

Jesus Romo
International Coordinating Committee
1759 Euclid St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 387-6556

January 30, 1980

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

This is to notify you of our change of address. We have moved out of our office in El Mirage, AZ and are now based in Washington, D.C. Our new address is:

International Coordinating Committee
1759 Euclid St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 387-6556

Also, we want to inform you that the Mexico City Undocumented Worker conference, originally scheduled for February 29, March 1 and 2, 1980, has been re-scheduled for April 28, 29 and 30, 1980.

We would like to remind you that if you are interested in sponsoring, attending or otherwise obtaining information regarding the conference, please call or write to our new address.

Fraternally,

Jesus Romo

Jesus Romo, Coordinator

Adjunto los documentos de la conferencia que habíamos planeado ya por mucho tiempo. Hasta la victoria, Jesús

International Coordinating Committee
P. O. Box 423
El Mirage, AZ 85335

November 5, 1979

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

There will be an Undocumented Workers Conference in Mexico City on February 29 through March 2, 1980.

The conference is being called by the United States and Mexican unions that signed the enclosed document. Presently, we are seeking to have as many unions and community organizations as possible from both the United States and Mexico to co-sponsor the conference.

If your organization is interested in sponsoring and attending the conference, please sign the document or a copy of it and return it to us.

If you want more immediate information, please call

(602) ~~583-9466~~ 977-5461
(602) 977-1219
(602) 972-2253

or write to the above address.

Fraternally,

Jesús Romo
Jesus Romo, Coordinator

OPEN INVITATION TO:

U. S. - MEXICO CONFERENCE
ON UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

The migration of Mexican workers, with or without documents, is not a recent phenomenon; on the contrary, it has occurred since the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Faced with little or no prospect of employment at home, the Mexican worker, especially the farmworker, is forced to migrate. Currently, there are an estimated five to seven million undocumented workers in the United States.

Traditionally, the U. S. has used the undocumented worker much as an escape valve which opens or closes on them, depending on the ebb or flow of U. S. economy.

The state of these workers is characterized by systematic exploitation and violation of the most basic labor and human rights. Ranging from absolute disregard for their occupational health and safety, and sub-standard wages to the lack of social services (for which, incidentally, they pay taxes), disintegration of the family, massive deportations, political repression, and even murder; this country employs all of these means to further its economic interests.

Periodically, the U. S. steps up its campaign of terror against undocumented workers using inflamed rhetoric charged with wild accusations that blame the undocumented worker for this country's social disarray and deteriorating moral fabric. They are singled out as responsible for everything from prostitution, juvenile delinquency, and drug addiction to increasing unemployment and low wages. Such a campaign fuels prejudice in all sectors against the

undocumented worker so as to conveniently divert attention from the current economic and political crises.

It is a fact that legislation protecting these workers, as such, does not exist. In the past several years, however, undocumented workers have launched a series of struggles attempting to establish their rights to unionization, collective bargaining, social security, and to be respected as workers. In the achievements to date, the active participation, support, and solidarity of Chicano organizations and unions have been most instrumental.

In spite of the anti-migration policy of organized labor, there are some national unions and locals that have been most effective in organizing undocumented workers and in defending their labor and human rights. Among them can be counted: The Texas Farmworkers Union, The Maricopa County Organizing Project, The Farm Labor Organizing Committee, The Garment Workers Union, The International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union, The Meat Packers Union, The United Auto Workers, The United Electrical and Machine Workers of America, and others.

Likewise, the Chicano community, as well as other U. S. groups, have, through their respective community, religious, social and political organizations, joined the struggle against the repressive anti-migration policy which condones and perpetuates the conditions of subjugation and exploitation in which undocumented workers exist, and that in turn threaten the basic human and civil rights of Chicanos and Latinos living in the U. S.

The Mexican Labor movement, in response to recent talks between the U. S. and Mexican presidents, made a statement regarding undocumented workers. It was affirmed that "the respect of human and labor rights will not be achieved

until such time that our compatriots are granted representation through unionization and collective bargaining; this is the struggle of our brothers to the North and we support them: solidarity amongst workers knows no borders." In this instance, even if they did not count with the participation of independent labor, it nonetheless represented a most positive step toward the publication and understanding of the plight of the undocumented worker. It is in this manner that Mexican Labor supports and demonstrates its solidarity with the undocumented worker in the U. S.

In order to assure the respect and defense of the basic rights of the undocumented worker, we must address the problem in a systematic way as well as through concrete action. As members of the working class, this is a responsibility that we must assume.

We are hereby inviting democratic labor, farmworker, religious, political, and social organizations from Mexico and the U. S. to participate in an International Undocumented Workers Conference to take place in Mexico City February 29 through March 2, 1980.

The purpose of the above-mentioned conference is to analyze the plight of the undocumented worker and to propose alternative forms of action to be coordinated by the Mexican and U. S. organizations.

The topics to be addressed are:

- * analysis of the structural basis for this phenomenon
- * socio-economic-cultural conditions of the undocumented worker
- * relationship between the Chicano community and undocumented worker
- * Mexican and U. S. Labor vis-a-vis undocumented worker
- * analysis of U. S. and Mexican policy on the undocumented worker

* conclusions, resolutions, and alternatives

IN DEFENSE OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS RIGHTS

NOGALES, SONORA, MEXICO

OCTOBER 14, 1979

Signed:

CIOAC	Central Independiente de Trabajadores Agricola y Campesinos
SNOA	Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agricola
CECOPE	Centro de Coordinacion de Proyectos Ecumenicos
CENCOS	Centro Nacional de Comunicacion Social
STUNAM	Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
SITUAM	Sindicato Independiente de Trabajadores de la Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana
PSTU	Federacion de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Universitarios
MRM	Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio
SUNTU	Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios
SUTIN	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Nuclear
MSM	Movimiento Sindical Revolucionario
CNF	Consejo Nacional Ferrocarrilero
SOL	Sindicato de Obreros Libres
UGOCM	Union General de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico
SUNOA	Sindicato Unico Nacional de Obreros Agricola
TFWU	Texas Farm Workers Union
AFWU	Arizona Farm Workers Union

Texas Farm Workers Union

P.O. Box 876, San Juan, Texas 78589 Tel. (512) 843-8381

Dear Brother and Sisters:

The International Conference in Defense of the Undocumented Workers will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April 1980 in Mexico City. The following topics will be addressed:

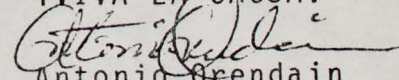
1. Structural causes of migration. Situation and conditions of the undocumented workers.
2. The labor laws and the Mexican and U.S. labor movements in relation to the undocumented.
3. Policies of both governments in relation to undocumented workers.
4. The adption and implementation of a document which would guarantee the rights of these workers, and
5. A plan of Joint Action.

The participating organizations will pay a fee of \$134.00 (dolls) and will be able to send the number of people they want, but they will only have one vote. One vote for organization (see the rules). The participants, such as delegates to the conference, will pay a registration fee of \$2.50 when registering and be verified as an official representative of the organization which sent him. The observers, who will not have the right to vote, will pay a registration fee of \$4.00, when registering as participants in the conference.

We are inviting you to participate in this historical event for the unity of the workers.

With nothing more for the present, we only await for the day when there will be understanding, justice and peace among us all.

iVIVA LA CAUSA!


Antonio Brendain
Director

For more information: contact us or:

International Coordinating Committee
1759 Euclid St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 387-6556

IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF
THE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

A CALL FOR ACTION

The migration of Mexican workers to the United States of North America, with or without documents, is not a recent phenomenon, but a situation that exists since the last century.

The Mexican worker, in particular the farmworker, is faced with the impossibility of finding work in their place of origin and is therefore forced to migrate to the United States. It is not exactly known how many workers migrate without documents, and from time to time different figures are utilized by both governments for their political interests.

The undocumented worker has represented a very important subsidy for the North American economy due to the low wages that they receive and to his status as taxpayers. They represent a very important labor force not only in agriculture but in other sections of industry such as construction, clothing, food production, etc.

The situation of these workers inside the U.S. has been characterized by the most brutal exploitation and the systematic violation of their most basic human and civil rights —A situation which affects all of the workers in that the undocumented form a part of the North American labor force, as such, the labor unions should organize and defend the undocumented workers, without regard to their nationality or immigration status.

The constant violation of the rights of the undocumented workers has given, in the past years, a series of struggles to guarantee these workers the right to organize, the right to collective bargaining, social security, decent working conditions, etc. In these struggles, the undocumented worker has counted with the support and solidarity of Chicano organizations, unions, political and religious organizations, and others in the United States.

On the other hand, labor, social, political and religious organizations from Mexico, have been working towards the defense of these workers and have pointed out the need to mobilize the labor movement to fight for their rights. On this light, a section of this stated movement, and as a result of the indifference from both governments, have demanded that the rights of undocumented workers be respected, action that represents a major advance in addressing this problem.

Considering that only through an organized struggle, as well as through concrete joint actions, will be the only way the rights of these workers will be guaranteed and that this constitutes a historical responsibility that as working people we must assume:

WE ARE INVITING labor, civic, religious and democratic organizations from Mexico and the United States, to participate in the International Conference on Defense of the Undocumented Worker, which will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April 1980, in Mexico City, under the following themes:

1. Structural causes for the migration to the United States. Situation and conditions of the undocumented workers.
2. Labor laws and the Mexican and U.S. labor movements in relation to the undocumented workers.
3. Policies of both governments in relation to the undocumented workers.
4. Adoption of a document which guarantees the rights of these workers, and
5. Plan of Action.

Ciudad Juarez, Chih. March 2, 1980

FROM MEXICO:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agrícolas y Campesinos, (CIOAC)
 Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agrícolas, Similares y Conexos, (SNOAC)
 Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios, (SUNTU)
 Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio, (MRM)
 Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México, (UGOCM)
 Centro de Coordinación de Proyectos Ecuménicos, (CECOPE)
 Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social, (CENCOS)
 Unión Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas, (UNM)
 Centro de Información y Documentación Sobre Asuntos Migratorios, (CIDAM)
 Acción Comunitaria, Acción Política, (ACOMAP)
 Unión de Periodistas Democráticos, (UPD)
 Tribuna de la Juventud
 Sindicato de Trabajadores de SOLIDEV Mexicana, afiliado a la CROC, Tijuana, Baja California
 Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio, Zaragoza, afiliado a la CROC, Tijuana, Baja California
 Oficina de Asesores del Trabajo.

FOR THE UNITED STATES:

Texas Farm Workers' Union, (TFW)
 Arizona Farm Workers Union, (AFW)
 Centro Campesino "Adelante", El Mirage, Arizona
 Shopmens Local Union No. 627, (Ironworkers), San Diego, California
 Californians Against Taft-Hartley
 Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Generales, Local 301, Los Angeles, California
 United Migrants, Immokalee, Florida
 Centro de Acción, Dallas, Texas
 National Equal Rights Congress
 Comité de Apoyo de los Campesinos del Valle "La Mesilla", Las Cruces, New Mexico
 Students and Parents Education Action Committee, (SPEAC), Raymondville, Texas
 Southern New Mexico Legal Services Client Council, Las Cruces, New Mexico
 Comité Obrero en Defensa del Indocumentado en Lucha, (CODIL), Los Angeles, California.

A G E N D A

Monday 28th: 10:00 am Opening Ceremony (CIESS)
11:00 am Workshops (CETM)
2:00 pm Break
3:00 pm Plenary Session (CIESS)

Tuesday 29th: 10:00 am Workshops (CETM)
1:00 pm Break
4:00 pm Plenary Session (CIESS)

Wednesday 30th: 10:00 am Discussion and approval of
resolutions and recommendations
submitted by the workshops (CIESS)
12:00 am Break
1:00 Closing ceremony (CETM)

(CIESS) Centro Interamericano de Estudios de Seguridad Social, located in Calle de San Ramón, Unidad Independencia, San Gerónimo-Lidice, México. This place has simultaneous translations system.

(CETM) Centro de Estudios del Tercer Mundo, located eight blocks from the CIESS.

R U L E S

1. The conference will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, 1980, in Mexico City. The places and plan of work is pointed out in this convocation.
2. The conference will include workshops and plenary sessions.
3. The workshops will be presided by a chairman and a secretary elected by the members of the workshops. The resolutions and recommendations adopted in the workshops, will be taken before the plenary sessions for discussion or approval.
4. The organizing commissions of both countries, are before the conference, the leading bodies and their resolutions and policies can only be revoked or change by the general assembly.
5. The conference will be constituted by the presence of unions, religious, educational, and social organizations and individuals who have received a personal invitation from the organizing commissions to attend the conference.
6. Each organization will have only one vote in the plenary sessions which approve the resolutions and recommendations, but they will be able to name before the conference, as many delegates, (one voting delegate and observers) they wish.
7. The organizations which have not been officially invited to the conference, will be able to participate in the discussions in the workshops and in the plenary sessions, but will not have the right to vote.
8. The plenary sessions will be directed by a presidium elected composed equally by participants from both countries. The presidium will be in charge of submitting to the consideration of the plenary, the resolutions and recommendations that the workshops have approved. When discussed and approved by the plenary, these resolutions and recommendations, will constitute the final documents of the conference.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS:

1. The organizing commissions will designate the credentials committee, which will be in charge of verifying the official delegates of the participating organizations in the conference.
2. Unforeseen business not covered by the present rules, should be resolved by the organizing commissions and by the plenary sessions.

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

Today, the United States is in the midst of a grave recession which without a doubt will fall on the backs of the North American working people but undocumented workers will suffer the most serious consequences.

The development of the U.S. economy, primarily agriculture, has depended to a large extent on the Mexican undocumented worker. The presence of the undocumented has been felt from the large steel plants of the North, to the rich valleys of the Southwest; from the clothing factories of California, to the packing sheds of Florida; from the mines of New Mexico, to the automobile assembly lines of Michigan.

Nevertheless, during periods of crisis, the Mexican undocumented workers have been the victims of the most diverse forms of repression; from the most brutal which includes murder, to the most sophisticated which accuses them of the high unemployment, of the low salaries, the increases of crime, and all other social ills in the U.S.

The goal of this conference is to develop a declaration of social, economic and political rights for those undocumented workers who live in the United States.

This declaration of rights constitutes a group of demands deserved by these workers, who have always been an integral part of the North American working force. The implementation of this declaration of rights by unions, political and all social organizations, on both sides of the border, will be the only way to obtain these objectives.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

- Art. 1 The undocumented workers who are now living in the United States, or will be in the future, will have the right to legal residence by simply demonstrating their condition as workers and taxpayers.
- Art. 2 The right to just proceedings which guarantees the inviolability of the home, personal privacy and other civil rights of the undocumented worker and his family. That the factory raids, the raids in the homes and in the public places be stopped totally, as well as to put a stop to all deportations and all types of harassment and anti-constitutional practices.
- Art. 3 The reunification of the families is a fundamental right, by which all workers with or without documents and if he so desires, will be able to bring his wife, children, and father without any major paperwork other than demonstrating his condition as worker and taxpayer.
- Art. 4 The automatic right to legalize their residence without having to return to their place of origin, as is required now by the immigration law of the United States.
- Art. 5 The right to adequate housing for the undocumented worker and his family.
- Art. 6 The right to a free and decent education and the access to the culture of his country of origin. The right to use his native language and the using of the english language as a second tongue.
- Art. 7 The right to use his native language in the courts, whichever court it may be, be to obtain his citizenship, in the judicial process, and in all business transactions be they public or private.
- Art. 8 The right to the benefits of permanent or partial disability insurance, for accidents on the job, job related illnesses or due to old age which would prevent him from working. In case of death, the undocumented worker will have the right to be transported back to his or her place of origin, with the expenses being paid by the employer of the government, and the relatives will be able to benefit from the insurance plans which corresponds to them without importance to where they are residing.
- Art. 9 The right to join a union and to participate completely in the internal affairs of the union for its development and for the defense of his labor rights or the right to form new unions as a way to better their wages and working conditions.
- Art. 10 The undocumented workers will benefit completely from the labor, social, and economic rights that the rest of the workers living in U.S. enjoy, in accordance to the laws of the state in which they live; for undocumented women and in case of pregnancy, they will have medical

attention, daycare nurseries, and other benefits.

- Art. 11 The immigrants will have the necessary means to exercise their right to vote in federal elections of their countries of origin. This right will be exercised through the consulates and through-out all centers (unions, schools, etc.) which will be designated by the corresponding authorities in order to facilitate this right. The electoral officials will be designated by the nearest Consul to where the balloting will be taking place.
- Art. 12 The undocumented worker at the time of legalizing his residency and without having to acquire U.S. citizenship, will have the right to vote in local or state elections. This right comes from his or her taxpayer condition and by being governed under and by the laws which affect them as residents and workers.
- Art. 13 The right to health services and to a free and adequate medical attention in the same manner that the U.S. citizens receive.

PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

1. Considering that the undocumented workers who enter the U.S. are the victims of all types of persecutions as well as discrimination and exploitation, and where nothing exists to protect and respect their rights as human beings and as workers,
2. Considering that these workers, apart from being undocumented, they are an important part of the North American working force as well as of Mexico —they are integrated into the U.S. when they obtain employment and in Mexico, they only leave it temporarily,
3. Considering that the attitude of the Mexican government in relation to these workers, is for the most part, indifferent, and on occasions it transforms into lamenting which has never really been defined into a concrete policy in regards to the problem,
4. Considering that the North American government has benefitted and still continues to do so from the undocumented workers in order resolve its problems during economic crisis,
5. Considering that the North American and Mexican workers are historically called upon to address these questions, in this case the plight of the undocumented worker, and to come out in an organized fashion in defense of these workers

THE FOLLOWING CALL TO ACTION IS MADE:

1. To struggle for the adoption of a declaration of rights for undocumented workers in the U.S., and that it be supported and promoted by labor, social and political organizations, from both sides of the border, and to present it to the U.S. Congress as well as in Mexico and in other international organizations.
2. To struggle so that the organizations who sign this letter, use their influence to find new sources of work which will limit the migration of workers, and as a consequence, that the exploitation which these workers suffer will also be limited.
3. To fight for the demands of the undocumented workers. That a call be made for a Week in Defense of the Rights of the Undocumented Workers which will be on the first week of October of 1980. Among the activities recommended for that week are the following: Local conferences, forums, rallies, marches, solidarity strikes, work stoppages, pres conferences, radio and television, leafleting, and the international promotion of the declaration of rights for undocumented workers in the U.S.

BY-LAWS

1. The Conference will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, 1980, in Mexico City; the places and procedures are those indicated in the respective call to convene.
2. The Conference will function through workshops and plenary sessions.
3. The workshops will have a President and a Secretary who will submit to the consensus of the workshop and its members, the resolutions and recommendations to be adopted, which will later be brought up for discussion in the plenary sessions.
4. The Organizing Commissions in both countries will be the body in charge before the Conference and the resolutions and features of the Commissions can only be revoked and modified by the Assembly of all organizing commissions.
5. The Conference will be called to order with attendance by trade union, religious, educational, social organizations and individuals who have received the express invitation of the Organizing Commissions to attend the Conference.
6. Each organization will have one vote in the plenary sessions where resolutions and recommendations are passed, but will be able to select and appoint to the Conference the number of formal and fraternal delegates that the Organizing Commissions may decide to send to the Conference.
7. Organizations not expressly invited to the conference shall be able to attend the deliberations but shall not have the right to vote.

BY-LAWS 2

8. The plenary sessions shall be headed by a presidium which will submit to the consideration of the assembly the resolutions and recommendations issued by the workshops. Once discussed and approved, these resolutions and recommendations will become final documents of the Conference.

TRANSITORY BY-LAWS

1. The Organizing Commissions will designate the members of the Credentials Committee which will be in charge of responsibly accrediting the delegates from the organizations participating in the Conference.
2. The matters for which no provision is made in this set of By-laws will be resolved by the Organizing Commissions and, if necessary, by the general assembly of the Conference.

REGLAMENTO

1. La Conferencia se llevara a cabo los dias 28, 29 y 30 de abril de 1980, en la ciudad de Mexico, siendo los lugares y formas de trabajo, los señalados por la Convocatoria respectiva.
2. La Conferencia trabajara en mesas de trabajo y sesiones plenarias.
3. Las mesas de trabajo estaran integradas por un Presidente y un secretario, quienes someteran al consenso de la mesa y sus integrantes, las resoluciones y recomendaciones que adopten, las cuales seran llevadas a la discusion de las plenarias.
4. Las Comisiones Organizadoras de ambos paises, son antes de la Conferencia, los organos de direccion y sus resoluciones y lineamientos, solo podran revocados o modificados por la asamblea conjunta de estas.
5. La Conferencia se constituira con la presencia de las organizaciones sindicales, religiosas, educativas, sociales y las personalidades que hayan recibido invitacion expresa de las Comisiones Organizadoras para asistir a la Conferencia.
6. Cada organizacion contara con un voto en las sesiones plenarias que aprueben resoluciones y recomendaciones, pero podran nombrar ante la Conferencia el numero de delegados efectivos y fraternales, que las Comisiones Organizadoras dispongan o consideren convenientes.
7. Las organizaciones que no hayan sido expresamente invitadas a la Conferencia, podran asistir a las deliberaciones, pero no tendran derecho a voto.
8. Las sesiones plenarias, estaran integradas por un presidium y seran las encargadas de someter a la consideracion de los asambleistas, las resoluciones y recomendaciones que las mesas de trabajo les hagan llegar, las cuales una vez discutidas y aprobadas, constituiran el documento final de la Conferencia.

ARTICULOS TRANSITORIOS

1. Las Comisiones Organizadoras designaran al comite de credenciales, que sera el organismo encargado de acreditar responsablemente, a los delegados de las organizaciones participantes en la Conferencia.
2. Los asuntos no previstos en el presente Reglamento, deberan ser resueltos por las Comisiones Organizadoras y en su caso, por la asamblea general de la Conferencia.

Statement of Motives

A Charter of social, economic and political rights for the undocumented workers who enter the United States, is a need that must be fulfilled, a need more urgent today than ever. The society of the United States faces a recession in the near future which will fall hard on the United States working class, the gravest consequences of which will undoubtedly be born by the undocumented workers.

The development of the United States economy, especially in the agricultural sector, has depended to a great extent, on the undocumented worker whose presence has been felt from the big steel plants in the North, to the fertile valleys of the Southwest; from the garment factories in California to the packing plants in Florida; from the mines of New Mexico, to the auto plants in Detroit.

However, in periods of crisis, the undocumented worker has been the victim of the most varied forms of repression: from the most brutal forms which end in murder to the most sophisticated ones such as blaming the undocumented worker for unemployment, for low wages, for increase in crime and other social ills.

The present Charter of Rights constitutes a set of demands that these workers, who have always been a part of the United States working class, have full right to make. The goals of this Charter will be accomplished to the extent that political and trade union struggle is implemented on both sides of the border.

- ART. 1 The undocumented migrant workers presently residing in or who will in the future reside in the United States, shall have the right to legal residence by simply proving that they are workers and taxpayers.
- ART. 2 The right to due and just process which will guarantee inviolability of residence, privacy and other civil rights of the migrant worker and his/her family; the complete halt of the raids in factories, homes and public places as well as an end to deportations and unconstitutional practices.
- ART. 3 The reunification of the family is a fundamental right, therefore every worker who so desires, with or without documents, will be able to bring his/her spouse, children and parents without having to take special steps other than demonstrate that he/she is a worker and a taxpayer in the United States.
- ART. 4 The automatic right for these workers to legalize their residence without having to return to their place of origin, as is presently required by U.S. immigration law.
- ART. 5 The right to adequate housing under conditions of hygiene and security for the migrant worker and his/her family.
- ART. 6 The right to adequate public education and access to the culture of his/her country of origin for the migrant worker and his/her family, in the native language, with English used as a second language
- ART. 7 The right to use the native language in the courts of law, of whatever nature, when attempting to obtain citizenship, in judicial processes and every public or private transaction.
- ART. 8 The right to enjoy disability benefits, permanently or temporarily as a result of job-related accidents, illnesses, or death and to social security in old age. In case of death the migrant worker will have the right to have his/her body sent to its place of

origin, expenses in this case being paid by the employer, and the family of the worker will be the beneficiary of all pertinent insurance and/or benefits regardless of the place where they live.

- ART. 9 The right to organize by joining already existing unions, with full participation in the internal life of such unions for the development and defense of his/her labor rights. The worker will also have the right to form new unions, to improve wages and working conditions.
- ART.10 Undocumented migrant women workers will participate fully in the union, social and economic rights enjoyed by other working women in agreement with the laws and regulations in effect in the states where they live, especially in the case of pregnancy, medical care, child care, and other benefits.
- ART.11 The migrant workers will be allowed to exercise their right to vote in the federal elections of their country of origin. This right will be exercised through the Consular Offices or any center (union halls, schools, etc.) designated by the pertinent authorities as polling places. The officials in charge of the electoral process will be duly accredited by the nearest consular office from the site where the pollign booth will be set.
- ART.12 The migrant worker who legalizes his/her residence will have the right to vote in local and state elections without having to acquire United States citizenship. This right derives from the fact that he/she is a taxpayer and because he/she abides by laws which affect that worker's position as resident and as a worker.
- ART.13 The right to health services and free and adequate medical care in the same form as they are given to any United States citizen.

CONVOCAION

FOR THE FULL RIGHTS OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

The emigration of Mexican workers to the United States, with or without documents, is not a new phenomenon, but one which has a history dating from the end of the 19th century.

Mexican workers, especially campesinos confronted with the impossibility of finding work in their country, find themselves obligated to emigrate to the United States. Although it is not known exactly how many emigrate without documents and different estimates are quoted according to the political interests of both governments, these workers represent an important part of the economically active population in Mexico. These workers have represented a subsidy for the northamerican economy, particularly in agriculture; a subsidy owing to the low wages they receive. These low wages have subsidized other branches of industry as well, in construction, garments, meat, electricity, etc.

The situation of these workers in the United States has been characterized by exploitation and systematic violation of their most elemental human and laboral rights, a situation which affects all workers as the undocumented form part of the northamerican labor force. Because of this, it corresponds to the unions to organize and defend workers, independent of their nationality or migratory status.

The constant violation of the rights of migratory workers without documents has stimulated, in the last decades, a series of struggles to guarantee the right of these workers to unionization, collective contracts, social security, respect as workers, etc. In these struggles, the undocumented worker has had the support and solidarity of Chicano, union, political, and religious organizations in the United States.

At the same time, unions and campesino organizations, social, political and religious organizations in Mexico have been working for the defense of the rights of these workers and showing the necessity to mobilize the labor movement according to their demands. During the latest events between the governments of Mexico and the US, a sector of this movement raised the demand of respect toward the rights of undocumented workers, representing an important advance in defining and setting forth the problem.

In consideration of the fact that only systematic struggle such as concrete united actions will be the form which will help to guarantee respect for the rights of these workers and that this constitutes a historic responsibility which as members of the working class we should assume:

WE INVITE labor organizations, organizations of campesinos, religious, social and democratic organizations of Mexico and the United States, to participate in the International Conference on Undocumented workers which will be held the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April this year in Mexico City, with the following themes:

- 1) Structural causes of emigration. Situation and conditions of undocumented workers.
- 2) Labor laws and labor movements in Mexico and the United States in relation to undocumented workers
- 3) Policies of both governments in relation to undocumented workers
- 4) Adoption of a document which guarantees the rights of these workers
- 5) Plan of action

FOR MEXICO:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agricolas y Campesinos (CIOAC)
Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agricolas, Similares y Conexos (SNUAC)
Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios (SUNTU)
Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio (MRM)
Union General de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico (UGOCM)
Centro de Coordinacion de Proyectos Ecumenicos (CECOPE)
Centro Nacional de Comunicacion Social (CENCOS)
Union Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas (UNM)
Centro de Informacion y Documentacion sobre Asuntos Migratorios (CIDAM)
Accion Comunitaria, Accion Politica (ACOMAP)
Union de Periodistas Democraticos (UPD)
Tribuna de la Juventud
Sindicato de Trabajadores de SOLIDEV Mexicana, afiliado a la CROC, Tijuana, BC
Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio, Zaragoza, afiliado a la CROC,
Tijuana, B.C.

FOR THE UNITED STATES:

Sindicato de Trabajadores Agricolas de Maricopa, Arizona
Sindicato de Trabajadores Agricolas de Texas
Centro Campesino "Adelante" Phoenix, Arizona
Comite Local de Organizaciones Campesinas (FLOC), Toledo, Ohio
Shopmens Local Union No. 627 (Ironworkers) San Diego, CA
Californians Against Taft-Hartley
Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Genrales (Local 301), Los Angeles CA
Migrantes Unidos, Inmokalee, Florida
Centro de Accion, Dallas, Texas
Comite de Apoyo para los campesinos del Valle de la Mesilla, Las Cruces, N.M.
Students and Parents Education Action Committee, Raymondville, Texas
Southern New Mexico Legal Services Client Counsel, Las Cruces, N.M.
National Equal Rights Congress

EXPOSICION DE MOTIVOS

Una Carta de Derechos Sociales, Economicos y Politicos para los trabajadores indocumentados que se internen en los Estados Unidos, es una necesidad que debe materializarse hoy mas que nunca. Para la sociedad estadounidense se avecina una recesion que sin lugar a dudas recaera sobre las espaldas de la clase obrera estadounidense, siendo los trabajadores indocumentados los que sufriran las mas graves consecuencias.

El desarrollo de la economia estadounidense, principalmente la agricola ha dependido en gran medida del trabajador mexicano indocumentado, que se ha hecho sentir desde las grandes plantas de acero en el extremo norte, hasta los fertiles valles del suroeste; desde las fabricas de ropa de California, hasta las empacadoras de Florida; desde las minas de Nuevo Mexico, hasta las ensambladoras de autos de Detroit.

Sin embargo, en periodos de crisis, el trabajador mexicano indocumentado ha sido victima de las mas diversas formas de represion: desde las mas brutales que llegan al asesinato, hasta las mas sofisticadas que lo acusan del desempleo, de los bajos salarios, del incremento de la criminalidad, y otros males sociales.

La presente Carta de Derechos, constituye un conjunto de demandas a las que tienen pleno derecho estos trabajadores, que desde siempre han sido parte integrante del proletariado estadounidense. En la medida en que se implemente la lucha politico-sindical a ambos lados de la frontera, es en la medida en que se logran estos objetivos.

- ART. 1 Los trabajadores migratorios indocumentados, que residan actualmente o en el futuro dentro de los E.U., tendran derecho a la residencia legal simplemente demostrando su calidad de trabajador y contribuyente.
- ART. 2 Derecho a un procedimiento debido y justo que garantice la inviolabilidad del domicilio, la privacidad y otros derechos civiles del trabajador migratorio y su familia; que suspendan totalmente las redadas fabriles, domiciliarias y en lugares publicos, asi como todo tipo de deportaciones y practicas anti-constitucionales.
- ART. 3 La reunificacion de las familias que es un derecho fundamental, por lo que todo trabajador con o sin documentos que asi lo desee, podra trasladar su conyuge, a sus hijos y sus padres sin mayor tramite que demostrar su calidad de trabajador y de contribuyente dentro de la sociedad estadounidense.
- ART. 4 Derecho automatico a legalizar su residencia para estos trabajadores sin tener que regresar a su lugar de origen, como actualmente lo exige la ley de inmigracion de E.U.
- ART. 5 Derecho a la vivienda en condiciones de higiene y seguridad adecuadas para el trabajador migratorio y su familia.
- ART. 6 Derecho a la educacion publica adecuada y acceso a la cultura de su pais de origen, para el trabajador migratorio y su familia en el idioma materno, utilizando el ingles como segunda lengua.
- ART. 7 Derecho al uso de la lengua materna en los tribunales, cualesquiera que sea el caracter de estos, para adquirir ciudadania, en procesos judiciales y en todo arreglo contractual publico o privado.
- ART. 8 Derecho a disfrutar de los seguros de incapacidad parciales o permanentes, ya sea por accidentes de trabajo, enfermedades profesionales, vejez o muerte que le imposibilitan para el trabajo. En caso de muerte el trabajador migratorio tendra derecho al

traslado a su lugar de origen, corriendo los gastos por parte del patron, y los familiares del trabajador seran beneficiarios de los seguros que correspondan no imputando el lugar donde radiquen.

- ART. 9 Derecho a la organizacion mediante el ingreso a los sindicatos ya existentes, participando completamente en su vida interna para su desarrollo y la defensa de sus derechos laborales, o formando sindicatos nuevos, como el camino para mejorar sus salarios y condiciones de trabajo.
- ART.10 Las trabajadoras migratorias indocumentadas gozaran plenamente de los derechos sindicales, sociales y economicos de que disfrutaran el resto de las trabajadoras ciudadanas conforme a las leyes propias de los estados donde vivan, especialmente en caso de embarazo, atencion medica, guarderias, y demas beneficios.
- ART.11 Los trabajadores migratorios, tendran derecho a que se les otorgue y se les facilite el ejercicio del voto en elecciones federales en su pais de origen. Este derecho se ejercera a traves de consulados y de todos aquellos centros (sindicatos, escuelas, etc.) que se designen por las autoridades correspondientes para emitir el voto. Los funcionarios electorales seran acreditados por el consulado mas cercano donde se instale la caseta electoral.
- ART.12 El trabajador migratorio al momento de legalizar su residencia, y sin necesidad de adquirir la ciudadania estadounidense, tendra derecho a ejercer el voto en las elecciones locales y estatales. Este derecho nace de su condicion de contribuyente y por estar regidos por leyes que los afectan como residentes y trabajadores.
- ART.13 El derecho a servicios de salud, y una atencion medica gratuita y adecuada en las condiciones en que los reciben cualquier ciudadano estadounidense.

March 8, 1980

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

There will be an Undocumented Workers Conference in Mexico City the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, 1980.

The conference is being called by the United States and Mexican unions that signed the enclosed document. Presently we are seeking to have as many unions and community organizations as possible from both the United States and Mexico participate in the conference.

If your organization is interested in attending the conference, we would like to cordially invite you to a meeting which will be held on SATURDAY, MARCH 22, at 11 A.M., in the Chicano Federation, 1960 National Avenue, of representatives of organizations and individuals from San Diego who plan to attend. We plan to hear a report about the conclusions of the preparatory conference recently held in Ciudad Juarez of the unions and organizations listed here and we hope to organize transportation and funds for the participation of those who will attend from San Diego.

*For More Information
Call This Tel. 426-2192*

Fraternally,
San Diego Coordinating Committee

8 de Marzo, 1980

Estimados Hermanos y Hermanas:

Se llevara a cabo una conferencia sobre trabajadores indocumentados en Mexico, D.F., los dias 28, 29 y 30 de Abril de 1980.

La conferencia esta siendo convocada por los sindicatos de los Estados Unidos y de Mexico que firman el documento adjunto a este invitacion. En estos momentos queremos invitar al mayor numero posible de sindicatos y organizaciones de la comunidad tanto de los EEUU, como de Mexico para participar en esta conferencia.

Si su organizacion esta interesada en participar en la conferencia, nos gustaria invitarles cordialmente a una reunion que se llevara a cabo el SABADO, 22 de MARZO, a las 11 de la mañana, en la Federacion Chicana, 1960 National Avenue, de representantes de organizaciones y de personas interesadas de San Diego que planean participar. Alla recibiremos un informe sobre las conclusiones de la conferencia preparatoria recién convocada en la Ciudad Juarez de los sindicatos y organizaciones aqui alistados y esperemos organizar transporte y fondos para la participacion de los interesados en San Diego.

*Para Mas informacion
llame a este tel. 426-2192*

Fraternalmente,
Comite Coordinador, San Diego

CONVOCAION

FOR THE FULL RIGHTS OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

The emigration of Mexican workers to the United States, with or without documents, is not a new phenomenon, but one which has a history dating from the end of the 19th century.

Mexican workers, especially campesinos confronted with the impossibility of finding work in their country, find themselves obligated to emigrate to the United States. Although it is not known exactly how many emigrate without documents and different estimates are quoted according to the political interests of both governments, these workers represent an important part of the economically active population in Mexico. These workers have represented a subsidy for the northamerican economy, particularly in agriculture; a subsidy owing to the low wages they receive. These low wages have subsidized other branches of industry as well, in construction, garments, meat, electricity, etc.

The situation of these workers in the United States has been characterized by exploitation and systematic violation of their most elemental human and laboral rights, a situation which affects all workers as the undocumented form part of the northamerican labor force. Because of this, it corresponds to the unions to organize and defend workers, independent of their nationality or migratory status.

The constant violation of the rights of migratory workers without documents has stimulated, in the last decades, a series of struggles to guarantee the right of these workers to unionization, collective contracts, social security, respect as workers, etc. In these struggles, the undocumented worker has had the support and solidarity of Chicano, union, political, and religious organizations in the United States.

At the same time, unions and campesino organizations, social, political and religious organizations in Mexico have been working for the defense of the rights of these workers and showing the necessity to mobilize the labor movement according to their demands. During the latest events between the governments of Mexico and the US, a sector of this movement raised the demand of respect toward the rights of undocumented workers, representing an important advance in defining and setting forth the problem.

In consideration of the fact that only systematic struggle such as concrete united actions will be the form which will help to guarantee respect for the rights of these workers and that this constitutes a historic responsibility which as members of the working class we should assume:

WE INVITE labor organizations, organizations of campesinos, religious, social and democratic organizations of Mexico and the United States, to participate in the International Conference on Undocumented workers which will be held the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April this year in Mexico City, with the following themes:

- 1) Structural causes of emigration. Situation and conditions of undocumented workers.
- 2) Labor laws and labor movements in Mexico and the United States in relation to undocumented workers
- 3) Policies of both governments in relation to undocumented workers
- 4) Adoption of a document which guarantees the rights of these workers
- 5) Plan of action

FOR MEXICO:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agricolas y Campesinos (CIOAC)
Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agricolas, Similares y Conexos (SNUAC)
Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios (SUNTU)
Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio (MRM)
Union General de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico (UGUCM)
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Sindicato de Trabajadores de SOLIDEV Mexicana, afiliado a la CRUC, Tijuana, BC
Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio, Zaragoza, afiliado a la CRUC,
Tijuana, B.C.

FOR THE UNITED STATES:

Sindicato de Trabajadores Agricolas de Maricopa, Arizona
Sindicato de Trabajadores Agricolas de Texas
Centro Campesino "Adelante" Phoenix, Arizona
Comite Local de Organizaciones Campesinas (FLOC), Toledo, Ohio
Shopmens Local Union No. 627 (Ironworkers) San Diego, CA
Californians Against Taft-Hartley
Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Genrales (Local 301), Los Angeles CA
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Centro de Accion, Dallas, Texas
Comite de Apoyo para los campesinos del Valle de la Mesilla, Las Cruces, N.M.
Students and Parents Education Action Committee, Raymondville, Texas
Southern New Mexico Legal Services Client Counsel, Las Cruces, N.M.
National Equal Rights Congress

Mex
City
Confere

March 24, 1980

International Coordinating Committee
1759 Euclid ST. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 387-6556

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

This is the final document on the International Conference in Defense of the Undocumented Workers to be held in Mexico City on April 28, 29, 30, 1980.

If you wish to participate in this historical event, please note in addition to the enclosed information, that

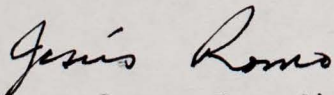
- *** Every participating organization will pay a fee of \$134.00. (The number of persons participating per organization is not restricted, but each organization is entitled to only one vote. See rules)
- *** The participants, such as delegates to the conference will pay a registration fee of \$2.50 when registering as official representatives of their organizations.
- *** Observers who will have no right to vote will pay a registration fee of \$4.00 when registering as participants in the conference.

The main objective of the conference is the implementation of a joint plan of action by the organizations here in the United States, as well as those participating for Mexico.

Please inform us as soon as possible whether your organization will be participating. If you need more information, please write to us at the above address or to

Edison N. 96
Interior 207
Colonia Tabacalera
Mexico 4, D.F.
(905) 592-5823

Yours in Peace and Justice,



Jesus Romo, Coordinator
International Coordinating Committee

P.S. We are now making arrangements for inexpensive hotel accommodations for the member participants. We shall forward this information from Mexico City as soon as it is available.

IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF
THE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

A CALL FOR ACTION

The migration of Mexican workers to the United States of North America, with or without documents, is not a recent phenomenon, but a situation that exists since the last century.

The Mexican worker, in particular the farmworker, is faced with the impossibility of finding work in their place of origin and is therefore forced to migrate to the United States. It is not exactly known how many workers migrate without documents, and from time to time different figures are utilized by both governments for their political interests.

The undocumented worker has represented a very important subsidy for the North American economy due to the low wages that they receive and to his status as taxpayers. They represent a very important labor force not only in agriculture but in other sections of industry such as construction, clothing, food production, etc.

The situation of these workers inside the U.S. has been characterized by the most brutal exploitation and the systematic violation of their most basic human and civil rights — A situation which affects all of the workers in that the undocumented form a part of the North American labor force, as such, the labor unions should organize and defend the undocumented workers, without regard to their nationality or immigration status.

The constant violation of the rights of the undocumented workers has given, in the past years, a series of struggles to guarantee these workers the right to organize, the right to collective bargaining, social security, decent working conditions, etc. In these struggles, the undocumented worker has counted with the support and solidarity of Chicano organizations, unions, political and religious organizations, and others in the United States.

On the other hand, labor, social, political and religious organizations from Mexico, have been working towards the defense of these workers and have pointed out the need to mobilize the labor movement to fight for their rights. On this light, a section of this stated movement, and as a result of the indifference from both governments, have demanded that the rights of undocumented workers be respected, action that represents a major advance in addressing this problem.

Considering that only through an organized struggle, as well as through concrete joint actions, will be the only way the rights of these workers will be guaranteed and that this constitutes a historical responsibility that as working people we must assume:

WE ARE INVITING labor, civic, religious and democratic organizations from Mexico and the United States, to participate in the International Conference on Defense of the Undocumented Worker, which will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April 1980, in Mexico City, under the following themes:

1. Structural causes for the migration to the United States. Situation and conditions of the undocumented workers.
2. Labor laws and the Mexican and U.S. labor movements in relation to the undocumented workers.
3. Policies of both governments in relation to the undocumented workers.
4. Adoption of a document which guarantees the rights of these workers, and
5. Plan of Action.

Ciudad Juarez, Chih. March 2, 1980

FROM MEXICO:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agrícolas y Campesinos, (CIOAC)
 Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agrícolas, Similares y Conexos, (SNOAC)
 Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios, (SUNTU)
 Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio, (MRM)
 Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México, (UGOCCM)
 Centro de Coordinación de Proyectos Ecuménicos, (CECOPE)
 Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social, (CENCOS)
 Unión Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas, (UNM)
 Centro de Información y Documentación Sobre Asuntos Migratorios, (CIDAM)
 Acción Comunitaria, Acción Política, (ACOMAP)
 Unión de Periodistas Democráticos, (UPD)
 Tribuna de la Juventud
 Sindicato de Trabajadores de SOLIDEV Mexicana, afiliado a la CROC, Tijuana, Baja California
 Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio, Zaragoza, afiliado a la CROC, Tijuana, Baja California
 Oficina de Asesores del Trabajo.

FOR THE UNITED STATES:

Texas Farm Workers' Union, (TFW)
 Arizona Farm Workers Union, (AFW)
 Centro Campesino "Adelante", El Mirage, Arizona
 Shopmens Local Union No. 627, (Ironworkers), San Diego, California
 Californians Against Taft-Hartley
 Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Generales, Local 301, Los Angeles, California
 United Migrants, Immokalee, Florida
 Centro de Acción, Dallas, Texas
 National Equal Rights Congress
 Comité de Apoyo de los Campesinos del Valle "La Mesilla", Las Cruces, New Mexico
 Students and Parents Education Action Committee, (SPEAC), Raymondville, Texas
 Southern New Mexico Legal Services Client Council, Las Cruces, New Mexico
 Comité Obrero en Defensa del Indocumentado en Lucha, (CODIL), Los Angeles, California.

The following is a list of additional unions and organizations that have endorsed the conference:

For Mexico:

STUNAM Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

SITUAM Sindicato Independiente de Trabajadores de la Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana

FSTU Federacion de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Universitarios

SUTIN Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Nuclear

MSR Movimiento Sindical Revolucionario

CNF Consejo Nacional Ferrocarrilero

SOL Sindicato de Obreros Libres

SUNOA Sindicato Unico Nacional de Obreros Agricolas

FNDLM Frente Nacional Por Los Derechos Y La Liberacion De La Mujer

SNAG Sindicato Nacional de Artes Graficas

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES SHATTER PROOB DE MEXICO

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES MONTACARGAS DE MEXICO

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES DE PINTURAS OPTIMUS

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES DE LA MINADORA PREIMARMAN

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES CLUB DE GOLF MEXICO

SINDICATO LANA MINERAL

FRENTE PROLETARIO (twelve factory unions)

For the United States:

AMO Association of Migrant Organizations

The above list is still incomplete, but we hope to have a complete list of all endorsees and conference participants by April 15, 1980.

A G E N D A

Monday 28th: 10:00 am Opening Ceremony (CIESS)
11:00 am Workshops (CETM)
2:00 pm Break
3:00 pm Plenary Session (CIESS)

Tuesday 29th: 10:00 am Workshops (CETM)
1:00 pm Break
4:00 pm Plenary Session (CIESS)

Wensday 30th: 10:00 am Discussion and approval of
resolutions and recomendations
submmited by the workshops (CIESS)
12:00 am Break
1:00 Closing ceremony (CETM)

(CIESS) Centro Interamericano de Estudios de Seguridad Social, located in Calle de San Ramón, Unidad Independencia, San Gerónimo-Lidice, México. This place has simultaneous translations system.

(CETM) Centro de Estudios del Tercer Mundo, located eight blocks from the CIESS.

R U L E S

1. The conference will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, 1980, in Mexico City. The places and plan of work is pointed out in this convocation.
2. The conference will include workshops and plenary sessions.
3. The workshops will be presided by a chairman and a secretary elected by the members of the workshops. The resolutions and recommendations adopted in the workshops, will be taken before the plenary sessions for discussion or approval.
4. The organizing commissions of both countries, are before the conference, the leading bodies and their resolutions and policies can only be revoked or change by the general assembly.
5. The conference will be constituted by the presence of unions, religious, educational, and social organizations and individuals who have received a personal invitation from the organizing commissions to attend the conference.
6. Each organization will have only one vote in the plenary sessions which approve the resolutions and recommendations, but they will be able to name before the conference, as many delegates, (one voting delegate and observers) they wish.
7. The organizations which have not been officially invited to the conference, will be able to participate in the discussions in the workshops and in the plenary sessions, but will not have the right to vote.
8. The plenary sessions will be directed by a presidium elected composed equally by participants from both countries. The presidium will be in charge of submitting to the consideration of the plenary, the resolutions and recommendations that the workshops have approved. When discussed and approved by the plenary, these resolutions and recommendations, will constitute the final documents of the conference.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS:

1. The organizing commissions will designate the credentials committee, which will be in charge of verifying the official delegates of the participating organizations in the conference.
2. Unforeseen business not covered by the present rules, should be resolved by the organizing commissions and by the plenary sessions.

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

Today, the United States is in the midst of a grave recession which without a doubt will fall on the backs of the North American working people but undocumented workers will suffer the most serious consequences.

The development of the U.S. economy, primarily agriculture, has depended to a large extent on the Mexican undocumented worker. The presence of the undocumented has been felt from the large steel plants of the North, to the rich valleys of the Southwest; from the clothing factories of California, to the packing sheeds of Florida; from the mines of New Mexico, to the automobile assembly lines of Michigan.

Nevertheless, during periods of crisis, the Mexican undocumented workers have been the victims of the most diverse forms of repression; from the most brutal which includes murder, to the most sophisticated which accuses them of the high unemployment, of the low salaries, the increases of crime, and all other social ills in the U.S.

The goal of this conference is to develop a declaration of social, economic and political rights for those undocumented workers who live in the United States.

This declaration of rights constitutes a group of demands deserved by these workers, who have always been an integral part of the North American working force. The implementation of this declaration of rights by unions, political and all social organizations, on both sides of the border, will be the only way to obtain these objectives.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

- Art. 1 The undocumented workers who are now living in the United States, or will be in the future, will have the right to legal residence by simply demonstrating their condition as workers and taxpayers.
- Art. 2 The right to just proceedings which guarantees the inviolability of the home, personal privacy and other civil rights of the undocumented worker and his family. That the factory raids, the raids in the homes and in the public places be stopped totally, as well as to put a stop to all deportations and all types of harassment and anti-constitutional practices.
- Art. 3 The reunification of the families is a fundamental right, by which all workers with or without documents and if he so desires, will be able to bring his wife, children, and father without any major paperwork other than demonstrating his condition as worker and taxpayer.
- Art. 4 The automatic right to legalize their residence without having to return to their place of origin, as is required now by the immigration law of the United States.
- Art. 5 The right to adequate housing for the undocumented worker and his family.
- Art. 6 The right to a free and decent education and the access to the culture of his country of origin. The right to use his native language and the using of the english language as a second tongue.
- Art. 7 The right to use his native language in the courts, whichever court it may be, be to obtain his citizenship, in the judicial process, and in all business transactions be they public or private.
- Art. 8 The right to the benefits of permanent or partial disability insurance, for accidents on the job, job related illnesses or due to old age which would prevent him from working. In case of death, the undocumented worker will have the right to be transported back to his or her place of origin, with the expenses being paid by the employer of the government, and the relatives will be able to benefit from the insurance plans which corresponds to them without importance to where they are residing.
- Art. 9 The right to join a union and to participate completely in the internal affairs of the union for its development and for the defense of his labor rights or the right to form new unions as a way to better their wages and working conditions.
- Art. 10 The undocumented workers will benefit completely from the labor, social, and economic rights that the rest of the workers living in U.S. enjoy, in accordance to the laws of the state in which they live; for undocumented women and in case of pregnancy, they will have medical

attention, daycare nurseries, and other benefits.

- Art. 11 The immigrants will have the necessary means to exercise their right to vote in federal elections of their countries of origin. This right will be exercised through the consulates and through-out all centers (unions, schools, etc.) which will be designated by the corresponding authorities in order to facilitate this right. The electoral officials will be designated by the nearest Consul to where the balloting will be taking place.
- Art. 12 The undocumented worker at the time of legalizing his residency and without having to acquire U.S. citizenship, will have the right to vote in local or state elections. This right comes from his or her taxpayer condition and by being governed under and by the laws which affect them as residents and workers.
- Art. 13 The right to health services and to a free and adequate medical attention in the same manner that the U.S. citizens receive.

PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

1. Considering that the undocumented workers who enter the U.S. are the victims of all types of persecutions as well as discrimination and exploitation, and where nothing exists to protect and respect their rights as human beings and as workers,
2. Considering that these workers, apart from being undocumented, they are an important part of the North American working force as well as of Mexico —they are integrated into the U.S. when they obtain employment and in Mexico, they only leave it temporarily,
3. Considering that the attitude of the Mexican government in relation to these workers, is for the most part, indifferent, and on occasions it transforms into lamenting which has never really been defined into a concrete policy in regards to the problem,
4. Considering that the North American government has benefitted and still continues to do so from the undocumented workers in order resolve its problems during economic crisis,
5. Considering that the North American and Mexican workers are historically called upon to address these questions, in this case the plight of the undocumented worker, and to come out in an organized fashion in defense of these workers

THE FOLLOWING CALL TO ACTION IS MADE:

1. To struggle for the adoption of a declaration of rights for undocumented workers in the U.S., and that it be supported and promoted by labor, social and political organizations, from both sides of the border, and to present it to the U.S. Congress as well as in Mexico and in other international organizations.
2. To struggle so that the organizations who sign this letter, use their influence to find new sources of work which will limit the migration of workers, and as a consequence, that the exploitation which these workers suffer will also be limited.
3. To fight for the demands of the undocumented workers. That a call be made for a Week in Defense of the Rights of the Undocumented Workers which will be on the first week of October of 1980. Among the activities recommended for that week are the following: Local conferences, forums, rallies, marches, solidarity strikes, work stoppages, press conferences, radio and television, leafleting, and the international promotion of the declaration of rights for undocumented workers in the U.S.

Comision Coordinadora en Mexico
Edison, 96-207
Colonia Tabacalera
Mexico 4, D.F.
592-5823

March 25, 1980

Brothers and Sisters:

Being that we are only a short month away from the First International Conference in Defense of the Full Rights For Undocumented Workers, we would like to remind you that:

1. The conference will take place in Mexico City on April 28, 29, and 30, 1980.
2. The location will be the conference rooms of the
Centro Internacional de Estudios de la Seguridad Social (CIESS)
Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Unidad Independencia en San Jeronimo
Mexico 20, D.F.
3. Each organization endorsing the conference has committed itself to help sponsor the conference in the amount of one-hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-three cents, \$132.33. The fee should be paid to

Raul Macin A.
Edison 96-207
Colonia Tabacalera
Mexico 4, D.F.

4. Each delegate will pay a registration fee of fifty (\$50.00) pesos. Each observer will pay a registration fee of one-hundred (\$100.00) pesos.

We take this opportunity to send you our greetings and our wishes to see you at the conference.

Sincerely,

Raul Macin A.
Finance Director

We recommend that you make your reservations at these Hotels:

<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>DOUBLE</u>	<u>SINGLE</u>
DIPLOMATICO	563-6066	\$30.81	\$27.41
L'ESCARGOT	523-6147	\$14.07	\$12.13
SEGOVIA	511-3041	\$24.26	\$16.98
ROOSEVELT	533-1660	\$13.82	\$11.40

We suggest that meals be taken at the hotel.

The above-mentioned hotels are located in the Southern part of Mexico City close to the conference location.

**POR LOS DERECHOS PLENOS
DE LOS TRABAJADORES INDOCUMENTADOS
I CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL**



Comisión Coordinadora en México
Edison, 96-207
Colonia Tabacalera
México 4, D.F. Teléfono 592-5823

México, D. F., a 27 de Marzo de 1980

International Coordinating
Committee/USA
1759 Buclid St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Teléfono (202) 387-6556


Estimado compañero Hernan Baca:

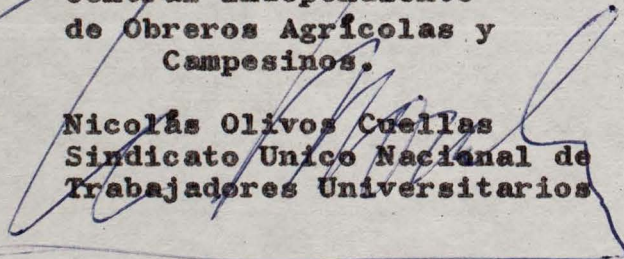
La Comisión Coordinadora de México, con motivo de la Primera Conferencia Internacional por los Plenos Derechos de los Trabajadores Indocumentados, le extiende una invitación a su organización y a Ud. en lo personal, para que asista como delegado a dicha Conferencia, que se llevará a cabo el 28, 29 y 30 de abril de 1980 en esta ciudad de México.

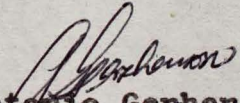
Se pretende con esta conferencia una amplia participación de todas aquellas organizaciones democráticas de México y de los Estados Unidos que les interese trabajar coordinadamente por la defensa y organización de los trabajadores indocumentados. Consideramos, por esto, que sería importante su presencia en este evento.

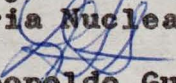
Esperando vernos favorecidos con su presencia aprovechamos la presente para enviarles un cordial saludo.

A T E N T A M E N T E ,


José Dolores López
Central Independiente
de Obreros Agrícolas y
Campesinos.


Nicolás Olivos Cuellas
Sindicato Unico Nacional de
Trabajadores Universitarios


Antonio Gershenson
Sindicato Unico de Tra-
bajadores de la Indus-
tria Nuclear.


Leopoldo Gutierrez S.
Unión General de Obre-
ros y Campesinos de Me-
xico.

José Alvarez Icaza
Centro Nacional de
Comunicación Social.

POR LOS DERECHOS PLENOS
DE LOS TRABAJADORES INDOCUMENTADOS

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C O N V O C A T O R I A

La emigración de trabajadores mexicanos hacia los Estados Unidos, con o sin documentos, no es un fenómeno reciente sino un hecho que viene dándose desde fines del siglo pasado.

El trabajador mexicano especialmente el campesino, ante la imposibilidad de encontrar empleo en su lugar de origen se ve obligado a emigrar hacia los Estados Unidos.

Si bien no se sabe con exactitud cuantos emigran sin documentos, ya que se manejan cifras distintas según los intereses políticos de ambos gobiernos, representan una parte importante de la población económicamente activa de México.

Este contingente ha representado para la economía norteamericana, particularmente para la agricultura, una subvención debido a los bajos salarios que perciben extendiéndose el beneficio a otras ramas de la industria como a la de la construcción, el vestido, la carne, la electricidad, etc.

La situación de estos trabajadores, dentro de los Estados Unidos, se ha caracterizado por el grado de explotación y violación sistemática de sus derechos humanos y laborales más elementales, situación que afecta a todos los trabajadores ya que los indocumentados forman parte de la fuerza laboral norteamericana. Por lo tanto, corresponde a los sindicatos organizar y defender a los trabajadores, independientemente de su nacionalidad o condición migratoria.

La constante violación a los derechos de los trabajadores sin documentos ha dado lugar, en las últimas décadas, a una serie de luchas reivindicativas tendientes a garantizar el derecho de estos trabajadores a la sindicalización, firma de contratos colectivos, seguridad social, respeto a su condición de trabajador, etc. En estas luchas, el trabajador indocumentado, ha contado con el apoyo y la solidaridad de organizaciones chicanas, sindicales, políticas, religiosas, etc., de los Estados Unidos.

Por otra parte, organizaciones sindicales, campesinas, sociales, políticas y religiosas mexicanas, han venido trabajando por la defensa de los derechos de estos trabajadores y manifestando la necesidad de movilizar a la clase obrera en torno a sus demandas; en este sentido un sector del movimiento sindical mexicano, a propósito de los últimos acontecimientos entre los gobiernos de México y los Estados Unidos, han levantado la demanda de respeto a los derechos de los trabajadores indocumentados, representando un avance importante en el planteamiento del problema.

Considerando que sólo la lucha sistemática, así como las acciones concretas conjuntas serán las formas que ayudarán a garantizar el respeto a los derechos de éstos trabajadores y que ello constituye una responsabilidad histórica que como clases trabajadoras debemos asumir:

INVITAMOS a las organizaciones sindicales, campesinas, religiosas, sociales y educativas democráticas de México y Estados Unidos, a participar en la Conferencia Internacional sobre los Trabajadores Indocumentados, que se realizará los días 28, 29 y 30 de abril del presente año, en la ciudad de México en los auditorios del Centro Interamericano de Estudios de Seguridad Social (Unidad Independencia, San Jerónimo Lídice, México 21, D. F.) y del Centro de Estudios del Tercer Mundo (Coronel Porfirio Díaz # 50, San Jerónimo Lídice), bajo los siguientes temas:

- 1) Causas estructurales de la emigración. Situación y condiciones de los trabajadores indocumentados
- 2) Las leyes laborales y los movimientos obreros mexicano y estadounidense en relación a los trabajadores indocumentados
- 3) Políticas de ambos gobiernos en relación a los trabajadores indocumentados
- 4) Adopción de un documento que garantice los derechos de estos trabajadores
- 5) Plan de acción

POR MEXICO:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agrícolas y Campesinos (CIOAC)
Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores de la Industria Nuclear (SUTIN)
Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores Universitarios (SUNTU)
Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México (UGOCM)
Frente Auténtico del Trabajo (PAT)

Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agrícolas, Similares y Conexos (SNOAC)
Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio (MRM)
Centro de Coordinación de Proyectos Ecuménicos (CICOPE)
Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social (CENCOS)
Unión Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas (UNMM)
Centro de Información y Documentación sobre Asuntos Migratorios (CIDAM)
Acción Comunitaria, Asociación Política (ACOMAP)
Unión de Periodistas Democráticos (UPD)
Tribuna de la Juventud
Sindicato de Trabajadores de Solidez Mexicana, Tijuana, Baja California
Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio, Zaragoza, Tijuana, Baja Calif.
Frente Nacional por la Liberación y los Derechos de la Mujer (FNALDIM)

POR LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS:

Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Arizona (AFWU)
Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Texas
Comité Organizador del Trabajo Agrícola (FLOC), Toledo, Ohio
Shophmens Local Union, Ironworkers 627, San Diego, California
Californians against Taft-Hartley
Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Generales, Los Angeles, Calif.
Migrantes Unidos, Immokalee, Florida
Centro de Acción, Dallas, Texas
Comité de Apoyo para los Campesinos del Valle de la Mesilla, Las Cruces, N.M.
Students and Parents Action Committee, Raymondville, Texas
Southern New Mexico Legal Service Client Counsel, Las Cruces, N. M.
National Equal Rights Congress
Comité Obrero en Defensa de los Indocumentados en Lucha (CODIL)

El Foro del Pueblo

EDITORIAL PRENSA SEMBRADORA INC.

P.O. Box 125 Alhambra, CA 91802 • (213) 267-0391 • 4635 E. Brooklyn Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90022

Home 665 2296
interview this monday
call for exact time
10:00 am
will be here.

Committee on Chicano Rights, INC.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, CA 92050

Compañera Leticia:

Here are the copies of the newspaper which I told you I would send when we spoke on the phone.

Our interest is in promoting the conference since we agree at this point with all that is layed out in the call. If you would send us some artwork we could use for a lay-out on the conference it would be helpful.

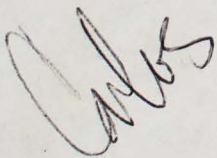
Also, we are going to be featuring different grass roots organizations throughout the state which get involved in community organizing and the defense of our people. We would like to do an interview with your spokesman Herman Baca for our May issue if you are interested in that. It would help to get the Committee known in some areas where we may have contacts or distribution networks where otherwise people might not know about it.

Also, at the conference will there be facilities for community press representatives? What is the lighting like if we send a photographer to get pictures for the June issue?

We would like to establish some contact with you all for the continued coverage of incidents along the border and especially how the Raza is fighting back.

We hope to hear from you soon, solidarity,

Carlos,





UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA
DE SINALOA

INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGA-
CIONES DE CIENCIAS Y
HUMANIDADES

CULIACAN, ROSALES, SIN. MEX.

peninsula de Lucernilla
172 Col. Balcones del-
Nuevo Culiacán. Apdo. 90
Tel. 2-77-98

R E S O L U C I O N

El Primer Simposium sobre causas u efectos de la Migración en México y los Estados Unidos, reunidos en la Ciudad de Culiacán, Sinaloa, México, del 16 al 20 de Junio de 1980, resuelve otorgar su apoyo y solidaridad de manera abierta a la lucha que en San Diego, California, libra el C. C. R. (Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos) en defensa de los derechos humanos de la comunidad chicana poniendo especial énfasis en los trabajadores indocumentados.

Así mismo se resuelve recoger y apoyar las resoluciones -- adoptadas en la Confederación Chicana Nacional de Inmigración, celebrada el día 24 de Mayo de 1980 en San Diego, California y representativa de mas de 200 agrupaciones chicanas en donde una de las demandas centrales es exponer y denunciar las violaciones a los derechos humanos y civiles cometidas por el servicio de migración y la patrulla fronteriza ante organismos internacionales tales como la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, Amnistía Internacional, etc., etc.

ratificado el día 18 de junio 1980

PROGRAMACION DE PONENCIAS EN EL PRIMER SIMPOSIUM SOBRE
LAS CAUSAS Y EFECTOS DE LA MIGRACION ENTRE MEXICO Y LOS E.U.A.

TEMA I.

CAUSAS Y EFECTOS ECONOMICOS DE LA MIGRACION EN MEXICO Y E.U.A.

Parte Primera.

Lunes 16:

- 16:00-16:20 Hrs. Berth Corona: International Union United Automobile, --
Aerospace And Agricultural Implement Workers of América
(UAW)- CUSLA
Impacto Económico de los Trabajadores Indocumentados en
los E.U.A.
- 16:20-16:40 " Baldemar Velázquez: Farm Labor Organizing Committee ---
(FLOC)
Organización Internacional de Obreros de la Industria -
del Tomate.
- 16:40-17:00 " José Sahagún: Calif. State University Chico, Proyecto -
Acción Agrario.
Mecanización Internacional de la Industria Tomatera y -
sus efectos sobre los Trabajadores Agrícolas.
- 17:20-20:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

CAUSAS Y EFECTOS DE LA MIGRACION EN LA ECONOMIA MEXICA-
NA
Parte Segunda.

Martes 17:

- 9:00-9:20 Hrs. Arturo Retamoza Gurrolla: IICH/UAS.
Las Causas de la Migración en México y algunos efectos -
en la Economía Norteamericana.
- 9:20-9:40 " Guadalupe Meza Mendoza. Escuela Economía/UAS.
Las Causas de la Migración Mexicana hacia los E.U.A.

- 9:40-10:00 Hrs. Jorge de la Herrán: Esc. Derecho PPPA/UAS.
La Migración Campesina en Sinaloa.
- 9:00-10:20 " Gilberto López Alanís: IICH/UAS.
Historia, Migración y Formación Económico Social: El No-
roeste Mexicano
- 9:20-10:40 " Tomás Martínez Saldaña: Colegio de Post-Graduados Cha--
pingo.
La Migración Arandense (Arandas Jalisco) hacia la Unión
Americana.
- 10:40-11:00 " Javier Rodríguez Piña. Universidad Autónoma Metropolita
na Depto. de Sociología.
La Migración de Mano de Obra a Estados Unidos.
(Algunos elementos teóricos)
- 11:00-11:20 " Florencio Posadas Segura y Liberato Terán Olguín: -----
IICH/UAS.
Condiciones de Trabajo y relaciones de Producción de los
Proletarios Agrícolas Migratorios en Sinaloa.
- 11:20-13:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

TEMA II.

REPERCUSIONES POLITICAS Y SOCIALES DE LA MIGRACION ENTRE
MEXICO Y LOS E.U.A.

Martes 17:

- 16:00-16:20 Hrs. Frank Arnold: Instituto de Estudios Obreros del Sureste-
de E.U.A.
La postura del movimiento sindical de los Estados Unidos
hacia los trabajadores indocumentados: Análisis y Críti-
ca.
- 16:20-16:40 Hrs. Rafael Inzuna: Committee on chicano Right. La política E-
ducativa de los chicanos México Americano
- 16:40-17:00 " Enrique S. Garza: Facultad de Psicología Univ. de Nuevo-
León.
El Contexto histórico del racismo en las relaciones so--
ciales del México-Americano en los E.U.A.

- 17:00-17:20 Hrs. Duave Campbell: California State University, Sacramento
Aspectos Críticos en la explotación de los trabajadores Mi-
grantes Mexicanos en E.U.A.
- 17:20-17:40 " Abelardo Delgado:
Programa de Migrantes Campesinos del Estado de Colorado
Programa de Amnistía.
- 17:40-20:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

Miércoles 18:

- 9:00-9:20 Hrs. Hermán Bacca: Committe on Chicano Rights. (CCR)
Migración y violencia Fronteriza.
- 9:20-9:40 " Antonio Rodríguez: Centro de Ley y Justicia de los Angeles
(Director)
Derechos humanos y constitucionales de los indocumentados-
que son violados en los E.U.A.
- 9:40-10:00 " Ricardo Mendez Silva: Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas UNAM.
La Emigración y los Derechos Humanos.
- 10:00-10:20 " Blase Bonpane: C.S.U. Northridge.
La Iglesia y su papel en el desarrollo de la solidaridad -
obrero intracontinental.
- 10:20-10:40 " Francisco Vazquez: Loyola Mary Mount University (Depto. de Estudios Chicanos).
Los Efectos de los Indocumentados en el mercado laboral.
- 10:40-13:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

Miércoles 18:

- 16:00-16:20 Hrs. Jesús Rodríguez y Rodríguez: I.I.J. UNAM.
Los Trabajadores Migratorios y el Derecho Social Interna-
cional e Interamericano.

16:20-16:40 Hrs. Carlos Rico R: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO).
Impacto de la Inmigración Indocumentada sobre proyectos de Ley en E.U.A.

16:40-17:00 " María Baeza: Stanford University
La experiencia de la mujer mexicana en los E.U.A. como trabajador no documentado.

17:00-18:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

TEMA III.

ASPECTOS CULTURALES DE LA MIGRACION ENTRE MEXICO Y LOS E.U.A.

9:00-9:20 Hrs. Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto: SEP.
Educación e Identidad Nacional

9:20-9:40 " Abel Amaya Coronado: Univ. del Sur de Calif.
El Impacto Cultural de la Migración Mexicana en las Comunidades Chicanas.

9:40-10:00 " Roberto Cantú: CUSLA. (Depto. de Est. Chicano).
La Literatura de la Emigración Mexicana en los E.U.A.

10:00-10:20 " Carlos Monsivaís:
La Cultura de la Migración.

10:20-13:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

Jueves 19:

16:00-16:20 Hrs. Manuel Ortega: (CUSLA)
El Impacto Cultural entre México y los E.U.A.

16:20-16:40 " Manuel Hernández: Univ. de Stanford.
La Literatura Chicana en pos de la Identidad.

16:40-17:00 " Alejandro Zaragoza: Univ. de Berkeley.
Identidad y el Mexicano en los E.U.A.

17:00-20:00 Hrs. Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

Viernes 20:

9:00 Hrs. Apertura de la Plenaria
Lectura de las Conclusiones Preliminares
Discusión y aprobación de las conclusiones
Receso
Lectura de las conclusiones definitivas.
14:00 " Clausura.

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