

TELEPHONE NO. (303) 222-0825

February 21, 1973

LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY
519 East Crockett
Crystal City, Texas 78839

Attention: Jose Angel Gutierrez
National Chairman

Jose Gutierrez:

In your letter of January 24th addressed to Congreso Representatives you state that some people believe our party has died, others are trying to destroy us etc., but I find it very significant that you fail to mention the category of people who present the greatest danger to our party and, indeed, to our Movement that being the category of people who will (if they can) use our party and our Movement as a commodity to be sold to the Establishment. Indeed, some politicians within the party seem to be intent on making our party the third head on the two-headed monster. I'm sure you understand what I mean.

You also make reference to a letter written to you by Vice-Chairman Tito Lucero of Oakland, California. Through some ill-defined authority that you presumably have instructed Congreso representatives to disregard the authority and correspondence of these officers who were duly elected during the last Congreso meeting in Albuquerque. It is not clear in my mind what authority you have, to remove duly elected officials from their position. You seem to act as if this highly arbitrary authority you have is based on the Divine Rights of Kings.

You make some snide remarks about "private elections" held "after" the Congreso meeting. I don't see why you pretend to have any confusion over what transpired in Albuquerque since you know that there were no "private elections" since you were present and voting during (not after) the Congreso meeting. That is, you were present and voting until we started to define the authority and function of National Party officers including that of yourself, at which time you made some obviously contradictory statements about the need for you to return immediately to Texas. When informed that we would proceed without you after appointing a temporary acting chair person for the duration of the meeting you merely requested to be informed of the results of the voting. Involved in this voting was the election of National officers besides yourself and you were aware of that. Even after some Congreso repre-

sentatives sympathetic to you walked out, when you left, a quorum was still present and proceeded with the business at hand. The quorum consisted of the entire states of New Mexico, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska and nearly the entire state of California. No other people were asked or forced to leave so don't come talking some trash about "private elections."

The fact that you would ignore the wishes of the Clear Majority of voting delegates, then pretend ignorance of what happened during the meeting and the fact that you conducted yourself in a very high-handed manner during the meeting then chose to return home when you saw you were out-voted (like a little kid who picks up his marbles and goes home because he isn't winning) seems to me to be a very clear indictment of your politics, your character and your integrity.

In your second letter addressed to duly-elected Vice-Chairman Titó Lucero you are not only disrespectful but erroneous in your statements. You state the Congreso is supposed to develop priorities, etc., which is true, but you know as well as we do that the first priority was to define the Congreso as something more than your rubber stamp you split. How come?

I started off this letter trying to be as snide and arrogant as you have shown yourself to be in your correspondence, but being snide is not only against the grain culturally as a Chicano, but more than that I find it personally distasteful. It is obvious there are differences within our Party and the differences are clear in my mind, at least.

Since there are serious differences the least we can do is to be honest because playing these fraud games is very tedious.

Sin mas,

Ernesto Vigil
LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY
Rocky Mountain States
Regional Congreso Representative

EV/ema

c.c. All LA RAZA UNIDA Congreso
Rodolfo Gonzales (Colorado)
Colorado L.R.U. members



RAZA UNIDA PARTY

P.O. BOX 37305 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78237, MARIO COMPEAN

P.O. BOX 12761 AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711, ALMA CANALES

1410 W. ZAVALA CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS 78228, VIRGINIA MUSQUIZ

January 24, 1973

Tito Lucero
P.O. Box 7530
Oakland, Calif. 94601

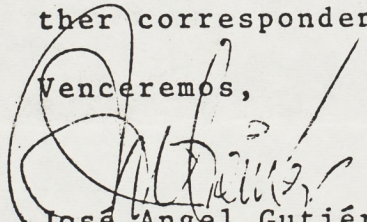
Tito Lucero:

Your letter of December 28, 1972 to all Congreso representatives is without any authority. I am advising all Congreso representatives that neither you nor any other "national officer" named in Albuquerque can represent the National Party in any capacity.

The convention elected a Chairman and a Congreso. The convention rejected a vice-chairman and instructed the Congreso to develop the priorities into workable programs for action.

Your letter writing makes me waste time and distracts us from the task at hand. I ask you refrain from further correspondence as a "national officer."

Venceremos,



José Angel Gutiérrez
National Chairman

JAG/mh

xc: All Congreso Representatives



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January 24, 1973

Congreso Representatives:

Labor Day in El Paso seems a bit in the past. Many people believe our party has died. Others are trying to destroy us. A few are working - like always.

I write you, not to cause alarm, but to caution you against letters coming your way from persons claiming to have positions and authority within our National Party.

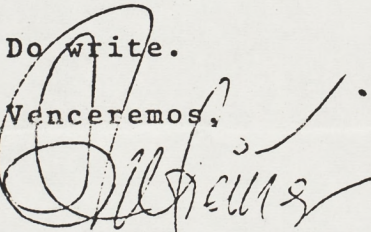
The last letter I received was from Tito Lucero in Oakland calling himself "vice-chairperson." It seems that after the Congreso meeting in Albuquerque someone held private elections. Disregard these "officers" and their letters.

Our national office address is:

519 E. Crockett
Cristal, Texas 78839

Do write.

Venceremos,


José Angel Gutiérrez
National Chairman

JAG/mh



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Los Angeles Free Press
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MECHA, Metropolitan State College, Colo.
MECHA, U.C.S.D., La Jolla, Calif.
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Rosa Borenstein
Sandy Shea
Liberation News Service
SOMOS RAZA
Antonio Bojorquez
Survival of American Indians
Olga Talamante Defense Committee
Teatro de La Esperanza Inc.
Teatro Luis "Junior" Martinez
Tucson Peace Action Coalition
Underground Press Syndicate
Craig Vincent
Anne Waldman
Wichita Workers & Oppressed
Peoples United

Brother Howard,

December 12, 1978

At present Juan Haro is confined at the
Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary in Kansas serving
a sentence of 6 years.

The six year sentence stems from Juan's arrest
in September of 1975 and was the culmination of joint
efforts by the Denver Police Department and the Dis-
trict Attorney's Office to build a case against the
Crusade for Justice.

Since its inception in 1966 the Crusade for Justice
has been in the forefront of the movement seeking
social justice for Chicanos. In this struggle the
Crusade has long taken the initiative to speak up and
organize over a number of sensitive and controversial
issues whether it was the war in Vietnam, killings of
Chicanos at the hands of police, racism in the educa-
tional system, the struggle of Native Americans, etc.

These issues and the organizing work of the
Crusade often resulted in controversy, confrontation

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and court cases. These court cases, political in nature and not criminal, consistently resulted in juries vindicating the Crusade and its members to the displeasure of the police and District Attorney. It is no secret that the Crusade has long been targeted by various law enforcement and intelligence agencies and as early as 1966 was spied on by Army Intelligence for its stand on the war in Vietnam.

In a continuation of these efforts the District Attorney's office, the Denver Police and Federal authorities chose to employ an individual by the name of Joseph Cordova, Jr. Cordova had worked for the local police as an informer during 1975 and in return was paid money and had several serious criminal charges against him dropped including drug charges and first degree burglary.

In one assignment local newspapers reported that Cordova in the company of other individuals that Denver police considered a burglary ring drove to northern Colorado where Cordova committed a burglary in order to have the other individuals arrested.

In the spring of 1975 the Denver police told Cordova to investigate the Crusade, the New World Liberation Front and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. At that time Cordova had attempted to kill Lloyd Steven Dalrymple by shooting him in the back of the head. Dalrymple, himself a police informer, survived and later said he identified Cordova as his assailant and wanted charges pressed but

was told to drop the matter by Denver police or face the possibility of being sent to prison on a number of charges that the police could file on him.

The possibility of an attempted murder charge undoubtedly was an incentive to Cordova in his "work".

Juan Haro was arrested in September 1975 by city and Federal authorities with Cordova claiming that Haro had recruited him in a plot to construct a bomb with which to dynamite a police substation. A bomb was found in a car - driven by Cordova, not Juan Haro.

After his arrest Juan faced charges in Federal and District Court. The District Court case involved several different felony charges. After several days of trial and conflicting testimony from Cordova, Denver police and Federal authorities a verdict of not guilty was returned, Jurors stated to the press that with knowledge of the sordid relationship between Cordova and the police that there was no way Cordova's testimony could be considered credible.

Prior to the more serious state case Haro was charged in Federal Court with possession of unregistered firearms. In this case Cordova, accompanied by a Federal under-cover officer, was supposed to have been given several hand-grenades by Haro. On the stand the Federal officer did not corroborate Cordova's testimony. He said he saw no transfer of grenades from Haro to Cordova and the case amounted to the word of Cordova against that of Haro. Juan Haro took the stand to maintain his innocence.

Juan had no prior convictions. During his testimony Cordova pleaded the Fifth Amendment 25 times though he was the witness not the defendant. Unfortunately, a number of factors in the Federal proceedings (including the authoritarian attitude of Judge Finesilver) were unfavorable to the defense and Juan Haro stood convicted on the testimony of Jose Cordova Jr. who denied on the stand that he had been paid for his work. In the subsequent state trial evidence was introduced showing Cordova had received in excess of \$10,000.00 by city and Federal authorities.

By August of 1978 the appeal process was over and Juan's conviction remained. In October Juan was ordered to begin serving his sentence at Leavenworth.

Recognizing that true justice does not exist in this country we also realize that gains made by our people have only come about through pressure and struggle. Moreover we maintain that constant organized pressure is our best tool for protecting whatever gains we've made including pressure on behalf of Juan Haro who in his Crusade activities has long been prominent in speaking out on behalf of our people.

JUAN HARO

Juan Haro, is a life-long resident of Colorado who was raised in Denver's Eastside barrio.

After military service Juan returned to Denver where he was self-employed as a tavern owner, truck driver and owner of the 8th Avenue Phillips 66 in Denver's lower Westside since the early 1970's.

Active in community affairs since the 1960's Juan Haro was an early board member of the Crusade for Justice and served as vice-chairman of the Crusade for Justice for many years. Juan was very active in fund-raising for the organization and was deeply involved in providing social services to community people who found themselves in need. In 1972 Juan ran for Mayor of Denver on the independent La Raza Unida Party Ticket.

Juan is married and has 2 sons, Louie and Lorenzo. At the time of his sentencing he was in the process of getting custody of his 2 grandchildren who live with him and his wife, Irene.

As owner of the 8th Avenue Phillips 66 Juan was well known for deferring payments on debts customers owed him. With his sentencing to Leavenworth Juan had to sell his station. Debts owed him at the time had been uncollected over years and totaled over \$2,000.00. With Juan imprisoned Irene has had to seek employment and the distance of Denver to Leavenworth has added to the emotional and financial hardship of his loved ones.

At this time the Denver Chicano Liberation Defense Committee and the Crusade for Justice via this letter is organizing on behalf of Juan Haro and we are confident that you will assist us in this effort.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

At present Juan's attorney is drawing up papers to present to Federal Judge Finesilver. It is within his authority to grant Juan immediate probation or a reduction of his sentence within 120 days of Juan's first day of confinement, which was November 1, 1978. We urge you to send letters urging the judge to favorably consider this motion on behalf of Juan. We hope your personal letter (on organizational letterhead) will apprise the judge of the broad concern for Juan in this matter.

Additionally, we see that the judge can have influence over the determination of where Juan will be incarcerated and his present confinement at Leavenworth has subjected his family and loved ones to financial and emotional pressure that could be lessened if Juan were to be moved to the Federal Correctional Institute at Englewood, Colorado. It is important that your letters ask the judge to act favorably in this matter also.

Should this course of action not immediately result favorably the D.C.L.D.C. will continue with other courses of action and we request from you, in this case, that you send us your letter of endorsement for our efforts. Financial contributions to the D.C.L.D.C. will be important as the Committee is a non-profit organization of volunteers.

Since the attorneys in this case will soon be presenting their motion to the Court, time is of the essence for your support letters to the judge. Please send your letters, contributions or endorsements to the D.C.L.D.C. c/o Ernesto Vigil, 1567 Downing St., Denver, Colorado 80218.

Prompt replies are requested to reduce the necessity of our having to do follow up calls or visits.

Howard - I hope you can use this to create awareness & support for us in our campaign to free Juan.

If this step in our campaign gets us action from the judge we plan to broaden our appeal so any help or contacts you can provide will be appreciated.

The Congress stuff will be sent very soon.

Mil gracias
Ernesto



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Cesar Chavez
United Farm Workers
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Community Action on Latin America
Angela Y. Davis
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Roberto Maestas
El Diario de La Gente
Univ. of Colorado
El Gallo
Escuela Tlatelolco
Eugene Coalition
Carlos Feliciano
Front Range Peoples Press
Rev. David Garcia
Charles Garry
Allen Ginsberg
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Teatro Luis "Junior" Martinez
Tucson Peace Action Coalition
Underground Press Syndicate
Craig Vincent
Anne Waldman
Wichita Workers & Oppressed
Peoples United

January 23, 1978

FOR OVER 3 YEARS, THE F.B.I. (USING FEDERAL GRAND JURIES AS THEIR TOOL) HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATING A CLANDESTINE PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE GROUP--LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LIBERACION DE PUERTO RICO (F.A.L.N.)--THAT HAS TAKEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMED ACTS AGAINST FINANCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COLONIZATION OF PUERTO RICO.

IN LATE 1976 THE F.B.I. CLAIMS TO HAVE FOUND EVIDENCE LINKING CARLOS ALBERTO TORRES, OF CHICAGO, WITH THE F.A.L.N. AND SINCE THAT TIME THE F.B.I. HAS MOUNTED A NATION-WIDE PROGRAM OF HARASSMENT OF FRIENDS, FAMILY AND ASSOCIATES OF TORRES.

AWARE OF THE SHADY PAST AND PRESENT PRACTICES OF THE F.B.I. AND U.S. GOVERNMENT, MANY PEOPLE HAVE TAKEN A PRINCIPLED STAND AGAINST COOPERATING WITH THE F.B.I./FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN THIS CASE WHICH HAS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF A WITCH HUNT.

BROADENING THE SCOPE OF THEIR WITCH HUNT, THE F.B.I. (INSINUATING THE EXISTENCE OF A NATION-WIDE LATINO "TERRORIST" CONSPIRACY) HAS USED THE GRAND JURY TO LOCK UP NINE PEOPLE FOR CONTEMPT FOR REFUSING TO COOPERATE IN THIS WITCH HUNT. INCLUDED IN THE NINE ARE 5 PUERTORRIQUENOS, 3 CHICANOS AND 1 VENEZOLANA FROM THE SOUTHWEST, MIDWEST, AND NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES.

IN DENVER, COLORADO, A LONG-TIME TARGET OF F.B.I. AND POLICE HARASSMENT HAS BEEN THE CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE, DUE TO THE CRUSADE'S DEEP COMMITMENT TO AND EFFECTIVE WORK IN SEEKING TO SECURE THE CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHICANOS AS WELL AS THE SOLIDARITY OF THE CRUSADE WITH OTHER OPPRESSED PEOPLE, INCLUDING NATIVE AMERICANS, PUERTO RICANS, ETC.

FOR OVER A YEAR THERE HAVE BEEN INDICATIONS THAT THE F.B.I. HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO INVENT A LINK BETWEEN THE CRUSADE AND THE F.A.L.N. ONE EX-MEMBER OF THE CRUSADE WAS APPROACHED AT HIS JOB BY THE F.B.I. AND TOLD THAT A "SOURCE" HAD TOLD THEM HE HAD INFORMATION REGARDING EXPLOSIVES AND WEAPONS. IN THEIR

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INTERROGATION THE F.B.I. ASKED ABOUT A CRUSADE/F.A.L.N. CONNECTION THAT THE F.B.I. CLAIMED EXISTED. ANOTHER YOUNG CHICANO WITH NO TIES TO THE CRUSADE OR POLITICAL ACTIVITY WAS APPROACHED BY THE F.B.I. WHO SAID THAT AN "INFORMER" IN THE CRUSADE HAD NAMED HIM AS BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE THEFT OF EXPLOSIVES LATER USED BY THE F.A.L.N. AND FOR BEING A SUPPLIER TO THE CRUSADE. THIS YOUNG MAN TOOK AN F.B.I. POLYGRAPH TEST THAT CLEARED HIM BUT ONLY AFTER THE F.B.I. THREATENED TO JAIL HIM WHEN HE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF A CHICANO/PUERTO RICAN CONNECTION.

A PROMINENT CRUSADE MEMBER, ALBERTO MARES, WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE F.B.I. AS THIS POSSIBLE "CONNECTION". ALBERTO, A LONG-TIME PRISON ACTIVIST, WAS A PERSON THE F.B.I. WANTED TO ACCUSE FOR A THEFT OF DYNAMITE IN NEW MEXICO IN 1974. THIS PLAN FIZZLED WHEN THE F.B.I. FOUND OUT ALBERTO WAS LOCKED UP IN FEDERAL PRISON AT THE TIME OF THE NEW MEXICO THEFT.

IN A CONTINUATION OF THESE EXTREME MEASURES THE F.B.I. HAS NOW SUBPEONAED TWO YOUNG CRUSADE MEMBERS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE NEW YORK GRAND JURY ON JANUARY 27TH.

THESE TWO ARE BROTHERS, VAN LUCERO AND STEVE LUCERO, BOTH LONG-TIME MEMBERS OF THE CRUSADE. THE F.B.I. NOW SEEKS TO CLAIM THAT THESE TWO ARE NOT THE "CONNECTION" THAT THE F.B.I. HAS LONG SOUGHT TO INVENT.

ATTORNEYS FROM DENVER AND NEW YORK WILL REPRESENT THE LUCERO BROTHERS AND WILL PURSUE EVERY LEGAL AVENUE TO PROTECT THEM FROM THIS HARASSMENT. THE CRUSADE FURTHER SUPPORTS THE POSITION OF THE SEVEN REMAINING PEOPLE WHO HAVE ALREADY TAKEN A PRINCIPLED POSITION AGAINST COOPERATION WITH THIS WITCH HUNT AND ARE NOW JAILED IN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK, AND WE CALL FOR AN END TO THESE GRAND JURIES AND THEIR ABUSES. WE URGE ALL PEOPLE OF CONSCIENCE TO DO THE SAME. THIS HARASSMENT WILL NOT DETER THE CRUSADE FROM THEIR LONG-STANDING ENDORSEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION STRUGGLES OF CHICANO/MEXICANO AND PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR AND ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

TO COINCIDE WITH THE LUCERO BROTHERS' COURT APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK, THE CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE IS CALLING FOR A DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD STARTING AT 8:30 A.M. THIS COMING FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE IN DENVER, COLORADO.

FOR THOSE CONCERNED PEOPLE OUTSIDE DENVER, COLORADO, WE URGE THE SENDING OF LETTERS OR TELEGRAMS VOICING SOLIDARITY WITH THE ABOVE MENTIONED POSITIONS TO THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS:

Robert B. Fiske Jr. and
Thomas E. Engle (U.S. Attorneys)
U.S. District Court for the
Southern District of New York
U.S. Federal Courthouse
N.Y.C. N.Y.

U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

U.S. District Court Judge Motley
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York
U.S. Federal Courthouse
N.Y.C., N.Y.

PETITIONS PROTESTING THIS GRAND JURY AND GOVERNMENTAL ABUSE SHOULD BE SENT TO THE ABOVE NAMES ALSO. AS COORDINATORS OF THIS EFFORT, THE DENVER CHICANO LIBERATION DEFENSE COMMITTEE WOULD APPRECIATE COPIES OF LETTERS, ARTICLES, TELEGRAMS, PETITIONS, ETC. WRITTEN IN SOLIDARITY OF THESE GRAND JURY VICTIMS.

ALL PEOPLE SEEKING FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS MATTER WHO CAN PUBLISH IT IN NEWSLETTERS, COMMUNITY OR STUDENT NEWSPAPERS OR OTHER MEDIA SHOULD CALL US OR WRITE:

CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE
ATTN: D.C.L.D.C.
1567 DOWNING STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80218
(303) 832-1145

YOUR HELP IN DISSEMINATING THIS INFORMATION WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

IN STRUGGLE,

Ernesto B. Vigil

ERNESTO B. VIGIL
CHAIRMAN

INTRODUCTION

According to recent statements by officials of the U.S. government, this country is faced with a "silent invasion" by hundreds of thousands of Mexican immigrants each year. These Mexican immigrants are said to be entering this country without documents and therefore to be "illegal." Official policy and pronouncements blame the presence of Mexican immigrants in the United States for unemployment, crime, disease, and high taxes. This group of new arrivals are officially termed a "critical problem" and a "national disaster" to be removed from this country. As a result, legal and extra-legal measures against Mexican immigrants have steadily mounted in this country and now pose a serious threat to the civil rights of all citizens of Mexican origin. Constitutional guarantees under the Bill of Rights and human rights to respect and life are denied for thousands of people, citizen and non-citizen, residing in the United States. The scapegoat propaganda techniques of totalitarian governments now manifest themselves in the victimage of Mexican immigrants in our society.

The Immigration Coalition of Southern California is dedicated to the defense of legal and human rights of those thousands of Mexican immigrant families oppressed by unjust laws and treatment in the United States. The primary issue is the violation of constitutional guarantees which demand that a person is innocent until proven guilty. An immigrant to this country is not here "illegally" until a judicial proceeding makes that determination. The recent proliferation of the immigration counseling profession attests to the complexities involved in making that determination. Thus, deportation and repatriation proceedings without due process of law violate our most precious civil

right of innocent until proven guilty.

The dehumanizing treatment of Mexican immigrants is further shamed by the long historical presence of Mexican immigrants in the Southwest. The noted historian Carey McWilliams characterized the presence of Mexican immigrants in the United States as a special case in the history of this nation because "they have never been immigrants." (Los Angeles Times, 12/29/76, p. 7) In other words, the United States occupies the northern half of Mexico as it existed before the War with Mexico. Mexican immigrant families have been arriving in this area for centuries, not as people moving from one culture and language to another, but as simply moving from one location in the same culture to another.

A popular phrase in the literature on Mexican immigration is "push and pull" used as a descriptive phrase of the social and economic forces influence population shifts between Mexico and the United States. Push forces are said to be high unemployment and poverty. Pull forces center around the demand for cheap labor in the United States. There are now an estimated 15 million persons of Spanish origin in this country. 60 percent of those are believed to be of Mexican origin, mostly residing in the Southwest. New arrivals from Mexico blend into this sizeable Spanish-speaking community only to be hunted, accused, and mistreated by governmental agencies or exploited by ruthless businessmen. The Border Patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) are indeed becoming an internal national police force. The existence of these new police agencies with almost unchecked power seem as yet unnoticed by the American public. Untold suffering has been heaped on countless immigrant families that have been intimidated or frightened into repatriation in spite of unnecessary separation of

families, loss of earned income, and violation of legal rights.

BACKGROUND

The Immigration Coalition of Southern California was founded in December, 1975, as an outgrowth of increased demands for services brought to the Organizacion del Pueblo by immigrant families in Los Angeles. Organizacion del Pueblo is a community-based organization serving the Spanish-speaking residents of three large Mexican-American neighborhoods of Los Angeles: Lincoln Heights, Boyle Heights, and El Sereno. Organizacion del Pueblo members noted immigration "raids" on Spanish-speaking communities, immigration "sweeps" through factories and retail stores employing Spanish-speaking persons, the denial of basic human rights to the poor, whether citizen or not, and the passage of state and federal anti-immigrant legislation. These continuing reports of oppression combined to form a clear and present depiction of increasing dehumanization for undocumented immigrant families otherwise living peacefully in modest housing. An "identity card" or proof of citizenship became the only acceptable entitlement to humane treatment by federal and state law enforcement agents for Mexican immigrant families. During such neighborhood immigration raids, children would remain indoors, the streets devoid of any children playing and the playgrounds would be silent. Fear and intimidation grip the Spanish-speaking neighborhoods, knowing too well the reality of disappearing relatives lost to the immigration patrols. After two years of confronting these immigration-related issues on a local basis, the need for a larger, regional or national, coalition of groups and agencies helping immigrant families became evident.

A preliminary exploration of programs designed to assist immigrant families

revealed the need to coordinate autonomous agencies providing similar services into one more resourceful effort. All previous efforts to identify and assist new Mexican immigrant families had been fragmented and limited in scope. A more comprehensive and flexible coalition was needed. Care was taken not to create another organization, but instead to utilize existing organizational structures with common goals to mobilize more effective response to unjust and immoral treatment of immigrant families.

The Immigration Coalition includes the participation of churches, public agencies, and private groups, large and small, in a joint effort to help immigrant families. The Immigration Coalition remains in the forefront of community activities designed to increase public awareness of the plight of immigrant families. More recent activities of the coalition include fund-raising events for immigrant defense legal cases, letter-writing campaigns against repressive legislation, public information services in Spanish and English in anti-defamation campaigns, conducting university seminars of problems of immigration, and has provided referral services for member agencies.

PURPOSE

The Immigration Coalition proposes to inform the general public of social injustice afflicting immigrant families. Poverty, hunger, oppression and exploitation describe real living conditions for thousands of legal and undocumented immigrant families in the United States. The laws and administrative regulations that perpetuate this oppression must be changed. The economic forces that help create and sustain the exploitation must likewise be exposed and made into more humane influences. The coalition seeks to unite as many groups and organizations

possible in a common commitment and dedication to social justice for all residents of this nation. Fair immigration laws equally applied to all people desiring to share this nation's wealth should be a common goal. Lastly, but of equal importance, immigrant families themselves must be provided with a forum for expression of their own needs and humanness as they continue to contribute to the national wealth.

LONG-TERM GOALS

The long-term goals of the Immigration Coalition are to:

1. provide a central information outlet for groups that provide counseling and humanitarian services to immigrant families;
2. advise and assist members of the coalition by collecting and disseminating appropriate data concerning proposed changes in immigration laws, regulations, rules, or guidelines;
3. establish contact with Mexican immigrant families through the public mass media to inform them of legal rights and procedures for recognition of these rights;
4. increase public awareness of social injustice faced by immigrant families in the United States and promote alternatives to existing immigration law and treatment.

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

The short-term objectives of the Immigration Coalition are to:

1. establish a monthly "immigration clearinghouse" meeting for interested groups, focusing on problem-posing approaches to strategy development;

2. provide "survival skills" for Spanish-speaking immigrant families concerning consumer rights defense, bureaucratic red-tape, civil rights, and use of community resources;
3. counter racist propaganda against Mexican immigrant families through use of the Spanish-speaking and English language press;
4. establish a national coalition with other groups having similar goals;
5. respond immediately to the real threat of the raid on the Manzo Service Center in Tucson, seek repeal of the Eilberg Act, and to insure the final defeat of the Rodino Bill in Congress.

BUDGET

Our American ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness have become alienable rights due to the repressive INS stance against the immigrant worker. Since many more people migrate to the U.S. than our laws officially allow, public attention has been brought to focus upon the "influx of illegal immigration" as a "national crisis" which has "depressed wages and working conditions, contributed to rising unemployment, and increased the tax burden through added welfare costs." Thus, increased hostility toward the foreign born and ^{racial}ethnic minorities, denial of basic human rights, and dangerous bureaucratic precedents threaten to exacerbate social relationships and extend INS ^{enforcement}police powers by calling upon extra-legal ways to recruit the human service agencies in its efforts. Four problem areas make this ~~internalization~~ ^{TREND} ~~internalization~~ a serious threat to our domestic tranquility.

1. Anachronistic preconceptions on immigration. Outdated historical assumptions underlie public ignorance of the social and historical factors involved in Latin American migration to the U.S. in the 20th century. To this day the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island prevail as symbols of our immigrant roots and the role of immigration in our nation's growth; however, anachronisms such as "waves of immigration" and "port of entry" no longer apply since immigration predominantly takes place along the contiguous borders of the U.S. today. Moreover, Nativist clamor against the undocumented immigrant is intensifying with calumnious charges that they damage our national economy and threaten our moral values.

2. Irresponsible media treatment of the undocumented immigrant. The internalization of immigration policies takes on an ugly tone by the prevailing media practice of characterizing the very existence of undocumented immigrants as criminal with the term "illegal alien". Originally propagated by the INS

this catchy illiterate phrase has no basis in law or legislation. Immigration law states that a person must be presumed to be here without documents but with a legal status unless or until determined otherwise by a judge at a court hearing. Consequently, its constant use prejudices the public's image of the undocumented and tends to make the undocumented scapegoats for everything imaginable.

3. Vulnerability of the undocumented and muteness in adversary proceedings.

Within the administrative courts of the INS the ~~undocumented~~ ^{undocumented} immigrants are considered as "non-persons" theoretically residing in another country and therefore not protected by the Bill of Rights and other constitutional guarantees afforded human beings in our nation. Having been rendered mute in our adversary system of justice ^{the plight of the undocumented} could result in a vast backlog of dangerous precedents for both legal and administrative decisions. The INS has also successfully lobbied for federal allocation acts in social assistance and social security programs to deny services to people here not "under the color of law," and even assists other regulatory agencies in determining who is here under color of law; thus tending to undermine the confidentiality of the records and the professional ethics of almost every institution receiving federal support.

4. Need for coordinated advocacy efforts. As the absolute numbers and relative length of duration of the undocumented immigrant population in the U.S. increases, they become more absorbed into our domestic economic and social institutions despite increasing civil and criminal sanctions ostensibly aimed at discouraging their growth and impact on our society. Community, religious, social service, and labor organizations that work closely with this population are finding that this repressive response only serves to compound the negative impact that the undocumented status has on the immigrants and to our society as a whole. This mute populace needs assistance in bringing evidence before public opinion and decision making processes of our nation in a coordinated manner.



CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE



February 20, 1978

HERMAN BACA
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050

COMPANERO HERMAN:

We are planning a very important conference to be held here at the Crusade, March 16 thru March 19, 1978, at which time we will also commemorate the death of LUIS JR. MARTINEZ.

Because we feel that it is important to avoid unnecessary bickering and useless theoretical debate, we are primarily seeking the participation of those activists who have proven dedication, integrity, and above all honesty to themselves and the Movement.

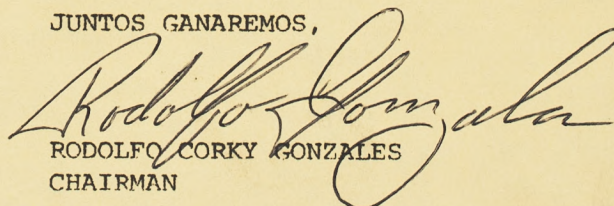
I especially invite your participation in this conference because of the respect and high esteem we have for your work and ideas.

We plan to have one day, the 16th of March, of planning sessions to discuss our work, our objectives, and our goals before we present collective ideas and decisions to a general body of conference participants. We welcome your attendance and contribution in these sessions to help us evaluate the efforts of the past, the positions of the present, and our direction in the future.

I sincerely hope that you can take part in this historical event which will no doubt result in determining the direction of our Movement and that we can establish an honorable and lasting unity that can very well effect the destiny and future of all our people.

We would entertain not only your valued opinions but any suggestions which would prove beneficial to the conference, our people and EL MOVIMIENTO.

JUNTOS GANAREMOS,


RODOLFO CORKY GONZALES
CHAIRMAN



CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE



March 10, 1978

Herman Baca
Committee On Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Estimado Herman:

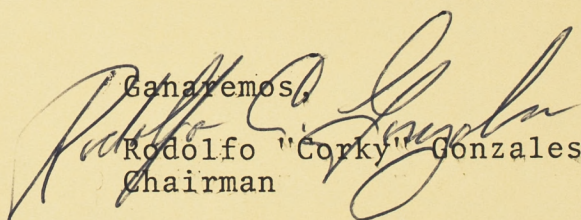
We are pleased you will be able to participate in the National Conference, Issues, Direction & Action, since your knowledge and abilities are needed in order to make our conference a success.

Any information or materials you can bring would definitely enhance the Conference since we support the same issues and actions.

We have already set up accomodations for you, and we will provide transportation from the airport.

Until we see you on March 17, 1978,

Ganaremos,


Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales
Chairman

RCG/cir



CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE



March 24, 1978

David Avalos
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, California 92050

David,

Enclosed is a list of the addresses you requested. I listed the head people of certain organizations. If you have any further questions feel free to contact us.

Sin Mas,

Gina Gonzales

Gina Gonzales



CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE



REMEMBER MARCH 17!!!

REMEMBER MARCH 17!!!

REMEMBER MARCH 17!!!

Y QUE VIVA LUIS "JUNIOR" MARTINEZ!!!

Commemorations of the events of March 17, 1973, have repeated this inspirational message and outcry by Chicano activists and supporters every anniversary and throughout the year since. This day marks a particular event in Chicano history when the U.S. power structure unleashed its war mongers against the Crusade for Justice organization in open, armed aggression and increased repressive assaults against progressive activists in the Chicano Movement.

On March 17, 1973, Luis "Junior" Martinez was murdered by Denver police. Luis was a young Chicano activist who in life and in death represents the struggle, goals, love and determination of our Chicano nation. Luis was a member of the Crusade for Justice, un hijo guerrillero de Aztlan--one among other victims of police bullets and beatings of a premeditated attack which resulted in other Chicano activists nearly being killed and then charged with assault to continue the battle in courts.

We have enclosed other information pertaining to the historical events of this particular day. At this time, however, we are forwarding this letter to remind you that this day has become a day in which to express your solidarity and support for the continuing efforts and achievements of the Crusade for Justice and the Chicano Movement while commemorating one of Aztlan's heroes. We feel it is a very appropriate tribute to Luis to extend an invitation to other progressive Movements and activists and all oppressed people to come together with us on this day to reinforce the solidarity and support of and with our liberation struggles.

REMEMBER MARCH 17 !!!

The last three years March 17th has been commemorated with a Solidarity Rally which has brought together such representatives as Hortensia Allende's personal secretary. Ramon Arbona of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Dennis Banks, Russell Means, John Trudell, Larry Anderson, William Kunstler, Olga Talamante, John Thorne, Piri Thomas, Flint Taylor, Mrs. Iberia Hampton, Stokely Carmichael and many others. This year's commemoration will be extended over two days of activity:

FRIDAY, MARCH 16th

Annual Commemoration and Solidarity March 17th Demonstration and Rally will be held Friday, March 16th. The candle light march will begin at the Crusade for Justice, 1567 Downing Street at 7:00 p.m. concluding with a rally at the State Capitol, featuring local and national speakers who will focus on Police Brutality Against Chicanos and Chicano Political Prisoners nationwide.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17th

Annual Tribute to Luis Jr. Martinez will be held at 8:00 p.m. at 1567 Downing Street.. Performances by Los Alacranes Mojados, traditional music group; Los Ninos de Escuela Tlatelolco, performing Conchero Dances; Ballet Chicano de Aztlan y Coro de la Mujer Politico. Children under 12 free, \$3.00 per person.

While we have confirmed speakers, other representatives from Aztlan and other liberation struggles will also be participating.

Should you not be able to attend our commemoration, we would welcome your commemorating this day in your own communities. If you do plan to attend, please notify us in advance in order that appropriate housing arrangements can be made for those of you coming from out of Colorado.

IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE...

IN SOLIDARITY AGAINST POLITICAL REPRESSION...

IN SOLIDARITY WITH ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS..

IN SOLIDARITY AND UNITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLES OF ALL OPPRESSED AND COLONIZED PEOPLE...

IN TRIBUTE TO LUIS "JUNIOR" MARTINEZ

R.A.M.A.

RAZA ASSOCIATION OF MEDIA ADVOCATES

REGIONAL MEDIA CONFERENCE

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ST. FRANCIS
INTERFAITH CENTER
1060 W. 11th Street
DENVER, COLORADO

AN UPDATE

JANUARY 26 & 27th

JANUARY 26: (Friday)

8:00 a.m. REGISTRATION - Rolls and Coffee

10:00 a.m. WELCOME TO CONFERENCE - Antonio Ulibarri (Chairman)



KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Rodolfo Corky Gonzales
(Chicano Community Media Awareness)

REGIONAL REPORTS

12:00 a.m. LUNCH

1:30 p.m. PANEL

THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT: WILL IT AFFECT CHICANO/LATINO
ACCESS TO MEDIA

MODERATOR: Fred Archebeque

3:30 p.m. BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING

SOCIAL HOUR
Entertainment
Individual Screenings

6:00 p.m. R.A.M.A. MEDIA AWARDS DINNER

JANUARY 27 (Saturday)

8:30 a.m. ROLLS AND COFFEE

9:30 a.m. WORKSHOPS

COMMUNITY UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC RADIO

MODERATOR: Roberto Che Luera

COMMUNITY ACCESS TO COMERCIAL

MODERATOR: Arturo Bones Rodriguez

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF CHICANOS BY THE MEDIA

MODERATOR: Antonio Ulibarri

BIASED NEWS COVERAGE - SUBTLE RACISM

MODERATOR: Nita Marquez

12:00 Noon LUNCH

1:30 p.m. WORKSHOPS CONTINUED

2:30 p.m. GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Seating of New Board Members

CONCLUSION OF CONFERENCE

6:00 p.m. SOCIAL HOUR DISCO

RAMA

Raza Association of Media Advocates

P.O. BOX 18594 • DENVER, COLORADO 80218 • 831-8204

January 2, 1979

Companeros y Companeras,

On behalf of our organization, Raza Association of Media Advocates, I would like to extend our invitation to you and your organization to attend the Third Annual R.A.M.A. Regional Media Conference. This year we have scheduled the conference to be held on January 26th and 27th.

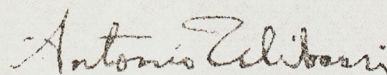
The two day conference will take place at the St. Francis Interfaith Center, 1060 West 11th Street, Denver, Colorado.

Enclosed is the schedule of activities.

This year's conference; Media and Chicanos: An Update; is being hosted and sponsored by our organization in cooperation with the Chicano Studies Department at Metropolitan State College.

For further information you can contact me at the following numbers, 332-1145 or 831-8204.

Antonio Ulibarri



Chairman
Board of Directors

enc:

AU/rs



CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE



February 10, 1980

OPEN INVITATION:

We at the Crusade For Justice invite you to attend our seventh annual commemoration of March 17th.

As you know, it was seven years ago that the Denver Police Department provoked a violent incident that resulted in the killing of Luis "Junior" Martinez, the injury and arrest of many people, and explosive damage to our school building.

Since the beginning of the Crusade, our organization has taken many stands on the problems affecting our community, in particular, and minorities and poor people in general. Because of this, we have often been labeled as trouble-makers, militants, etc., yet it is widely agreed upon that our efforts have served to focus on, long-standing problems that have, too long, been ignored and to mobilize our community to bring about change.

Our position as advocates for change and social justice have brought upon us the hostility of those in power who are responsible for the oppressive conditions in which our people are forced to live.

It was that hostility that resulted in the death of our beloved member, Luis Martinez. Junior had been involved in our organization since he was 16 years old. As a teacher, dancer and community activist. Junior possessed the enthusiasm, intelligence and dedication to principle which is the hope for our people's future. His murder was a loss not only to our organization, which profoundly feels his loss-- but it was a tragic loss to our entire community.

In tribute to Luis Jr. Martinez and in solidarity with the struggle of our organization, we invite you to participate in the activities scheduled to take place this year on March 16TH and March 17th.

MARCH 16TH: Chicano Humanities in the 1980's
Cocktail Forum
4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

TRIBUTE TO LUIS "JUNIOR" MARTINEZ
presented by BALLET CHICANO DE AZTLAN

7:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
Donation: Couple: \$5.00, Single: \$3.00

OPEN INVITATION
For March 17th Activities

-2-

MARCH 17TH: BARRIO UNITY CONFERENCE
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Workshops · Speakers · Music

CANDLELIGHT COMMEMORATION MARCH
6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
(March will start from Crusade)

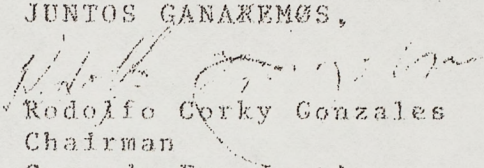
Should we fail to struggle for what is just, we
then, too, are responsible for the conditions of injus-
tice in which we live.

QUE VIVA LUIS JR. MARTINEZ!

QUE VIVA LA JUSTICIA!

REMEMBER MARCH 17TH!

JUNTOS GANAREMOS,


Rodolfo Corky Gonzales
Chairman
Crusade For Justice

RCG/ngm

~~EXHIBIT~~

CHICANOS AND THE
IRANIAN QUEST, FOR
JUSTICE

THE - PAST - PRESENT - THE
FUTURE OF THE CHICANO
MOVEMENT

CHICANOS AND THE IRANIAN QUESTION

(A Crusade for Justice Position Paper)

(A position paper on the Iranian situation as related to the Chicano Movement).

America and Americans have been whipped into a state of patriotic hysteria and war frenzy, matched only by the past slogans and Battle Cries; "Remember the Alamo" and "Remember the Maine".

The Alamo provided the U.S.A. the excuse to invade Mexico and colonize the Southwest. The Maine, an American ship anchored off the Havana Harbor, was purposely blown up to start a war against Spain and to take over Cuba, Puerto Rico, The Phillipine Isles and other Spanish Colonies.

Today in a sensitive situation that has been played on and dramatized by the media, the president and his State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, have whipped up emotions and reactions around the American Hostages being held by Iranian Students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The emphasis and the focus of international media and the U.S. Government has been to play on the unfairness of the act of taking hostages. But never to explain to the American people, Why?

To this date all reports by hostages who have been aired or heard from, and from the American religious leaders who were allowed to visit with the hostages, are, that they are in good health and have been well taken care of.

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It is our position not to side with the methods being used to return the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to Iran, but to understand the reasons and give our analysis as to why it is taking place.

It is the responsibility and obligation of all free thinking and concerned individuals to thoroughly understand the Iranian situation, especially in relationship to Chicanos, minorities and the poor who will feel the far reaching effects of war or selective racism and discrimination.

Iran as a country has faced oppressors and invaders and exploitation for centuries dating back centuries before the birth of Christ. To name a few of the most notorious; Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane the Turk, the Russians, the British, the U.S.A., the C.I.A., and the Rockefeller Empire.

It is a historic fact that the Shah was placed on his peacock throne with the intervention of the C.I.A. and the support of the Rockefeller Empire. Before him his father was supported by the British, each served in their time as puppets of Foreign Government and Trans-National Corporations.

The Shah, as past ruler of Iran is listed by Amnesty International, (The London based Human Rights Organization), "as ruling one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind and takes its place in the hall of Infamy with Hitler, Argentina and South Korea.

We realize that to keep the Shah in power the servant of the Multi-National Corporations, the CIA would have to train a secret intelligence army to keep the populace under control. SAVAK was created as the Shah's counterpart of the American CIA.

SAVAK was trained in intelligence, murder and torture. SAVAK became the strongarm of the Shah's Government that was responsible for numerous massacres, torture, brutality, murder and false imprisonment.

The Rockefellers controlled the major oil companies operating in Iran and were responsible by their influence in Washington to organize a worldwide oil industry boycott of all Iranian exports after Mohammed Mossadegh had ousted the Shah and Nationalized the oil companies in 1953.

They were then involved in the removal of Mossadegh and the replacement of the Shah as ruler of Iran.

The Rockefellers controlled the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York through manipulation of its President David Rockefeller, helped to invest the billions of dollars siphoned off of oil profits and U.S.A. contracts that the Shah pillaged from his own country at the expense of the Iranian people.

The U.S.A. military sold billions of dollars of sophisticated armaments to the Shah through the intervention of the Rockefeller surrogate and servant, Henry Kissinger. Who also manipulated oil prices to benefit his benefactors the Rockefellers and their junior partner the Shah.

The American consumer paid the price while Kissinger served his masters.

Taking the past history of oppression and exploitation into consideration it is not hard to understand the determination and emotional fervor that is part of Iran's present revolution.

3/

We do not condone the violation of International Law if all parties live up to the rules.

The Iranian students, the Revolutionary Council and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader no doubt are taking into consideration the methods used by U.S. Administrations; i.e. the economic blockade of 1953, CIA intervention in Iran, the CIA and I.T. & T. involvement in the murder of Allende and the subjugation of Chile, the use of the U.S. Marines in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Nicaragua. The planned assassination of Fidel Castro, Lumumba, and other third world country leaders. The violation and disregard of Indian and Mexican treaties. The war in Vietnam, the secret Army of Laos, these are just a few of the known cases. How many similar incidents are hidden from the public eye?

We ask for the release of all hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran, except those who are determined bonafide spies and provocateurs in the affairs of Iran's internal social, economic and political structure. We have already asked for the release of the Chicano hostages, William Gallegos and Jimmy Lopez and support the request of the Kiowa Nation for the release of Fredrick Lee Kupke. And we also demand that reprisals by way of economic blockade or a murderous war against a small nation not be undertaken after the hostages are released.

We ask the people of America; the minorities, the poor and especially our own people, (Chicanos), who fit in all categories, to reason for yourselves to decide if you support corruption of foreign governments, exploitation of underdeveloped countries' natural resources, the torture, imprisonment

and murder of oppressed peoples for the benefit of Capitalism and Imperialism.

Or to side with justice, empathy and charity for the oppressed peoples of the world. It has been the same people, the CIA, the FBI and other intelligence agencies that have tried in vain to destroy the Chicano Movement by the invasion of our privacy, (contrary to law), to false imprisonment of our soldiers and activists, and murder of our organizers. Police brutality, police murder and harassment continues against Chicanos, without restraint and without conviction or punishment of the guilty parties, with complete disregard for any semblance of justice from, the District Attorneys, the U.S. Attorney General's Office, from politicians, the judges or majority community.

If the majority of America is willing to swallow lies and gird themselves for war to defend the economic interest of the Trans-National Corporations and the political goals of hypocritical politicians, it is not in our interest to give ourselves to war as we have in the past. We cannot allow the media, the president, the Rockefellers, or Kissinger, their foreign policy degenerate, to insult our intelligence or mislead our people.

We relate the following points to back our decisions:

1. a. Iran wants their freedom from foreign domination.
b. Chicanos want equality and justice.
2. a. The Shah is a criminal who has raped, murdered and pillaged his own people and country and should be tried by the victims, his own people.
3. a. The CIA and the Rockefellers were and are the Shah's partners.

- 32
- b. The CIA has been involved in trying to destroy the Chicano Movement.
 - c. The Rockefellers have a long history of plunder and exploitation in America and throughout the world.
 1. Grandpa John D. Rockefeller was part of the conflict that produced the "Ludlow Massacre" in Colorado.
 2. Nelson Rockefeller was the "Butcher of Attica" and worse yet he spawned Henry Kissinger.
 3. The Rockefellers have used Latin America as a playground for the industrial, political, financial and economic expansion.
 4. The same people who push us to hatred against other races are those who have practiced racism and selective persecution against Mejjicanos/Chicanos/Indios/Blacks and other ethnic minorities.

At present the INS, Immigration and Naturalization Service is rounding up Iranian students to deport them. Chicanos and Mejjicanos have known and felt the selective persecution for centuries and up to the present date are still suffering from INS brutality, persecution and racism.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter's condemnation and attack of Corporal William Gallegos' TV interview was racially motivated and maliciously insulting. One more attempt to discredit and insult our intelligence.

The safety of American hostages is not as important to Imperialism as the economic and financial control of Iran and her oil fields. The call to war will be met by resistance and we will take our stand on that issue today before the fact, not after the devious pschycological manipulation of the American peoples emotions have reached a boiling point in order to create

a war and solve the gut problems of inflation, recession and possibly a depression, which are all the children of uncontrolled capitalism.

We as an organization refuse to participate in a war against other oppressed people. We will organize a campaign to influence our children and all the young men and women of the Chicano Movement to declare a conscientious Objection against a war based on the denial of our own equal rights and based on our political and moral beliefs that we will not be fooled into being the killers for an unjust cause. We must not allow ourselves to be fooled by false patriotic insanity or ignorance.

There are hostages held in Iran and there are hostages held in America; hostages in dungeons called prisons because of poverty and environment, hostages who must freeze or pay the Public Service Company, hostages who are unemployed or underemployed, hostages of the oil companies at the gas pumps and hostages of poverty. If we must fight a war, we have a battle right here at home. As a people we have not regained our land or the value of what we have lost.

We still must fight; racism and discrimination, inadequate and irrelevant education, Immigration attacks and selective prosecution of Chicanos/Mejicanos. We have yet to win the war against poverty, we are still struggling against unfair labor practices in Governemnt, the fields and in the industries. We are still the victims of the biased courts and suffer the humility of inhumane penal institutional policies and imprisonment.

If we are not safe and free here in the land of our ancestors then why should we fight our fellow brothers and sisters to

imprison them.

We urge all responsible political, religious, business, educational, union, cultural, youth and student leaders to assume their responsibility to their people and all of humanity to take time to analyze, then educate your associates to the reality of the Iranian situation and the world crisis and the effects it will have on our people.

"No man has the right to oppress people and all oppressed people have the right to revolution."

Crusade for Justice Chairman

Rodolfo Corky Gonzales

EL GALLO NEWS, C. P. A.
P.O. BOX 18347
DENVER, COLO. 80218
AZTLAN

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10/27/79 Centre Cultural de
TOLTECAS
P.O. Box 8096 92161
San Diego, CA 92142

Herman Boca - Presidente de
Derechos Americanos Inc. (San Diego)

Boca acusó a Reagan de cortar los
programas bilingües y biculturales,
para confundir y separar.

También dijo ahora se ha permitido
violar la 4ª enmienda de la constitución

- 1) ¿Cuáles han sido los peores recortes
de la administración de Reagan?
- 2) ¿quién nos puede decir de los
cortes efectuados en los programas
bilingües y biculturales?
 - 1) ¿quién las dispuso?
 - 2) ¿quién las dispuso?
 - 3) ¿quién las dispuso?
- 3) ¿quién las dispuso?
¿quién las dispuso?
¿quién las dispuso?
- 4) ¿cómo puede la gente actuar
contra algunas de las disposiciones
de Reagan? —

THE PAST-PRESENT-THE FUTURE
OF THE CHICANO MOVEMENT

POR

RODOLFO CORKY GONZALES
CHAIRMAN
CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE

We have invited you to participate in a working conference; to share experiences, ideas, issues and hopefully to not only seek but to create solutions for the future of our people.

We look back on the road we have traveled, we recount our experiences and study our mistakes and our successes. We remember how we stimulated the masses of our people into action; in many cases the results were positive and in many cases they have soured on us and returned negative results.

The most positive results were in the creation of political, cultural and historical awareness; self-identity and self-worth.

In accomplishing this we were able to bring about a collective concept of a unit; one family, one people. By identifying ourselves as an ethnic minority we were able to escape the titles placed on our backs; "The Invisible Minority," and other names that placed in us as an unidentifiable group.

By identifying ourselves we were able to judge or compare our accomplishments and in most cases our lack of accomplishments in the areas of employment, education, politics, economics and social standing.

We then were able to place ourselves on a scale that proved our claims of racism and classism as compared to that of the majority society.

We then carried through the enactments of "Civil Rights Bills" and "Affirmative Action."

We made our demands based based on the inequities within the socio-politico-economic life of this country.

The result was a move by the establishment to open

2) the doors to Universities, the employment roles and a slight crack in the door to economic participation.

We marched, we protested, we resisted, we demanded, we conducted an overt war on a minor scale and a covert protracted guerilla operation in some situations. Those who acted were punished by the Police, the courts and the penal institutions. They paid the heavy price of blood, time, death and in some cases fear and demoralization. The nation, the people, they fought for often rejected or carefully avoided or forgot them.

We only talk of the past, because of the effects it has had on the present and what we must prepare for in the future.

The single most important act, was our nationalism and identification struggle produced through the cultural, political and social forces which, brought the masses of our people together, which presented a Forum for the organizers, the philosophers, the artists, the educators and most important the revolutionaries; to instruct, teach and inspire our students, our grass roots people, our workers, our parents and our children.

We were not alone in recognizing this phenomenon; other groups and political organizations and especially the establishment also took note and made their attempts to use our gatherings as their forums for our destruction or their own political self-interests; i.e. The physical destruction of the Chicano Moratorium, Los Angeles 1969, provocations, political theorists, repression in many forms (violent or psychological), Left-wing political groups who had never been able to penetrate least wise organize the Chicano masses.

We now fully recognize that because we were an emerging movement and because we were neither racist or classist we accepted everyone with open arms. The result was confusion,

3) division, distrust, antagonism and competitive disunity.

Over the past ten years we have witnessed Chicano organizations of every shape and form identify with the movement, but in most cases are still tied to the umbilical cord of the establishment; two party politics, capitalism, economic dependency and right wing social classism.

Those who have made economic gains have done so at the expense of the movement, but have never nourished or supported those who have maintained the spirit of resistance and progress.

In many cases they have developed a guilt complex out of an inferiority complex, and therefore, re-establish and re-inforce the classism that we seek to destroy.

There have been many worthwhile causes supported by and in many cases led by students; although, other students have proven to be adventurist seeking to take part in internationalist identification before they take care of their homework and responsibility to their community..."It is easier to identify with something abstract and do nothing than it is to face the fire of reality in your own home or backyard."

Many students are relating to the theories of intellectual masturbators rather than to the realities of confrontation and change; Also many of them are starting to be afflicted with the disease of egoism in their relationship with their peers and community, not realizing that their acceptance into Universities and Colleges are because of forced opportunity and not because of class qualification.

It is our duty and that of the educators to remind those of our own that the steps to their classrooms and the checks from their Financial aid are stained with the blood of their predecessors. Because, we know, and have learned through trial and error, through murdered martyrs and exiles,

4) through repression and oppression, that we must organize forces that can survive all obstacles. We must continue to organize, teach, inspire, mobilize, resist and Win!

So then we must utilize our national identity our cultural and social life to attract the masses of our people. We must provide for the everyday needs of our people (Social Services), we must keep in contact with every facet of our people, (Prisoners Rights), we must create economic reservoirs to sustain our forces, we must be prepared to protect our people through legal recourse (Legal Defense or Physical Defense), we must be able to educate and inform our people (Media & Press & Schools), we must face the issues that are important and of immediate necessity to the betterment of our total community.

We face a new crisis as the forces of right wing mentality throughout this nation, witness the emergence of the Klu Klux Klan, the Facist Hitlerites, the John Birch Society, religious institutions and that subtle but racist mentality that persists throughout this society. All these forces are on the rise and the new targets are the Mejicano/Chicano/Latino people of the South and North American continents.

The historical facts of the war of 1846-1848, colonization, repression, racism, economic slavery, are the reasons why we must look at our movement not on the basis of present short term gains but the future of long range goals.

Short term gains are the weekly pay checks from Gov't programs, or Financial aid grants. Short term gains are the minority representation in the majority legislature and the window dressing representation on agencies and boards that control the handouts that pacify the masses.

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5) Long range goals deal with the philosophy of self-determination and total liberation. The building of confidence and independent action. The right to make decisions that effect our children and their future. The right to select our allies, the choice to pick our friends and determine our own political direction, control our economic resources and human values. We must support and advance our collective nationalization which in turn will produce a profitable collective economy. We must use our human resources to full advantage and benefit for the nation. We recognize that we must offer solidarity to all liberation struggles and progressive nations but never flinch or turn away from the immediate task that faces us in the Barrios, the Campos, the Ranchitos, the rural areas and the urban and suburban complexes.

We must begin to think, plan and organize, not on terms of days, months, years, but on terms of generations. Each generation must provide a positive step forward, and we must teach that unless we have taken one small part in helping to take that step we have failed as men and women in our obligation to our people and Humanity.

We have the choice of simply having existed like a bedbug in the colchon or to have contributed to part of the most exciting rewarding adventure in life... The Chicano Movement.

cuales serian las consecuencias de esa decisi6n?

¿qu6 posiciones tiene ud
acerca del proj H. 82

¿qu6 soluci6n justa? (inclui-
vamente de los 2 dom. latino)

Están fomentando tarjetas
de identificaci6n

Desfile Chicano ^{G/E} ~~hispano~~
carta de desfile

7 Conferencia de Desfile
Chicanos

Conciencia politica ~~hispano~~

Por qu6 le molesta a
ud la palabra hispano

11 Immigration is the symptom of a deeper problem

- R/E: Protect our rights.

¿cual es el punto más débil
el falón de aquí es para
los hispanos la solución
de los hispanos?

¿cual es la solución al
problema que ha ocurrido
sufriendo los mexicanos?

Paquet presented to Portillo -

Soluciones: 91 Forum
se declare en contra
9 que Pres. declare abiertamente
contra campos de concentración
Cidi.

¿que nos puede decir del paquete?

critica el proyecto de visas
de inmigración trabajadores esclavos

Rubén Sandoval - abogado
San Antonio Tejas -

~~member of BBC.~~
Media -

! don't call it conservative! call it
destruction!

- 1) ¿quién piensa de lo que se dice
que ésta es la época del
hispano?....
- 2) ¿dónde está la solución al
problema de la identidad?
- 3) Se dice que ~~los~~ la reducción
de los programas bilingües
va a perjudicar enormemente
a los ~~mexicano~~ hispanos

**NATURALIZED CITIZENS,
NON-CITIZENS,
AND PERSONS WITHOUT DOCUMENTS**

know your rights

Most of us are scared when Immigration agents begin asking questions about our status in the U.S. These agents are skilled investigators and their job is to get as much information as possible through their interrogations in order to deport persons suspected of being in this country illegally. Sometimes the agents are friendly. But remember, they are out to trick you into making damaging statements and confessions which they will use against you or your friends.

**CIUDADANOS NATURALIZADOS,
RESIDENTES LEGALES,
Y PERSONAS SIN DOCUMENTOS**

conozcan sus derechos !

La mayoría de nosotros tememos cuando los agentes de inmigración nos hacen preguntas relacionadas a nuestra estancia en Estados Unidos. Estos agentes son muy astutos y tratan de descubrir información que les sirva para deportar a personas sospechadas de estar aquí ilegalmente. A veces los agentes son amables, pero **RECUERDE** el **TRABAJO** de **ESTOS** es **DEPOR-**

INTERROGATIONS

All persons, whether citizens or non-citizens, or persons without documents, may refuse to answer any questions asked by these agents until they talk to a lawyer. The agents hope you don't know you have the right to refuse to answer any questions.

All persons must remember that even when they are threatened, they may refuse to divulge any information. **CONSULT A LAWYER BEFORE YOU ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.** Make no statements and no confessions. In addition, **NEVER SIGN ANY DOCUMENTS**, including a voluntary departure statement, without first obtaining legal advice.

SEARCHES

All persons also have the right to privacy and may refuse to let the agents search their homes. If you are arrested do not permit a search to be made. Do not permit anything to be taken

TACION y utilizan manas para obtener declaraciones o confesiones que despues contra Vd. o sus amigos.

INTERROGACIONES

Toda persona, ciudadanos o no, y aun sin documentos tiene el derecho de negar contestación a preguntas de estos agentes, mientras que no halla hablado con un abogado o una abogada. Los agentes confían en que Vd. ignore sus derechos. Toda persona debe recordar, que aun cuando sean amenazados, tienen el derecho rehusar información. Consulte con un abogado o una abogada **ANTES** de contestar preguntas. **NO HAGA DECLARACIONES o CONFESIONES.** Además **NUNCA** firme documentos inclusive el **DE REGRESO VOLUNTARIO SIN** el consejo de su abogado o abogada.

CATEO

Toda persona tiene derecho a sus asuntos y bienes provados o

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from your home. All your papers, books and documents are your personal property and you may refuse to have them examined. Simply insist that you do not give your permission for any and all searches of your property.

LETTERS FOR INTERVIEW

If you receive a letter requesting you to come into the Immigration office for an interview, do nothing until you have consulted an attorney and follow his or her advice.

Even though we are scared when the agents come, we may exercise our rights, guaranteed to all persons, and protect ourselves. Do not be intimidated when threats are made. And do not accept any promises by the agents that the government will go easy on you if you cooperate and make a statement or answer questions. This is a trick.

If you need advice or assistance concerning deportation,

personales y gozan del derecho de negar búsquedas en sus casas sin orden de un juez. Si Vd. es arrestado no permita tampoco que se lleven algo de su casa. Todos sus papeles, documentos y libros son propiedad y Vd. tiene pleno derecho de negar que se examinen. Sencillamente, insista que Vd. niega permiso de búsqueda.

CUANDO LE LLAMEN PARA ENTREVISTARLE

Si Vd. recibe una carta que le solicita ir la oficina de inmigración para una entrevista no responda hasta que Vd. halla consultado con un abogado o una abogada para usar su consejo.

A pesar que los agentes no atemorizan, podemos ejercitar nuestros derechos, garantizados a todos para nuestra protección. No sucumba a las amenazas. Y no confie en las promesas hechas por los agentes que el gobierno le tendrá piedad si Vd. coopere con declaraciones o si Vd. contesta las preguntas. Estas son manitoras y trucos.

naturalization, or citizenship, even if you cannot afford to pay, contact your Neighborhood Legal Services office or the following agencies for help:

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

326 West 3rd Street, Room 318
Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone: MAdison 5-2169

MAPA

2714 West Pico
Los Angeles, California 90006
Phone: 263-9692



Si Vd. necesita informes, consejo, o ayuda sobre deportaciones, naturalización o ciudadanía, aunque no pudiera pagar--comuníquese con la oficina de servicios legales o

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

326 West 3rd Street, Room 318
Los Angeles, California 90013
Telephone: 625-2169

MAPA

2714 West Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90006
Telephone: 263-9692





FREE ^{OUR} JEFE RODOLFO!

.....▶ **"CORKY"**

LIBERTAD AL JEFE GONZALES

CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE

STATEMENT OF ALBERTO C. MARES.

The media present here have all been given packets with copies of various statements and documents that relate to me, Alberto Mares.

They will show that a bank robbery occurred in April 1977 in Denver and I was charged for the crime in October of that year. They further show that I didn't appear for my trial in January 1978, but that in October of 1981 charges were dropped on me by the U.S. Attorney and that was done because this was all a miscarriage of justice and to the best of my knowledge there are no charges or warrants for my arrest.

The documents speak for themselves but they do not say everything. Because of this I, Alberto Mares, have prepared the following statement as my statement upon return from persecution.

I declare that I didn't commit this crime and knew nothing about it, but over 5 years of life have been severely disrupted and my very liberty and life have been in danger.-

I firmly believe -and am willing to document for the media- that my being charged with this crime was a deliberate act by government authorities who knew I was innocent yet were willing to fabricate a case against me.

Why would the government do this? What is so special about Alberto Mares?

I do not claim to be special. The story of my family and life is similar to that of many Chicano families in Colorado and the United States.

As a young adult I was sent to prison, but this too is not uncommon, unfortunately.

It was in prison that I asked why were there so many Chicanos, so many black, so many minorities and poor people in prison. In prison I was fortunate to learn that the prison only reflected society in general and I understood then my being in prison was the end result of a process that discriminates against poor, working class minorities because the economy, the government and society in general is structured to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor.-

In prison I came to understand that societies conditions can be changed by people. I dedicated my life to being active in seeking that change.-

As a Chicano from Colorado dedicated to social change it was logical and inevitable that upon my release from prison I joined the Crusade for Justice for while in prison I read and heard how the Crusade had consistently been in the forefront of the Chicano's struggle for social justice. As I had been branded in prison as a troublemaker I was fully aware that the Crusade was also branded as trouble-maker for their noble activities.

I feel it was this combination of reputations that led to my being one of number of activists whose activity the government sought to disrupt because we were considered a threat.

We are a threat because we seek justice in an unjust society.- But we are a threat only to the unjust.-

When I say that this was a deliberate act by the government, I know there will be many skeptics who will want to debate. I just remind them that phrases "miscarriage of justice" and "the wrong man" are the words being said by government officials, not by me, but in turn the government is only saying now what I myself openly and consistently said over 4½ years ago.-

I was not guilty. My story has always been the same. It is the government that has changed theirs. Who then is the proven liar?

There are other questions. Why did the government wait at least 10 months to drop the charges since they had evidence that cleared me in January of 1981? If the responsible party has confessed why has the government not cooperated in making his identity and other facts known? Why have local police attempted to link me with crimes that took place in my absence? Why was my family never notified about the dropping of charges and warrants? These questions and others must be asked and answered. I intend to see that they are. The government must be accountable for its actions.

Though the past 4½ years of my life were hard, it was not 4½ years lost for in that time I also gained. There is good and bad in every situation.

In the past 4½ years I survived but also gained for I grew more determined than ever to seek social justice.- The principles that I learned in prison and that were crystallized during the years that I had the privilege of being a member of the Crusade for Justice are principles I have never deviated from and they will continue to guide me.

This brings me to my intentions now that the government no longer has an official pretext to persecute me.

It is my intention to see that the government be held accountable for its acts and answer the remaining questions surrounding this case. This case is not just my case because the question at hand is whether political activists can act upon their political beliefs without being falsely accused and persecuted by the government. The government answer to this affects all of us. Therefore I ask that all honest and progressive groups and individuals in our community and everywhere to support me in this effort.

Having long ago dedicated myself to social activism and realizing that individual effort becomes magnified and effective through organized, collective effort it is my intention to again be a member of the Crusade for Justice and continue with the struggle that we for so many years have been involved in.

The indictment against me in October 1977, is experience that shows that the government stands ready to persecute people who fight for social change because this endangers the privilege of those who oppress us. I foresee that my renewed activism will make me a target in the future but I ask that people join in the struggle not to protect me but in order for them to best protect themselves, their interests and in order to best bring about social change for I believe that only through people being organized and active can they defend their civil and human rights.

I have said that there is good and bad in all situations. Now that the charges against me have been dropped, that is positive. Though I have just returned here, what is negative is already apparent. I have heard of the tear-gassing at La Raza Park last summer. I am aware that the killings of people at the hands of the Denver police continues at a scandalous rate. I have heard of the conflict between Chicanos and Indo-chinese in west Denver. I see that nationally social services are cut, for the poor, the rich get tax cuts and white collar crime goes unnoticed.

When the right-wing comes to power it brings with it a program of so called law and order that defines as criminal those people and activities that challenge it. The right wing has come to power with Ronald Reagan.

Nixon used CO-INTELPRO to smash peoples movements when he was president. In a similar way I have been persecuted since my release from prison in 1975.- And now Reagan is in power with a program far more reactionary than Nixon ever was. He threatens war in El Salvador and is foolish enough to believe that our youth will be cannon fodder for his war without us resisting.

As we struggled in the 60's and 70's we will struggle again.

With Reagan and the far right-wing of capitalism in power these are definitely dangerous times for all of us but they are also times of challenge and reward for struggles that are successfully waged.

I am here to struggle and I ask you to join me in a collective struggle to bring about social change. With unity, co-operation and active struggle we will succeed, we will not be stopped.

I look forward to seeing all of you in this great moment of renewed and principled struggle.

Charges Dropped, Bail Return Sought

By JOHN TOOHEY
Denver Post Staff Writer

Anita Gonzales is 32 and is trying to raise her 9-year-old son alone on the \$800 a month she earns from janitorial work.

More than four years ago, she was a friend in need to Albert Conrad Mares, who had been charged in Denver federal court with bank robbery. She borrowed \$2,500 to post the necessary 10 percent on the bond to get him out of jail.

Mares, however, skipped town just before his trial was to start in January 1978, and U.S. District Judge Alfred A. Arraj ordered forfeiture of the bond, including the \$2,500 Ms. Gonzales paid down.

She came before Arraj with Denver lawyer Kathy P. Bonham last week asking that the \$2,500 be turned to her because she needs

it to finish repaying loans she obtained from friends and family and to help her support her son.

The United States government — although holding her money — no longer is interested in Mares. Two indictments charging him with the bank robbery in 1977 and illegal flight were dismissed last Oct. 16.

Jimmy Warren of the U.S. attorney's civil staff was unable to tell Arraj during a hearing last week why the charges were dropped. The judge continued the hearing and ordered Warren to find out why and report back to him.

Robert McAllister of the U.S. attorney's criminal division Friday said the charges were dropped against Mares because "we had the wrong man."

Arraj released full bond based on miscarriage. Bonham said the right is in prison, had confessed.

*8-31-82
Denver Post*

Denver: Chicano activist falsely accused

Denver, CO—Alberto C. Mares, 37, a member of the Crusade for Justice and former federal prisons activist has, for the past five years, been in jeopardy of losing his freedom and life for a crime he did not commit.

This spring, the office of the U.S. Attorney in Denver stated in the *Denver Post*: "We had the wrong man"—a fact Mares' supporters say was known to federal authorities from the beginning.

Born in southern Colorado, Alberto C. Mares Jr. was a member of a family forced by a depressed rural economy to migrate in search of a better livelihood.

Mares soon found himself, a Spanish-speaking child, in a racist English-speaking community. Growing up in the streets of Denver's Eastside Barrio, a neighborhood of poor blacks and Chicanos, Mares became a participant in the street vices of urban ghetto life. By the age of 20, he was a convicted armed robber serving time.

A protege of four Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners, Alberto Mares survived and developed his awareness during a unique era of political activism that was thriving both on American streets and in its prisons.

It was the time of George Jackson at Attica. In Springfield and Marion prisons it was the era of *behavior modification* programs, based on a "scientific" study of brain-washing techniques, used on American POWs during the Korean War.

Lawsuits filed by Alberto Mares and other federal prisoners resulted in the temporary suspension of such programs. Alberto Mares, the *bank robber*, became Alberto Mares, the *prison activist*.

In prison, self-educated Alberto Mares initiated Chicano studies classes there.

Upon his parole in 1975, Mares became an important member of Denver's Crusade for Justice where he taught United States and Chicano history.

Additionally, he initiated the Colorado Prisoner's Rights Organization, served as a member of the Raza Association of Media-Advocates, the Denver Chicano Liberation Defense Committee and was a founder of the Colorado Recreation and Boxing Coaches Association.

In the early 1970's, the Crusade for Justice found itself the target of unrelenting attacks by state, city and federal authorities. In 1973 alone, Crusade member and school teacher Luis Martinez was killed and several others were wounded or imprisoned. Literally hundreds of arrests took place. The Crusade's school, *Escuela Tlatelolco*, was assaulted and partly destroyed.

Within months of Mares' release, federal authorities took an interest in his activities. In two instances, they sought to link Mares to a bank bombing in Chicago and a dynamite theft in New Mexico. In the first instance, Mares was being held in a Denver half-way house; and in the second, the federal authorities "determined" Mares could not have participated in the dynamite theft because he was in prison at the time.

A bank robbery occurred in April of 1977 in Denver and though the FBI claimed Mares had been almost immediately identified as a suspect, he was not indicted until October of that year. Mares was scheduled to appear for trial in January of 1978, but made no appearance in court and has not been seen since.

For the past five years, Mares has been on Colorado's "Ten Most Wanted List." During this time, his 13-year-old son ran afoul of the law and was incarcerated.

In the summer of 1981, Mares' father died and was buried at a funeral, heavily attended by over 20 Denver police and FBI agents who circulated Mares' picture and asked for his whereabouts.

As a final update on the Alberto Mares saga, a bit of distressing news has been released. Evidence exists showing the FBI obtained an *exculpatory statement* in January of 1981, clearing Mares of the April, 1977 robbery. However, no action was taken to drop the charges against Mares until October of 1981. Furthermore, no other suspect has been charged with this robbery. The question remains: What were the circumstances that "cleared" Alberto Mares if no one else is being charged as a suspect?

Also dropped were warrants for Mares' arrest for "Failure to appear," and for parole violation.

In view of the past treatment of Mares at the hands of the authorities, his supporters strongly charge that the case against Mares was a "frame-up," and remain skeptical of the government's motives and future plans for Mares, should he reappear.

In making known these facts Mares' family and supporters urge people's support by forcing the government to clarify Mares' legal status. *Is Alberto C. Mares a free man or not?*

Letters can be sent to:
Crusade for Justice
1567 Downing St.
Denver, CO 80218



GUADALUPE

IGLESIA DE GUADALUPE
1209 WEST 36TH AVENUE
DENVER, COLORADO 80211
TELÉFONO: (303) 477-8113 o 477-1402

May 24, 1982

To whom it may concern,

On July 27, 1981, we held the funeral for Remigio Mares who was a member of this parish for many years. His wife and other members of the family remain active parishioners.

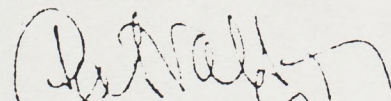
Among those attending the funeral was Harold Mares, son of the deceased. He was brought from the Wyoming State Penitentiary where he remains incarcerated. Contrary to an arrangement with the family and in violation of common sense, Harold Mares was brought to the church in prison garb and shackles. Through the intervention of his sister, he was allowed to change into appropriate clothing but was forced to participate in the service in chains and surrounded by guards in uniform.

Contributing further to this unholy atmosphere was the presence of local and federal police both during the Mass and at the interment service at Mount Olivet Cemetery. These officers behaved as if they had never been to a church before nor to a funeral. Their lack of respect for the dead man and his mourning family and friends included both the inordinate number of officers as well as their unrestrained movement and the crackling noise of walkie-talkies throughout the ceremonies. I couldn't believe that all this was taking place.

I later learned that much of this insane police activity was related to another law enforcement concern regarding another member of the family, Alberto Mares, who was being sought at that time by the police.

Whatever the reasons for this outrageous behavior, the police who were present that day, their attitude and actions were completely unjustifiable. A sad moment was used to create additional pain for the wife and family, embarrassment to Harold Mares, and total disruption of a religious service. It is my hope that awareness of this situation will prompt those ultimately responsible to take the steps to guarantee that such abuse never take place again.

Sincerely in Christ,


Rev. Pat Valdez, C.R.
Pastor

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLORADO
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

PLEASE REPLY TO:
C-191 U. S. COURT HOUSE
DENVER 80204
303-837-4158
P. O. BOX 3066
HIGH MAR STATION
BOULDER 80303
303-499-1000 EXT. 4371
HARRIS BUILDING, SUITE B-2
115 EAST VERMIJO STREET
COLORADO SPRINGS 80902
303-638-3334
P. O. BOX 3508
GRAND JUNCTION 81501
303-245-5396

December 17, 1981

Mail to

Mrs. Audrey A. Kaslow
Regional Commissioner
U.S. Parole Commission
330 Primrose Road - 5th Floor
Burlingame, California 94010

File

Attn: Post Release Analyst

STATUS OF WARRANT

Re: Albert MARES
Reg. No. 85831-132

Dear Mrs. Kaslow:

The above named parolee was released to supervision November 20, 1974, with an expiration date of April 7, 1981, following a term of incarceration for the offense of Bank Robbery. On October 12, 1977, he was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a complaint charging him with Bank Robbery, and was subsequently released on \$25,000.00 10% cash bond. The matter was set for trial in U.S. District Court, Denver, Docket No. 77CR298, on January 9, 1978, but parolee failed to appear for the trial, resulting in revocation of bond and the issuance of a bench warrant. Parolee has had no contact with the Probation Office since January 5, 1978.

On November 10, 1977, the Parole Commission issued a parole violation warrant with the only alleged violation being that of the Bank Robbery which was set for trial. The Commission ordered that the warrant be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the trial. On February 21, 1978, the Commission issued a supplemental warrant application, charging Failure to Appear for the trial on the bank robbery charges. The instructions were to add the supplemental warrant application with the original warrant application, which was being held in abeyance. At that time the U.S. Marshal was instructed to execute the warrant when parolee was located.

On January 10, 1978, an Indictment was filed in U.S. District Court, Denver, Docket No. 78CR7, charging Failure to Appear.

On October 16, 1981, upon motion of the U.S. Attorney, an Order was issued dismissing the Bank Robbery charges in Docket No. 77CR298. On October 19, 1981, upon motion of the U.S. Attorney, an Order was issued dismissing charges of Failure to Appear in Docket No. 78CR7.

U.S. Parole Commission
Re: Albert MARES
Page 2

Parolee's whereabouts have been unknown to the Probation Office since he failed to appear in Court on January 9, 1978.

On December 16, 1981, Carlos F. Vigil, attorney at law, 411 Pasco De Peralta, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504, contacted the Probation Office. He has been retained by family members to check on the status of the parole violation warrant. Mr. Vigil had been advised by the U.S. Attorney that the pending cases were dismissed, due to new information obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, indicating that parolee did not commit the bank robbery. Mr. Vigil was advised that the parole violation warrant remains outstanding and parolee will be taken into custody when located. He was further advised that the Parole Commission may still consider the Failure to Appear as new criminal behavior and that there are other technical violations of parole, such as Failure to Report Change in Residence, Failure to Report Change in Employment, and Failure to Submit Written Monthly Reports, since January 9, 1978.

If the Parole Commission pursues parole violation proceedings in this case, it is recommended that the warrant be supplemented as follows:

FAILURE TO REPORT CHANGE IN RESIDENCE: Parolee last reported to the Probation Office at Denver, on January 5, 1978. At that time his reported address was 3345 Bryant Street, Denver. Efforts to contact him at that address subsequent to January 9, 1978, were unsuccessful and parolee failed to report a new address to his Probation Officer.

FAILURE TO REPORT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT: Parolee last reported to the Probation Office at Denver, on January 5, 1978. At that time he reported employment as coordinator for Colorado Recreation and Boxing Coaches Association, 1567 Downing Street, Denver. On or about January 9, 1978, parolee terminated that employment and failed to notify his probation officer of a change in employment.

FAILURE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN MONTHLY REPORTS: Parolee submitted a written monthly report on January 3, 1978, to cover the month of December, 1977. Parolee has failed to submit written monthly reports for each month since January 3, 1978.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM D. GRAVES
Chief U.S. Probation Officer

ROBERT E. BOWMAN
U.S. Probation Officer

December 17, 1981
REB:c1

cc: Carlos F. Vigil

2-Way Memo

Mares, Albert
Register Number: 85831-132

U. S. Marshal
C-324 U. S. Courthouse
Drawer 3599
Denver, CO 80294

JAN 3 7.26 1982

U. S. MARSHAL
OFFICE
DENVER, CO

INSTRUCTIONS	
Use routing symbols whenever possible.	
SENDER (Originator of message) Use brief, informal language. Conserve space. Forward original and one copy.	
RECEIVER (Reply to message): Reply below the message, keep one copy, return one copy.	

DATE OF MESSAGE	ROUTING SYMBOL
1-6-82	
SIGNATURE OF ORIGINATOR	
Jack L. Weeks	
TITLE OF ORIGINATOR	
Post Release Analyst	

INITIAL MESSAGE

Reference is made to our parole violator warrant issued 11-10-77 for the above named subject.

Effective January 4, 1982, the Commission has ordered that the warrant be withdrawn and the case closed.

Please return the unexecuted warrant and warrant applications to this office.

Thank you.

cc: Mr. Bob Bonham, U. S. Probation Officer, Denver, CO

JLW/ca

REPLY MESSAGE

DATE OF REPLY	ROUTING SYMBOL
SIGNATURE OF REPLIER	
TITLE OF REPLIER	

U. S. Parole Commission
300 Prisons Road
5th Floor
Denver, CO 80299

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

81 OCT 19 A 9:31

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
ALBERT CONRAD MARES,)
)
Defendant (x).)

CRIMINAL CASE NO. 78-CR-07

MOTION AND ORDER TO DISMISS

COMES NOW the United States of America, by and through the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, and moves this Court for an order dismissing an Indictment filed January 10, 1978, in the above-captioned case.

As grounds therefor, the United States shows the following: The undersigned counsel has determined that the interests of justice would be best served by dismissal of said Indictment.

DATED at Denver, Colorado, this 14th day of October,
19 81.

JOSEPH DOLAN
United States Attorney

Thomas C. Ramsby
THOMAS C. RAMSBY
Assistant United States Attorney

IT IS SO ORDERED on this 14 day of October, 1981.

Alberto Mares Message to The People

During the days of my imprisonment I not only had an opportunity to read various books either written by or about great guerrillas such as Che Guevara, Rodolfo Corky Gonzales, Fidel Castro, Pedro Albizo Campos, Amil Cabral to mention a few, but also had the honor and privilege of having met and been taught by those great Puerto Rican Revolutionaries, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Oscar Collazo Irvin Flores Rodriguez and Andres Cordero, who taught me the true meaning of Yankee Imperialism. Little did I know then that the influence of all of the above great men would one day attribute to my total involvement in a movement that seeks the total destruction of that monster (capitalism - imperialism) that causes the death in so many ways of so many-many people in this world. In the Southwest, this movement is the Chicano Movement. At the forefront of this movement is a man whose extraordinary example, his ideas, his image and his name, are the banners of the struggle against the injustices perpetuated against his people. This man is Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales. From him we have learned who we are. He instilled in us our pride - a kind of pride that gives us strength through which comes the courage that won't allow us to compromise our principles, no matter what.

Never did I believe that I would one day be released from those cages within the United States Prisons, wherein I spent 1/3 of my life in one whack, to become a part of the Crusade for Justice. I remember the very first day when I came here to the Crusade on a furlough - We all met in the lounge, and I was called on by Ernesto to share with you some of my feelings - At that time I didn't know what to say because I was just so happy to be in the presence of so many beautiful people that I only said "I don't know what to say except that I love each of you so very much." Since that time my love for each of you has grown tremendously.

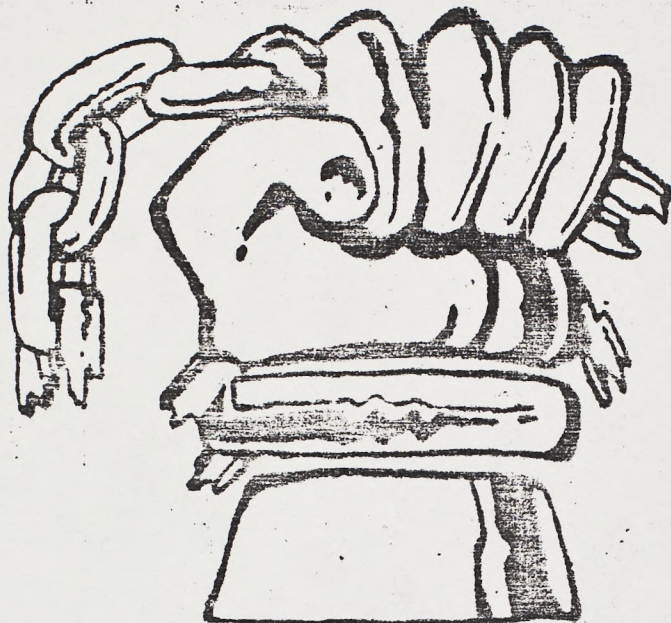
Each of you has contributed so much to my political awareness. And the process that I went through was so essential to enable me to succeed in accomplishing the goals of the work necessary to one day free our people. In doing this work I sometimes argued, fought and disagreed with some of you, but it was all for the benefit of our people. And we still have so much arduous work in front of us. At times we will feel that everyone is not sharing the work equally, and that some are doing more than others. In reality though everyone is always carrying more than their share of work load on their backs in the many areas we are involved in. But this is the road we have chosen. A road that will never be smooth, and at times we will want to turn back, but then we will hear the cries of our people, and the voice of that man who inspires us and gives us character through his love, and example of struggle - It is at this time our pains become soothed and we continue on that road to become the type of revolutionaries which Corky wants us to develop into.

I am thinking now how important it is for us to not be dependent on anyone that has not yet made that total commitment to serve the people in a revolutionary capacity. With this in mind I want to say to the students of Tlatelolco and others whom I know (without mentioning names) that the revolution also needs doctors, lawyers, engineers, pilots, etc, that are part of the movement 24 hours a day. As such you must sacrifice and discipline yourselves to study hard in the field or profession you choose to serve our people in. And once we become an expert in our profession we must keep on guard against becoming influenced by the values of the system responsible for the exploitation and oppression of the people.

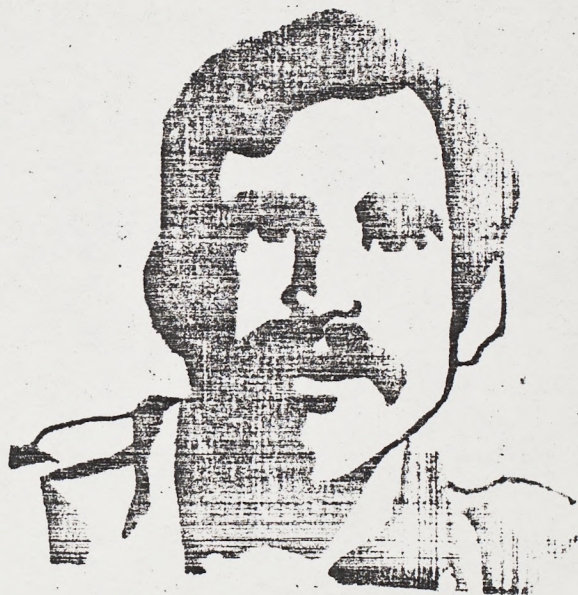
I want to say alot more things but time is of importance. Thus

I'll try to rap this up by telling each of you that the repressive forces of the multi-national corporation dealers have forced my departure from you by accusing me of a crime I had nothing to do with or know anything about. I have no confidence what so ever in the judicial system of this country. The reasons are many, and because I know you are aware of these reasons I won't get into them. History will one day

prove my innocence. Until then I will make my departure from you and go on to serve my people somewhere else. The things I've learned from each of you will be applied. And know that my love and respect for all of you will linger forever. I will not disappoint any of you. This lousy thing will never allow the real criminals to be comfortable. I embrace all of you con un tremebate abrazo lleno de todo mi carino.



We do not want
dead martyrs,
or
imprisoned freedom fighters.
We want live leaders,
free and unvanquished
organizers.



**LIBERTY AND JUSTICE
UNDER ALL THE STARS**

The Denver Post Tuesday, June 22, 1982

Once-Wanted Man Back, Status 'Clean'

BY JOHN TOOHEY
Denver Post Staff Writer

Albert Conrad Mares resurfaced in Denver Monday morning "clean" with the law 4½ years after he jumped bond in January 1978 while awaiting a federal court trial for the alleged armed robbery of a Denver savings and loan office.

Charges of bank robbery and failure-to-appear against Mares, 37, were dropped last autumn.

But he complained bitterly dur-

ing a morning news conference about the treatment he received prior to his indictment for the alleged robbery of the Colorado Federal Savings and Loan Association office, 6460 E. Yale Ave., on April 7, 1977. He claimed he was harassed because of his involvement in the Crusade for Justice, a Chicano activist group.

While Mares was a fugitive, another man — "an individual whose identity must remain confidential," according to an FBI affidavit

on the case — confessed in January 1981 to that robbery and eight others in the Denver area and in Pueblo.

After an FBI investigation "to corroborate this confession," the bank robbery and bond-jumping charges against Mares were dropped last October, according to the affidavit.

Mares reinstated Monday that he didn't commit the robbery and knew nothing about it, charging that he was harassed by state, lo-

cal and federal law-enforcement officers because of his association with the crusade.

Mares Monday declined to say where he had been during the 4½ years he was missing from Denver. He said he fled because "I had no confidence in the courts and the system of justice."

In 1977 Mares had two robbery convictions on his record. He was on parole at the time of the April 1977 savings and loan office stickup.