and in attendance in the school district in order to ensure the enrollment or attendance only of citizens, aliens lawfully admitted as permanent residents, or persons who are otherwise authorized under federal law to be present in the United States.

(d) By January 1, 1996, each school district shall also have verified the legal status of each parent or guardian of each child referred to in subdivisions (b) and (c), to determine whether such parent or guardian is one of the following:

(1) A citizen of the United States.

(2) An alien lawfully admitted as a permanent resident.

(3) An alien admitted lawfully for a temporary period of time.

(e) Each school district shall provide information to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General of California, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding any enrollee or pupil, or parent or guardian, attending a public elementary or secondary school in the school district determined or reasonably suspected to be in violation of federal immigration laws within forty-five days after becoming aware of an apparent violation. The notice shall also be provided to the parent or legal guardian of the enrollee or pupil, and shall state that an existing pupil may not continue to attend the school after ninety calendar days from the date of the notice, unless legal status is established.

(f) For each child who cannot establish legal status in the United States, each school district shall continue to provide education for a period of ninety days from the date of the notice. Such ninety day period shall be utilized to accomplish an orderly transition to a school in the child's country of origin. Each school district shall fully cooperate in this transition effort to ensure that the educational needs of the child are best served for that period of time.

**SECTION 8. Exclusion of Illegal Aliens from Public Postsecondary Educational Institutions.**

Section 66010.8 is added to the Education Code, to read:

66010.8. (a) No public institution of postsecondary education shall admit, enroll, or permit the attendance of any person who is not a citizen of the United States, an alien lawfully admitted as a permanent resident in the United States, or a person who is otherwise authorized under federal law to be present in the United States.

(b) Commencing with the first term or semester that begins after January 1, 1995, and at the commencement of each term or semester thereafter, each public postsecondary educational institution shall verify the status of each person enrolled or in attendance at that institution in order to ensure the enrollment or attendance only of United States citizens, aliens lawfully admitted as permanent residents in the United States, and persons who are otherwise authorized under federal law to be present in the United States.

(c) No later than 45 days after the admissions officer of a public postsecondary educational institution becomes aware of the application, enrollment, or attendance of a person determined to be, or who is under reasonable suspicion of being, in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws, that officer shall provide that information to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General of California, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. The information shall also be provided to the applicant, enrollee, or person admitted.

**SECTION 9. Attorney General Cooperation with the INS.**

Section 53069.65 is added to the Government Code, to read:

53069.65. Whenever the state or a city, or a county, or any other legally authorized local governmental entity with jurisdictional boundaries reports the presence of a person who is suspected of being present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws to the Attorney General of California, that report shall be transmitted to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Attorney General shall be responsible for maintaining on-going and accurate records of such reports, and shall provide any additional information that may be requested by any other government entity.

**SECTION 10. Amendment and Severability.**

The statutory provisions contained in this measure may not be amended by the Legislature except to further its purposes by statute passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters.

In the event that any portion of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of the act, which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end the provisions of this act are severable.


 EDITORIALS of THE TIMES

# Proposition 187 and the Law of Unintended Consequences

*Anti-immigrant initiative would deny medical care, roil schools and make snoopers out of teachers; is this what California wants?*

Illegal immigration to America is obviously a significant problem, especially in California. But how Californians react to it can either produce thoughtful policy that can be a model for the nation or a half-baked approach that could actually have dangerous consequences.

**THE CONTEXT:** The issue of illegal immigration has reached a fever pitch here for three reasons. One is simply that the number of illegal immigrants is large. The second is that the gubernatorial campaign has dwelt on the issue. And the third is the looming presence of statewide ballot Proposition 187, to be voted on Nov. 8. We strongly recommend a "no" vote.

This measure proposes to prohibit state and local governments from providing education, health care or other social services to illegal immigrants. Proponents claim that state and local governments' services and benefits aggravate the problem by enticing many people into entering the country illegally and that social tensions resulting from immigration will only worsen unless California does a dramatic about-face.

Proposition 187 supporters admit that some of the measures are draconian—for instance, state and local agencies would be required to report "apparent illegal aliens" to immigration authorities. But they argue that more moderate, intermediate measures—minor congressional reforms and local patch jobs—are not enough.

Proposition 187 has a parallel to Proposition 13, the controversial 1978 statewide ballot measure limiting property taxation, in that it is one of those thunderbolt, send-'em-a-message ballot measures. But, also like Proposition 13, it would surely produce many unintended bad results. Proposition 187's understandable appeal is based on the assumption that we have to do something about illegal immigration. We certainly do. And this proposition would certainly Do Something. But what it would do is not something California should want to happen.

## DECIMATE THIS STATE'S LOW-WAGE LABOR POOL?

Is illegal immigration only a nega-

tive force? Of course not. What about the economic benefits that accrue from all recent immigrants, even those who are here illegally, such as low-wage but highly productive labor? Think of all the work—from home repair to garment manufacturing—that keeps marginal businesses profitable and allows new small firms to open. Think what the world-famous California economy would be like without the many thousands of tiny businesses and service firms that depend on low-cost labor. Guess who's picking the crops for the California agribusiness that is the envy of the world?

Remember: There are powerful economic factors at work here. Reputable experts disagree over how many new immigrants this state can absorb without severe consequence and over whether they are a net plus or a negative for the economy. But the experts are virtually unanimous on what draws most immigrants here: The lure is jobs, however ill-paid, not welfare. The United States and Mexico should work out a sensible arrangement that recognizes the reality of this powerful job magnet and minimizes the exploitation of these workers while also discouraging illegal resettlement in the United States.

## DENY PEOPLE BASIC MEDICAL CARE?

To refuse to provide fundamental health care is downright dangerous to the public interest. If Proposition 187 passes, and is upheld in the courts, people here illegally would be denied basic health care even if their medical problems were serious, even if they had communicable diseases, even if a low-cost dose of preventive medicine could nip a potentially costly problem in the bud.

A major and vital goal of public health care is to keep the problems of even the sickest and most destitute individuals from becoming a danger to the rest of the population. Say an illegal immigrant with an infectious disease like tuberculosis is turned away from a public clinic. Health professionals worry that he is less likely to return to his homeland than to become a potential health threat to those he comes in contact with in this

country. Is the public interest better served by treating the disease or turning the carrier away?

## THROW KIDS OUT OF SCHOOL?

Though based on a longer-term definition of the public good, the argument for educating the children of illegal immigrants is similar. First, studies have shown that even children born abroad who are raised here by immigrant parents are more likely to remain in the United States than go home, even if their parents eventually return to their countries of origin. So it is in the public interest to make sure they become well-educated and acculturated to American life. At least then they will be likely to be productive members of society as adults. It's no wonder so many law-enforcement officials are vigorously campaigning



## PROP. 187

A look at a key issue on the Nov. 8 ballot

■ One in a series

against Proposition 187. By tossing kids out of school it's virtually an unintended but effective gang-recruitment tool.

## TURN TEACHERS INTO SPIES?

The immigrant education issue is extremely complicated. Many, perhaps most, of the children born to illegal immigrants are born in the United States and thus are U.S. citizens entitled to a public education. Yet Proposition 187 would literally force a school district to question young Americans about their parents' immigration status and report to authorities any parents suspected of being here illegally. That's the Immigration and Naturalization Service's job, not the schools' job. Imagine requiring a teacher to quiz a pupil about whether her parents are illegal—what an ugly outrage. Teachers are stressed out enough without having this added to their list of duties.

The "Big Brother" aspects of this approach to immigration law enforce-

ment are obvious. Less obvious are the unintended consequences such as illegal immigrants pulling their children out of public schools in huge numbers. State education officials estimate that school enrollment could drop by 300,000 if every illegal-immigrant parent did so, and that could cost California up to \$2.8 billion in federal education aid. Some shortfall would have to be made up by state taxpayers because the exodus wouldn't yield \$2.8 billion in savings.

## SEND A MESSAGE THAT IS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE?

Another fundamental flaw of Proposition 187 is the facile assumption that a single state can actually do something about an international phenomenon like the migration of people from countries as close as Mexico or as far away as China. That assumption is legally tenuous, for the courts have traditionally held that immigration is a federal, not state, responsibility. On that basis alone, any sections of Proposition 187 that contradict federal laws or procedures may wind up being nullified by the courts.

Despite that possibility, some supporters of 187 urge a vote for the initiative to "send a message" to a federal government that has ignored its responsibility to deal with the immigration issue. But while there may once have been value in sending even a very crude message such as 187, Washington is certainly not ignoring the immigration issue these days. Under pressure from California Democrats like Sen. Dianne Feinstein and Republicans like Gov. Pete Wilson, both Congress and the Clinton Administration have been made acutely aware that illegal immigration is a major issue in California and other states with large immigrant populations. And President Clinton has made regaining control of the nation's borders a priority for the Justice Department, designating money in the recently passed federal crime bill for hiring 1,000 new Border Patrol agents and reimbursing California and other states for the cost of imprisoning illegal immigrants who commit crimes.

And a recent study commissioned by White House chief of staff Leon E.

Panetta, himself a Californian, verified that California pays far more in educating and helping immigrants than it gets back in federal immigration aid. That will provide ample ammunition in pressing Congress for more immigration-related funds.

## RISK LOSING FEDERAL AID?

Perhaps no single argument against Proposition 187 makes its proponents so uneasy as what their initiative could wind up costing California taxpayers. According to the state legislative analyst, lost federal aid to schools, public hospitals and clinics could add up to \$15 billion. How can Proposition 187 proponents sell it as a tax-saving initiative in the tradition of Proposition 13? They really can't, and when pressed on 187's costs, the initiative's authors change strategy and confess that they don't really expect 187 to go into effect right away, even if it wins. They then acknowledge their real goal: pushing the state into what is sure to be a long, costly lawsuit against the federal government—a suit that the state could well lose. The legal question here centers on the Supreme Court's Plyler vs. Doe decision of 1982, which held that immigrant children are entitled to public education. In effect, Proposition 187's authors would gamble with your tax money in the hope of winning a dubious legal fight they should pay for on their own.

So while Proposition 187 purports to offer a simple answer to a complex phenomenon, it really is no answer at all. If state voters enact this measure they will not only not end illegal immigration, they will drag California into bitter lawsuits and political battles that could hurt the state far more than illegal immigration does.

One need only ponder the divisive campaign waged over 187, with its overtones of hostility against Latinos, Asians and other state residents who look or sound like "apparent illegal aliens," to get a sense of how difficult ethnic relations could become in the aftermath of the initiative's approval. In an era when California businesses increasingly look to Asia and Latin America for new markets, this state doesn't need such ethnic division. Vote "no" on Proposition 187.

# LA CUCARACHA

LAIS  
ALGARAZ  
1991-4

AS A YOUNG HISPANIC, I  
FEEL SOMETHING MUST BE  
DONE ABOUT IMMIGRATION!



THERE'S JUST TOO MANY  
DAMNED ILLEGALS HERE!  
IT'S TIME TO ACT!!



OF COURSE, IF SOMETHING  
HAD BEEN DONE A LONG  
TIME AGO ...



POOF!

# VOTE NO ON PROP. 187

## PROPOSITION 187: WHAT IT DOES NOT DO

Proposition 187, which will appear on the Nov. 8 ballot, **does not turn up the heat on employers who hire undocumented workers** and make them work "hard and scared." It does not provide for strict and regular enforcement of basic labor laws. As long as employers can easily get away with paying less than the minimum wage, keeping the employer share of various taxes, ignoring workplace safety standards, etc., they will continue to prefer undocumented workers.

## PROPOSITION 187: WHAT IT DOES

Proposition 187, blames undocumented immigrants for California's social and economic problems. Supporters of Proposition 187 have grandiously dubbed it "Save Our State" and have compared themselves to a "**posse**" with a "**rope**." They claim it will stop illegal immigration by excluding undocumented children from public schools and by denying undocumented immigrants any non-emergency care (including vaccination shots) at any medical facility receiving public funds. Supporters of Proposition 187 also claim it will stop illegal immigration by obligating teachers, doctors/nurses, social workers and police to report those "**suspected**" of being undocumented to the **Immigration & Naturalization Service**.

Opponents of Proposition 187 point out that it would do very little to discourage illegal immigration. They say that the **undocumented are drawn here overwhelmingly by the prospect of employment, not by our public services**. Opponents of Proposition 187 also say that the undocumented will stay in spite of Proposition 187, but with less education and health care – "solutions" that are worse than the supposed problems. Opponents of Prop. 187 also say that **it could lead to widespread discrimination against anyone who looks or sounds "foreign."**

The state's non-partisan Legislative Analyst has concluded that **Proposition 187 carries a \$15 billion price tag – at least seven times the potential savings**. The Legislative Analyst explains that we stand to lose that much in federal funds for education, health and welfare because Proposition 187 conflicts directly with federal privacy and non-discrimination protections that attach to those federal funds. The Legislative Analyst also estimates that cost of verifying legal status could be \$100 million the first year and tens of millions a year afterwards.

## SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROPOSITION 187

P. O. Box 151452, San Diego, CA 92175 - (619) 685-5254

For more information you can also call California United Against Prop. 187 at 1-900-844-4343

## EDUCATION

Under Prop. 187, teachers would have to report students and parents **suspected** of being undocumented to the Immigration & Naturalization Service. The children would be thrown out of school, even if their visa petitions were pending approval. Some 275,000 primary and secondary-age students could be thrown out. **PROP. 187 WOULD DRIVE CHILDREN INTO THE STREETS.**

## HEALTH

Under Prop. 187, anyone suspected of being undocumented would be denied non-emergency services by hospitals and clinics, whether or not they offered to pay cash or had private medical insurance. Pregnant mothers would be denied pre-natal care and their children would be denied immunizations. Undocumented persons with communicable diseases like tuberculosis would not be treated unless their condition became an emergency. Doctors and nurses would have to report to the Immigration & Naturalization Service anyone seeking their services whom they **suspected** of being undocumented. **PROP. 187 WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**

## SOCIAL SERVICES

The undocumented are already barred from major welfare benefit programs, such as AFDC and Food Stamps. Under Prop. 187, they would also be barred from the limited social services now available to them, such as family planing and foster care for abused children. Social workers would have to report to the Immigration & Naturalization Service anyone seeking their services whom they **suspected** of being undocumented.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police officers are already required to report to the Immigration & Naturalization Service illegal immigrants they arrest for drug-related crimes or felonies. Under Prop. 187, they would have to report all arrestees **suspected** of being undocumented, whether or not they were charged with a crime. **PROP. 187 COULD ENCOURAGE PRETEXTUAL DETENTIONS TO DEMAND DOCUMENTATION.**

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CARDINAL MAHONY'S  
ADDRESS OPPOSING PROPOSITION 187

The following are excerpts from an address given by Catholic Cardinal Roger Mahony at the July 28th Hispanic Evangelization conference:

In the Old Testament, the test of our relationship to God is our treatment of the poor, the widow, the orphan, and the alien. (Mathew 25)

All of you should be aware of the initiative which will be on the California ballot this November called the "Save Our State" initiative. If approved by the voters, it will deny public social services, publicly funded education, and all but emergency public health care to anyone who is suspected of being undocumented. It would require health care workers, social service providers, and public school officials to work closely with INS to identify anyone they believe might be undocumented.

Think about what will happen if this passes. Imagine your children going to school and being asked if they are here illegally. Imagine children and their parents being turned over to the INS because someone thinks that they are undocumented. What does an undocumented person look like?

In the past, I have been very clear about my opposition to proposals - such as the SOS initiative - which attempt to deal with the immigration issue in ways that are simplistic and ill-willed. While the U.S. must look seriously at how it can reform current immigration policy and procedures, just and humane reform will never be achieved by measures which threaten the dignity of immigrants, that fail to recognize the positive contributions of immigrants to California, and which fail to address the roots causes of immigration: often unstable political and economic conditions in the country of origin.

The prospect of this initiative becoming law should motivate us all to work actively to ensure that this initiative is defeated - if not for our own sake - then for our sisters and brothers who will suffer because of this law. We have failed to assess the cost of denying immigrants-particularly children - those basic services they need to grow and thrive. And it is the SOS Initiative's impact on children that could be the most devastating. We have also failed to account for and appreciate the tremendous contributions which immigrants make to our communities.

Please join with us in working to educate others about this initiative and to defeat it.

May god bless you all.

**VERSIÓN RESUMIDA DEL DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR  
EL CARDENAL ROGER MAHONY DURANTE LA  
CONFERENCIA DE EVANGELIZACIÓN HISPANA  
CELEBRADA EL 28 DE JULIO DE 1994.**

En el Antiguo Testamento, la prueba de nuestra relación con Dios es como tratamos a los pobres, las viudas, los huérfanos y los extranjeros. (Mateo 25)

Todos ustedes deben estar enterados de la iniciativa que aparecerá en la balota electoral este noviembre, conocida como la iniciativa "Salvemos a Nuestro Estado." Si es aprobada por los votantes, negará servicios sociales, educación pública, y servicios médicos, menos los de emergencia, a cualquier persona sospechosa de ser indocumentada. Se exigirá a doctores/enfermeras, trabajadores sociales, y maestros que colaboren estrechamente con las autoridades de inmigración para identificar a toda persona que sospechen sea indocumentada.

Piensen en qué pasaría si esta iniciativa es aprobada. Imaginen que sus niños vayan a la escuela y les pregunten si están aquí legalmente. Imaginen a niños y sus padres siendo entregados a las autoridades de inmigración porque alguien piensa que son indocumentados. ¿Qué aspecto tiene una persona indocumentada?

En el pasado, he sido muy claro tocante a mi oposición a iniciativas como ésta que intentan abordar el tema de inmigración en una manera simplista y mal intencionada. Aunque Estados Unidos tiene que pensar seriamente cómo reformar la actual política de inmigración, no se logrará una reforma justa y humanitaria a través de medidas que amenazan la dignidad de inmigrantes, que no reconocen las contribuciones positivas de los inmigrantes, y que no consideran las causas ó raíces de la inmigración: frecuentemente, la inestabilidad política y económica en los países de origen.

La posibilidad que esta iniciativa se convierta en ley debería motivarnos a trabajar activamente para asegurar su derrota, sino por nuestro propio bien, entonces por nuestros hermanos y hermanas que sufrirán debido a esta ley. No hemos calculado el costo de negar a los indocumentados, especialmente a los niños, esos servicios básicos que necesitan para crecer y prosperar. Lo más devastador de esta iniciativa sería el impacto sobre los niños. Tampoco hemos reconocido y apreciado las tremendas contribuciones de los inmigrantes a nuestras comunidades.

Por favor únense a nosotros para educar a los demás sobre esta iniciativa y derrotarla.

Que Dios los bendiga.

NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL BATTLEGROUND OVER IMMIGRATION...

*muchas*  
*gracias*

*for the help so far . . .*

Just in case you need a little more motivation to put a lot more time and effort over the next four weeks into defeating Prop. 187, Congressman Xavier Becerra (Democratic L.A.) says that, should it be approved, we are going to see a lot more anti-immigrant proposals at the federal level next year.

Again, **we need to do TRABAJO DE HORMIGA.** Please at least try to persuade relatives, friends, neighbors and co-workers to vote against Prop. 187. Remember, not even Latino votes can be taken for granted on this issue. If you can also help us with our phone bank and precinct walks, please call our voice mail at **685-5254**, Joe Lara at **283-2757** or Alice Amour at **464-5376** for information on how to volunteer.

Next week we will be sending you a copy of our "Election Edition" on Prop. 187. It is a revamped version of the El Sol insert that appeared in the Sept. 16th issue. If you are willing to distribute some at your church, workplace, etc., please call **685-5254** to see how you can get hold of them. In the meantime, please share our most recent flyers. The Spanish versions have been re-translated and we are pretty happy with them.

We have "No on Prop. 187" bumper stickers. Please call for information on how to get hold of them.

Again, Raul Lowery Contreras' talk show (KOGO Radio (600 AM) on Prop. 187 is this Sunday, from 8-10 A.M. Please call **569-8255**.

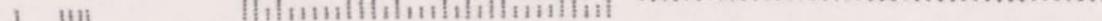
**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187**

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**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST  
PROP. 187  
P. O. Box 151452  
San Diego, CA 92175**



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Aztec Printers  
710 - 3rd. Avenue  
National City, CA 91950**



## NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL BATTLEGROUND OVER IMMIGRATION...

\* Apparently, Ross Perot's United We Stand, is planning on getting in to the S.O.S. fray, and will be launching its campaign in support of that ballot on August 20th, in San Diego. The neo-fascist group American Spring is also planning a pro-S.O.S. debut in San Diego.

\*\* Arguments against S.O.S. (Proposition 187) have started to surface from the mainstream (e.g., California Medical Association). The health aspect of this anti-S.O.S. effort goes as follows: "Every day, hundreds of thousands of undocumented workers HANDLE OUR FOOD SUPPLY in the fields and restaurants. Denying them basic health care would only SPREAD COMMUNICABLE DISEASES THROUGHOUT OUR COMMUNITIES and place us ALL at risk." (Emphasis is theirs.)

\*\*\* A columnist for the L.A. Times says that S.O.S. was "born out of spite." It is the "brainchild" of Ron Prince, "an obscure Orange County accountant" who was once bilked on a construction project by a Latino contractor who was not only unlicensed, but undocumented. Frustrated that he could not get the authorities to prosecute, Prince conceived S.O.S. and then teamed up with Harold Ezell and Alan Nelson. See attached "Save our State? it's More like Spite Our State," L.A. Times, 7/19/94.

We will be giving weekly briefings on S.O.S. every Thursday, **starting July 28th**, at 5 P.M. As usual, the place is St. Jude's. Anyone who wants to become conversant on the proposition itself and the arguments against it is welcome. Among other things, we hope to develop a list of well-prepared anti-S.O.S. speakers who will be available to attend all sorts of meetings and events where Proposition 187 is discussed. Please help by not only volunteering to be such a speaker, but by advising us of meetings and events which we should attend and making arrangements for us to attend. At our meeting on Tuesday, July 26th, we will identify the person responsible for keeping a "calendar" and fielding speakers.

On Monday, July 18th, a group of us met to discuss nuts-and-bolts strategy. Again, we want to re-fine a variety of plans – from get-out-vote\* to "manifestaciones" – with the benefit of your input, so please show up at the **Tuesday, July 26th** meeting. Same time (5 P.M.), same place (St. Jude's). Among other things, we discussed how to target key Latino districts.

WARNING... We intend to pass the hat around at each meeting. Please give what you can, from a quarter on up. In two meetings we have raised close to \$600.

\*An analysis of the vote on Proposition 63 (English Only) a few years back is attached for everyone's edification.

7/19/94

COLUMN LEFT/  
JONATHAN FREEDMAN

## Save Our State? It's More Like Spite Our State

■ This initiative, brainchild of a man who was burned by an illegal contractor, would amount to ethnic cleansing.

California is in a borderline state of mind between desperation and xenophobia. The unease of feeling like aliens in our own land is partly due to our federal system, which forbids states from controlling their borders; partly due to the geocultural reality of a region that ethnographer Joel Garreau calls "Mex-America," a former Mexican territory slowly being reabsorbed by *la reconquista*. Where once American migrants from the Dust Bowl sought the California Dream, now their embittered descendants scapegoat immigrants for its changing reality. In the fat years, California beckons undocumented immigrants to pick its strawberries, make its motel beds and nurture its babies. In the lean years, we demonize the strangers in our midst, blaming them for pestilence, unemployment and criminality, including the crime of being born.

The grapes of wrath are being cultivated anew by a group calling itself Save Our State, which has qualified an initiative for the November ballot. The SOS initiative is vintage 1994 California white Zinfandel with a blush of populism and a nutty nativist flavor. It is being marketed with great success—a Los Angeles Times poll shows 62% favor it—as a tonic for California's ills. Its provisions are designed for purgative effect: SOS would purge undocumented children from public schools, where bilingual programs teach them to read and write English; purge their mothers from MediCal clinics, where they receive life- and cost-saving prenatal care; purge poor undocumented families from Aid to Families With Dependent Children, plunging their American-born children deeper into poverty. This is not only irrational; it is also unconstitutional.

A 1982 Supreme Court decision, upholding the right of undocumented children to receive public education in Texas, would almost certainly invalidate key parts of the California initiative. Why, then, put so much effort into getting it passed? The answer is simple, and troubling: SOS was born out of spite.

The idea was conceived by Ron Prince, an obscure accountant in Orange County who lost half a million dollars in an aborted house construction project. Prince says he was bilked by the contractor, who, he later discovered, was neither licensed nor a legal resident. Prince asked local authorities to prosecute, to no avail. Frustrated, he stood in front of a supermarket with a homespun

**'The SOS initiative is vintage  
1994 California white  
Zinfandel with a blush of  
populism and a nutty nativist  
flavor.'**

petition; few people signed.

"I knew something needed to be done, but I didn't know what," Prince said. If the disgruntled accountant had dropped it there, California might have been spared the "Spite Our State" campaign. But Prince teamed up with two Reagan-era immigration officials now working as lobbyists. Harold Ezell and Alan Nelson knew how to hit hot buttons for political profit. They helped draft the Draconian provisions that would turn teachers into border guards, disrupt and create a permanent alien underclass vulnerable to pogroms.

The flaw of this misguided initiative is that it confuses immigration policy, solely a federal responsibility, with policies for immigrants, which are under federal, state and local control. This distinction is important. It is appropriate for a nation to choose whether to open or close its borders to immigrants. But it is hypocritical for citizens en masse to subvert immigration laws by inviting illegal immigrants to do their dirty work and then hound their children.

The place to halt immigration is at the border, where the Clinton Administration is focusing increased manpower. The second line is employer sanctions, punishing bosses who knowingly hire undocumented workers. Employer sanctions are the law of the land, the very law Ron Prince unwittingly broke by hiring an undocumented contractor to build his house. If millions of Californians continue to knowingly hire undocumented workers while moving to violate their children's basic rights, our collective house is in sad shape.

California's border anxiety reflects deep ambivalences about our identity, ethnic composition and place in the world. These conflicts cannot be resolved by cutting off our nose to spite our face, but by looking in the mirror and seeing the reality of who we are, how we got here and where nativist fears are taking us. People who feel frustrated and powerless are easily manipulated by false saviors to turn on their neighbors. It happened in Europe during the Nazi era; in Cambodia under Pol Pot; it's still happening in Bosnia and Rwanda. A bloodless ethnic cleansing masked in the trappings of a democratic vote can happen here. Save our state from SOS.

*Jonathan Freedman is a writer in San Diego. He won the 1987 Pulitzer Prize for commentary on immigration and amnesty.*

## WHAT SOS WOULD DO TO SOME OF OUR BEST AND BRIGHTEST...

The following is the second segment of five that we are sending you on S.O.S.' various provisions. Last week, you should have gotten the one on public elementary and secondary education. Over the next three weeks, you will get ones on public health services, public social services, and local law enforcement cooperation. At the end, we will re-print these capsulized summaries, all together.

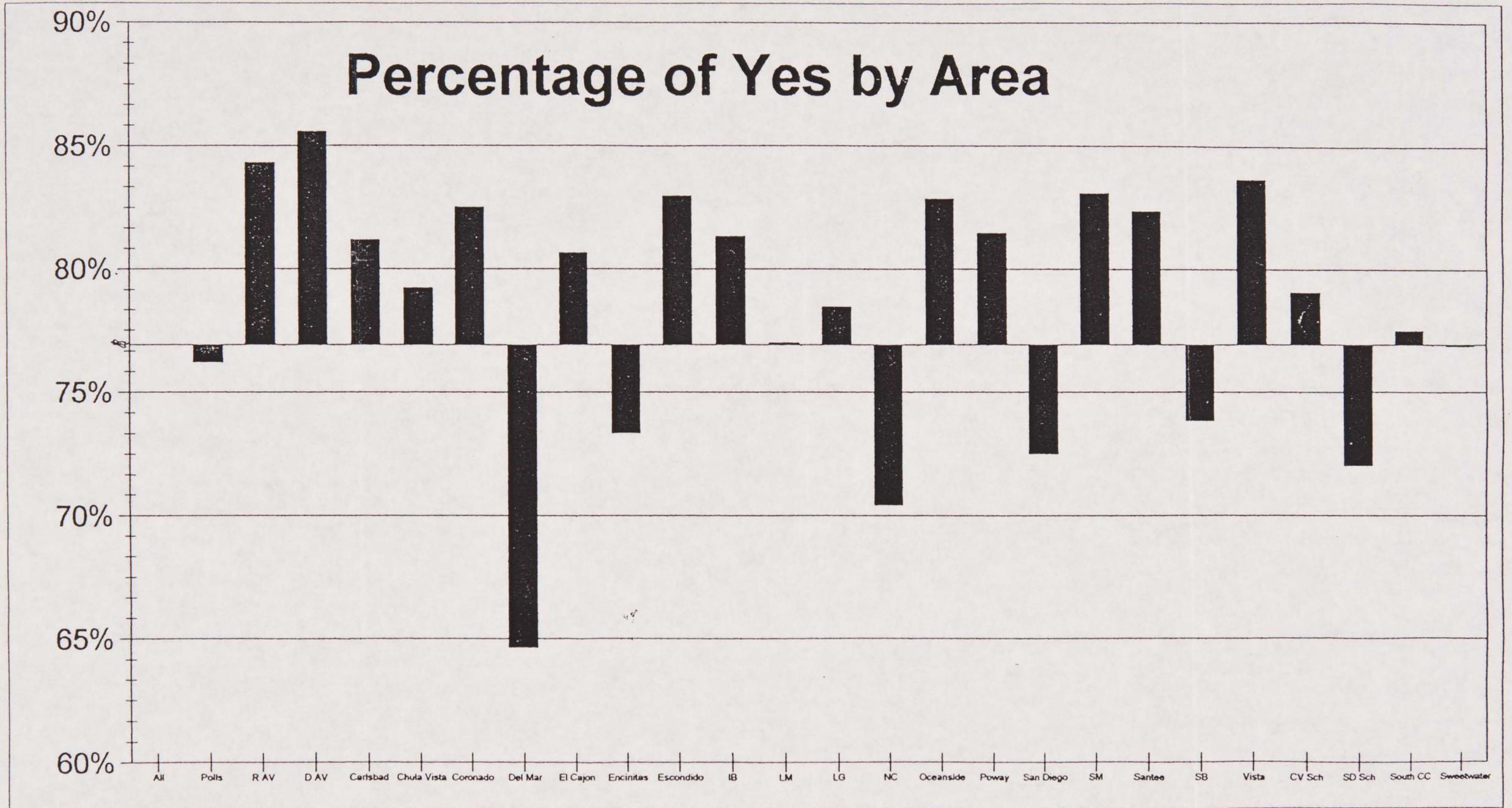
### PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

S.O.S. would require public colleges and universities to verify citizenship or immigration status of everyone applying for admission or seeking re-enrollment. This would have to be done at the beginning of each term or semester, beginning in 1995. Students who cannot prove citizenship or immigration status will be denied access to public post-secondary education, i.e., not even be allowed to pay non-resident tuition fees. Students "reasonably suspected" of being undocumented would be reported to I.N.S. within 45 days.

The State Dept. of Finance estimates that, statewide, it would cost colleges and universities "several million dollars" annually to verify the citizenship or immigration status of the public post-secondary education system's approximately 1.9 million students.

Undocumented students who attend a branch of the University of California or one of the community colleges already must pay non-resident fees, so there would be no net savings to these institutions if such students were barred. The state colleges currently allow undocumented students to pay resident fees (at least \$3,000 less than cost), but there is no estimate of the number of such students at its campuses.

As in the case of public elementary and secondary schools, federal funds would be put in jeopardy by S.O.S.' reporting requirement.



Proposition 63 Official State Language

Area	Yes	Yes%	No	No%	Total
All	419,197	76.92%	125,759	23.08%	544,956
Polls	379,472	76.20%	118,499	23.80%	497,971
R AV	32,385	84.32%	6,023	15.68%	38,408
D AV	7,340	85.58%	1,237	14.42%	8,577
Carlsbad	13,347	81.20%	3,091	18.80%	16,438
Chula Vista	21,104	79.25%	5,526	20.75%	26,630
Coronado	4,968	82.51%	1,053	17.49%	6,021
Del Mar	1,364	64.64%	746	35.36%	2,110
El Cajon	14,051	80.64%	3,373	19.36%	17,424
Encinitas	10,990	73.35%	3,992	26.65%	14,982
Escondido	15,359	82.98%	3,150	17.02%	18,509
IB	3,230	81.32%	742	18.68%	3,972
LM	12,971	77.00%	3,875	23.00%	16,846
LG	4,406	78.47%	1,209	21.53%	5,615
NC	4,313	70.43%	1,811	29.57%	6,124
Oceanside	19,244	82.88%	3,980	17.14%	23,224
Poway	8,806	81.46%	2,004	18.54%	10,810
San Diego	184,698	72.52%	69,996	27.48%	254,694
SM	4,857	83.10%	988	16.90%	5,845
Santee	9,583	82.36%	2,052	17.64%	11,635
SB	3,419	73.86%	1,210	26.14%	4,629
Vista	9,872	83.68%	1,925	16.32%	11,797
CV Sch	26,437	79.07%	7,000	20.93%	33,437
SD Sch	160,605	72.05%	62,302	27.95%	222,907
South CC	43,813	77.48%	12,737	22.52%	56,550
Sweetwater	38,808	76.86%	11,682	23.14%	50,490

# Los perniciosos efectos de la aguda retórica antiinmigrante

□ Ecos de una preocupante realidad de California

Por José A. Ronstadt

La interminable discusión que se ha llevado a cabo en las páginas de *La Opinión* sobre el candente tema de la inmigración, no es nada diferente al debate que es parte del diario vivir en esta ciudad. Insistimos en rechazar la descarada retórica antiinmigrante, de la cual se han aprovechado los políticos para su sobrevivencia pública.

Dado que este es el país de la supuesta libertad de expresión, la retórica antiinmigrante ha resonado por todos lados, pero no por eso es correcta ni mucho menos justificable para fomentar el prejuicio y el racismo. Es muy fácil culpar a los que no pueden defenderse y más fácil aún calificar toda defensa del indocumentado como antiestadounidense o inapropiada. Tampoco es coincidencia o accidente que se intensifiquen los ataques contra los mexicanos.

Rodolfo Casparius bien lo dijo en su columna Burbujas que "el ser inmigrante siempre ha sido difícil, sin necesidad de que se busque la forma de complicarles la vida". Y cuando más adelante afirma que el gobernador de California, Pete Wilson "ha inventado una nueva clase de propaganda basada en la discriminación étnica y las víctimas escogidas son los inmigrantes latinoamericanos", subraya una de las más preocupantes realidades de esta sociedad.

El que lo dude, solo tiene que ver y oír los anuncios políticos que cada día con más frecuencia se presentan por radio y televisión. En la pasada campaña presidencial se produjeron estos ataques cuando el candidato republicano Pat Buchanan propuso detener la entrada de indocumentados construyendo una muralla en gran parte de la frontera, que sería costeadá imponiendo cuotas de ingreso.

Políticos como la senadora Bárbara Boxer, siguen promoviendo esta idea de castigar al que entra al país cobrándoles por ello, mientras otros proponen un estado policiaco, mediante el au-

mento de agentes fronterizos para evitar la entrada ilegal de inmigrantes, que en la mayoría de los casos son mexicanos. Dianne Feinstein en su actual campaña senatorial utiliza la misma táctica de Wilson al enseñar imágenes de indocumentados cruzando desesperadamente la frontera, aunque aquí cruzan de noche y terminan siendo atrapados por los defensores de la ley, la migra.

¡Entiéndase con eso el triunfo del bien sobre el mal! Cuando termina su anuncio diciendo "Yo soy Dianne Feinstein y apenas acabo de empezar a luchar por California", se nota un fuerte tono antiinmigrante y por lo tanto antimexicano. Este debate sobre la inmigración es más controvertido, porque hay muchos latinos que creen que este tipo de ataques no les afecta porque son ciudadanos de este país, o porque vienen de familias establecidas aquí de segunda o tercera generación.

Ante esta situación tenemos que insistir sobre el tema. El silencio y la indiferencia nunca han sido respuestas adecuadas para la búsqueda de soluciones a cualquier problema. Por eso estamos de acuerdo con Jorge Bustamante, presidente del Colegio de la Frontera Norte de Tijuana, que en repetidas ocasiones ha propuesto que México y los mexicanos mismos sean los "que salgamos de la apatía y hagamos sentir nuestra indignación por lo que está ocurriendo en California en perjuicio de los mexicanos más vulnerables y desvalidos". Como acción de protesta, Bustamante propone un boicot de un día para "enviar así un mensaje tan racional como enérgico de que no toleraremos que se siga agrediendo impunemente a los mexicanos en California". Pero las voces como las de Bustamante hay que apoyarlas con las voces oficiales del gobierno de México.

Cuando el presidente Carlos Salinas de Gortari visitó San Francisco, promoviendo el TLC marcó la pauta a seguir al defender la imagen del inmigrante recalando que "los mexicanos inmigrantes no vienen aquí buscando beneficencias ni servicios,

sino empleos y siguiendo a sus familiares".

Cuando Jorge Montaña, embajador de México en Estados Unidos culpa a políticos oportunistas en California de "despararramar mentiras irresponsables", por fuerza de su posición diplomática, sus palabras son muy difíciles de ignorar. Otro ejemplo fueron sus declaraciones durante la Conferencia de Gobernadores Fronterizos, donde con el gobernador Wilson al lado, catalogó los ataques antiinmigrantes como racistas y xenofóbicos y el clima en California como "antimexicano".

Asimismo, participaciones como las de Enrique M. Loeza, Cónsul General de México en Los Angeles, ante la Comisión de Relaciones Humanas de la ciudad deben darse más seguido. En aquella ocasión, el señor Loeza declaró que "no podíamos aceptar los argumentos de aquellos que intentan acusar a los trabajadores mexicanos, cualquiera que sea su estado migratorio, de ser la causa de problemas sociales y económicos que son ajenos a ellos, especialmente cuando aquellos que los señalan están buscando ganancias electorales a corto plazo..." Una mayor participación de la Iglesia Católica tendría un gran impacto, porque cuando el cardenal Roger Mahoney acusó a líderes políticos, segmentos de los medios de comunicación y público en general de explotar el egoísmo y el racismo, fue imposible que no se le escuchara.

Insistimos que lo peor es hacernos cómplices de la indiferencia y creer que el ambiente antimexicano y antiinmigrante habrá de distinguir entre residentes legales e indocumentados. Para que una voz tenga fuerza hay que darle otras voces de apoyo, participando en un diálogo que reafirme los derechos humanos de todos los latinos. Nos oponemos a que se nos pinte como los causantes de una problemática socioeconómica que nada tiene que ver con el estado legal del mexicano en este país.

# 'Save Our State' may do opposite

Anyone who doubts that recession and natural disasters have California a meaner place than it's been in decades need look no farther than the so-called "Save Our State" (SOS) initiative to be featured on the November general election ballot.

More accurate names for this measure might be "Spoil Our State" or the "Rescue Pete Wilson Initiative."

For those are two potential results of one of the cruelest measures ever placed before California voters.

In a nutshell, the SOS proposition aims to put the clamps on illegal immigration by making life harder than ever for undocumented newcomers. If it passes and becomes law, schools would have to verify the immigration status of all their students and expel any whose parents couldn't prove their legal standing. Schools would also be compelled to report any findings of ineligibility to police, who would pass the results on to immigration authorities.

Prenatal care would abruptly end for women without proper papers. Illegal immigrants could still receive emergency hospital care, but hospitals would be forced to report "apparent illegal aliens" and would not have to provide inpatient care to them once an emergency was over.

Taken together, these measures would make California into nothing less than a mini version of the China of the Great Cultural Revolution, where children informed on parents and vice versa, with myriad families split when folks who couldn't prove their political correctness were shipped off to forced labor camps.

Ironically, the initiative, which had no trouble qualifying for a vote with more than 600,000 petition signatures, is sponsored by Alan Nelson and Harold Ezell, the two men who led the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the administration of Ronald Reagan, who denounced the Communist bloc as an "evil empire" because it routinely used tactics akin to



THOMAS ELIAS

these. But the initiative figures to do the state a lot of material harm, besides creating a near-totalitarian atmosphere of fear and dread for anyone with a Latino name or face.

For one thing, until and unless the federal Constitution is changed, children born in this country will be U.S. citizens and legal residents, no matter what the status of their parents. To deprive all children of illegal immigrants of an education would create an underclass of American citizens far less literate even than those turned out by today's schools.

Reporting their parents to the INS would cause many families to split, with thousands of citizen children remaining here while undocumented parents are forced to return to Mexico and other homelands.

That could put an unprecedented burden on foster care and health care systems, not to mention making schools into surrogate parents.

Denying prenatal care to illegal alien women who are already nearly destitute would have similar boomerang effects. Since their babies born here would be citizens regardless of the intent of the putative SOS law, any who are born undersized or with birth defects and other problems

normally mitigated by prenatal care stand to become instant burdens on the state. For while all but emergency health care could be denied to parents, any unhealthy babies they bear would be entitled to the same care as other American citizens.

But these likely realities don't faze Wilson, who has spent much of his time as governor blasting immigrants for being tax users rather than taxpayers. He claims services to immigrants cost the state at least \$3 billion more than the newcomers pay in taxes, a claim that is disputed by some academic researchers.

For Wilson, down by 23 percentage points in some surveys only a year ago, increasingly shrill anti-immigrant rhetoric has helped bring a strong recovery in his poll standing. Now he hopes support for SOS, whose goals dovetail with his talk, will carry him over the top in his quest for re-election.

Interestingly, not even Wilson denies that SOS conflicts with a 1982 U.S. Supreme Court decision requiring public schools to accept children without regard for their immigration status. The public health provisions also appear to run counter to longtime federal laws.

So the likelihood is that this proposition would never become effective even if it passes, serving as little more than a popular referendum on immigration and a campaign vehicle for Wilson.

But if it should eventually prevail, California life would be less free and unrestricted than it's ever been before. And even if it doesn't ever have any legal effect, the measure's mere presence is already contributing to the ethnic resentments that plague the state and making its politics meaner than they've been since the days when Nisei citizens were persecuted during World War II.

*Thomas Elias is a columnist for Southern California Focus.*

Blass - Citizen

7/19/94

# If SOS is voted in, California will call for emergency help

PETER SCHRAG  
McClatchy News Service

It's called SOS — Save Our State — but any way you look at it, it's trouble.

The "it" is the initiative making illegal aliens ineligible to attend California public schools or to receive other state public services; and while it may seem perfectly reasonable for government to deny services to those who are here in violation of the law, making it work is another matter altogether.

To put it bluntly, SOS is so full of social booby-traps and so fraught with bureaucratic nightmares, with intrusions into the lives of ordinary people, with invitations to people to turn in neighbors, and so corrosive of civic trust that it would better be called the Mandatory Truancy and Communicable Disease Promotion Initiative or, if you like the initials, the Snoop or Snitch Act of 1994.

The initiative, which has qualified for the November ballot, is being pushed by a coalition of conservatives headed by two former senior officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Reagan and Bush administrations and is endorsed by the state's Republican Party. Its key provision says that no person — citizen, legal alien or illegal alien — "shall receive any public social services to which he or she may otherwise be entitled until the legal status of that person has been verified."

Those services include

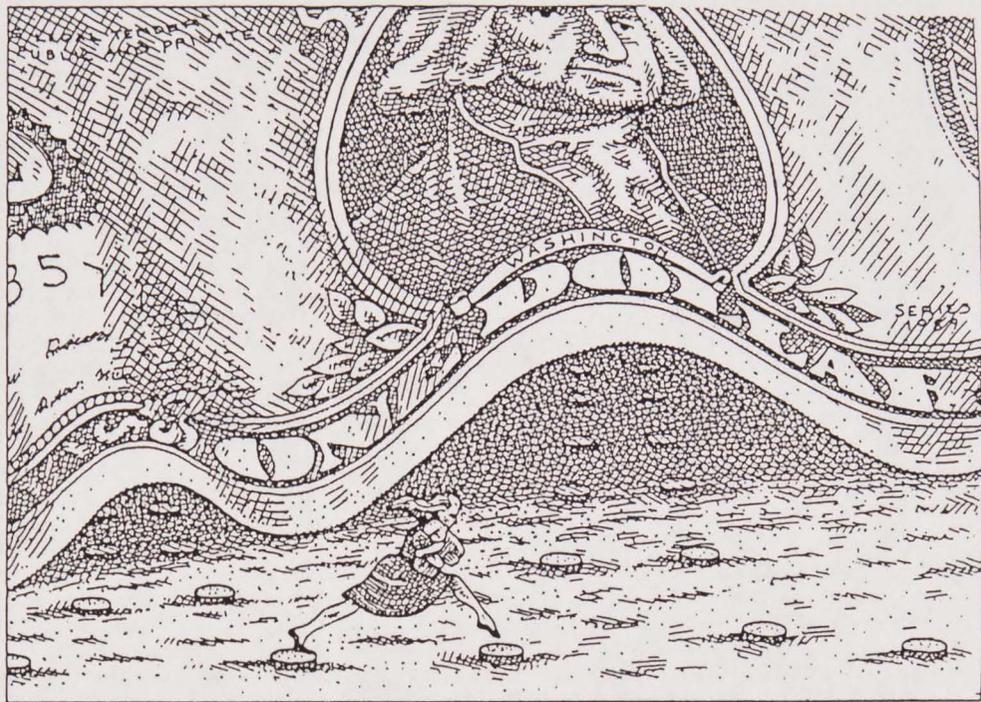
public education, including higher education, and health care, except for emergency health services that must be provided under federal law.

Not only will the schools have to verify that every child is a legal resident; by January 1996 they will also have to gather the same information for every parent or guardian. That means everyone must provide documentary proof of citizenship or legal residency, whether the name is Jones or Garcia.

If a school determines — or indeed, merely has reason to suspect — that a child or one of his parents is an illegal resident, he or she has to be reported to the attorney general of California and the INS. Similar verification and reporting requirements are imposed on other public agencies, including publicly funded health services. Thus every teacher, social worker and nurse, the very people whose work depends so much on trust, would become a government snoop.

Presumably, it also means that if a kid is found wandering around the streets at 3 in the morning the cops or the child protective services people will first have to establish that he's legal before they can take him to a shelter or give him something to eat.

To say that SOS is a hornet's nest of legal problems is an understatement. The most immediate of those problems is a 1982 U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Plyler vs. Doe*, which struck down a Texas law



excluding illegal immigrant children from public schools. Under the Constitution, the court held in a close 5-4 ruling, where a state undertakes to provide public education it must be made available to all on equal terms. But there are other questions as well: Requiring parents, for example, to disclose their resident status in order to keep their children in school — even if their children are citizens — would seem to be as unwarranted legally as it is morally odious.

The backers of SOS think they have a good chance at getting the high court, with a largely different set of justices, to reverse itself on *Plyler* — and they surely have a good chance of scaring a lot of people away from the schools and other public services in the meantime.

Yet even if they do prevail legally, which is debatable, it

seems nothing but social folly to have one part of the system straining to reduce truancy and to have the other half driving children out of school — in essence driving them into the streets. And it's close to public health madness to deny immunizations and other health services to people living in communities where TB and other virulent contagious diseases ask no questions about citizenship.

There's no question that illegal immigration is a problem, but most reliable information indicates that the vast majority of aliens come here looking for jobs, not for public social services. The crackdown therefore has to take place at the border and in far stricter enforcement of federal employer sanctions and wages and hours laws — meaning against the friends and supporters of the same conservatives who want to

throw those children out of school.

The SOS people believe that their good intentions mitigate the huge problems of the law they're proposing, but no good intentions can mitigate the invasion of privacy, the bureaucratic nightmares, or the effects of a policy to deny schooling to an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 California residents. The backers believe that if the illegal immigrants are denied schooling and health care, the kids and their parents will just go away. More likely, most of them will remain to spread the disease and ignorance that SOS wants to impose on them. If the schools can be used to snoop for this purpose, why not for a lot of others as well? Once Big Brother is established, it's a growing business.

Peter Schrag is a Sacramento Bee columnist.

LAW OFFICES OF  
CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

215 S. HILL STREET, SUITE 201  
OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92054  
TELEPHONE (619) 966-0511

13 de julio de 1994

Honorable Ernesto Ruffo Appel  
Edificio del Poder Ejecutivo  
3r. Piso  
Centro de Gobierno  
Calzada Independencia  
Avenida Niños Héroe  
Mexicali, BC 21000

Estimado Gobernador Ruffo:

Hace varias semanas le enviamos cartas manifestando nuestra preocupación por el esperado maluso de comentarios sobre la inmigración indocumentada que le fueron atribuidos durante la pasada reunión de gobernadores fronterizos. En vista de que el Gobernador Pete Wilson se apresuró a dar la impresión que coincidían completamente en las medidas que él ha propuesto para impedir o limitar drásticamente la entrada de inmigrantes, solicitamos que considere la posibilidad de hacer una aclaración.

Estamos seguros que no fué su intención acordar con la tesis del Gobernador Wilson que los costos de los inmigrantes son mayor que sus aportes, es decir que ellos son una carga inaceptable. Leyendo el texto entero de sus comentarios, parece que compartía solamente la frustración que los presupuestos federales de sus respectivos países no tratan equitativamente a estados fronterizos, al no tomar en cuenta el incremento de población que significa el flujo migratorio.

Desafortunadamente, el Gobernador Wilson ha usado dichos comentarios a cada vuelta para atenuar toda responsabilidad por la escalada anti-inmigrante que él ha desatado. Esto ha hecho nuestra labor en defensa de la comunidad Latina en California aun más difícil. Ultimamente, el Gobernador Wilson hasta ha pintado a los inmigrantes como hordas morenas que amenazan la esencia de la vida americana. Por lo tanto, ya no debería dársele ningún margen de confianza en cuanto al móvil de su campaña anti-inmigrante.

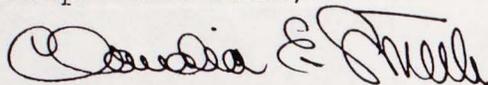
Honorable Ernesto Ruffo Appel  
12 de julio de 1994

Página 2

De modo que pueda comprobar por si mismo la forma simplista y hasta distorsionada con que el Gobernador Wilson está manejando dichos comentarios, adjunto encontrará un comunicado de prensa y unas notas periodísticas ejemplares.

Si le podemos ser útil en cualquier manera, sírvase dejárnoslo saber.

Respetuosamente,



Claudia E. Smith  
CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

En nombre de:

Roberto Martinez  
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Raymond Uzeta  
CHICANO FEDERATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Augie Bareño  
LATINO CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK

Rev. Rafael Martinez  
NORTH COUNTY CHAPLAINCY

# Reminder

## CALIFORNIA LATINO CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK

*The S.O.S. initiative is not just anti-immigrant, it is anti-Latino...*

*Our entire community is at risk.\**

Join us on **Tuesday, July 26th at 5:00 P.M.** for a follow-up to last Thursday's initial anti-SOS strategy discussion. Specific plans-of-action will be proposed. We will also talk about how we can link up to state-level efforts to defeat S.O.S. We plan to ask representatives from the Latino Caucus and Southwest Voter Registration Project to come and fill us in on such efforts.

Thanks to Father Henry Rodriguez, the meeting place is the usual one: St. Jude's Community Center:

1129 S. 38th (Corner of Boston and 38th)  
San Diego, CA

For more information, please contact: George Aguilar (557-5117), Augie Bareno (482-6862), Roberto Martinez (233-4114), Claudia Smith (966-0511) or Ray Uzeta (236-1228).

\* P.S. Besides bandying around Gov. Ruffo's "empathy" remarks, Gov. Wilson's press office is busy pressing stories of pro-S.O.S. Latinos on the media.

# Spread the Word

**S.O.S. IS A BARRIER TO MEDICAL SERVICES FOR LATINOS, WHETHER UNDOCUMENTED, DOCUMENTED OR U.S. CITIZEN.**

S.O.S. would prohibit all publicly-subsidized health care facilities from providing any non-emergency services until the person seeking them can prove U.S. citizenship or legal immigration status. Among the services that will be denied are pre-natal, immunization and nursing care. It should be noted that communicable diseases are not necessarily considered emergencies.

Most hospitals and clinics in California would be subject to S.O.S., since most receive some form of public subsidy. The initiative's prohibition applies to ongoing patients (not just new) and extends to paying patients (cash or private health insurance). If "reasonably suspected" of being undocumented, the would-be patient is to be: (1) notified in writing of such suspicion and (2) reported to the I.N.S. Emergency cases are exempted from the reporting requirement.

The state's non-partisan Legislative Analyst estimates that, statewide, it would cost "several million dollars" annually to meet S.O.S.' health care verification requirement. The State Dept. of Finance estimates the net savings at about \$200 million. However, both the Legislative Analyst and the State Dept. of Finance warn that denying some medical services to the undocumented could well result in higher costs. An obvious example is an untreated illness or condition which becomes an emergency. A less obvious example is a low-birthweight infant. There is a three dollar savings for each dollar spent on prenatal care. Consequently, eliminating a projected \$50 million for prenatal care for undocumented women during FY 94-95 may mean incurring \$150 million in care to U.S.-born infants.

Moreover, because S.O.S. conflicts with many conditions under which California receives Medicaid and other federal health care funds -- mainly federal non-discrimination and confidentiality safeguards -- the initiative jeopardizes several billion dollars from the federal government. For example, during FY 1994-95, San Diego County could lose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ million in Ryan White Act monies for HIV-infected individuals. Forcing health care providers to report to the INS also violates state patient confidentiality protections.

S.O.S. does not establish any particular means of verifying U.S. citizenship or legal immigration status. Unnecessary delays and wrongful denials of non-emergency services are, then, inevitable. For example, native-born children do not usually carry official identification and the I.N.S.' computer system will have no record of them.



**MARY ANNE STRO, Ed.D.**

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT  
STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

SWEETWATER UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

1130 FIFTH AVENUE  
CHULA VISTA, CA 91911

(619) 691-5564  
FAX (619) 427-8975

## NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL BATTLEFRONT OVER IMMIGRATION...

The newsletter went on summer vacation, but the core group of San Diegans Against 187 have been working straight through.

As you can see from the yesterday's S.D. Union article about our efforts, we have been busy making presentations to groups (from the S.D. Chamber of Commerce to LULAC). We have also been busy gathering support of Latinos from all walks of life, as well as from the Asian/Pacific and African-American communities. Last Sunday's press conference was attended by a good cross-section of groups. **So, we have now "gone public."**

We are sponsoring a **"Don't Sink Our State" rally against prop. 187 this Saturday, September 17th.** The rally will be from **10 A.M. to 1 P.M. at Pantoja Park** (located on State and "G" Streets) in San Diego.

There will be speakers, including political and community leaders, and entertainment. There will also be booths where people can register to vote and obtain information on Prop. 187's various provisions. **PLEASE BRING THE UNDECIDED SO THEY CAN BE PERSUADED.**

**We have launched a major voter registration and education drive that targets Latino voters.** In order to meet our goal of registering voters each Sunday at various local churches before October 7th and our goal of contacting 15,000 registered voters by telephone or mail before Nov. 8th, **WE NEED MANY VOLUNTEERS.** We also need donations. Please help with time or money. See the volunteer and donation form enclosed.

Please share the enclosed materials.

**San Diegans Against Prop. 187**

San Diegans Against Prop. 187 have launched a major voter registration and education drive that targets Latino voters. In order to meet our goal of registering voters each Sunday at various local churches before October 7th and our goal of contacting 15,000 registered voters by telephone or mail before Nov. 8th, **WE NEED MANY VOLUNTEERS**. We also need donations. Please help with time or money.

# VOTER REGISTRATION VOLUNTEER FORM

Contact: Joe Lara or Maria Mendez Phone: 685-5254

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Eve) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE CHECK ONE: PRECINCT WALKING \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE BANKING \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE INDICATE WHAT DAYS AND HOURS YOU CAN VOLUNTEER.

SAT. \_\_\_\_\_ SUN. \_\_\_\_\_ MON. \_\_\_\_\_ TUES. \_\_\_\_\_

WED. \_\_\_\_\_ THURS. \_\_\_\_\_ FRI. \_\_\_\_\_

Mail this or call: 685-5254 Voter Registration - Get out the Vote!

---

## DONATION FORM

YOUR DONATION WILL PAY FOR PHONES, MARKETING, LITERATURE, ETC., TO VOTE PROP. 187 DOWN!

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE(Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Eve) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ \$10 \_\_\_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_\_ \$250 \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER

**PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:**

**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187**  
P. O. Box 151452  
San Diego, CA 92175

You can also make a donation to California United Against Prop. 187 by calling 1-900-844-4343.

## NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL BATTLEGROUND OVER IMMIGRATION . . .

Last Saturday's rally was a big help in terms of recruiting volunteers for our voter registration/get out the vote effort, but **we need a lot more volunteers**. Nos tenemos que dedicar al trabajo de hormiga... We have only six weeks left. If you have already volunteered, please get others to help. If you have not yet volunteered, please do so call **685-5254**.

**Ron Prince, the prime mover behind Prop. 187, will be on Raul Lowery Contreras' talk-in show on Sunday, Oct. 9th, from 8-10 A.M.** We encourage you to call in with questions that which help our message come through loud and clear. The station is KOGO-AM (600 on the AM dial). The number is **569-8255**. Please also try to listen in to other local talk shows. We have attached a schedule.

No Latino vote can be taken for granted. At last count, 52% of Latinos were leaning towards Prop. 187. Clearly, the opinions of Latinos on immigration run the whole gamut, but our community should respond to arguments about how the initiative does not tackle the real culprits: employers who seek to exploit undocumented workers. Our community should also respond to arguments about how, given the "reasonably suspect" criteria, we will all be in the cross-hairs. **Please talk to your family, your friends, your co-workers and your neighbors about why they should vote against Prop. 187.**

**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187**

San Diegans Against Prop. 187 have launched a major voter registration and education drive that targets Latino voters. In order to meet our goal of registering voters each Sunday at various local churches before October 7th and our goal of contacting 15,000 registered voters by telephone or mail before Nov. 8th, WE NEED MANY VOLUNTEERS. We also need donations. Please help with time or money.

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WED. \_\_\_\_\_ THURS. \_\_\_\_\_ FRI. \_\_\_\_\_

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PROP. 187 DOWN!

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE(Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Eve) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ \$10 \_\_\_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_\_ \$250 \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187  
P. O. Box 151452  
San Diego, CA 92175

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## IT IS NOT THE AMERICAN WAY TO CONTROL ADULTS BY PUNISHING THEIR CHILDREN.

### WHAT PROP. 187 WOULD DO TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION . . .

Proposition 187 would require school districts to verify the citizenship or immigration status of all children enrolled in public schools, as well as to verify the citizenship or immigration status of their parents or guardians. Students who cannot prove citizenship or legal immigration status will be excluded from school within 90 days. Students and parents "**reasonably suspected**" of being undocumented would be reported to I.N.S. within 45 days.

The verification would start in 1995 with new enrollees. By 1996, the provision would apply to all students and their parents or guardians.

The State Dept. of Finance estimates that, statewide, it would cost districts "tens of millions of dollars" to verify the citizenship or immigration status of the more than 5 million students attending California public schools, as well as \$10 million annually to verify the citizenship or immigration status of new students.

Moreover, our public schools stand to lose **\$2.3 billion** in federal funds because releasing information about a student's citizenship or immigration status would violate federally-imposed privacy safeguards. This amount is considerably more than the \$1.5 billion Gov. Wilson calculates that a supposed 300,000 undocumented students cost. Of course, many "undocumented" students are currently in the legalization pipeline, e.g., through visa petitions, which can take up to three years to be approved. In any event, public elementary and secondary education is an investment in human capital that does not lend itself to static accounting principles when doing a cost/benefit analysis.

Should Prop. 187 pass, a court challenge of the K-12 provision is planned. One of the basis would be Plyler v. Doe, a 1982 case in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that an undocumented child's right to a public elementary and secondary education is constitutionally protected.

Saying that education is "perhaps the most important function of state and local government," the Plyler court made several instructive findings. Among them are that: (1) "directing the onus of a parent's misconduct against his children does not comport with fundamental conceptions of justice"; (2) "by depriving the children of any disfavored group an education, we foreclose the means by which that group might raise the level of esteem in which it is held by the majority"; and (3) since many of the children will remain in this country indefinitely, nobody benefits by "promoting the creation and perpetuation of a subclass of illiterates within our boundaries, surely adding to the problems and costs of unemployment, welfare, and crime."

## WHAT PROP. 187 WOULD DO TO PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION . . .

Prop. 187 would require public colleges and universities to verify U.S. citizenship or immigration status of everyone applying for admission or seeking re-enrollment. This would have to be done at the beginning of each term or semester, beginning in 1995. Students who cannot prove citizenship or legal immigration status will be denied access to public post-secondary education, i.e., not even be allowed to pay non-resident tuition fees. Students "**reasonably suspected**" of being undocumented would be reported to I.N.S., within 45 days.

The State Dept. of Finance estimates that, statewide, it would cost colleges and universities "several million dollars" annually to verify the citizenship or immigration status of the public post-secondary education system's approximately 1.9 million students.

Undocumented students who attend a branch of the University of California or one of the community colleges already must pay non-resident fees, so there would be no net savings to these institutions if such students were barred. The state colleges currently allow undocumented students to pay resident fees (at least \$3,000 less than cost), but there is no estimate of the number of such students at its campuses.

As in the case of public elementary and secondary schools, **\$1.1 million in federal funds would be put in jeopardy** by Prop. 187's reporting requirement.

# VOTE NO ON PROP. 187

SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187

# **PROPOSITION 187 IS A BARRIER TO MEDICAL SERVICES FOR ALL LATINOS, WHETHER UNDOCUMENTED, DOCUMENTED OR U.S. CITIZEN.**

Proposition 187 would prohibit all publicly-subsidized health care facilities from providing any non-emergency services until the person seeking them can prove U.S. citizenship or legal immigration status. Among the services that will be denied are pre-natal, immunization and nursing care. It should be noted that communicable diseases are not necessarily considered emergencies.

Most hospitals and clinics in California would be subject to Prop. 187, since most receive some form of public subsidy. The initiative's prohibition applies to ongoing patients (not just new) and extends to paying patients (cash or private health insurance). If "reasonably suspected" of being undocumented, the would-be patient is to be: (1) notified in writing of such suspicion and (2) reported to the I.N.S. Emergency cases are exempted from the reporting requirement.

The state's non-partisan Legislative Analyst estimates that, statewide, it would cost "several million dollars" annually to meet Prop. 187's health care verification requirement. The State Dept. of Finance estimates the net savings at about \$200 million. However, both the Legislative Analyst and the State Dept. of Finance warn that denying some medical services to the undocumented could well result in higher costs. An obvious example is an untreated illness or condition which becomes an emergency. A less obvious example is a low-birthweight infant. There is a three dollar savings for each dollar spent on prenatal care. Consequently, eliminating a projected \$50 million for prenatal care for undocumented women during FY 94-95 may mean incurring \$150 million in care to U.S.-born infants.

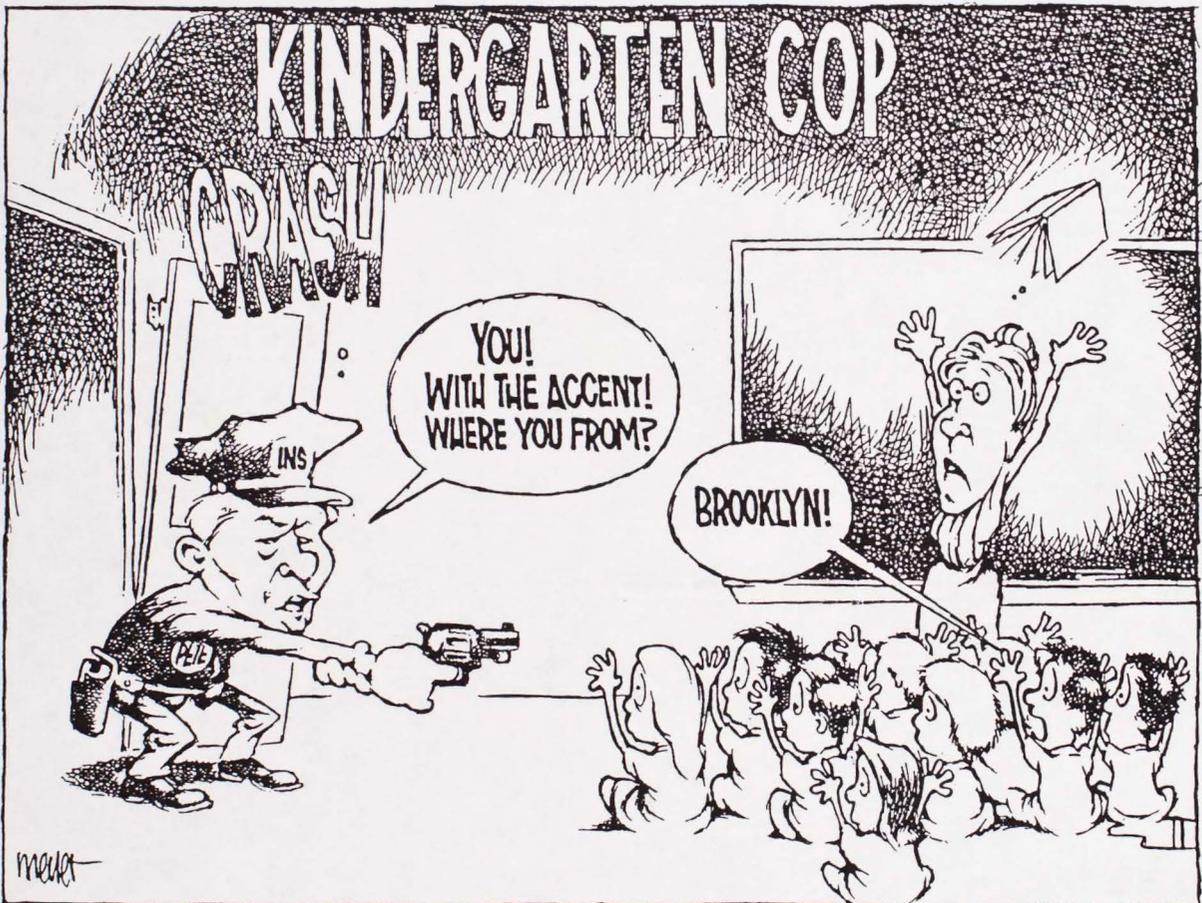
Moreover, because Prop. 187 conflicts with many conditions under which California receives Medicaid and other federal health care funds – mainly federal non-discrimination and confidentiality protections – the initiative jeopardizes several billion dollars from the federal government. For example, during FY 1994-95, San Diego County could lose \$5.2 million in Ryan White Act monies for HIV-infected individuals. Forcing health care providers to report to the INS also violates state patient privacy safeguards.

Prop. 187 does not establish any particular means of verifying U.S. citizenship or legal immigration status. Unnecessary delays and wrongful denials of non-emergency services are, then, inevitable. For example, native-born children do not usually carry official identification and the I.N.S.' computer system will have no record of them.

**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187**

# San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST



BY TOM MEYER/CHRONICLE

OPINION

# Pete Wilson Grammar School



*Appleby*  
Sacramento Bee

'Prove you're not illegal'

9/18/94

B-2

# AROUND THE COUNTY

## HOW TO REACH US

North Coast	820 S. Hill St., Oceanside 92054.	722-1595
North County	220 W. 2nd Ave., Escondido 92025	800-244-6397
East County	185 W. Madison Ave., El Cajon 92020	593-4949
South County	555 H. St., Chula Vista 91910	498-6699
City/Main office	350 Camino de la Reina, San Diego 92108	293-1211
CIRCULATION		800-533-8830
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING	299-2121	North County: 800-338-6146

## Foes of Prop. 187 hold rally in park

### San Diego

Opponents of Proposition 187, known as the Save Our State initiative, gathered in downtown Pantoja Park yesterday to protest the Nov. 8 ballot measure.

The proposition seeks to bar illegal immigrants from attending public schools, exclude them from all but emergency health care and require state employees to report them to the state attorney general and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

About 200 demonstrators were on hand for the early stages of the rally, which began at 10 a.m. Organized by a broad-based coalition of Latino leaders known as San Diegans Against 187, the demonstration started with a dance performance by children, whom opponents believe would be hardest hit by the measure.

People attending said the proposition will fuel an immigrant-bashing movement raging through California.

"This is an initiative put together by people who are angry and frustrated and feeling poor during the midst of a recession," said attorney Sergio Faria. 27

## RADIO TALK SHOW CALL-IN INFORMATION

## SAN DIEGO

KFMB	760 AM	619/570-1776
6 a.m. to 10 a.m.	M-F	Hudson & Bauer Show
Noon to 4 p.m.	M-F	Stacy Taylor
8 p.m. to Midnight	M-F	Rollye James
KPBS	89.5 FM	619/594-8100
9 a.m. to 11 a.m.	M-F	"These Days"
KSDO	1130 AM	619/560-1130
Noon to 3 p.m.	M-F	Roger Hedgecock
9 p.m. to Midnight	M-F	Ken Kramer

# San Diego

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE • MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1994

## Angry Latinos line up against Prop. 187

By LEONEL SANCHEZ  
Staff Writer

Joe Miguel Santos does not get involved in many causes but he made an exception this summer.

The Spring Valley man is a volunteer for a Latino-led campaign to defeat Proposition 187, the initiative in the November ballot that orders a crackdown on illegal immigrants by denying them most public services.

"A person needs to get involved, more so when it involves *raza* and when it's going to hit close to home," said Santos, 52.

The retired Army sergeant finds himself working with Latino activists, lawyers, police officers, stu-

### *Many see illegal-immigrant curbs as civil rights issue*

dents, business people and others who oppose Proposition 187.

"This sort of thing hasn't happened in 20 years," said Mario Salgado, a spokesman for the California Latino Civil Rights Network, a statewide coalition of Latino organizations formed earlier this year to fight the state's anti-immigrant sentiment.

"People whom you wouldn't think would work together are doing so. We have the basis here to set up an NAACP for Latinos."

In San Diego, the Latino-led campaign against the initiative launched



a voter registration and education drive yesterday at St. Jude's Catholic Church in Logan Heights.

The group, calling itself San Diegans Against 187, plans to contact 15,000 registered Latino voters by phone or mail to educate

them about the initiative. The group has scheduled a rally Saturday at Pantoja Park at State and G streets in San Diego.

Proposition 187, also known as the Save Our State initiative, seeks to bar illegal immigrants from attending public schools, exclude them from all but emergency health care and require state employees to report them to the state attorney general and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Early polls show Proposition 187 leading 2-1, with most whites favoring it while Latinos and African-

Americans oppose it by different margins.

Supporters argue that illegal immigrants are costing taxpayers billions of dollars in public services and that they are contributing to rising crime, overcrowded classrooms, prisons and emergency rooms. They believe that denying public services to illegal immigrants will force many to return to their native countries. At the very least, the initiative will send a strong message to Washington to tighten control of the border, they say.



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**Joe Miguel Santos: Spring Valley man battles Prop. 187.**

See Prop. 187 on Page B-4

## Prop. 187

2 governor candidates are split on the issue

Continued from B-1

Opponents argue that the initiative won't stop illegal immigration but will create new problems that will drive up public spending and threaten civil liberties.

### Local effort begins

Two statewide campaigns are opposing Proposition 187 using different strategies.

Taxpayers Against 187, a broad-based and well-funded campaign, is stressing two arguments: the initiative is too difficult and too costly to implement. That campaign is targeting the general population, particularly whites who vote more than other groups.

The coalition represents groups that would be most heavily affected by the initiative, including California Teachers Association, California Medical Association, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO and the California State Council of the Service Employees International Union.

The California Latino Civil Rights Network is one of the main supporters of the other campaign, Californians United Against 187, which includes Asians, women, religious groups and others. That campaign is targeting Latino and Asian voters.

Known locally as San Diegans Against Proposition 187, the campaign includes members from Latino organizations such as the Chicano Federation, La Raza Lawyers and Casa Familiar as well as other groups such as the National Conference of Christian and Jews, The Commission on the Black Family, and Operation Samahan, a Filipino organization.

The two statewide campaigns are taking different tacks largely because of the differing opinions of whites and Latinos about illegal immigration.

Among whites, 78 percent said illegal immigration has an unfavorable effect on the state, according to a Field Poll in June. Among Latinos, 56 percent said it was favorable.

The two large campaigns are voicing mostly similar arguments, focusing on education and health. They argue that booting so many students out of public schools could lead to an increase in juvenile crime.

And denying basic medical care and immunization could drive up health care costs and pose a public health threat for everyone, not just illegal immigrants, they maintain.

However, Californians United Against 187 is emphasizing the initiative's civil rights threat to Latinos and other minority groups.

"It's not only anti-immigrant, it's anti-Latino," is one of the local campaign's often quoted slogans.

Harry Pachon, president of the Tomas Rivera Center, a Claremont-based research institute that studies Latino issues, said Latinos are angry over the way the illegal immigration issue has been presented by politicians.

"The images we see are all about Latinos. We don't talk about the Irish or the Asians," said Pachon.

Proposition 187 campaign officials dispute that the initiative is targeting specific ethnic groups. They stress everyone will be asked to cooperate in identifying themselves as legal residents before they can obtain public services.

"This is not a racial issue. It is a legal issue. It's about enforcing laws," said Ron Prince, chairman of the Save Our State campaign. "There are people from every ethnic group supporting this initiative."

Still, many Latinos believe they



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**Joe Lara: Bilingual educator digging in against Prop. 187.**

would be the most heavily affected if the initiative is approved.

Latinos are about 28 percent of the state's population. Latinos are the bulk of the state's estimated 1.6 million illegal immigrants. Most of the 300,000 illegal immigrant students who would be tossed out of public schools if the initiative is approved are Latinos.

Even if it is approved, however, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that illegal immigrants may attend public schools through high school. Proponents of the initiative believe they can successfully challenge that law.

### 'Extreme danger'

Latinos who argue the initiative is a civil rights threat to them cite language in the measure that requires state employees to report "suspected" illegal immigrants to authorities.

"The extreme danger in all this is that it encourages the rest of society to view Latinos with suspicious eyes," said George Aguilar, an attorney and co-coordinator of San Diegans Against 187.

Migrant-rights activist Claudia Smith added: "The potential for discrimination against anyone with brown skin or with a Spanish-sounding surname or accent is tremendous."

Latinos long have complained that immigration officers target their communities and sometimes mistakenly stop legal U.S. residents. One of the most cited cases happened last year when Border Patrol agents stopped Pomona Mayor Eddie Cortez and threatened him with arrest and deportation. Cortez, a third-generation Mexican-American, was pulled over during a raid of an auto business. Cortez, who was wearing overalls and driving a beat-up pickup truck, was freed after he showed the agents identification.

Many Latino professionals also say they don't want to be put in situations where they have to act as immigration officers.

"I got into bilingual education because I knew I would be working with many Latino children," said Joe Lara, 25, a middle-school teacher in National City. "I wanted to be a role model for them. My job is to teach them, not report them to the INS."

Some Latinos insist that Proposition 187, if approved, would make a bad law.

"This initiative does nothing to protect our borders," said Manuel Rodriguez, a San Diego police officer. He said he would support everyone being asked to prove their citizenship, say through a national identification card, but thinks it's unjust to single out Latinos to do so all the time.

### 'They're staying quiet'

Latinos — like other populations — are a diverse lot. Not all of them oppose Proposition 187 or feel the same way about illegal immigration.

About three-fifths of the Latinos surveyed in a *Los Angeles Times* poll in May said they opposed the initiative. Most Latinos, however, aren't even aware of it, giving hope to activists who believe that more will oppose the measure once they learn about it.

Jesse Laguna, who is supporting the initiative, doesn't agree. He predicts working-class Latinos will vote for it because they are tired of competing with illegal immigrants for jobs.

"They're depressing the wages," he said. "But they don't want to say 'My raza is doing this to me.' They're staying quiet but they will go vote for it."

On the opposing side, many say the initiative does not address the job issue at all. It does not call for tougher sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants or for the addition of more Border Patrol agents, they point out.

"We know this (initiative) is not going to stop immigration. We know this because we're closer to it," said Smith, the migrant rights activist. "We hear it from our *tias* (aunts) and *abuelos* (grandparents) and our *primos* (cousins). People come here for jobs, not social services."

Activists believe Latinos can be a significant factor in the November elections despite their history of low voter registration and poor

**"You can say you did it in another country."**

### EPISODE

An 18-year-old high school dropout from Chula Vista

turnouts. While they make up nearly 28 percent of the state's population, Latinos are only 10 percent of registered voters. Still, one million Latinos voted in California in the 1992 presidential elections and there are plenty of issues that could bring them out to vote this year.

"There are three real hot factors for Latinos in this election," said Richard Castañon, a field researcher for the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project. "The governor's race, (state Sen.) Art Torres' campaign, and Proposition 187 will motivate Latinos to come out."

Torres, D-Los Angeles, who is running for insurance commissioner, is seeking to become the first Latino statewide officeholder in more than a century.

Many Latinos are angry over Gov. Pete Wilson's illegal immigration platform. They accuse Wilson of using illegal immigrants as scapegoats for the state's economic problems. Wilson is supporting the initiative while his opponent in the governor's race, Kathleen Brown, is opposing it.

Santos, the retired Army sergeant, said he will cite all the arguments possible to convince Latino voters that Proposition 187 would make a bad law.

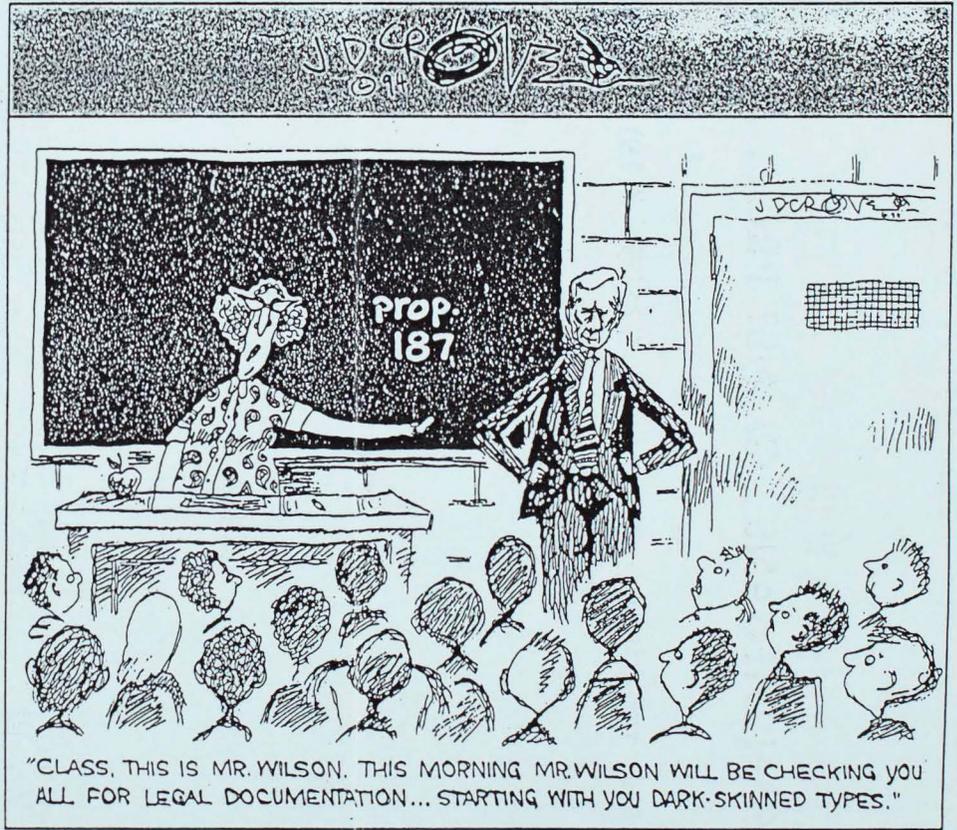
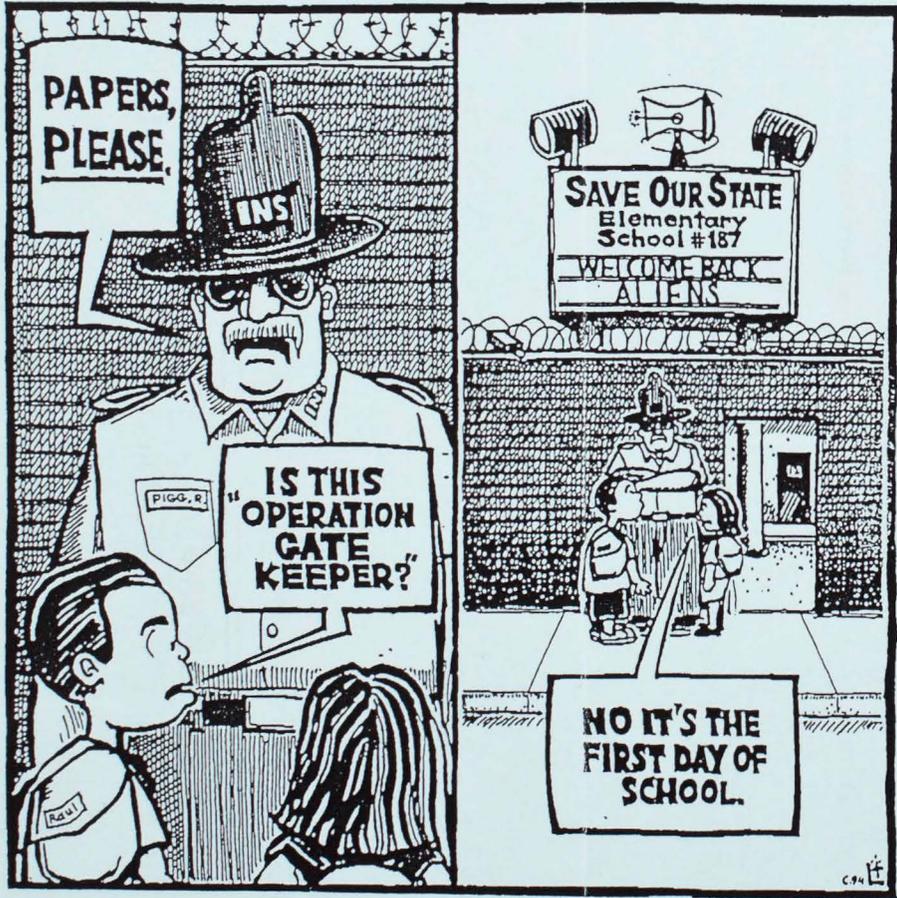
His views have changed over the years.

The Mexican native, who became a U.S. citizen at age 25, once applied for a job with the Border Patrol and voted for Ross Perot in the last presidential election.

Proposition 187 "shocked" him because it seemed to blame illegal immigrants for the state's economic problems. He began reading about it more and came to the conclusion that immigrants, legal and illegal, contribute more to the economy than they take out.

"Maybe 1 percent of 187 is right," he said. "But I'm still 99 percent against it. I see this more as a human rights issue."

# LA CUCARACHA LALS ALFARAZ © 94



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## NEWS FROM THE POLITICAL BATTLEGROUND OVER IMMIGRATION...

This is the last bulletin from now until the Nov. 8th election. With this mailing, you should have all the materials you need to make a good case to defeat Prop. 187. Again, it is not enough that you vote against Prop. 187, you must try to convince others to do so, too. Among other things, please pass around our "special edition" newspaper or call for a supply.

Every weekend from now until the Nov. 8th election, we will be walking precincts. Please help by showing up at **Kimball Park in National City (D and 12th) on Saturdays at 10 A.M. and on Sundays at 12 P.M.** We will need 2-2 1/2 hours of your time. You will walk in pairs.

We could also use some more phone bank volunteers.

If you want to reach voters outside the priority areas we have designated, we will be glad to give you materials (telephone scripts, "special edition" newspapers, English/Spanish flyers, bumper stickers or videos) and pointers.

Please call our voice mail at **685-5254**, Joe Lara at **283-2757**, or Alice Amour at **464-5376**.

**SÍ, TODAVIA SE PUEDE. YES, WE CAN STILL PULL IT OFF.**

**SAN DIEGANS AGAINST PROP. 187**

**P. O. Box 151452, San Diego, CA 92175 - (619) 685-5254**