

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 19, 1985

NATIONAL CITY, CA

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS (CCR) AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY DENOUNCED THE UNITED STATES SENATE VOTE APPROVING SENATOR PETE WILSON'S (R-CA) PROPOSAL TO IMPORT 350,000 OR MORE MEXICAN WORKERS " AS A STEP BACKWARDS TO SLAVERY AND A SHAMEFUL RETURN BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE INFAMOUS "BRACERO PROGRAM" OF THE 1940'S, 50' AND 60'S.

HERMAN BACA, CHAIRMAN OF THE CCR ACCUSED SENATOR PETE WILSON OF " NOW BECOMING THE BIGGEST "COYOTE" (SMUGGLER) IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY AND OF CREATING WITH ONE SWEEP OF HIS LEGISLATIVE POWER, THE PRE-REQUISITE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUTH AFRICA POLICE TYPE STATE FOR EVERY PERSON OF MEXICAN ANCESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES".

THE VOTE BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE, STATED BACA IS "A MASSIVE CONTRADICTION TO THE CLAIMS OF THE PROPONENTS OF THE PENDING SIMPSON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION THAT THE BILL WILL PENALIZE EMPLOYERS WHICH HIRE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS AND THAT AN INCREASE INS/BORDER PATROL WILL KEEP OUT UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS WHO ARE SUPPOSEDLY "STEALING" U.S. WORKERS JOBS". THE VOTE ASIDE FROM BEING A MASSIVE CONTRADICTION, IS A TOTAL CAPITULATION BY THE U.S. SENATE TO THE GREED OF THE WORST EXPLOITERS OF MEXICAN LABOR IN THE U.S..... THE MEGA BUCK AGRI-BUSINESS INDUSTRY". THIS VOTE ACCORDING TO BACA, "SHOULD MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE U.S. PUBLIC THAT THE SIMPSON/WILSON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IMMIGRATION REFORM, BUT IS IN FACT A POLITICAL PLOY TO INSURE THAT AGRI-BUSINESS GROWERS ARE PROVIDED WITH A CHEAP SOURCE OF CONTRACT LABOR, WITH OR

WITHOUT THE AGREEMENT OF MEXICO. "WE QUESTION THE IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION MOVE TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHETHER THE POLITICIANS ARE DISCUSSING IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION OR MATTERS RELATING TO LABOR".

BACA RAISED SERIOUS QUESTIONS IF THE SIMPSON/WILSON BILL IS PASSED AND STATED THAT THE CCR WILL RAISE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

1. How will Mexico react to the unilateral action of the U.S. Congress which proposes to lure 350,000 of its citizens to perform slave labor in the agriculture fields of the U.S. without any rights or the protection of their sovereign country?
2. How are the workers going to be recruited, transported or cared for from the interior of Mexico to the U.S.?
3. Who will see to their safety, welfare and housing and guarantee those rights?
4. How will they contain those workers to their assign fields? Will the INS now create a police state requiring passes to move from area to area?
5. Who will protect the workers rights from exploitation? The INS or Senator Pete Wilson?
6. How will the 20% of the workers salary which will be deducted to assure their return to Mexico be safeguarded? Who gets it? How? Mexico is not part of the Bill.
7. How will the "temporary" guest workers be identified from the other 20 million citizens? Will we all carry tattos on our arms to identify those legally here?

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS IN CONCLUDING, STATED THAT A CAMPAIGN WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO INFORM EVERY MEXICAN VOTER IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OF SENATOR PETE WILSON'S EFFORT TO SACRIFICE THERE RIGHTS ON THE ALTAR OF SELF INTEREST.

WE INTEND TO INTENSIFY OUR EFFORT IN THE CHICANO/LATINO COMMUNITY TO DEFEAT THE SIMPSON/WILSON LEGISLATION PENDING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND WE WILL CONDUCT A CAMPAIGN TO INFORM THE MEXICAN PEOPLE IN MEXICO OF THE SLAVE PROGRAM WHICH IS NOW BEING PROPOSED FOR THEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL :

MR. HERMAN BACA, CHAIRMAN (619) 474-8195

LARRY ROMELO



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

August 11, 1993

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

As President Abe Lincoln once stated, "You may fool all the people some of the time; You can even fool some of the people all the time; But you can't fool all the people all of the time."

National City, California...Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) today denounced California State Governor Pete Wilson as a "Damn Hypocrite and Liar," for his immigration statements. According to Baca, "in 1985 when Wilson was Senator and acting as a stooge for agri-business, he while the U.S. Senate was then debating the now bankrupt Simpson/Rodino immigration legislation, solely pressured the Senate to approve an amendment to import 350,000 Mexican workers into the U.S." "In 1993, as we witness Gov. Wilson posturing at the U.S./Mexico border, and lying to the voters of California," said Baca, "there are many who have not forgotten who is truly responsible for the so-called uncontrolled immigration problem at the U.S./Mexico border and in U.S. society, that person is Pete Wilson." "Not the Mexican immigrant worker who was imported by Wilson and the U.S. Congress to be exploited and scapegoated." "Also, Wilson's statements in 1985, continued Baca, that massive illegal immigration is an economic and political "safety valve" for Mexico and it "can't help but cause discomfiture" to Mexico, makes a mockery, sham and a liar out of Wilson's 1993 statements." "But even more disturbing, said Baca, is Wilson's sickening and political statements that the U.S. constitution be amended to bar citizenship to children born to undocumented immigrants." This is "scraping the barrel racism, and the desperate act of a desperate politician." That he would, said Baca, "stoop to the bottom and attack innocent children for political gain is something that civilize people would expect out of a Nazi politician, not a U.S. Governor."

"This political strategy" concluded Baca, "to attempt to win re-election on the backs of the Mexican people (35% of the states' population) will not be forgotten on electionday." "At best, his political strategy will backfire, and at worst, the Governor is playing with fire and is laying the historical ground work for racial division, if not outright race warfare in the state of California."

For Further Information Call: (619) 477-3800

710 East 3rd Street • National City, CA 92050 • 619-474-8195



League of United Latin American Citizens

SAN DIEGO COUNCIL #2842
P.O. BOX 84872 San Diego, Ca. 92138

August 14, 1993

Governor Pete Wilson
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, CA 95814
and
Police Chief Jerry Sanders
1401 Broadway
San Diego, CA 92101

Your misleading statements about Mexicans are abusive and offensive to all decent and fair-thinking citizens of our great country. The President today spoke out against your ideas.

The San Diego chapter of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) strongly support and endorse the statement of Chairman Herman Baca of the Committee on Chicano Rights and the editorial of La Prensa San Diego dated August 13, 1993 (copies are enclosed for your perusal). Be assured that LULAC will fight you with all legal means at our command.

Furthermore, when Mexican consumers from both sides of the border finally realize what you are advocating against Mexican people, all the "Se Habla Espanol" signs will mean nothing. Why should Mexicans buy from U.S. retailers who, by their silence, are endorsing your anti-Mexican proposals?

Beatrice M. Estrada, President
LULAC San Diego Council #2842

cc:
Mrs. M. Pacheco, LULAC
State Director
LULAC State Civil Rights Comm.
LA Prensa San Diego
Committee on Chicano Rights



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

For Immediate Press Release

October 20, 1993

State Attorney General
Dan Lungren
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

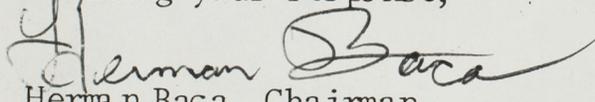
On behalf of California's 15 million persons of Mexican ancestry who are presently the target of the most vicious racist attacks in the states history we urge, that if you are really sincere and honest about your public statements that racist "have picked the wrong state to commit acts of violence and hate" that you move immediately and indict California #1 inciter of racial hatred and violenceGovernor Pete Wilson.

It should be obvious to anyone who can read that Governor Pete Wilson inflammatory statements on militarizing the border, blaming crime, welfare and education cost, among other things, on the so-called "illegal alien" has created a "schism" between the races in California and the U.S./Mexico that could erupt into violence. By his manipulation of the immigration issue for his personal political gain, the Governor has now set the "Hate Agenda" for every kook, vigilante, and white hate supremacy group in California.

Our organization now calls on you as the highest law enforcement official to take immediate action (as per your statements) and indict Governor Pete Wilson for the following:

- 1) Inciting racial hatred and violence, if not out racial war between the races in California.
- 2) Inciting local and county officials to approve racist policies against the Mexican American community.
- 3) Illegally and unconstitutionally involving the state of California in foreign affairs, and usurping the federal power of both the President and the U.S. Congress. An action which could result in racial confrontation along the U.S./Mexico border.

Awaiting your response;



Herman Baca, Chairman

C.C. News Media

**710 E. 3rd Street
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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

PR94:412

WILSON SAYS HE IS SUING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RECOVER
NEARLY \$400 MILLION FOR INCARCERATING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 25, 1994

CONTACT: Sean Walsh
Paul Kranhold
916 445-4571

Los Angeles-- California Governor Pete Wilson today said he will file a lawsuit this week against the federal government to recover approximately \$400 million the state pays every year to incarcerate illegal immigrants.

In addition to the funding, Wilson said today, the suit "will demand that the federal government be forced to take custody of one thousand or more alien felons who have completed their sentences in state prison, but are back on the street because the INS failed to deport them." California is currently supervising 4400 criminal aliens in the state parole system.

Wilson also said the suit "will demand that the federal government begin prosecuting alien felons who return to the U.S." Currently, this offense is punishable by up to eight years in prison, but federal officials routinely choose not to exercise that option.

Lastly, Wilson said the lawsuit "will demand that federal officials deport alien criminals to the interior of their home country and not continue the absurd practice of dumping them at the border, where they simply re-enter the U.S. beating the bus back to L.A."

Wilson said that he was proud of our country's immigrant tradition. He said, however, that people who seek to be part of our country, must do so according to the law. Thousands of people illegally cross the border into California each day.

"There is now a community of illegal residents (in California) numbering a million people, the equivalent to a city the size of San Diego" Wilson said. "Alone, that would be the 7th largest city in the nation."

"As we struggle to keep dangerous criminals off our streets, we find that fourteen percent of California's prison population are illegal immigrants--enough to fill 8 state prisons to design capacity," Wilson said.

-more-

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR PETE WILSON

FACT SHEET

WILSON FILES SUIT ON FAILED FEDERAL IMMIGRATION POLICY

"Political accountability is the key to resolving the immigration crisis"
Governor Pete Wilson

PHASE I- CORRECTIONS

Who is California going to sue over the issue of illegal immigration?

Included among the defendants will be:

- o The United States of America;
- o U. S. Attorney General Janet Reno;
- o Immigration and Naturalization (INS) Commissioner Doris Meisener;

What is the lawsuit about?

California is poised to file the first of a series of lawsuits seeking reimbursement from the federal government for the costs of illegal immigration. The first suit will focus on the incarceration costs of illegal aliens convicted of felonies under state law.

These costs include:

- o Incarceration of 16,700 adult illegal alien felons with INS detainers who are candidates for deportation at an annual cost of \$21,000 per inmate.
- o Incarceration of 600 illegal aliens designated as youthful offenders at an annual cost of \$31,000 per ward.
- o Parole supervision costs for approximately 4400 undocumented illegal aliens who have not been deported by INS.

What remedies are being requested?

Specifically, the suit requests:

- o Reimbursement, based on prison population as of December 31, 1993, of \$ 377 million for imprisonment of illegal aliens for California's fiscal year 1993-94.
- o Declaratory and injunctive relief requiring the INS to conduct deportation proceedings on all inmates subject to deportation as mandated by federal law.
- o Declaratory and injunctive relief mandating the INS to take into custody those inmates who have completed their prison sentences pending deportation.
- o Declaratory and injunctive relief mandating the INS prosecute those persons who violate federal law by returning to the United States after having been previously deported.
- o Injunctive relief requiring the INS to deport to a location other than "at the border" which is most likely not to result in re-entry to California.
- o Reimbursement for capital costs to construct state prisons

The point of this lawsuit and others to be brought by the State:

- o California and other states in similar circumstances have run out of options. After 20 years of congressional consideration, there is no more time to study the problem. What we need is an effective border enforcement policy. And we need it now. The states need a federal government that is politically accountable. Currently, California has been left with one option and that is to file suit against the federal government for its failure to bear the full cost of its inability to reform immigration policy.
- o The only way to get what we need is to require the federal government to bear the full cost of its failure to reform immigration policy. Only when the U.S. government is forced to "put its money where its policy is" will the national political process operate to protect the interests of state and local governments.
- o There can be no responsible policy without fiscal accountability. Without federal accountability for immigration, the Congress is writing blank checks on other people's bank accounts - and one of those accounts belongs to the taxpayers of California.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEARLY \$400 MILLION FOR IMPROVING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

SENT BY: La Prensa San Diego 4-25-94 16:32

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APR 25 1994 12:27 FROM: BOB WILSON PRESS #1

PAGE.003

PR94:412:2

This year, California prisons will hold more than 17,000 illegal immigrants, representing a three fold increase since 1988 and five times more than any other state. County jails hold more than 6,000 illegal immigrants, at a cost of \$12 billion.

In addition to paying for incarceration costs, California is compelled by federal law to spend more than \$3 billion, roughly 10% of the state's general fund budget, every year to provide services including medical care and education to illegal immigrants.

Wilson said today the state would take steps in the weeks ahead to address other parts of the immigration policy. He said cumulatively that policy has cost California taxpayers more than \$1 billion since 1988.

EL UNIVERSAL
C/o DOÑA E. CORTÉS
86-10-03



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

May 12, 1994

Janet Reno, Attorney General
U.S Department of Justice
Room 5111
Washington, D.C. 20530

Ms. Reno:

Our organization is requesting that your office initiate an investigation into who in the Department of Immigration and Naturalization (INS), or in the U.S. Department of Justice, authorized (in violation of the Federal Hatch Act) for San Diego border patrol chief Gus de la Vina to:

- 1) Accompany California Republican Governor Pete Wilson on a blatant political re-election campaign trip (at taxpayer's expense) to El Paso, Texas on April 22, 1994 (see enclosed article).
- 2) Politic (on taxpayer's time & money) for the re-election of Republican Pete Wilson for the partisan office of Governor of the State of California.
- 3) Tacitly endorsed Governor Wilson's ridiculous re-election political posturing lawsuit against the U.S. Government.

It is our organization's position, in calling for said investigation by your office that whomever authorized Chief de la Vina, and other Border Patrol Agents (pictured in enclosed article) to politic on taxpayer's time and money, are in violation of the Hatch Act and should be fired from their Federal positions.

Awaiting a response

Herman Baca,
President

HB/nb
cc News Media

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(619) 477-3800**

LA OPINION
% FRANCISCO ROBLES
213-896-2177



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

National City, California

May 28, 1994

The Committee on Chicano Rights today accused Baja California Ernesto Ruffo Appel who has called for a return to the Bracero program of "proposing a slave program for Mexican undocumented workers" in the United States. (See enclosed article #1) "History has shown", stated CCR president Herman Baca, "that the bracero program which governor Ruffo is now proposing was nothing short of legalized slavery". (see article #2) "Our organization, and I am certain a large majority of the Chicano community in California is not only outraged and angered over Governor Ruffo's proposal to return to the Bracero program, but also his conciliatory statement to Governor Pete Wilson". Baca went on to say "these political statements which come just 10 days before the California primary election is blatant political intervention by Governor Ruffo into California's June 7, 1994 primary election. His statements can only favorably affect the outcome of Republican Pete Wilson's bid for reelection. We have to question, after witnessing for the last year Governor Wilson's and other politicians racist attacks in California against all persons of Mexican ancestry as to whose side Governor Ruffo is really on ... His people or Governor Pete Wilson's and the other racist who have used the 'immigration issue' to bash Mexicans in order to get elected".

In concluding Baca stated, "we call on all Chicano and Mexican organizations to denounce Governor Ruffo's dangerous and naive Bracero proposal and his political efforts to re-elect Governor Pete Wilson".

For further information contact Herman Baca.

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National City, California

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For further information contact Herman Baca.

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Ex-chief recalls bracero 'slavery'

By GEORGE KUEMPEL and HOWARD SWINDLE

April 30, 1980

AUSTIN — Even at 72, a retired and comfortable Lee G. Williams is haunted by the memories of the bracero program he once ran, a program he says was nothing short of "legalized slavery."

Bracero.

Even the word rankles Williams. And his strong, resonant voice takes on an unexpected bitter tone as he recalls the plight of the 4 million hungry Mexicans who began flooding into the United States in 1942.

Bracero means the "strong-armed ones" in Spanish.

The thought of renewing the program, or revamping it, angers and frightens Williams, who as a U.S. Labor Department executive oversaw the day-to-day operation of the program from 1959 until its demise in 1964. Before that, he served for 20 years as general counsel and director of the Texas Employment Commission.

"I pray they don't reinstate this type program," he said.

"The bracero program was nothing but a way for big corporate farms to get a cheap labor supply from Mexico under government sponsorship," he said.

"It was purely a money-grabbing scheme by the corporate farms and the sugar interests. . . . The whole thing was supposed to be humanistic, but it was far short of what it should have been."

While he admitted the words "legalized slavery" are strong, Williams insisted they are accurate.

"They were so fearful of being away from home and not being able to send money to their families that they felt pretty much in bondage," he said.

A pledge by Gov. Bill Clements shortly after he took office in January 1979 to reinstate "a bracero-type program" to deal with the many job-seeking illegal Mexican and other foreign workers in the United States has touched off a new round of debate on the program.

Several Texas congressmen, including Rep. Jim Collins, R-Dallas, and House Majority Leader Jim Wright of Fort Worth, have advocated a return to a similar program.

Bracero.

It was a word Clements was to regret using because it aroused strong emotions among Mexican-Americans and labor and civil rights groups.

Clements now goes to great lengths to avoid the term in discussing his proposals for solving the alien problem.

The governor's plan eliminates the provision in the bracero program that forces laborers to work for a particular employer. Clements proposes the Mexican workers be mobile. If they are mistreated, they simply can quit and try to find other jobs.

Under the bracero program, Mexican workers, unable to find jobs in their own country, were allowed to enter the United States to replace the farmers who had traded their plows for rifles. In return, the Mexicans — most of them illiterate — were to receive a fair wage, decent housing, nutritious food and the protections of the law afforded American citizens.

But it didn't work out that way, Williams recalled last week.

"The braceros were hauled around like cattle in Mexico and treated like prisoners in the United States," he said.

Despite efforts by the U.S. Department of Labor, the big corporate farmers managed to keep bracero wages "unconscionably low," Williams said. And housing and diet requirements were circumvented with acquiescence of the state agencies responsible for enforcing them.

"The employment service here was notoriously in league with the farmers," he said.

After World War II, a lot of returning GIs abandoned the farms to seek their fortunes in the cities. And the big planters, anxious to retain the ready supply of cheap, willing workers from Mexico, managed to keep the program going until 1964.

In addition to subjecting the Mexican laborers to abuse, the program hurt American workers by depressing wages along the border, Williams said.

"I personally did a wage survey beginning in California at the border to Brownsville," he said, "and I found that wages, not only of agricultural workers but of carpenters, butchers and others, were affected adversely within 200 miles of the Mexican border."

And he said the program resulted in exploitation of the Mexican worker on both sides of the border.

For the Mexican worker to get into the program, he had to pay off officials in his own country, Williams said.

"They (the officials) demanded *mordida* — you know, 'the bite.' " he said.

"It was a chain of officials, and the bracero didn't get on that list to the U.S. unless he paid in advance."

Williams, whose job included setting the wages that the Mexicans were to receive — based on the "prevailing" wages of the area in which they were to work — said farmers complained bitterly when wages were set higher than they wanted.

Williams bristles at the contentions of farmers and businessmen who hire illegal aliens today that they have no choice because American workers refuse to take the dirty, low-paying jobs, especially when it is so easy to get on welfare instead of working.

"They could get someone to work if they would pay a fair wage," Williams said. "When they would come to me and say they couldn't find American workers, I'd say, 'Why don't you offer them some (decent) wages.' And they would say that would put them out of business."

He said he is not the least bit surprised at Clements' proposal to implement a similar plan, although the governor insists it would give the workers better protection.

"The governor of Texas seems to have an affinity for the dollar, too," Williams said.

"Look what (Gov. John) Connally did. It's that attitude toward agriculture labor. It's the same one that (Gov.) Dolph Briscoe had. It's simply: we want to make money, and it looks like we're going to have to do it on low wages."

Williams was referring to Connally's refusal to meet with a delegation walking from the Rio Grande Valley to Austin to protest the plight of migrant farm workers.

And Williams also questions Clements' and the United States' sudden interest in Mexico.

"You know, we never did give a damn about Mexico until they discovered all of that oil there," he said.

Williams said he does not have a solution, but he is confident a program like the bracero program is not the answer.

"I do have one answer: the bracero program is no answer. It would no more stop the flow of illegal aliens than they are presently being stopped."

#1
S.D. Union
5/27/94

Baja governor suggests guest-worker program

By ED MENDEL
Staff Writer

PHOENIX — The governor of Baja California, Ernesto Ruffo Appel, said yesterday that he understands why California Gov. Pete Wilson is concerned about illegal immigration and proposed a solution — a return to a guest-worker program.

Ruffo, who is here for the annual border governors' conference, said in an interview that he has watched as Wilson, faced with a state budget deficit, developed the strategy of seeking \$2.3 billion from the federal government to repay California for providing social services to illegal immigrants.

"I gradually have seen Mr. Wilson go into areas of trouble because they are difficult issues, very politically sensitive — and he has had no choice," Ruffo said. "I know him, and I know he is a positive man. I know he likes Mexicans."

As a governor who faces similar fiscal problems, Ruffo said, he understands the financial pressures on Wilson. He said he also is aware that illegal immigration is a larger issue for his neighbor state on the other side of the border.

"In the big conception of California, this permanent influx of residents is reshaping California," Ruffo said. "I think it is legitimate to think in a conscious way about what California wants. It belongs to your own sovereignty."

On the other hand, said Ruffo, he and his fellow governors in Mexico are concerned about the human rights of illegal immigrants who enter California and are pursued like criminals. Ruffo said the solution may be to give them special status as guest workers.

Ruffo was asked if he meant

See Ruffo on Page A-28

Ruffo

Leader suggests return to bracero-type program

Continued from A-1

something like the discontinued bracero program, which once allowed farm workers from Mexico to enter California legally for a temporary period to labor in the fields.

"Yes, something like that, that old bracero program," Ruffo said. "So people would be moving, not being chased, but recognized as people and not causing any trouble to the status or structure of the reality of California."

Ruffo, who was born in San Diego, served as mayor of Ensenada before being elected governor of Baja California in 1989. He said the governors conference, the first since approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), is focusing on ways to improve the economy on both sides of the border.

"We need to create work opportunities so our people stay in Mexico," said Ruffo. "This migration problem is kind of like having your own blood spilled away. This is in no way good."

Ruffo's view of Wilson's position on illegal immigration was more restrained than that of the governor of Sonora, Manlio Fabio Beltrones. Through an interpreter, Beltrones said that he expects Wilson to get the money he is seeking from the federal government.

Beltrones said that illegal immigration into the United States, which includes Mexicans and other

nationalities, is "a very delicate subject to use in an election campaign."

Wilson, who is running for reelection this year, made illegal immigration the subject of a campaign television ad that began airing last week.

His focus on illegal immigration often has been met with bitter resentment in Mexico.

Ruffo, meanwhile, has his own problems with immigration, as hundreds of thousands of Mexicans from throughout the country continue to pour into Baja California, particularly Tijuana, in search of better-paying jobs or a chance to slip across the border.

For the most part, however, Ruffo has stayed out of the public debate over immigration in Mexico, having his hands full with the impacts of drug-related violence in the state, as well as the assassinations of presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio and Tijuana Police Chief Fedrico Benitez Lopez.

Wilson, after a two-day trip to Washington to lobby for illegal immigrant payments, arrived in Phoenix last night.

As is the custom at the annual events, the governors of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and six border states in Mexico are scheduled to issue a joint communique today at the conclusion of the two-day conference.

Ruffo and Beltrones said negotiators are having difficulty working out language on illegal immigration that is acceptable to everyone.

They said that if an agreement cannot be reached, the Mexican governors may issue a separate communique on illegal immigration. In addition to Baja and Sonora, the Mexican states of Tamaulipas,

Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua and Coahuila are represented.

Despite the attention given to illegal immigration in the United States, the sensitive issue is not among the six topics being discussed by working groups during the conference.

The topics are NAFTA business opportunities, education, environmental protection and ecology, tourism, transportation, and health and social impacts of increased trade on the border region.

Ann Bourland of the Arizona Department of Commerce said the topics were chosen by representatives of all 10 states a month after last year's conference in Monterrey, Mexico, in April. She said states on both sides of the border believe that illegal immigration is basically a federal issue.

"They wanted to make sure they chose topics where they could have some impact," Bourland said.

Nevertheless, Arizona Gov. Fife Symington made a brief reference to illegal immigration in his opening remarks.

He said the conference should "look at our options in areas that are tough to talk about, like illegal immigration and environmental concerns."

More than two dozen protesters from a group called Tonatierra were escorted off the grounds of the Arizona Biltmore, the resort hotel where the conference is being held.

The group issued a statement denouncing the "anti-immigrant and racist" policies of Wilson and Symington.

Staff writer Gregory Gross contributed to this report.

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For further information contact Herman Baca.

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

National City, California

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CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

National City, California

May 28, 1994.

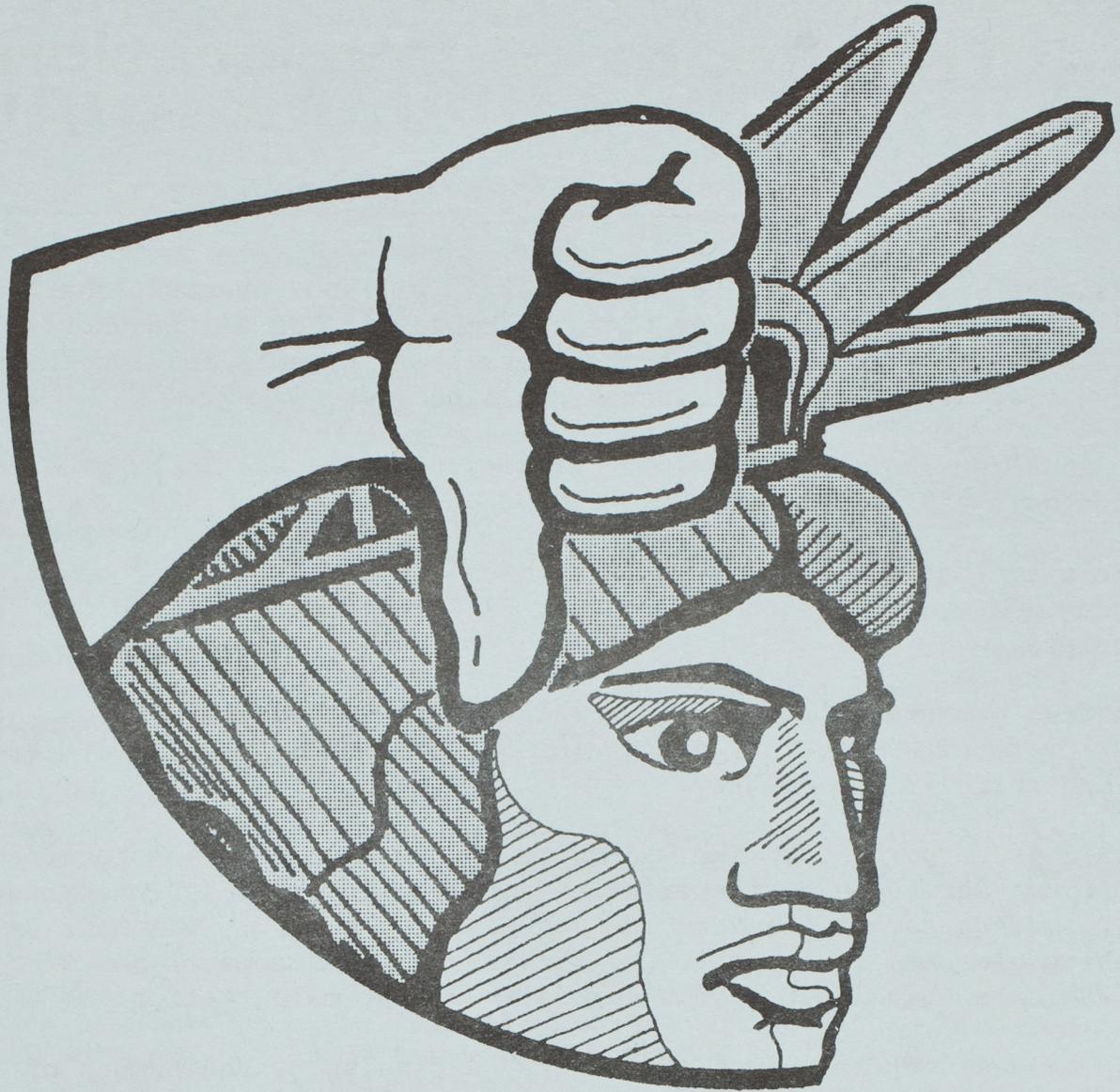
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A CHICANO RESPONSE
TO
Wilson

BRACERO PROGRAM

Compiled By:



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

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The Roots of Immigration

A FACT SHEET ON FOREIGN DOMINATION & POVERTY IN MEXICO

- The transnational corporations, with over \$5 billion invested, control 35% of Mexico's total industrial production and employ 16% of all industrial workers. \$2 billion in profits and payments on royalties, patents and interests were sucked out of Mexico by the transnationals between 1961-71.
- About 3/4 of Mexico's foreign trade is with the U.S. and in 1975 Mexico imported \$4.5 billion more than it exported.
- Chronic unemployment now affects more than 40% of all Mexicans of working age. In Ciudad Juarez, across the river from El Paso, 43% of the 800,000 residents are jobless.
- The Mexican government has sought foreign loans to finance development, which has pushed its foreign debt to a staggering \$28 billion -- nearly \$500 for every man, woman and child in the country.
- Agribusiness corporations like Del Monte and Anderson Clayton have come to dominate Mexican agriculture, fostering a system which produces luxury food items for the U.S. market rather than provide for Mexico's hungry. One half of all the vegetables consumed in the U.S. during winter months come from Mexico, while every day more than 1,000 Mexican children die of malnutrition.
- Largely because of the spread of "modern" agriculture, the number of landless peasants rose from 1.5 million in 1950 to some 5 million today. There are more than 8 million migrant workers constantly on the move in search of temporary jobs, earning an average of \$2.50-\$3.00 per day in the Northwest region.
- Migration of landless campesinos to urban areas adds 1,000 unemployed per day to Mexico City, already with a population of 13 million. It is the most polluted city in the Western Hemisphere and is expected to be the largest by the year 2000.
- Approximately 3.5 million peasants and fishermen live on less than one peso (five cents) a day, according to a recent study from Mexico. 9.9 million Mexicans eat no meat. 11.1 eat no eggs. 18.3 million consume no milk products. 80 per cent of these families live in rural communities where there is no medical services, electricity or running water.
- Numerous studies have shown that the presence of large foreign corporations and their ties with the Mexican ruling elites has increased the concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands. Robert McNamara of the World Bank claims that Mexico's richest 10% now take over 50% of the national wealth, while the poorest 40% have seen their share shrink from 14% to 11% in the past twenty years.
- The average working life of a miner in Mexico is 10 years, due to overwork and black-lung disease, and doctors estimate that every day 4 million Mexican workers are subjected to poisonous fumes in their workplaces.

Senate shifts stand, OKs guest workers would allow 350,000 alien farm workers

By Benjamin Shore
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Reversing its action of last week, the Senate yesterday voted to authorize growers of perishable crops to employ up to 350,000 foreign field workers at any time.

By a 51-44 vote the Senate, in a major victory for Western growers, approved the measure proposed by Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., as an amendment to a pending immigration control bill.

The amendment approved yesterday was a modified version of a Wilson proposal the Senate rejected last week by a vote of 50 to 48.

The three senators who switched their positions to support Wilson gave no reason for their action. The only change Wilson made in the amendment was to limit the number of guest workers to 350,000. The original amendment had no limit.

"There are too few Americans willing to do this work," Wilson said. "Those willing to do it should be allowed to do so."

Wilson said the measure was necessary to meet the labor needs of California and other Western growers who traditionally have relied on undocumented aliens to fill a large portion of short-term, semi-skilled harvesting jobs.

The Senate today is expected to complete action on the immigration bill, which would make it illegal to hire undocumented aliens knowingly and legalize those living permanently in the United States since at least January 1980.

A comparable bill is pending in the House, where more hearings are scheduled later this month.

Although both chambers passed similar legislation in the last Congress, efforts to compromise the differences collapsed last fall.

In another development yesterday, Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyoming, author of the bill, agreed to accept a Wilson amendment that would increase federal reimbursement to state and local governments for welfare and other costs incurred as the result of legalization. However, a vote on that amendment was postponed until today.

The Wilson guest worker amendment was opposed by the Reagan administration and Simpson, who said his bill already contained adequate provisions for the growers.

Simpson and other critics also said growers had made little effort to recruit and train Americans.

Growers have said the labor importation provisions in Simpson's bill, which would have required the government to certify first that Americans were not available in each grower's area, would not be responsive enough to their needs.

Wilson's amendment would affect only growers of perishable crops, chiefly fruits and vegetables that must be harvested by hand within a few days of ripening.

Wilson said 53,000 farms producing 200 different commodities worth \$23 billion a year were threatened by Simpson's bill.

Simpson, who said Wilson wanted a "very large guest worker program," contended that no more than 200,000 undocumented aliens work in perishable commodities.

He also said a major flaw in the measure was permitting the U.S. attorney general to adjust the cap after three years. Simpson predicted the cap would be raised.

Wilson and other senators said the large numbers of field workers needed for short periods of time usually outstripped the supply of available and willing workers.

The three senators who switched votes were Donald W. Riegle Jr., D-Mich., Warren B. Rudman, R-N.H., and Arlen Specter, R-Pa.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., opposed the amendment.

The House last year approved a similar guest worker amendment, but it was substantially modified in the House-Senate conference.

Under Wilson's amendment, foreign farm workers would apply at U.S. consulates in their home countries to work in specified agricultural regions for up to nine months a year.

As an inducement to return home, 20 percent of their wages would be withheld by the federal government. Workers would have to claim the withheld portion in person in their home countries.

But critics said 20 percent would be a small price to pay for legal admission into the United States, despite employer sanctions that would make it difficult to get a job.

Arnoldo Torres, Washington representative of the Arizona Farmworkers Union, said the Wilson amendment "reflects the arrogance of Western growers and their total dependency on a free-flowing supply of cheap exploitable labor from Mexico. "The claim that this program doesn't displace U.S. farm workers and protects workers' rights is insulting and disgusting."

Wilson's reimbursement amendment would provide more money for state and local governments that experience increased welfare and social services costs as a result of legalized aliens suddenly claiming benefits.

Simpson's bill would have provided reimbursement of up to \$600 million a year for three years.

Wilson, however, proposed that the federal reimbursement be limited to \$300 million for each of the first two years after legalization takes effect, then \$600 million a year for the next four years.

Where Simpson's bill would have provided \$1.8 billion over three years, the measure now calls for \$3 billion over six years.

The House bill calls for 100 percent federal reimbursement for four years, regardless of the cost.

By a 74-22 vote, the Senate accepted an amendment by Sen. Alphonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y., calling for full federal reimbursement to states for the costs of imprisoning undocumented aliens convicted of felonies.

Cranston and Wilson voted for it.

By a 66-30 vote, the Senate tabled — and thus killed — an amendment proposed by Sen. Steven D. Symms, R-Idaho, that would bar U.S. trade with Mexico if Soviet warships were allowed to visit a Mexican port.

Wilson supported it, but Cranston voted against it.

Sen. John Warner, R-Va., a former secretary of the Navy, opposed the measure, saying that not only is trade with Mexico valuable to the United States, but that U.S. warships often encounter resistance to port calls in some countries.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 19, 1985

NATIONAL CITY, CA

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS (CCR) AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY DENOUNCED THE UNITED STATES SENATE VOTE APPROVING SENATOR PETE WILSON'S (R-CA) PROPOSAL TO IMPORT 350,000 OR MORE MEXICAN WORKERS " AS A STEP BACKWARDS TO SLAVERY AND A SHAMEFUL RETURN BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE INFAMOUS "BRACERO PROGRAM" OF THE 1940's, 50' AND 60's.

HERMAN BACA, CHAIRMAN OF THE CCR ACCUSED SENATOR PETE WILSON OF " NOW BECOMING THE BIGGEST "COYOTE" (SMUGGLER) IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY AND OF CREATING WITH ONE SWEEP OF HIS LEGISLATIVE POWER, THE PRE-REQUISITE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUTH AFRICA POLICE TYPE STATE FOR EVERY PERSON OF MEXICAN ANCESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES".

THE VOTE BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE, STATED BACA IS "A MASSIVE CONTRADICTION TO THE CLAIMS OF THE PROPONENTS OF THE PENDING SIMPSON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION THAT THE BILL WILL PENALIZE EMPLOYERS WHICH HIRE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS AND THAT AN INCREASE IN/ BORDER PATROL WILL KEEP OUT UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS WHO ARE SUPPOSEDLY "STEALING" U.S. WORKERS JOBS". THE VOTE ASIDE FROM BEING A MASSIVE CONTRADICTION, IS A TOTAL CAPITULATION BY THE U.S. SENATE TO THE GREED OF THE WORST EXPLOITERS OF MEXICAN LABOR IN THE U.S..... THE MEGA BUCK AGRI-BUSINESS INDUSTRY". THIS VOTE ACCORDING TO BACA, "SHOULD MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE U.S. PUBLIC THAT THE SIMPSON/WILSON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IMMIGRATION REFORM, BUT IS IN FACT A POLITICAL PLOY TO INSURE THAT AGRI-BUSINESS GROWERS ARE PROVIDED WITH A CHEAP SOURCE OF CONTRACT LABOR, WITH OR

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WITHOUT THE AGREEMENT OF MEXICO. "WE QUESTION THE IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION MOVE TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHETHER THE POLITICIANS ARE DISCUSSING IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION OR MATTERS RELATING TO LABOR".

BACA RAISED SERIOUS QUESTIONS IF THE SIMPSON/WILSON BILL IS PASSED AND STATED THAT THE CCR WILL RAISE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

1. How will Mexico react to the unilateral action of the U.S. Congress which proposes to lure 350,000 of its citizens to perform slave labor in the agriculture fields of the U.S. without any rights or the protection of their sovereign country?
2. How are the workers going to be recruited, transported or cared for from the interior of Mexico to the U.S.?
3. Who will see to their safety, welfare and housing and guarantee those rights?
4. How will they contain those workers to their assign fields? Will the INS now create a police state requiring passes to move from area to area?
5. Who will protect the workers rights from exploitation? The INS or Senator Pete Wilson?
6. How will the 20% of the workers salary which will be deducted to assure their return to Mexico be safeguarded? Who gets it? How? Mexico is not part of the Bill.
7. How will the "temporary" guest workers be identified from the other 20 million citizens? Will we all carry tattos on our arms to identify those legally here?

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS IN CONCLUDING, STATED THAT A CAMPAIGN WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO INFORM EVERY MEXICAN VOTER IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OF SENATOR PETE WILSON'S EFFORT TO SACRIFICE THERE RIGHTS ON THE ALTAR OF SELF INTEREST.

Simpson/Rodino Bills...

Employer Sanctions:

A key section of the bill, employer sanctions set civil and criminal penalties against employers for "knowingly hiring" undocumented. The penalties range from \$1,000 to \$10,000 fines for each undocumented worker hired, with a maximum penalty of six months in prison for repeat offenders. (Under a separate program, farmers will continue to use undocumented workers over a three-year 'transition' period.)

This provision rests on the idea that the U.S. has lost control of its borders and is being overrun by "illegal aliens" who are stealing American jobs. Its logic is that sanctions will stop employers from "enticing" undocumented workers with jobs, and will reduce the "pull" of immigrant labor into the U.S.

However, under the so-called "employer" sanctions, undocumented workers found using fraudulent documents to obtain employment can be fined \$5,000 or imprisoned for up to two years. Labor advocates project that employer sanctions will spur a whole new level of INS scrutiny and repression at the workplace. In addition, sanctions may well lead to discrimination against legal residents or U.S.-born minorities who "look foreign" in the eyes of the employer. There are already reports that under the "threat" of future sanctions, employers have harassed and threatened minority employees. No adequate safeguards can be placed on the bill to prevent such abuse.

Wilson

Expanded Temporary Workers Program:

In a very controversial move, the Senate approved a temporary workers program that could bring up to 350,000 workers into the U.S. at any one time for seasonal farm work. Although in previous years Congress has been reluctant to include a program that so closely resembles the widely-criticized Bracero Program of decades past, today's rightwing and anti-labor climate provided the backdrop for a successful Western growers lobby for a pool of cheap foreign labor.

Many speculate that the numbers of temporary workers will actually be much higher than 350,000 on an annual basis. The House bill would streamline the guidelines for employers to obtain temporary workers, thus allowing a major expansion of workers with few, if any, rights.

It is no secret that this temporary workers program is designed to undercut standards for U.S. labor by using workers who must accept low wages and will be limited in protesting working conditions or other grievances. The inclusion of this provision indicates that the bill's aim is not simply to "seal the borders," but to create a more "controllable" source of cheap foreign labor for U.S. business.

Legalization:

The Senate's legalization program offers temporary status to those undocumented who have lived in the U.S. prior to 1980; after two and a half years, they could apply for permanent residence. However, even those who might qualify for legalization would not be eligible for public benefits for nine years after joining the program.

The House bill has a Jan. 1, 1982 cut-off date to obtain temporary status, which could be adjusted to permanent after a year, and after meeting various requirements. They would be eligible for federally-funded public assistance five years after qualifying for legalization.

These proposals are even more weak than the restricted programs of previous bills. Under the Senate version, the implementation of the legalization program may be delayed for up to three years after the bill is passed. Eligibility requirements are stiff: applicants would have to prove "continuous residence" in the U.S. since the cut-off date, as well as satisfy English language and U.S. history and government requirements to obtain permanent residence. Last year, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that only 10% to 35% of the undocumented would be eligible at the 1982 cut-off date.

Finally, there is a serious danger of mass deportations on the scale of the 1950's Operation Wetback to reduce the number of undocumented immigrants in the country even before the legalization program begins. Many are also concerned that undocumented would be "entrapped" by the lure of legalization—identify themselves to the INS, fail to meet the eligibility requirements, and be targeted for deportation. At any rate, once the bill is passed, the INS will have even greater leeway to step up harassment and raids on neighborhoods and workplaces to "weed out" the undocumented whom they claim would not qualify for legalization.

Increased Enforcement:

The INS would almost double its current budget to \$840 million, according to the Senate-passed bill, which encourages increases for the Border Patrol and enforcement activities. The Rodino-Mazzoli bill proposes a \$422 million budget with increases for enforcement purposes.

Crackdown on the Refugee Movement

Because there is no special status for refugees from Central America and the Caribbean, they share the same conditions of oppression and repression as undocumented people from other parts of the world, and would also be victimized by the same provisions of the Simpson/Rodino-Mazzoli bills. However, the bill takes a clear shot at the refugee movement by increasing penalties for the transportation and protection of undocumented that is aimed at silencing the sanctuary movement. Church-based sanctuary work has brought national attention not only to the plight of refugees, but to U.S. policies supporting repressive governments in Central America.

Bill of Rights for the Undocumented Worker

Article I: Every immigrant worker shall have the right to establish legal residency by demonstrating a status as wage earner and taxpayer.

Article II: Every immigrant worker shall have all of the Constitutional Rights guaranteed all persons in the U.S. This right shall include but not be limited to: the right to due process, and the right to be free in their persons and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and such rights shall not be violated by raids in factories, residential areas and in public places and shall be free from deportations and other unconstitutional practices.

Article III: Every immigrant worker shall have the right to be reunited with his or her family in country where he or she is a wage earner.

Article IV: Every immigrant worker shall have the right to legalize and adjust their status within the U.S. without having to return to their country of origin.

Article V: Every immigrant worker shall fully enjoy all the rights guaranteed to citizen workers including socio-economic and labor rights.

Article VI: Every immigrant worker, particularly seasonal workers, shall be provided adequate housing, health and safety provisions.

Article VII: Every immigrant worker shall be guaranteed the same rights enjoyed by U.S. citizens especially the right of access to free and adequate social and health services, child-care, and other similar social benefits.

Article VIII: Every immigrant person shall have the right to quality public education in his or her native language, utilizing English as a second language and shall not be restricted from fully practicing the culture of his or her country of origin.

Article IX: Every immigrant worker shall have the right to receive disability insurance (partial or permanent), workers compensation, retirement and death benefits. In the event of a death, the cost of transporting the deceased to his or her country of origin shall be borne by the employer, and any corresponding benefits shall be delivered to the family of the deceased without regard to their place of residency.

Article X: Every immigrant worker shall have a right to organize and to collective bargaining, including the right to join existing unions or form new ones, for the defense of their labor rights and for the improvement of their wages and living and working conditions.

A) The right to collective bargaining shall include agricultural and public service workers in order to protect their right to organize.

Article XI: Every immigrant worker shall have the right to utilize his native language in all legal proceedings, (i.e., to acquire citizenship, in judicial proceedings, etc.) and in all private or public contract agreements.

Article XII: Every immigrant worker shall have the right to exercise their right to vote in their native country's federal elections. This right should be facilitated through consulates and all other places (union-halls, schools, etc.) designated by competent authorities.

Article XIII: Every immigrant worker shall have the right to vote in local and state elections from the moment of legalizing their immigration status without having to become citizens. The right is based on their status as taxpayers, workers and residents.

International Coordinating Committee

1st International Conference for the Full Rights of Undocumented Workers

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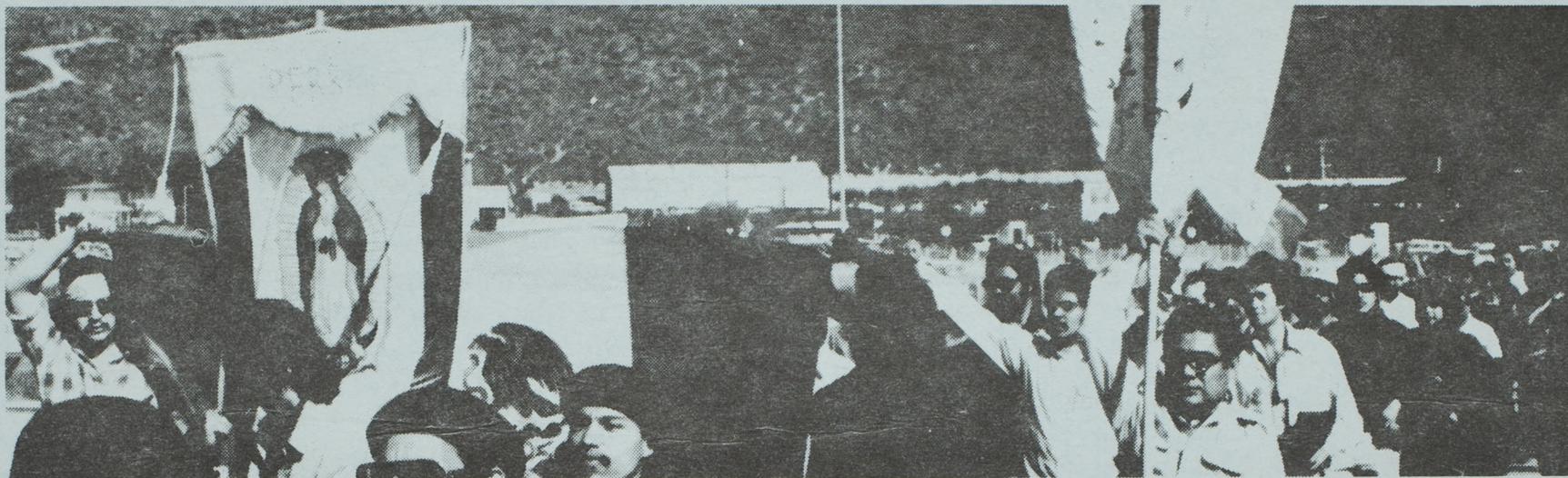
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YOU CAN HELP! - ORGANIZATE RAZA!

JOIN THE 100'S OF CHICANO/LATINO ORGANIZATIONS



THAT WENT ON RECORD ON MAY 24, 1980, AT THE NATIONAL CHICANO IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE, OPPOSING ALL FORMS OF CONTRACT LABOR SUCH AS THE H-2 PROGRAM, TEMPORARY VISA PROGRAM OR FOREIGN GUEST WORKER PROGRAM.

AMAE, Southbay San Diego/American G.I. Forum, National, California, & San Diego/AMIGOS, San Diego/ August 29 Chicano Moratorium Coalition / Arizona Farm Workers/Barrio Station San Diego/Bishop Gilberto Chavez/ Brown Berets California Statewide MECHA/Centro Adelante Campesinos, Arizona/Centro de Inmigracion, Wash. D.C./ Chicano Health Coalition, San Diego/Chicanos Unidos, Texas/Chicano Park Steering Committee, San Diego Club Azteca CB Congreso Para Pueblos Unidos, California/Crusade for Justice, Colorado/El Clarin, Chicago/El Movimiento Artístico, Chgo./El Pueblo, Texas/Federation Internationale Desdroits de el Homme, Paris, France Voz del Pueblo Farm Labor Organizing Committee, Ohio/Hermanidad Mexicana General de Trabajadores, L.A./Hispanic Community Ministry Lutheran Church, Arizona/Internationale Chamber of Commerce / National Chicano Moratorium Coalition / La Prensa, San Diego, Stockton/La Raza Legal Alliance, Houston, Texas/La Raza Health Alliance, California/Ladies Pride, San Diego/Las Hermanas, National /Los Perros, Los Angeles/Legal Aid Society, San Diego Legal Service Center for Immigrants, Chicago/Life Car Club, San Diego/MAPA, Imperial Valley /Mario Cantu, Defense Committee, Texas/MECHA CENTRAL, San Diego/Mexican American National Organization Los Angeles Midwest Coalition in Defense of Immigrants, Chgo./National Federation of Priests/National Lawyers Guild/LULAC NATIONAL/National Mexican American Correctional Association/National Center for Immigrants Organizational Feminil/PADRES, National/Padre Hidalgo Center, San Diego/Office of Civil Rights, G.I. Forum, San Jose/MANZO, Area Council Arizona/REACT CB club, San Diego/Bishop Patricio Flores, Texas, Black Berets, San Jose San Diego City College, MECHA/Specials, San Diego/Spanish Speaking Executive, Catholic Commission, San Diego, County/Sherman Unidos, San Diego/San Diego Low Rider Car Council/ San Antonio Human Rights Council Spanish Speaking Political Association, San Diego/Teatro Urbano, L.A./Tucson Coalition for Justice, Arizona/United California Mexican American Association, California/National Coalition On The Hannigan Case



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

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	REQUIREMENTS	GROUNDS FOR EXCLUSION AND WAIVERS	PROCEDURE	BENEFITS/DISADVANTAGES
<p>SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS</p> <p>A. Adjustment to TEMPORARY RESIDENT</p>	<p>a. Timely application 5/1/87 and 1/1/89.</p> <p>b. Resided in U.S. and performed seasonal agricultural services for at least 90 days between 5/1/85 and 5/1/86.</p> <p>c. Admissible as immigrant.</p>	<p>Automatic waivers of INA 5212(a) (14), (20), (21), (25), (27)</p> <p>Waivers of other grounds for exclusion for family unity, humanitarian, public policy considerations.</p> <p>No waiver for 5212(a) (1), (10), (15), (17), (23), (27), (28), (29), (32).</p> <p>Special Rule for determining public charges: history of self-support without reliance on public cash assistance.</p>	<p>File I-789 fingerprints medical exam supporting documents</p> <p>Affidavit of Support or Waiver (I-690) as needed</p>	<p>1. Mandatory work requirements and administration.</p> <p>2. After 90 days of work, application needed for extension. Interview required.</p> <p>3. Can apply for permanent status.</p> <p>4. No continuous residence requirement or residence requirement.</p> <p>5. Disqualified for 5 years, but eligible for other federal benefits.</p>
<p>B. Adjustment to PERMANENT RESIDENT</p>	<p>GROUP I</p> <p>a. If alien establishes that performed 90 non-days of agricultural services during one year beginning 5/1/86, to 5/1/86, eligible to apply for LPR status after one year.</p> <p>b. Alien still admissible as immigrant, given LPR status after interview with INS.</p> <p>GROUP II</p> <p>a. If alien establishes 90 days of agricultural services between 5/1/85 and 5/1/86, the status lasts for two years.</p> <p>b. If alien still admissible as immigrant, given LPR status after interview with INS.</p>	<p>same as above</p>	<p>no new filing unless waiver needed</p>	<p>1. Immediate permanent status.</p> <p>2. If not eligible for Group I, Group II status will be given for two years after one year of work. Eligible to apply for permanent status.</p>

LIST OF GROUNDS FOR EXCLUSION: All grounds for exclusion are contained in INA 521(a). (1) mentally retarded; (2) insane; (3) have had one or more attacks of insanity; (4) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (5) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (6) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (7) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (8) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (9) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (10) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (11) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (12) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (13) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (14) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (15) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (16) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (17) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; (18) have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; 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COMPARISON OF METHODS OF ADJUSTMENT UNDER IRCA

	REQUIREMENTS	GROUNDS FOR EXCLUSION AND WAIVERS	PROCEDURE	BENEFITS/DISABILITIES
<p>IMMIGRATION INA 243 S. 8(a), E. 157</p>	<p>1. Entered U.S. prior to 1/1/72. 2. Not inadmissible as criminal, terrorist, subversive, violator of certain laws, or alien smuggler. 3. Not continuously resided in U.S. since entry. 4. In possession of Good Moral Character. 5. Not ineligible to citizenship.</p>	<p>Otherwise eligible alien may request waivers under INA §212(h), or §212(a)(20)(i,ii). Except for criminals, prostitutes, subversives, narcotic violators, alien smugglers or other immoral persons, grounds for exclusion do not apply. (But applicable grounds may be considered in the discretion of the A.C.)</p>	<p>File: I-485 G-325A Fingerprints Medical Exam Interview</p>	<p>1. Discretionary 2. Receive immediate LPR status. 3. Longer residence requirement than legalization, but longer absences allowed, no disqualification from public benefits.</p>
<p>IMMIGRATION INA 243 E. 157</p>	<p>1. No prior designation "Cuban-Haitian Refugee" prior to Act. 2. Arrived in U.S. prior to 1/1/82, and was not admitted as non-immigrant, or any pre-1982 status applicant. 3. Must apply within two years of arrival (by 1/1/85). 4. Must not be within INA 243(a) classes (dangerous criminals, etc.) 5. Physical presence in U.S. on date of application. 6. Continuous residence in U.S. since 1982.</p>	<p>Grounds for exclusion which do not apply: INA 212(e); (14), (15), (16), (17), (20), (21), (25), (32).</p>	<p>File: I-485 G-325A Fingerprints I-643 Medical Exam</p>	<p>1. Discretionary 2. No adjustment for non-C-H family members. 3. Immediate application, receive immediate LPR status, retroactive to 1/1/82. 4. Public charge ground for exclusion doesn't apply. 5. No disqualification from public benefits. 6. Only applies to Nationals of Cuba or Haiti.</p>
<p>IMMIGRATION INA 270 E. 157 TEMPORARY RESIDENT</p>	<p>1. Timely applications. (5/87 - 1/88) 2. Continuous lawful residence since 1/1/82. 3. Must have physical presence since 1/8/86. 4. Admissible as immigrant. 5. Not ineligible (convicted of certain crimes, etc.) 6. Not inadmissible as alien of another country.</p>	<p>Automatic waivers of INA §212(a): (14), (20), (21), (25), (32). No waivers for INA §212(a): (9), (10), (23), (27), (28), (29), (33). New waivers for Humanitarian, Family Unity, Public Policy considerations. Special Rule for determination of Public Charge exclusion.</p>	<p>File: I-687 Fingerprints Medical Exam Supporting Documents Affidavit of Support (if needed) Waiver (I-690) (if needed)</p>	<p>1. Mandatory grant if eligible and admissible. 2. Temporary Resident for 18 months, then must file new application for permanent residence in order to retain lawful status. 3. Adjustment limited to eligible applicants only, no adjustment for ineligible immediate relatives. 4. Disqualified from some public benefits (AFDC, Food Stamps, some Medicaid) for five years after grant of TR status. (Exceptions for SSI-eligible and Cuban/Haitians) 5. Must make separate, timely application for LPR status or will lose lawful status.</p>
<p>ADJUSTMENT TO PERMANENT RESIDENCY</p>	<p>1. Timely application after 18 months of T.R. status - must apply within 12 months of eligibility. 2. Must have continuous residence since the grant of T.R. status (only pre-approved absences from U.S. for family emergencies allowed.) 3. Must be admissible as immigrant (same standards as for T.R. status.) 4. Must have basic English language skills and basic citizenship skills (knowledge of government, etc.)</p>	<p>No numerical limitations. Same automatic waivers as for T.R. status (above). No waiver for INA 212(a)(15). (unless SSI eligible) Special Rule for determination of public charge.</p>	<p>File: I-698 fingerprints other documents as specified in application.</p>	<p>1. Continuing disqualification from public benefits (see above.) 2. Must not have become ineligible during T.R. status.</p>

5.10.00 8/12/93

The immigration frenzy

Needed: rational dialogue on causes, solutions

The roiling immigration debate suddenly has boiled over as elected officials across the political spectrum have rushed forward with a raft of proposals — some good and many ill-conceived.

Before the discussion on this charged issue gets carried away by emotional appeals, a rational examination of the problem and its potential solutions is urgently needed. But the overheated rhetoric of recent days — from both Republicans and Democrats — is anything but conducive to a productive national dialogue.

To frame the debate, it is essential first to understand that illegal immigration is a very serious — and rapidly growing — phenomenon. That message has been ignored by Washington for too long, largely because the burden of illegal immigration is shouldered by only a few states, with California by far the leader.

Gov. Pete Wilson estimates the federal government's failure to secure the border costs California taxpayers \$2.3 billion a year to provide education, health care, welfare benefits, prison beds and other services to 2 million illegal immigrants and their children. If the current political frenzy does nothing more than force Washington to face up to its responsibility, it will serve a useful purpose.

To find solutions to the problem, however, it is crucial to recognize its prime cause: readily available employment opportunities in this country. Although limited social services for illegal immigrants may play a minor role, the real magnet for illegal immigration is jobs.

Therefore the most promising proposals focus on ways to eliminate this powerful incentive. One idea that deserves support is the creation of a tamper-proof identification card for all legal residents. This would improve enforcement of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, which outlawed the hiring of undocumented workers.

Another constructive step is for Congress to approve the North American Free Trade Agreement. By spurring economic growth in Mexico, NAFTA would generate more jobs at home and reduce the need for Mexicans to head north in

ing up NAFTA in a bid to pressure the Mexican government on illegal immigration could easily backfire by derailing the trade pact, which already faces a difficult battle on Capitol Hill.

One of the most punitive proposals to surface amid the current anti-immigration fever is to deny citizenship to children born in the United States to undocumented parents. As citizens today, by virtue of the 14th Amendment, these children qualify for welfare benefits, even though their parents do not.

Yet to deprive these children of citizenship based solely on their parents' illegal actions would be a heavy blow to America's proud immigrant tradition. What's more, it would require a constitutional amendment — a truly radical and unwarranted step.

An equally distressing idea is to deny education and emergency health care to illegal immigrants.

Forbidding children of illegal parents to attend school would do nothing to stem the flood of immigrants. But it would create an illiterate and impoverished underclass within American society, spawning an array of social problems that would be far more costly than today's dilemma.

Similarly, no nation as humane and prosperous as the United States should bar emergency treatment to sick or injured persons, regardless of their legal status. There clearly is room, however, for tightening government rules to prevent many of the abuses that have plagued the Medi-Cal system, which is supposed to serve only the truly needy.

Given the moral obligation to provide basic education and emergency services, there should be no dispute that the chief responsibility for paying for them rests in Washington. A multibillion-dollar program of federal impact aid to help states such as California cope with the immigration crisis is long past due.

A top priority of California's 54-member congressional delegation must be to get the federal government to recognize the seriousness of the immigration problem and, more important, to acknowledge its responsibility in helping to solve it. The first step is for Washington to begin bearing the financial burden of its

Wilson Risks His Latino Support

■ **Politics:** The governor's stand on illegal immigrants plays to white suburbanites, who vote in higher numbers than do Latinos.

By FRANK del OLMO

Gov. Pete Wilson is getting abundant political flak from leaders of California's Latino community for having lent the prestige of his office—and his credentials as a moderate Republican—to controversial proposals to deter illegal immigration. He probably expected it. And he probably doesn't worry about it too much.

That's why Wilson went all out last week promoting an open letter he sent to the White House urging President Clinton to do something, and fast, about the illegal immigrants who have California "under siege." Wilson, normally so low-key as to be somnolent, waxed almost hysterical in that letter, blaming most of his state's financial troubles on immigrants who he claims are driving up the cost of welfare, education and public health care.

Wilson's letter also endorsed several proposals put forward by anti-immigrant groups and backed by a few politicians. Among the proposals is one to repeal the 14th Amendment to the Constitution to deny U.S. citizenship to the children of illegal immigrants, which should bar illegal immigrants from receiving all but emergency medical care at public hospitals and keep their children out of public schools. Wilson also urged Clinton to hold the pending North American Free Trade Agreement hostage to force the Mexican government to cooperate with the United States in cracking down on the border.

Now, forget for a moment that each of

those proposals can be challenged as illegal, counterproductive or simply impractical. And forget that most immigration experts doubt that any of them would have an impact on illegal immigration, which results from economic factors and not any desire for U.S. citizenship by foreigners. Wilson's stance is supposedly good politics, especially given the fact that he has lately received the lowest popularity rating (15%) of any California governor in the history of public-opinion polling.

The conventional wisdom among political professionals, like those on Wilson's staff and in the state Republican Party—who are gearing up for his 1994 reelection campaign—is that illegal immigration is a "hot button" issue with Californians who vote (that is, older, white and suburban voters). So if Latinos don't like anti-immigrant appeals, that's no real problem because they don't vote or, when they do, don't vote in numbers big enough to outpoll the frightened Anglos that Wilson is appealing to.

That's why Wilson probably won't be fazed by harsh criticism from Latino activist groups like San Diego's Committee on Chicano Rights. Herman Baca, head of that group, predicted that Wilson's anti-immigrant stance "would guarantee the loss of the 40%-45% of the Hispanic vote" the Republican Party has aimed for since former President Ronald Reagan made inroads among Latino voters in the 1980s.

But Baca is not alone in his anger. Ana Barbosa, head of Los Angeles' Latin Business Assn., has expressed the fear that every Latino-owned business in the state "now faces the backlash of racism fueled by the derogatory statements of . . . elected officials" like Wilson. Strong stuff,

considering that LBA members are mostly small-business people who have been as staunchly pro-Republican as any Latino group in California in recent years.

When a Chicano activist like Baca finds common ground with a businesswoman like Barbosa, there is indeed potential political danger in Wilson's stance.

Of course, immigration restrictionists are fond of quoting public-opinion polls that find many Latinos concerned about illegal immigration, and Wilson is surely counting on some of that quiet sympathy to work on his behalf. I don't doubt the accuracy of those polls, but I don't think that anti-immigrant sentiment runs deep among Latinos. It's one thing for a Latino to tell a pollster that he doesn't like illegals. It's a stretch to assume that he would deny citizenship to an illegal immigrant's child. When you remember how many ties there are between Latinos in this country and relatives in Latin America, such a "modest proposal" can hit pretty close to home.

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Consider this: A poll taken this month by La Opinion, Los Angeles' respected Spanish-language daily, found that 81% of 286 Latino respondents disapprove of Wilson's anti-immigrant stance. The obvious question is, will they vote that way?

Wilson had best hope they don't—or next election day he could wind up with a political frying pan upside his head.

Frank del Olmo is deputy editor of The Times' editorial pages.

8-23-93
L.A. TIMES

Wilson

Governor's show of unity had its chilly moments

Continued from A-1

\$3.1 billion in federal immigration aid he seeks to balance the state budget for the upcoming year.

"I never have seen such unity in this delegation," Democratic Sen. Barbara Boxer said after the breakfast.

"We know what elections are about. We know how hard they are. We get bashed. We bash back. But this is a time that we're coming together."

Then the bashing started.

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, R-Huntington Beach, was asked about his effort, backed by Reps. Ron Packard, R-Oceanside, and Duncan Hunter, R-El Cajon, to deny all but the most limited emergency aid to undocumented residents who suffered in the Northridge quake.

"As the governor has indicated, the illegal alien problem in California is breaking our budget," Rohrabacher said. "... when you have limited emergency dollars ... this type of disaster relief is the best place for us to start drawing the line."

Without preventive legislation, he said, "hundreds of thousands of legal aliens in California" would receive 18 months of free rent under the administration's disaster plan.

That drew a retort from Rep. Xavier Becerra, D-L.A., who said that Rohrabacher's statement does damage to the California delegation and all representatives ... to say the undocumented are breaking the back of California ..."

Many Democrats privately have said suggested that Wilson and other Republicans are trying to boost their re-election efforts by taking recession-induced resentment toward illegal immigrants.

But, in the scripted spirit of harmony, Becerra said the delegation

would nonetheless pull together to achieve maximum federal disaster funding.

Wilson chose not to repeat his harsh rhetoric on illegal immigration.

"There will be spirited debate on probably any number of amendments," he said, and once resolved, "the entire Congress will move ... in an expeditious fashion to give us the kind of relief that beleaguered quake victims are entitled to."

However, Wilson could not resist taking a shot at his two Democratic rivals, Treasurer Kathleen Brown and John Garamendi, state insurance commissioner. They were standing quietly in the background.

The governor reiterated his preference for using bonds, rather than taxes, to help pay for earthquake recovery and suggested the opinions of Brown and Garamendi on the matter are virtually irrelevant.

"I think that in decency, you should allow them to go back to California, find out the magnitude of the numbers, what is bondable and what isn't. Then they can argue about it," Wilson told reporters. "Those of us who actually make decisions, the Legislature and myself, can be advised."

Afterward, Brown again said she preferred using bonds to rebuild and viewed an earthquake relief tax as "the last resort, not the first resort."

Garamendi reiterated his proposal for a temporary tax boost.

"To do less is foolish," he said, "and, as I said earlier, anybody that said we're going to be doing this without a temporary tax increase is either a fool or a liar."

On that, the love fest broke up.

Wilson and the Sacramento lawmakers spent the rest of the day in closed-door meetings with administration officials and with key members of the California delegation, discussing earthquake and immigration relief.

The governor and state legislators planned to fly to New York today for the latest stop in a national tour to promote California's business climate.

Show of unity had its chilly moments

By MARK Z. BARABAK, Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Two members of Southern California's congressional delegation verbally scuffled over illegal immigration. Gov. Pete Wilson suggested that his two Democratic rivals were meddling in earthquake relief efforts. They responded by bickering over taxes.

The governor, the would-be governors, legislative leaders from Sacramento and members of the congressional delegation were on Capitol Hill yesterday for an annual show of unity, a regular rite of Wilson's winter visits to Washington.

If the group appeared any more unified, someone might have called the police. But it started peaceably enough.

After an hour-long breakfast, Wilson and nearly half the state's 52-member congressional delegation trooped before reporters and pledged to work together to secure billions of dollars in federal earthquake aid, as well as compensation for costs imposed on California by illegal immigrants.

The meeting was the centerpiece of Wilson's day, the second he spent lobbying for quake relief and for

See Wilson on Page A-17

S.D. Union
2/21/97

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Frank del Olmo is deputy editor of The Times' editorial pages.

LA TIMES

8-23-93

Wilson would allow as many as 350,000 alien farm workers

By Benjamin Shore
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., yesterday proposed in an amendment to an immigration control bill that Western farmers be permitted to have up to 350,000 legally admitted foreign field hands on their payrolls at any given time.

It is a slightly modified version of a guest worker amendment proposed in the Senate by Wilson last Thursday and narrowly rejected by a 50-48 vote.

Wilson also introduced an amendment that would provide state and local governments six years of federal reimbursement for welfare and other costs associated with the granting of legal residence to an unknown number of undocumented aliens living permanently in the United States.

Wilson said the immigration bill's provision for three years of reimbursement up to \$600 million a year is insufficient protection for local governments.

Both of Wilson's amendments are expected to be voted on today when the Senate is scheduled to complete action on the controversial bill.

Under Wilson's guest worker proposal, up to 350,000 foreign farm workers could be admitted to augment domestic workers in labor-intensive perishable commodities, chiefly fruits and vegetables.

Wilson said this is a \$23-billion annual industry, much of it in California.

Western growers traditionally have relied on undocumented workers to fill short-term, semiskilled jobs that growers say few Americans want.

The immigration bill, introduced by Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., would levy substantial civil and criminal penalties against employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens.

The measure would streamline a

current program by which growers can import workers if Americans are not available. But Western growers say the program is too bureaucratic and would not meet their special labor needs.

Simpson opposes further provisions for growers, saying they never have tried to use the federal program.

Wilson believes that by revising his amendment to put a cap on what had been an open-ended proposal, he can pick up the handful of additional votes necessary to prevail.

Wilson said growers are "desperate" for assurance that their labor needs will be met, adding that he is not sure that a cap of 350,000 workers "will prove adequate."

But Simpson called it "an extraordinarily large number."

Simpson said a recent study by the University of California at Davis found that the state uses 350,000 farm workers, but only 90,000 of them are undocumented.

All other states where perishable commodities are grown would not need a total number of guest workers as high as California, Simpson added.

Sen. Paul Simon, D-Ill., said Wilson's proposed 350,000 limit is a "massive" number.

"It's open-ended," Simon said. "He's stretching things for the growers ... It's not in the national interest."

Wilson said 350,000 workers "is a good deal less than half" of all workers in perishable crops.

In related comments, Wilson said "massive illegal immigration" is an economic and political "safety valve" for Mexico, which is unable to create enough new jobs to keep up with its population growth.

Mexico, he said, would view the immigration legislation as a "partial closing of that safety valve," and it "cannot help but cause discomfiture" to Mexico.

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ON
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UNION
9/17/85

Wilson letter asks Salinas' help on illegal immigration

UNION-TRIBUNE

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Pete Wilson yesterday had a letter hand-delivered to the president of Mexico urging cooperation with the United States to control illegal immigration.

Wilson urged Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to take action against the "coyotes," or smugglers, who charge undocumented immigrants a fee for aid in

crossing the border.

"The coyotes now openly ply their trade in Mexican towns and villages all along our border," Wilson wrote. "A coordinated U.S.-Mexican program to identify, interdict, apprehend and prosecute these people would substantially reduce illegal immigration."

Wilson also said that sharing information "about staging areas and other activities could allow interdiction of those trying to illegally cross

on their own."

In the 3½-page letter, Wilson argued that illegal immigration should be controlled now, rather than waiting for the Mexican economy to be developed by steps such as the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement.

Wilson said there is strong support among California's Mexican-Americans to end illegal immigration, which costs taxpayers here \$3 billion a year for health, education

and other services.

At the same time, said Wilson, Mexico is losing what Salinas himself views as the "courage, energy and tenacity" of immigrants that is "among Mexico's richest resources."

The letter, delivered in Mexico by U.S. Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kansas, echoed remarks made by Wilson at the border last month. Democratic U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein has issued a similar request.

Tijuana, B.C., Sábado 23 de Octubre de 1993

Comité de Derechos Chicanos Pide Enjuiciar a Pete Wilson

SAN DIEGO.- El Comité de Derechos Chicanos, Capítulo de San Diego, envió hoy una carta al Fiscal General de California, en la cual pide que se enjuicie a Pete Wilson, actual gobernador de California, por ser el principal causante de la ola anti-inmigratoria y de avivar la llama de odio racista que se ha presentado en las últimas semanas en este estado.

Herman Baca, Chairman de la organización entregó a los redactores de EL MEXICANO, la copia de la carta, la cual dice textualmente.

"Stata Attorney General, Dan Lungren, State Capitol, Sacramento, Ca. 95814. A nombre de más de 15 millones de personas de ancestro mexicano quienes actualmente son el blanco de los vicios ataques racistas en la historia del estado, nosotros urgimos que si usted realmente fue sincero en sus recientes declaraciones públicas que "los racistas han escogido el estado equivocado para cometer actos de violencia y odio" debe moverse de inmediato y enjuiciar al incitador número uno de California de los hechos de odio racial y la violencia... el gobernador Pete Wilson".

"Es obvio para cualquiera que sepa leer que las declaraciones el gobierno Wilson, sobre militarización de la frontera, y acusando del aumento del crimen, uso de los programas de beneficencia, educación, entre otras cosas, sobre los inmigrantes indocumentados han creado una brecha entre las razas en California y entre las poblaciones USA-México que podría interrumpir en actos de violencia. Por su manipulación de los problemas relacionados con la inmigración en busca de ganancias personales en el campo político ha incitado a que los grupos de supremacía racista hayan sacado de nuevo sus banderas y agendas de odio".

"Nuestra organización le pide a usted, como la máxima representación del cumplimiento de

las leyes, tome inmediata acción y enjuicie al gobernador Pete Wilson por los siguientes hechos:

1) Incitar al odio y la violencia racial, si no a una guerra racial entre los diferentes grupos étnicos de California.

2) Incitar a los funcionarios de los gobiernos locales y del condado a aprobar políticas racistas contra la comunidad México-Americana".

3) La ilegalidad y la inconstitucionalidad envolviendo al estado de California en asuntos relacionados con otros países, usurpando el poder del Presidente y el Congreso de los Estados Unidos. Una acción que podría resultar en una racial confrontación a lo largo de la frontera entre México y USA".

Esperando su respuesta: (fdo) Herman Baca, Presidente del Comité de Derechos Chicanos, Inc.

Hasta aquí el texto de la carta enviada al procurador.

Hablando con los reporteros de EL MEXICANO, Baca dijo que lamentablemente falta fuerza política y económica a la comunidad chicana para hacer sentir su voz en el estado. "Todos y cada uno de nosotros debemos presionar a los políticos para que reconozcan nuestra presencia. El caso de Wilson es el caso clásico del oportunista que busca la publicidad en los momentos de mayor actividad electoral. Recuerdo que en 1988 el mismo Wilson, siendo senador, alertó al Congreso que se debería dejar ingresar a los trabajadores mexicanos, pues sin ellos se perderían no menos de 25 mil millones de dólares de las cosechas de California, por falta de mano de obra. Pero esta vez ha ido muy lejos, pues aunque el problema de los indocumentados se solucione algún día, el odio racial continuará prevaleciendo debido a personajes funestos como el gobernador Wilson.

A-2

S

S.D. Union
10-16-93

Boxer proposes National Guard help stem flow of illegal immigrants

COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The daily flood of illegal immigrants from Mexico into California underscores the need for National Guard troops to help the U.S. Border Patrol on the border, Sen. Barbara Boxer told her Senate colleagues yesterday.

The California Democrat outlined her proposal to earmark \$2 million in Pentagon funds to allow National Guard personnel to help secure the border.

Boxer suggested using the part-

time soldiers for air and ground surveillance of the border, and for inspecting trucks and other vehicles that could be used to smuggle people across the border. She also said the Guard could take over transportation and administrative jobs to free Border Patrol agents for enforcement work.

But the jobs assigned to Guard personnel would be up to the governors in each state that choose to use its National Guard to help secure the borders, she said.

Wilson flays hate group behind rash of bombings

By ED MENDEL
Staff Writer

S. H. J. W. 10-14-83

SACRAMENTO — Using harsh words, Gov. Pete Wilson and state Attorney General Dan Lungren yesterday denounced a series of racially motivated firebombings in Sacramento and pledged an all-out effort to catch the criminals, who are believed to be members of a white supremacist group.

"These cowards strike in the dark of night because they don't have the guts to say whatever is on their minds in the light of day," said Wilson. "Even they must know whatever sick and twisted hate-mongering they have to preach would receive the contempt and ridicule that it deserves in the light of day."

"The cowards who committed these crimes should understand at least one thing by now," said Lungren. "They have picked the wrong community — and in my judgment the wrong state — to commit acts of violence and hate."

Wilson and Lungren, joined by Sacramento Police Chief Arturo Venegas and several community leaders, spoke at the district office of the state Fair Employment and Housing Commission, which was firebombed last week.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Standing together: Gov. Pete Wilson (right) talks with Randy Imai (left), president of the Japanese-American Citizens League, and Sacramento City Councilman Jimmie Yee in Sacramento yesterday at an office of the state Fair Employment and Housing Commission, which was firebombed last week.

"There is no place in California for hate-mongering," said Wilson. "We judge people as individuals."

A telephone caller who said he was with the Aryan Liberation Front — a group officials said they had never heard of — claimed responsibility for the arson attack.

Since July, there have been similar attacks against the NAACP, the Congregation B'nai Israel synagogue and the Japanese-American Citizens League.

A firebomb this month damaged the home of Sacramento City Councilman Jimmie Yee. He and his wife, who were in a

back room of the house, were uninjured.

There were hints during the Wilson-Lungren news conference that arrests may be near. But Venegas would say only that "progress is being made, although slowly."

Sacramento Mayor Joe Serna has criticized Wilson for not denouncing the hate crimes. Serna also has said that the governor's call for a crackdown on illegal immigration helped create racial tension that may encourage hate crimes.

"There is a sensitivity that many of the statements made by the governor about immigration may have created a climate where some borderline people might think that it is acceptable to take those kinds of actions," said Michael Picker, Serna's chief of staff.

Dan Schnur, Wilson's communications director, said, "That's simply not the case, and those who would suggest such things are engaging in just the kind of behavior that they purport to be deploring."

While discussing an issue as potentially inflammatory as illegal immigration, said Schnur, elected officials should conduct themselves in a responsible and mature way, rather than making "accusations that are clearly not elevating the debate."

Wilson noted he has signed bills that increase prison terms for hate-motivated felonies and authorize awards of up to \$150,000 to the victims of such crimes and fines of up to \$25,000 for the perpetrators.

In the months ahead, Wilson said, he intends to propose even stiffer penalties for hate crimes.

But Assemblywoman Barbara Lee, D-Oakland, criticized Wilson for recently vetoing three bills that would have authorized a hate-crime registry and school programs aimed at reducing hate crimes.

10/20
1980

Imported workers a demonstrated need

By Pete Wilson

WASHINGTON — In the 1950s, television newsman Edward R. Murrow shocked the American conscience with a documentary look at the sad plight of the migrant worker. In the quarter-century since "Harvest of Shame" was first presented, conditions have improved in many areas throughout California. Yet the images Murrow's camera implanted in our minds have remained indelible. And the feelings of outrage they inspired remain fresh.

Today's immigrant workers confront a whole new range of indignities. They routinely are hunted or chased by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and occasionally are forced to live little better than animals condemned to holes in the ground. They are victimized by the "coyotes" — smugglers — who charge exorbitant rates to sneak them across the border in the first place, then threaten to extort even greater sums by exposing them to INS agents in this country.

Meanwhile, even in a marketplace dependent on their labor, the illegal alien is more frequently denied basic rights which other, legal workers assume to be naturally theirs. All of which reminds us that, while much has changed in the fields since Murrow threw his electronic spotlight on the migrant workers, still more needs to change.

Amid the high feelings and general confusion which surrounds this issue, unfair charges have been made about the alleged greed of farmers, while far too little attention has been paid to the painful plight of the immigrant in search of work to feed his family.

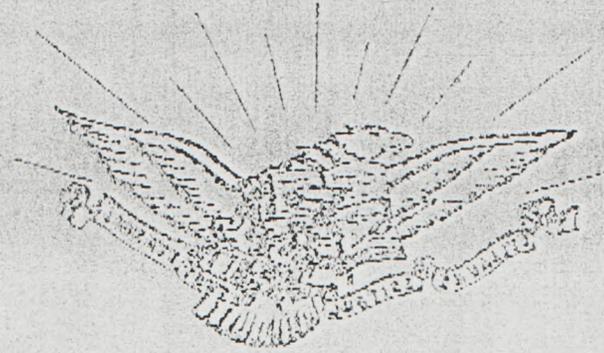
To correct this situation, I successfully added an amendment to the immigration reform bill now pending before Congress that would permit a temporary but legal pool of foreign workers to supplement the historically inadequate number of domestic workers interested in jobs in perishable agriculture. Forty-five percent of the national total volume of perishable agriculture is provided by California alone. Unlike other farm states, nearly half of California's agriculture is perishable.

Why are foreign seasonal workers required? For two important reasons. First, because unlike corn, wheat, cotton and rice, perishable crops — more than 200 nationwide — must be harvested by hand, and harvested immediately upon ripening. If not picked at once they will rot. Most farmers in this very risky business operate small, family farms of less than 200 acres. Their labor requirements are for large numbers of workers on very short notice.

Second, foreign workers are required because, historically, there have not been, and there are not today, enough American workers to perform hand harvest. My amendment requires growers to recruit and hire domestic workers first to the extent they are available. But current laws force growers to choose between hiring illegal workers or losing their crops. Why? Because what are known as the H-2 provisions of the pending immigration bill provide the exclusive process by which farmers may obtain legal foreign workers, and that process is so bureaucratically cumbersome and inflexible that it cannot work for the harvest of perishable crops. The H-2 provisions mandate that a grower of perishable commodities who requires foreign workers for his

See WILSON on Page C-5

United California Mexican-American Assn.



318 East San Ysidro Blvd. / San Ysidro, California 92073 / (619) 428-2742

April 26, 1994.

Janet Reno Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Room 5111
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Ms. Reno:

On April 22, 1994 Governor Pete Wilson was campaigning at the El Paso Port of Entry using Government Employees from the U.S. Border Patrol, with them was Chief Patrol Agent Gustavo De La Viña, from the Chula Vista Sector, I truly believe that Border Patrol Agents are being used by Republican Governor Pete Wilson for his re-election bid.

However, Pete Wilson has created a racist atmosphere not only in California but at the International level, with his Ku Klux Klan rethoric, and now is getting the U.S. Border Patrol Justice Department involved, at the expense of the U.S. Taxpayers, which I believe is prohibited by Law.

I would therefore request that Chief patrol Agent be removed from duty, until an investigation is conducted.

Sincerely,

Alberto R. Garcia

c.c. Doris Meissner Commissioner
U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration And Naturalization Service

WANTED!

FOR CRIMES AGAINST CALIFORNIA TAXPAYERS



PETE "THE CHEAT" WILSON

WILSON SHOULD BE APPROACHED WITH EXTREME CAUTION AND CONSIDERED ARMED AND A DANGER TO YOUR WALLET. WILSON OCCASIONALLY VISITS THE SACRAMENTO AREA AND IS KNOWN TO BE A DULL AND BORING CAREER POLITICIAN WHO RARELY TELLS THE TRUTH AND HATES MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN OF HISPANIC DESCENT.

REV. La Prensa San Diego ; 5-25-94 ; 18:32 ; 6192319180:# 1

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SICK OF WORKING 40 HOURS OR MORE
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BETTER YET, CALL WILLIE BROWN'S LACKEY,
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Lawsuit on postal hiring policy reinstated

By **BOB EGELKO**
Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A federal appeals court yesterday reinstated a suit challenging the U.S. Postal Service's refusal to hire temporary legal resident aliens.

In a 2-1 decision, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the Postal Service had failed to prove that its discriminatory practice was

a reasonable efficiency measure and must go to trial to defend the policy.

Generally, temporary resident aliens include visa-holders and a variety of other short-term legal residents. The category covered in the lawsuit is more limited: those who entered the United States illegally before 1982 and gained amnesty under the 1986 immigration law,

making them eligible for permanent residency 1½ to 3½ years later.

The Postal Service employs permanent legal residents, but not temporary legal residents. Defending the policy in a lawsuit by an Oakland woman, the service said it furthered the government's interest in hiring career employees and avoiding the costs of tracking an employee's immigration status.

The woman, Olimpia Tovar, entered the country illegally before 1982, obtained a temporary resident card in 1988 and applied for a sorting-machine operator's job with the Postal Service in 1989. She passed a hiring examination but was denied a job because of her status.

The court said Tovar was later hired after becoming a permanent resident. But her lawyer, Stephanie

Garrabrant of the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County, said she believes that the court was misinformed and that Tovar never was hired. She said Tovar now is on disability because of an automobile accident.

The Postal Service's arguments were accepted by a Justice Department administrative law judge, who dismissed Tovar's suit without a trial. But the appeals court majority said the Postal Service had not yet shown a valid reason to distinguish between temporary and permanent legal residents.

Advancing from temporary to permanent status is "practically automatic," requiring only a demonstration of knowledge of English and basic civics, said the opinion by Judge Stephen Reinhardt. He added that because the Postal Service requires its employees to speak English, the change in immigration status adds little to job qualifications.

Reinhardt said the Postal Service had offered no evidence that temporary resident aliens were likely to lose their work eligibility or leave their jobs before becoming permanent residents.



Tezozomoc Speaks

Local Art group that most of the time doesn't talk to us common folks now seeking support to 'save their funding' from the Cunningham shark attack. Este Indio learned long ago that if you ignore your base or fail to add water to the well... when you come to drink it might be dry.

Vatos from SanJo calling. They are organizing to hold massive protest march against the White Cacique "El Wilson" for his estúpida en la frontera.

Local Gay groups getting bum rap from local Black organizers who are putting on, the August 28 Martin Luther King Civil Rights march. Turf war underway... Blacks can't let go of idea that King doesn't just belong to them No- Mo, No- Mo." They lost exclusivity when they went national on King. Local Blacks don't want any Gay groups in the

parade. Seems NAACP, Urban League and Black Ministers need a refresher course on the universality of the King Message.

Tijuas activists checking in en la línea offering ayuda with El Wilson. Tijuanses up in arms over slam-dunk by Gov. Pete Wilson, Senators Diana Feinstein, Senator Boxer, and local Right Wingers. Ya basta... And you want "free" trade with Mexico????? Olvidate.

Senator Wadie Deddeh got his job at Southwestern college in spite of cheap shots by Augie Bareno who spent all his political life eating at the Deddeh trough... Ungrateful cur.

La Prensa's editorial writer, Raoul Contreras will be on the boob tube (Channel 39, 9a.m. on "KNSD News This Weekend." Raoul will be tak-

ing on "El Wilson's" apologists of his immigrant sneak attack. In case you didn't know, Raoul is long time Republican who suddenly isn't feeling so good.

Chipols checking in with CCR asking "al máximo líder", Señor Baca, to take the lead on issuing the Chicano response to the Wilson mamada!

Qué pasa Señora Gayle Hall (director of Democratic Clubs for the County Central Committee)? Demo's are snickering over your efforts to create a Latino Democratic club. Por favor one Puerto Rican and one half Irish/Mexican plus half a dozen Anglos do not make a Latino Democratic club. How come you didn't contact Mexican American Democrats for input or participation? Is this just another front group to give the facade that "Hispanics" support one candidate or another? Or is this a movida to give the appearance of Hispanic support? P.S. What happen to the Chicano Democratic Club? Why wasn't MAPA asked?

Pregunta: How come nues-

LA CONEXION LOCAL

EL LATINO

San Diego

La Publicación en Español de mayor tiraje local / San Diego's Largest Hispanic Newspaper

Edición 31

8-13-20-93

CCR calls Wilson "a hypocrite and a liar"

As President Abraham Lincoln once stated, "You may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time."

NATIONAL CITY.-- Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) today denounced California State Governor Pete Wilson as a "damned Hypocrite and Liar," for his immigration statements. According to Baca, "in 1985 when Wilson was Senator and acting as a stooge for agri-business, he while the U.S. Senate was then debating the now bankrupt Simpson/Rodino immigration Legislation, solely pressured the Senate to approve an amendment to import 350,000 Mexican workers into the U.S."

"In 1993, as we witness Governor Wilson posturing at the U.S./Mexico border, and lying to the voters of California," said Baca, "there are many who have not forgotten who is truly responsible for..."

Continue on page 13

CCR calls Wilson a Hypocrite and...

(Viene de la 1a. pág.)

the so-called uncontrolled immigration problem at the U.S./Mexico border and in U.S. society, that person is Pete Wilson."

"Not the Mexican immigrant worker who was imported by Wilson and the U.S. Congress to be exploited and scapegoated."

"Also, Wilson's statements in 1985," continued Baca "that massive illegal immigration is an economic and political 'safety valve' for Mexico and it 'can't help but cause discomfort to Mexico, makes a mockery, sham and a liar out of Wilson's 1993 statement."

"But even more disturbing", said Baca "is Wilson sickening and political statements that the U.S. constitution be amended to bar citizenship to children born to undocumented immigrants. This is a scraping the barrel racism, and the desperate act of a desperate

politician."

"That he would", said Baca, "stop to the bottom and attack innocent children for political gain is something that civilized people would expect out of a Nazi politician, not a U.S. Governor."

"This political strategy" concluded Baca, "to attempt to win re-election on the backs of the Mexican people (35% of the state's population) will not be forgotten on election day".

"At best, his political strategy will backfire, and at worst, the Governor is playing with fire and is laying the historical ground work for racial division, if not outright race warfare in the state of California."

aturday, May 28, 1994

Wilson

Actions explained to governors' conference

Continued from A-1

der and six states in Mexico were able to agree on a brief and vaguely worded statement about migration in the joint communique issued as the two-day event concluded.

Reporters at a news conference questioned the value of a statement that mentioned "migration" but not "illegal immigration."

The communique said the governors "reiterate their commitment to support all necessary measures to guarantee the respect for human rights and the integrity and dignity of all migrants."

Wilson and Arizona Gov. Fife Symington said the statement applies to illegal immigrants. The governor of Nuevo Leon, Socrates Rizzo Garcia, said the statement is "important progress" and was enough to keep the Mexican governors from issuing a separate communique on illegal immigration.

The governor of Chihuahua, Javier Barrio Terrazas, said the statement was the product of frank discussions that acknowledged that the problem is with the treatment of illegal immigrants, including "girls that are raped by the Border Patrol."

Symington said one of his main concerns is treating all people with dignity and respect at border crossings.

"They are the gateways into each of our countries, and they should be operated in an atmosphere of good will and friendship," Symington said. "We need to act on that."

Wilson said the "necessary measures" mentioned in the joint communique do not refer to social services. He has previously advocated a cutoff of publicly funded education and nonemergency health services to illegal immigrants and the denial of U.S. citizenship to their children born here.

"Those are not basic rights," said Wilson. "The kind of right Governor Symington is talking about is protection against exploitation, not the conferral of benefits."

Wilson told reporters Thursday in Washington that he will likely vote for the so-called "Save Our State" initiative that is expected to qualify for the November ballot. Among other things, the initiative would cut off education, welfare and nonemergency health services to illegal immigrants.

When a reporter at the news conference yesterday suggested that Ambassador Montaño was calling Wilson a racist, the governor sharply disagreed.

"Did he say that?" Wilson said. "I didn't read it that way. If in fact had he said that, I would demand an apology."

Wilson told the full conference and the reporters that California and other states have filed lawsuits to force the federal government to repay states for providing social services to illegal immigrants.

Wilson said the high cost of providing services to illegal immigrants is preventing California from providing some services to needy citizens.

"That is obviously very wrong and unfair," said Wilson. "I am sure the ambassador would agree with that."

While arguing that the issue is not racist, Wilson said polls show that many Latinos in California think that illegal immigrants should not receive publicly funded services, sometimes by a margin of 2-to-1.

Wilson also praised the Latino contribution to the history and culture of California and the Southwestern United States.

"Our states would be very different and very poorer places without the enormous contribution we have seen made, without the tremendous contribution to our culture, of those who are Hispanic in origin," he said.

Symington said the dispute over illegal immigration should not overshadow the achievements of the two-day conference. The annual conference was the first since approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

In an example of what can be done, Symington said, Arizona and its neighbor state Sonora are already working on a long-range plan to encourage development on both sides of the border.

The eight-page joint communique contained statements on six other issues, ranging from the environment to NAFTA business opportunities. Staff members from all 10 states had been working on the issues since the conference last year in Monterrey, Mexico.

The four states on U.S. side of the border are California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The Mexican border states are Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

Wilson denies any immigrant bashing

Tells governors his actions aren't racist

By ED MENDEL
Staff Writer

PHOENIX — Replying to the published remarks of Mexico's ambassador, California Gov. Pete Wilson told the border governors' conference yesterday that his drive to force the U.S. government to pay for social services received by illegal immigrants is "not remotely akin to racism or immigrant bashing."

Wilson, who arrived a day late for the conference, found himself in the center of a controversy yesterday when a local newspaper published a front-page story quoting Mexico's ambassador to the United States, Jorge Montaño, as saying that anti-immigrant sentiments in this country are "racist and xenophobic."

Montaño told a meeting of reporters and editors of *The Arizona Republic* and *The Phoenix Gazette* that key Mexican officials are concerned about an "anti-immigrant climate" in the United States. He called the general attitude in California "mainly anti-Mexican."

His remarks came one day after conciliatory comments from Baja California Gov. Ernesto Ruffo Appel, who said in an interview that Wilson "had no choice" but to seek limits on services to illegal immigrants because of a state budget shortage.

Ruffo made similar remarks to the conference yesterday, though he did not repeat his earlier suggestion that the United States might consider a guest-worker program like the one used for farm workers from Mexico decades ago.

Although the politically sensitive issue of illegal immigration was not on the agenda, the governors from four states on this side of the bor-

See Wilson on Page A-21

Senate sides with growers, OKs foreign-worker amendment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Growers of perishable crops have won a major lobbying victory, convincing the Senate that 350,000 temporary foreign farmhands should be admitted to the country under an immigration control bill.

The Senate's 51-44 vote in favor of the growers' amendment yesterday reversed a defeat of last week, and nearly cleared the path for a final vote today on the legislation.

Both measures were offered by Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., on behalf of growers in California, Washington state, Arizona, Idaho and

Oregon.

The growers had to overcome a formidable alliance of the AFL-CIO and Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., sponsor of the immigration bill, to win on the second try.

"I think we have grappled with the tough issues," Simpson said in pronouncing the Senate nearly ready to vote on the overall bill. But the timing was threatened by a proposal of Sen. John Heinz, R-Pa., to attach an unrelated Social Security amendment to the measure.

The bill would try to slow illegal immigra-

tion by providing \$16.7 million over two years to improve border enforcement and impose severe fines against employers knowingly hiring undocumented workers.

Within three years of enactment, the bill also would grant amnesty to thousands of illegal immigrants who arrived in the United States before Jan. 1, 1980.

The Senate passed immigration legislation by 80-19 in 1982 and 76-22 in 1983. But neither bill made it through Congress, although a House-Senate conference came close to fashioning a compromise last year.

The cornerstone of the current legislation is the employer sanctions. Employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers could be fined up to \$10,000 per illegal alien. Currently, it is not illegal to hire undocumented workers.

Only last week, the Senate had voted 50-48 to table — in effect kill — a seasonal farmworkers provision that lacked a limitation on the number of foreigners who could be admitted to pick perishable fruits and vegetables.

The growers were not even organized in

1983, the last time the Senate passed an immigration bill. Yesterday they were able to defeat a powerful coalition that argued that foreigners would take jobs that could go to Americans.

The victory was won at a time members of Congress are demanding trade sanctions to prevent the loss of American jobs.

Asked how the reversal happened, Wilson said some senators who opposed him last week "had no clear understanding" of the proposal at the time.

9-18-85

Senate Votes to Allow Aliens at Harvest Time

Reversal Backs Wilson Amendment for Hiring Large Numbers of Workers for Perishable Crops

By KAREN TUMULTY, *Times Staff Writer*

WASHINGTON—The Senate, continuing work Tuesday on a comprehensive bill to revamp the nation's immigration laws, reversed its earlier stand and approved an amendment that would make it possible for growers of perishable crops to quickly obtain large numbers of legal foreign workers at harvest time.

Voting 51 to 44, the Senate overturned its narrow rejection last week of a similar proposal by Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.). Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), who had opposed the initial amendment, voted against Wilson's amendment Tuesday as well.

Wilson persuaded five opponents to switch their votes Tuesday when he added a provision to limit the number of foreign workers under the program to 350,000 at any one time. After three years, the attorney general could adjust the number to conform with the demand for labor.

Financial Survival

The financial survival of the nation's 53,000 growers of perishable fruits and vegetables—most of whom operate in California and other Western states—could hinge upon passage of the amendment, Wilson insisted.

But Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.), the bill's sponsor and the chief opponent of Wilson's amendment, argued that the amendment would provide far more foreign workers than Western farmers need. He said the issue is "not survival, but greed." The amendment, Simpson warned, would mean that farm workers would face "exploitation deluxe, the status quo."

Under the bill, employers could be fined up to \$10,000 per offense

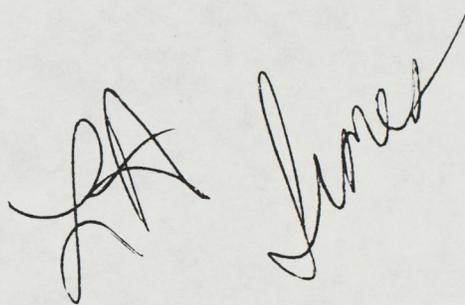
for repeatedly hiring illegal aliens—a fearsome prospect for Western farmers, who are estimated to rely upon illegal immigration to provide more than half their work force.

Simpson attempted to meet their demands by streamlining the existing program for bringing in foreign seasonal farm labor.

However, Western farmers said it still would be too cumbersome to be of much use in harvesting their unpredictable and fragile crops, because it would require them to give 65 days' notice of their needs under normal conditions, or 72 hours under emergency circumstances. It also would allow workers to remain in this country only a short time after they completed the jobs for which they were hired.

"There's no way to satisfy the perishable fruit growers," Simpson

Please see WORKERS, Page 12



WORKERS: Wilson Plan

Continued from Page 1

said. Western agriculture's lobbying effort, he said, was led by "heavy hitters, and they spend big bucks, and they're quite effective, thank you."

Wilson's original amendment would have allowed the attorney general to admit an unlimited number of foreigners, based upon his own determination of how many were needed. These workers then would be allowed to travel from job to job for up to nine months, making them available to farmers almost instantly.

The measure, which failed 50 to 48 last week, had been vigorously opposed by organized labor and Latino groups, which said it was merely a means by which growers could exploit foreign laborers and deny jobs to U.S. citizens who would demand higher pay and better working conditions.

Wilson noted that his amendment requires farmers to seek domestic workers before they hire foreign farm labor and to provide housing allowances, insurance and

other benefits. But opponents predicted that farmers would pay little more than lip service to these stipulations.

"The claim that this program doesn't displace U.S. farm workers and protects workers' rights is insulting and disgusting," said Arnoldo S. Torres, a lobbyist for the Arizona Farmworkers Union.

The Republican-controlled Senate is expected to complete action today on the immigration bill, which also would offer amnesty and eventual U.S. citizenship to illegal aliens who have lived in this country continuously since 1980.

Similar versions of the bill have passed the Senate by 4-1 margins, in each of the last two congressional sessions but have faced tougher going in the solidly Democratic House. Last year the bill passed the House by a five-vote margin, only to die in the closing hours of the congressional session when House and Senate negotiators were unable to work out their differences.

Although last year's House bill contained an agricultural-worker provision similar to that passed by the Senate on Tuesday, its prospects in the House this year are uncertain. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.) vigorously opposes such a large program of importing foreign laborers and has vowed to fight it.

Among the amendments expected to pass today is one by Wilson that would require the federal government to pay states \$3 billion over six years toward their costs of providing welfare and other government benefits to aliens who are given legal status under the bill.

Although this is higher than the \$1.8 billion over three years envisioned in the bill before the Senate, it is less generous than the 100% reimbursement envisioned under the bill now being considered by the House Judiciary Committee.

New Wave of Cheap Labor Seen

Alien Farm Workers Fear Immigration Law Change

By BOB SECTER and RONALD B. TAYLOR, *Times Staff Writers*

GILROY, Calif.—Salvador, Maria and their children have picked chilies, tomatoes and other vegetables here and in the Salinas Valley for 10 years, stooping in the fertile fields and keeping a nervous lookout for immigration agents who could swoop down at any time and ship them back to Mexico.

On a typical day recently, Salvador and Maria brought home \$40—barely more than \$2 an hour and far below the \$3.35 minimum wage—for eight hours of harvesting chilies. When not in school, their children—including an 8-year-old son who is four years from the legal working age—work beside them in the fields despite laws against child labor.

But Salvador and Maria, both in the country illegally, are in no

position to invoke the niceties of American labor laws.

Under a set of sweeping changes in immigration laws that passed the Senate last month and are under consideration in the House, people like Salvador and Maria might gain a chance to emerge from the underworld of the undocumented and demand better working conditions.

Instead of applauding, however, they fear the changes could usher in a new wave of cheap and legal foreign labor to snatch jobs from farm workers already here—both lawfully and otherwise.

“There is hardly enough work for us in the fields now because there are too many workers,” said Salvador, who did not want to give

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WORKERS: Wave of Cheap Farm Labor Feared

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his last name because of his illegal status. Maria agreed: "If the braceros come, there will be even less work for us."

Agricultural interests are pressing Congress to vastly expand their power to legally import "guest workers," primarily from Mexico, for temporary periods to harvest perishable fruits and vegetables. That demand has elevated the guest-worker issue to a pivotal role this year in Congress' long-running effort to overhaul the nation's immigration laws.

So heated has the battle over the guest-worker provision become that it threatens to affect the outcome on the entire bill.

The Senate-passed legislation, while granting amnesty to many illegal aliens like Salvador and Maria who have been in the country for several years, would also make it illegal for the first time for employers to hire undocumented workers.

Fear Labor Shortage

Growers and their congressional allies, chief among them Republican Sen. Pete Wilson of California, contend that such sanctions would quickly dry up today's labor glut and create a shortage that—in the absence of guest workers—would leave weather-sensitive crops rotting on the ground and cripple the \$23-billion perishable produce industry.

Critics of the guest-worker program, on the other hand, contend that the clamor for it is rooted more in greed than need. Latino groups and labor unions say unemployment in most of the nation's produce-growing regions is double the national average and that the jobless rate in California's agricultural heartland is even worse. Importing new workers, they argue, would merely keep those already here from demanding better wages and working conditions.

Dolores Huerta, a top official of the United Farm Workers' Union, envisions a "slave system for labor," supported by a "giant police system to enforce it that will affect only one group (Latinos)."

"Nonsense," counters Rep. Dan Lungren (R-Long Beach), a leading House advocate of a guest-worker program. "They talk as if we don't already have a large-scale presence of foreign farm labor."

Four in Five Could Stay

Neither side has conclusive facts at its disposal, but the only study available, done in 1983 by the State Employment Development Department and the University of California at Davis, indicates that four seasonal farm workers in five could prove legal immigration status and remain in the work force.

And in a further blow to the growers' argument that immigration reform could dry up their supply of labor, the study added: "Seasonality and oversupply of workers . . . leaves most farm worker families below the poverty level." Both sides' bleak visions of the future grow largely from the bitter experience of Western agriculture's traditional reliance on foreign workers to do the back-breaking work of harvesting produce.

California farmers have employed foreign workers ever since the golden spike was driven in 1869, inaugurating transcontinental rail traffic and opening Eastern markets to fruits and vegetables

grown in the San Joaquin Valley. The first wave of foreign hands was mostly Chinese, but when they struck for higher wages, growers brought in Japanese, Filipinos and even Arabs. And always, there were the Mexicans.

During the Depression years of the 1930s, Western growers turned to impoverished domestic workers driven off their lands in Oklahoma, Arkansas and other Southern states. But when the "Okies" left the fields to join the military in World War II, Washington arranged with the Mexican government to send replacements.

It was the start of the controversial program nicknamed *bracero*, which grew from a few thousand participants in the early years to about 400,000 annually by the time it was terminated by the United States in 1964 amid widespread complaints that employers were exploiting their foreign farmhands and forcing them to live in squalor.

The *bracero* experience casts a long shadow over today's guest worker debate. Labor Department studies showed that even though program rules set the prevailing wage for *braceros*, their large-scale presence depressed wages for all seasonal farm workers, both domestic and foreign. And many of those brought in legally on a temporary basis stayed on illegally when the work was done, or slipped back across the border after they were sent home. Fewer than 5 million *braceros* entered the United States during the life of the program, but 5.6 million illegal aliens were detained by immigration agents over the same time span.

Shortage Predicted

When the *bracero* program ended, Western farmers predicted a shortage of domestic farm labor and said their efforts to lure local residents into the fields at harvest time had fallen flat. Merced County tomato growers claimed they would be forced to halve the acreage they planted. A spokesman for fruit growers said the industry would move to Mexico because of lower labor costs there.

Despite the ominous predictions, the industry thrived, though it never kicked its dependence on foreign labor. Large numbers of undocumented workers continued to supplement the migrant work force.

Today, as in the 1960s, many growers insist that anything that would disrupt their access to foreign workers—such as sanctions imposing hefty fines on the growers for hiring them—would have serious repercussions for agriculture in the West, where perishable crops ripen with the whims of the weather and spoil if not picked quickly.

"There is a functioning network in place that provides employees where and when they are needed—which is the bottom line in perishable agriculture," Michael V. Durando, president of the California Grape & Tree Fruit League, recently told a House Judiciary subcommittee. ". . . Our members' worst fear is that, with an inflexible system, we could end up with an emergency and no way to respond. In that case, a farmer would have one of two choices: break the law (and hire illegal aliens) or lose his crop."

Growers are not unanimous in that view. Milas Russell, president of the Imperial Valley Vegetable Growers Assn., said that there is

"an abundance of labor" in the valley, whose proximity to Mexico enables growers to reach across the border for thousands of aliens who hold "green cards" entitling them to work in the United States. Similarly, Richard Thornton, former executive director of the Growers & Shippers Assn. in the Salinas Valley, said high wages paid in California guarantee an adequate labor supply.

But this view is a minority. The dominant growers succeeded in attaching to the Senate-passed immigration reform bill an amendment sponsored by Sen. Wilson to let them import up to 350,000 guest workers nationally at a time for at least the next three years if Atty. Gen. Edwin Meese III certifies that domestic labor supplies were inadequate to harvest perishable crops.

The Reagan Administration for the first time has endorsed the guest-worker concept, sketching out a program that would open the borders to foreign workers for years or even decades. A key figure in reaching that decision was John R. Norton, a former president of the Western Growers Assn. who became deputy secretary of agriculture earlier this year.

Norton, whose firm, J.R. Norton Co., has been charged by the California Agricultural Labor Relations Board with more than 100 farm labor law violations since 1975, insists that farmers need a standby guest-worker program because of the uncertainties raised by immigration reform.

"It is an insurance policy," he said in an interview. "We can't say to what extent the (program) would have to be used because . . . you don't know exactly the consequences of the law. We're not asking for labor if it's not needed."

Farm labor advocates think that farmers would make plenty of use of the program, especially with a sympathetic attorney general likely to let the program go ahead.

"One of the goals of immigration reform is to stop displacement of American workers from their jobs, and here in the immigration bill we're totally undercutting the intent of that reform with proposals to bring in more foreigners," argued Rep. Howard L. Berman (D-Panorama City), a one-time

farm union lawyer.

"Guest workers are less contentious and more malleable because they know they want to come back next year," Berman said. "Foreign workers are less likely to unionize and less likely to file grievances or lawsuits."

The prospect of competition from guest workers for scarce jobs has raised alarms throughout the migrant community in California. Interviews with two dozen workers in five key agricultural counties found that virtually all of them, those in the country both legally and illegally, complained that wages were already depressed, labor contractors were exploiting them and laws governing housing, sanitation and other working conditions were rarely enforced.

"For the first time in 20 years, lettuce cutters are begging for work," said Mario Bustamente, 37, a green-card holder and former United Farm Workers official.

'What Would We Do?'

An illegal alien who declined to give his name acknowledged that a new guest-worker program "may be of help to those people from Mexico. But what would we do?"

The man, a father of five who looks like a short, stout version of Anthony Quinn, settled in the Salinas Valley in 1981 after shuttling back and forth to Tijuana for a dozen years. That means he has lived in the United States continuously long enough to qualify for legal status under the immigration reform bill before the House Judiciary Committee—although not long enough under the Senate-passed bill.

The family is living in a ramshackle house without water or toilet in a labor camp provided by the grower. On one recent day, the man and his wife earned \$30 for eight hours of chili picking—less than \$2 an hour.

"There isn't enough work now," he complained. "And there would be much less work for us. . . . With the coming of the *bracero*, I cannot see much future for my children."

Bob Secter reported from Washington and Ronald B. Taylor reported from California.

"We need to implement long-term solutions, instead of short-term Band-Aid concepts," said Polanco. "If we don't, we are setting ourselves up for social suicide — and the ones holding the smoking guns will be people like Gov. Wilson, who fanned those flames of intolerance."

Polanco's remarks drew a firm rebuke from Sen. Newton Russell, R-Glendale, who warned against calling opponents of illegal immigration racists. Russell said the governor is trying to provide leadership for a cash-short state that is spending \$3 billion a year on services to undocumented immigrants.

A caller who identified herself as a welfare rights worker from Alameda County said social workers complain about denying services to U.S. citizens that must be provided to undocumented immigrants because of federal law. Another caller from the Russian River area said migrants were taking jobs from his friends.

Torres repeatedly clashed with state Health and Welfare Deputy Secretary Kim Belshe, who said that social services in California are a magnet for undocumented immigrants. Torres said that the immigrants are seeking jobs.

Manuel Romero of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund said that immigration reform should be a "two-pronged" policy that also includes economic aid to Mexico, which would reduce the need to migrate to find work.

Under an existing treaty with Mexico, said Torres, California should do more to deport undocumented immigrants convicted of felonies, whose imprisonment here costs the state \$250 million a year. Torres cited Texas as an example of what can be done.

But state Corrections Undersecretary Craig Brown, citing several difficulties in using the treaty, said that California has deported three convicted felons during the last two years, while Texas deported none.

Immigration issue heats up hearing

By ED MENDEL
Staff Writer

S.D. 5/13/93

SACRAMENTO — A three-hour legislative hearing on immigration yesterday dramatized Sen. Art Torres' opening remark that the issue "has reached a boiling point."

There were emotional exchanges between legislators, witnesses and telephone callers who watched on the California Channel and were invited to join the discussion.

After two callers from Escondido complained that an "invasion" of children from undocumented immigrants was driving English-speaking teachers from schools, a San Diego caller said their remarks were racist.

"There is no other term for it, and I just don't want anyone else in the state to believe that is the way all San Diegans are," said the caller, who identified himself as Phil.

Torres chaired a hearing of the Select Committee on the Pacific Rim that revealed little new information while confirming the widespread view that public emotion on the immigration issue is running high.

Early in the hearing, Torres said that when Gov. Pete Wilson proposed a federal crackdown on illegal immigration this week, a television station in Chico said in a newscast promotion that Torres would present "the other side on the wetback issue."

Near the end of the hearing, Torres read an apology hastily faxed in by the Chico newscaster. While accepting the apology, Torres said that an expression of regret does not always cover "the need to be a little more sensitive."

Assemblyman Richard Polanco, D-Los Angeles, criticized Wilson for proposing a series of measures that would deny citizenship to the children of undocumented immigrants and prevent them from receiving public health services and education.

Wilson tells president: Tour border

Governor says officers are overwhelmed

By JOHN MARELIUS
Staff Writer

S.D. Union
8/12/93

Gov. Pete Wilson yesterday called on President Clinton to visit the San Diego border area to see for himself how overwhelmed the U.S. Border Patrol is in trying to stem the tide of illegal immigration from Mexico.

"We have imposed on the patrol 'Mission Impossible' and rather than dealing with it, Washington has been looking the other way," Wilson told a press conference at Otay Mesa, overlooking the heavily traveled trails leading north from the U.S.-Mexico border.

For the third successive day, the Republican governor publicly touted his provocative four-pronged program of drastic changes in federal immigration laws, which he contends act as a magnet for undocumented migrants.

Wilson is calling for a constitutional amendment ending automatic citizenship for children of foreigners born on U.S. soil. He also wants to eliminate the federal requirement that states and localities provide health care and education for undocumented immigrants.

The governor also wants the federal government to issue national identification cards for immigrants seeking government benefits, and called on Clinton to use the North American Free Trade Agreement to pressure Mexico to do more to curb illegal migration from its side of the border.

"Today, I would like to invite the president and his attorney general and anyone else from his Cabinet whom he wishes to bring to come to the border so that they can see for themselves the overwhelming task that is facing the Border Patrol," Wilson said.

"I want the president and those who are advising him to understand that we need to do more than just tinker around the edges."

A White House official said a presidential border visit is a possibility at some point, but nothing has been planned.

With the state budget crisis behind him for now but his popularity near a historic low, Wilson is already in re-election campaign high gear 15 months before the November 1994 election.

At yesterday's Otay Mesa news conference, Wilson snappishly dismissed a question about illegal immigration as a campaign issue.

"I didn't choose the timing," he said. "This is a problem that has existed for some time. It has grown so measurably worse that suddenly now a lot of people who have been ignoring it no longer are."

Indeed, Democrats — U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Sen. Barbara Boxer and state Treasurer Kathleen Brown, a potential opponent for Wilson next year — who traditionally have been reluctant to touch the volatile issue have been weighing in recently with their own proposals.

Some political analysts have observed this week that the new-found enthusiasm of Democrats for curbs on illegal immigration gives Wilson political cover to give his own position a much harder edge.

Since he became governor, Wilson has essentially confined his involvement with the issue to his ongoing dispute with the federal government over who should pay for services to undocumented migrants. Now, he has shifted to calling for abolishing those services altogether.

"The Democrats have given Wilson more political fodder to go to the next stage and embrace more draconian measures," said political scientist Erik Schockman at the University of Southern California.

Richard Martinez, director of the Southwest Voter Registration and Education

Governor

Clinton invited to tour border

Continued from A-3

Project, complained that Wilson is advocating measures that only a couple of years ago were the exclusive province of the "kook fringe."

Wilson yesterday took vigorous exception to critics who accuse him of fanning anti-immigrant hysteria.

"I say that is the standard response, and always has been, of people who are unwilling to face the harsh reality that we have a system of laws that contradict themselves and make it impossible for the Border Patrol to succeed, and I am not going to be deterred by people who raise these false charges," the governor said.

Given the history of such proposals, the odds against any of Wilson's proposals actually being enacted are formidable.

Constitutional amendments can take time to pass. First, they need to be approved by a two-thirds majority in both the House and Senate, then ratified in 38 of the 50 states. The amendment on congressional pay that cleared the final hurdle last year was originally proposed in 1789.

Wilson himself said yesterday that during his eight years in the U.S. Senate he was often frustrated by the lack of congressional interest in the immigration issue outside of the handful of states where the impact is greatest.

But he added, "What are the chances? I think they are better with each passing day that we fail to act because increasingly, people are being made aware of the failure of the federal government and what it means to them."

CORRECTION

IN THE SEARS HARDWARE STORE MAILER YOU MAY HAVE RECEIVED, EFFECTIVE 8/11 THROUGH 8/15, THERE IS AN ERROR ON PAGE 4NJ. THE HEADLINE ABOVE THE GAS GRILLS NOW READS. "SAVE 50% ON ALL IN-STOCK GAS GRILLS." THIS IS INCORRECT, AND SHOULD HAVE READ "SAVE \$10-\$40 ON ALL IN STOCK GAS GRILLS." WE REGRET ANY INCONVENIENCE THIS MAY CAUSED OUR CUSTOMERS.

SEARS

Clinton says Wilson plan on migrants is too tough

By CHRISTOPHER MATTHEWS
San Francisco Examiner

S.D. 07109
8-15-93

ALAMEDA — President Clinton, plunging into the highly charged debate over immigration policy, says he rejects key elements of Gov. Pete Wilson's new proposals to stem the flow of undocumented workers.

In an interview Friday with *The San Francisco Examiner*, the Democratic president struck a dramatic contrast with Republican Wilson, who faces re-election next year.

Clinton disagreed with Wilson's idea of denying children born to undocumented-immigrant parents citizenship and access to U.S. social services. Now, children of undocumented immigrants born in the United States are entitled to full protection of the law, including access to health, education and welfare services.

“It is clear that the last immigration act did not work.”

PRESIDENT CLINTON

“I don't think we should deny the children of illegal immigrants born in this country citizenship,” Clinton said.

Rather, Clinton said, the United States should “do what we can to make employer sanctions work better.” He also said there was a need to stiffen the U.S. Border Patrol and compensate states like California that bear the costs of the federal government's inability to stop illegal immigration.

See Immigration on Page A-18

Immigration

Clinton rejects elements of Wilson's proposals

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"I don't think that we should deny access to public health clinics . . . to illegal immigrants, because all that will do is increase our health-care and other social costs over the long run," Clinton said.

"And I don't think we should deny educational services," he added.

Conceding that he lacked an "easy yes-or-no answer" to Wilson's proposal to require U.S. citizens and undocumented immigrants to carry ID cards, Clinton said, "I have no problem with developing an ID

card for participation in the American health system, which basically has a number on it which would give information like who your employer is, what kind of health cooperative you're in, (and) — if our health-care plan passes — whether you have the more or less generous plan."

The president said that his federal budget plan gives California, Texas, Florida and other states with large numbers of undocumented immigrants larger portions of government aid. A proposal by Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Los Angeles, also would have awarded such states additional Medicaid funding. Although that effort failed, Clinton said that he will "absolutely" try again to win congressional approval of such a measure.

"One of the reasons the federal

The president said that his budget plan gives states with large numbers of undocumented immigrants larger portions of federal aid.

government has not been forced to confront this," Clinton said of the illegal immigration problem, "is that the states of California, Texas and Florida have had to bear a huge portion of the costs of the failure of

federal policy.

"It is clear that the last immigration act did not work in the sense that it didn't work to keep illegal immigrants out," Clinton said, referring to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. It funded increased Border Patrol forces, mandated fines — and even jail — for employers who hire undocumented immigrants without proper identification. An amnesty provision bestowed temporary residence status on any undocumented persons who can prove they have lived in the United States since 1982.

Clinton said federal penalties against employers who hire undocumented migrants "are not being enforced sufficiently," and America's border control efforts "have been less than whole-hearted."

White House wants to pay for jailed immigrant felons

California's share might be \$200 million

By MARK Z. BARABAK
Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration today is expected to propose spending \$200 million to help California offset the cost of incarcerating criminal illegal immigrants, a White House source said last night.

The action, which must be approved by Congress, comes as Gov. Pete Wilson prepares to file a lawsuit against the federal government, seeking repayment for the cost of imprisoning illegal immigrants who have committed felonies.

The state Department of Corrections estimates that there will be 18,112 illegal immigrant prisoners costing about \$400 million in the state's new fiscal year beginning on July 1.

The governor has scheduled a news conference in Los Angeles on Monday to announce the suit, even though he plans to file it in San Diego next Friday.

According to the administration official, White House budget director Leon Panetta and Immigration and Naturalization Com-

missioner Doris Meissner today will propose that all states receive \$350 million for incarcerating illegal immigrant felons — with roughly \$200 million going to California.

"It probably won't cover as much as they think they have coming, but it's certainly a significant step in the right direction," said the White House official who asked not to be identified.

"We hope and expect this will be a continuing program," he said, adding that it likely would not be a one-time proposal.

While the official claimed no other administration has proposed such funding for states, he stressed that the money will not come from a new revenue source and that Congress would have to offset the appropriation with cuts in other programs.

A spokesman for Wilson was skeptical about the administration's proposal, yet credited the governor for prompting it.

"We've heard these claims before that these mandates will be funded. The proof remains to be seen," said Wilson spokesman Sean Walsh. "The governor's message to control the border and reimburse the states is clearly taking root at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

Wilson, who is running for re-election

"It probably won't cover as much as they think they have coming, but it's certainly a significant step in the right direction."

WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL

this year, has made illegal immigration a key issue in his campaign. In particular, Wilson has charged that the Clinton administration has short-changed California for state services used by illegal immigrants.

The governor's proposed state budget is balanced only if the federal government provides \$3.1 billion in additional funds. That money is needed to cover the cost of providing education, health care and prison services for illegal immigrants, the governor has said.

The state of Florida already has sued the federal government over immigration funding, and other states plan to join the suit or file their own. Wilson plans to take

the latter course.

Following the suit over prison money, Wilson plans to file other related suits against the federal government, said Leslie Goodman, Wilson's communications director.

The state estimates that illegal immigrants will require \$1.7 billion in kindergarten-through-high school education costs next fiscal year and another \$400 million for providing Medi-Cal emergency services.

Political maneuvering over illegal immigration appears to be hitting a feverish pitch. On Wednesday, the House overwhelmingly voted to double the number of Border Patrol agents and to reimburse the states for incarcerating criminal illegal immigrants.

However, sources in the Senate said questioned whether the funding would ultimately be approved by the full Congress.

Administration sources said they are moving ahead on the funding for jailing criminal illegal immigrants because the numbers are relatively easy to verify. The White House has disputed some of Wilson's other numbers pertaining to illegal immigration, contending the governor's numbers are too high.

4-22-94

Gobernador Wilson lanza un inhumano y feroz ataque contra indocumentados

Gobernador Wilson lanza inhumano y feroz...

(Viene de la 1a. pág.)

del presidente Bill Clinton, asegura que "Nos hemos visto obligados a recortar los servicios a los residentes legales de California, a los más necesitados como los ancianos, ciegos o inválidos, simplemente porque en Washington consideran que nosotros debemos pagar más de 750 millones de dólares en servicios médicos de emergencia a inmigrantes indocumentados y más de mil millones de dólares al año en la educación de los hijos de los inmigrantes indocumentados".

A principios de este año el presidente Bill Clinton rechazó la petición por mil 500 millones de dólares hecha por el gobernador Pete Wilson

Washington entregó sólo 500 millones de dólares para "suavizar" los costos de la inmigración indocumentada en el estado.

En conferencia de prensa hecha en Los Angeles. El gobernador Pete Wilson destacó que es tiempo de cerrar la frontera y acabar con los incentivos que han hecho de California un imán que atrae a los inmigrantes indocumentados.

Dijo también que los Estados Unidos deben de utilizar el Tratado de Libre Comercio, para presionar a México a que controle la inmigración de sus ciudadanos.

Xenofobia, plataforma política para el 94

Prácticamente todos los aspirantes de peso a la Gobernatura del estado de California han echado mano a los sentimientos antiinmigrantes que prevalecen en el estado, tratando de capitalizar el disgusto de la población.

Para el 94, no hay duda que el tema candente será la inmigración.

Los demócratas en particular se encuentran luchando por reconciliar sus plataformas, tradicionalmente más tolerables a la inmigración, con la demanda de un sector de la población que está exigiendo que se haga algo para detener el fenómeno de la migración.

Prácticamente todos han abierto la boca para decir algo en contra de los inmigrantes, en lo que parecería ser, o una campaña orquestada para llamar la atención de Washington o la toma de posiciones para enfilarse a la carrera por la gubernatura de California.

El último de la lista fue la Tesorera Estatal, Kathleen Brown, quien usó la televisión nacional la semana pasada para pedir la deportación de los inmigrantes indocumentados que se encuentran convictos de delitos en las cárceles de los Estados Unidos.

California gasta alrededor de 500 millones de dólares cada año por los inmigrantes indocumentados. Dijo el casi seguro aspirante demócrata a la gubernatura de California. "Los prisioneros indocumentados deben purgar sus sentencias en las cárceles de sus países, y no a expensas de los contribuyentes norteamericanos".

Unas semanas antes la senadora demócrata Dianne Feinstein, quien está buscando ya activamente su reelección para el Senado de los Estados Unidos, propuso una tarifa

de un dólar por el cruce fronterizo de México a Estados Unidos, para financiar las actividades de la Patrulla Fronteriza.

A corto plazo es evidente que los demócratas han dado, o están dando un giro político y están acercándose a las posiciones que los republicanos han sostenido por décadas, en un intento por "robar banderas" y capitalizar la profunda campaña xenofóbica desatada a lo largo y ancho del estado de California.

Propuesta de Wilson incluye:
- Negar ciudadanía a niños nacidos en E.U. de padres indocumentados
- Negar acceso a servicios de salud y educación y cerrar la frontera.

Por Luis Felipe Tello

En su ofensiva más reciente en contra de la población indocumentada, Pete Wilson, gobernador de California, pidió al gobierno federal, en un desplegado aparecido en los periódicos The Washington Times, USA Today, y the New York Times, que se niegue la ciudadanía americana a los hijos de los inmigrantes ilegales.

En el aviso de página completa en los periódicos nacionales, el gobernador Pete Wilson aseguró que es necesario hacer una modificación a la Constitución, para evitar que los hijos de inmigrantes se conviertan en ciudadanos americanos, por el hecho de nacer en suelo de este país.

En el documento afirmó que actualmente dos terceras partes de todos los niños que nacen en los hospitales públicos de los Angeles, corresponden a hijos de inmigrantes indocumentados.

Propuso también la creación de una tarjeta de identidad para todos los ciudadanos del estado, y demandó del congreso que rechace las órdenes federales que permiten que los inmigrantes indocumentados tengan acceso a servicios de salud y educación.

En su desplegado de prensa, el gobernador Pete Wilson afirmó que la recesión del estado de California se ve agravada por los 2,300 millones de dólares que año con año le cuestan los inmigrantes.

Las estimaciones actuales indican que en California viven alrededor de 1.3 millones de personas que carecen de permiso para trabajar o residir en los Estados Unidos, además de que anualmente llegan 100 mil más a residir en el estado. Más de 200 mil que anualmente llegan legalmente.

El texto dirigido en atención...

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EL LATINO
8-13-20-93

Alien: Senate shifts, OKs guest workers

Continued from A-1

Wilson's amendment would affect only growers of perishable crops, chiefly fruits and vegetables that must be harvested by hand within a few days of ripening.

Wilson said 53,000 farms producing 200 different commodities worth \$23 billion a year were threatened by Simpson's bill.

Simpson, who said Wilson wanted a "very large guest worker program," contended that no more than 200,000 undocumented aliens work in perishable commodities.

He also said a major flaw in the measure was permitting the U.S. attorney general to adjust the cap after three years. Simpson predicted the cap would be raised.

Wilson and other senators said the large numbers of field workers needed for short periods of time usually outstripped the supply of available and willing workers.

The three senators who switched votes were Donald W. Riegle Jr., D-Mich., Warren B. Rudman, R-N.H., and Arlen Specter, R-Pa.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., opposed the amendment.

The House last year approved a similar guest worker amendment, but it was substantially modified in the House-Senate conference.

Under Wilson's amendment, foreign farm workers would apply at U.S. consulates in their home countries to work in specified agricultural regions for up to nine months a year.

As an inducement to return home, 20 percent of their wages would be withheld by the federal government. Workers would have to claim the withheld portion in person in their home countries.

But critics said 20 percent would be a small price to pay for legal admission into the United States, despite employer sanctions that would make it difficult to get a job.

Arnoldo Torres, Washington representative of the Arizona Farmworkers Union, said the Wilson amendment "reflects the arrogance of Western growers and their total de-

pendency on a free-flowing supply of cheap exploitable labor from Mexico

"The claim that this program doesn't displace U.S. farm workers and protects workers' rights is insulting and disgusting."

Wilson's reimbursement amendment would provide more money for state and local governments that experience increased welfare and social services costs as a result of legalized aliens suddenly claiming benefits.

Simpson's bill would have provided reimbursement of up to \$600 million a year for three years.

Wilson, however, proposed that the federal reimbursement be limited to \$300 million for each of the first two years after legalization takes effect, then \$600 million a year for the next four years.

Where Simpson's bill would have provided \$1.8 billion over three years, the measure now calls for \$3 billion over six years.

The House bill calls for 100 percent federal reimbursement for four years, regardless of the cost.

By a 74-22 vote, the Senate accepted an amendment by Sen. Alphonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y., calling for full federal reimbursement to states for the costs of imprisoning undocumented aliens convicted of felonies.

Cranston and Wilson voted for it.

By a 66-30 vote, the Senate tabled — and thus killed — an amendment proposed by Sen. Steven D. Symms, R-Idaho, that would bar U.S. trade with Mexico if Soviet warships were allowed to visit a Mexican port.

Wilson supported it, but Cranston voted against it.

Sen. John Warner, R-Va., a former secretary of the Navy, opposed the measure, saying that not only is trade with Mexico valuable to the United States, but that U.S. warships often encounter resistance to port calls in some countries.

Senate shifts stand, OKs guest workers

By Benjamin Shore
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Reversing its action of last week, the Senate yesterday voted to authorize growers of perishable crops to employ up to 350,000 foreign field workers at any time.

By a 51-44 vote the Senate, in a major victory for Western growers, approved the measure proposed by Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., as an amendment to a pending immigration control bill.

The amendment approved yesterday was a modified version of a Wilson proposal the Senate rejected last week by a vote of 50 to 48.

The three senators who switched their positions to support Wilson gave no reason for their action. The only change Wilson made in the amendment was to limit the number of guest workers to 350,000. The original amendment had no limit.

"There are too few Americans willing to do this work," Wilson said. "Those willing to do it should be allowed to do so."

Wilson said the measure was necessary to meet the labor needs of California and other Western growers who traditionally have relied on undocumented aliens to fill a large portion of short-term, semi-

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skilled harvesting jobs.

The Senate today is expected to complete action on the immigration bill, which would make it illegal to hire undocumented aliens knowingly and legalize those living permanently in the United States since at least January 1980.

A comparable bill is pending in the House, where more hearings are scheduled later this month.

Although both chambers passed similar legislation in the last Congress, efforts to compromise the differences collapsed last fall.

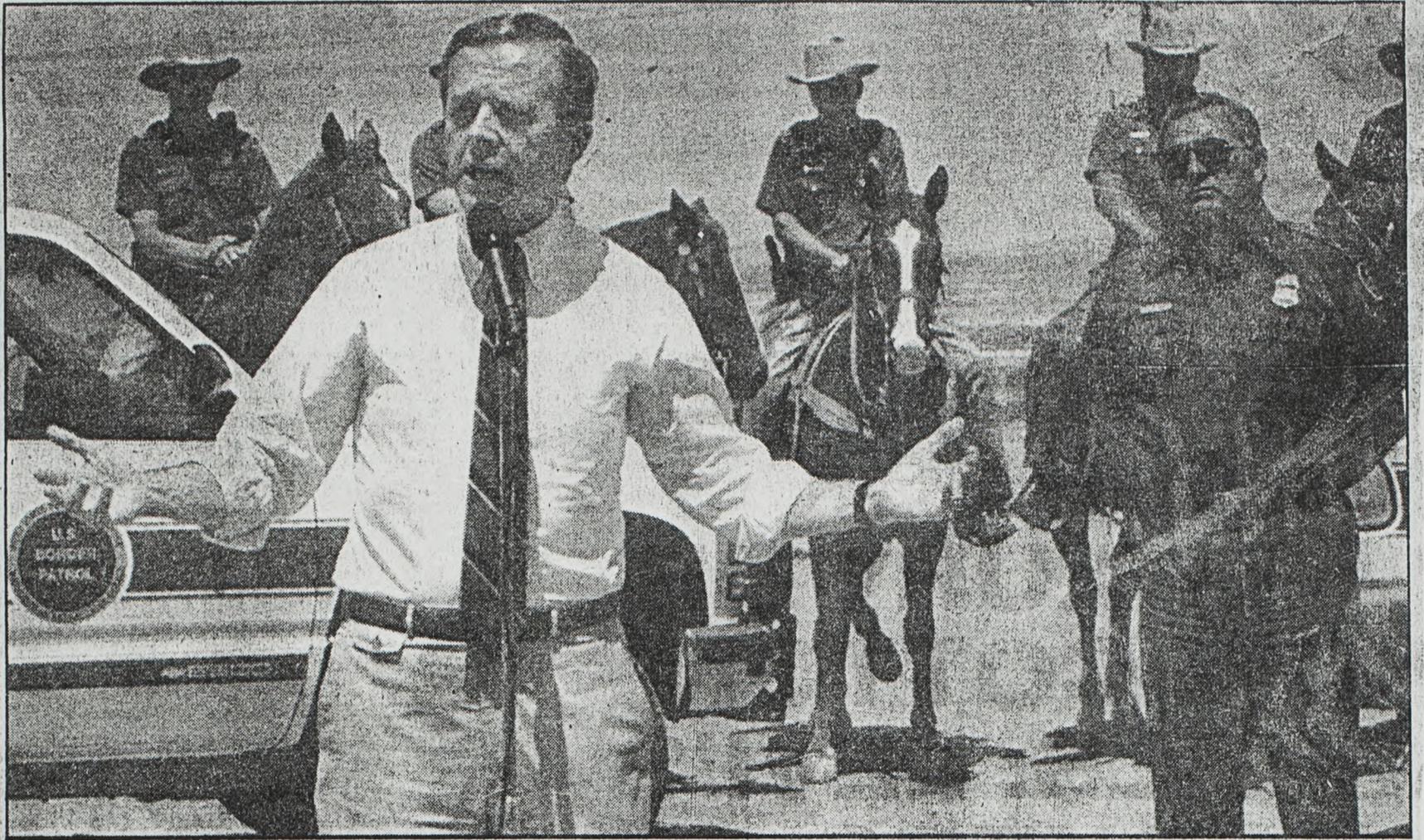
In another development yesterday, Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyoming, author of the bill, agreed to accept a Wilson amendment that would increase federal reimbursement to state and local governments for welfare and other costs incurred as the result of legalization. However, a vote on that amendment was postponed until today.

The Wilson guest worker amendment was opposed by the Reagan administration and Simpson, who said his bill already contained adequate provisions for the growers.

Simpson and other critics also said growers had made little effort to recruit and train Americans.

Growers have said the labor importation provisions in Simpson's bill, which would have required the government to certify first that Americans were not available in each grower's area, would not be responsive enough to their needs.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS

Calling for more federal aid: Gov. Pete Wilson, in a visit to the Mexican border at El Paso, Texas, says a modification of the blockade used in El Paso would work in San Diego with federal funding.

Wilson sees El Paso, San Diego as sister cities of border control

By ED MENDEL
Staff Writer

S.O. U710P
4-22-94

EL PASO — In a dusty parking lot only yards from the Mexican border, Gov. Pete Wilson yesterday said a modified form of the border blockade imposed here could stem the flow of illegal immigrants at San Diego if Congress would provide more funding.

Wilson, after a briefing on Operation Hold the Line by Silvestre Reyes, the Border Patrol sector chief who began the program here last September, said he is convinced a similar program would work in San Diego, despite differences in terrain and population.

"At the risk of being rude, I will tell you that if Congress has one-tenth the guts of illegal immigrants seeking to enter this country, they will have to do what is exclusively their responsibility," Wilson said, calling for more federal border funding.

On Wednesday, the House overwhelmingly voted to more than double the size of the Border Patrol and to reimburse state and local governments for the cost of jailing undocumented criminal immigrants.

Adding to the campaign atmosphere of the governor's trip was Bob Mulholland, a California Democratic Party spokesman, who came to El Paso to brief reporters covering the governor.

Mulholland used a hand puppet with two likenesses of Wilson, one with eyes open and one with eyes closed.

He criticized the governor for advocating tighter border controls, noting that Wilson, while a U.S. senator, supported an amendment to the 1986 immigration reform act that resulted in more than 1 million illegal immigrants. "Wilson is a hypocrite," Mulholland said.

Wilson previously has said the program to provide temporary agricultural workers was undermined by Democratic action in the House that made the farm workers permanent residents. Wilson still supported the legislation.

The governor was accompanied on the one-day trip by the San Diego Border

"I will tell you that if Congress has one-tenth the guts of illegal immigrants seeking to enter this country, they will have to do what is exclusively their responsibility."

GOV. PETE WILSON
Calling for more federal border funding

Patrol Chief, Gus De la Vina, who told reporters about his plan to achieve a reduction in illegal immigration.

"It may take a little bit longer," said De la Vina. "It may not be as dramatic (as the El Paso program). It's basically going to be based on technology, lights, fences and additional resources."

S. L. Williams, a Border Patrol deputy chief here, in two tours, has served a total of 12 years at the San Diego sector. He thinks El Paso's success can be matched in San Diego.

However, he said California has been sending the wrong message by welcoming the cheap labor of illegal immigrants and by providing social services to them. "That has been going on for 25 years, and I think that is starting to change," Williams said.

The governor, while criticizing the federal government for the lack of funding, has been reluctant to call for stronger laws — or tougher enforcement of existing laws — that impose sanctions on businesses that hire illegal immigrants.

Reyes is credited with an innovative program that has cut illegal immigration

in the El Paso sector by 73 percent. On a 20-mile section of the border, about 200 guards are posted round-the-clock in highly visible positions.

Reyes told Wilson that polls show the program has the support of 90 percent or more of the residents of El Paso. Neighborhoods are quieter and safer because there are fewer illegal immigrants — and Border Patrol agents chasing them.

Reyes said he has been invited to visit San Diego late next month to offer advice about controlling the border. The program, he said, has proven "that the border can be controlled."

But, as vans carrying reporters toured the border, more than a dozen demonstrators gathered at one point, carrying placards that read, "California: blockades are not the answer" and "California: Vote down racism, vote down Pete."

Wilson, who is running for re-election, has proposed a state budget that will be balanced only if the federal government provides \$3.1 billion in new money, mostly to cover the cost of providing education, health care and prison services for illegal immigrants.

Spokesmen for the Democratic gubernatorial candidates, Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi and Treasurer Kathleen Brown, dismissed Wilson's trip as an election-year ploy.

"Every time his poll numbers drop, he goes after illegal immigrants or tries to blame other people for his failures," said John Whitehurst, a spokesman for Brown.

With the trip to Texas, Wilson began a series of media events to publicize a lawsuit to force the federal government to pay for the services.

He has scheduled a news conference in Los Angeles on Monday to announce a suit seeking repayment for the cost of imprisoning those illegal immigrants who have committed felonies.

Wilson plans to file the suit in federal court in San Diego next Friday.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1994

How to Grab the Immigration Issue

By RON K. UNZ

The Republican Party has within its grasp long-term political control over several states, including California and Texas, the nation's two largest (the Census Bureau reported this week that New York has slipped to third place). If it misses this historic opportunity, the consequences will probably not be victories for the Democrats, but instead the likely rise of ethnic separatism with dangerous consequences for America's political stability.

The reasons are simple. Immigrants, primarily Asian and Hispanic, soon will become politically dominant in California and elsewhere, and their political allegiances will certainly determine the future of several states. Today, 30% of California's population is Hispanic and 10% is Asian. Although for various reasons these groups currently represent just 10% of the electorate, nearly half of all children born in California are Hispanic. And even if immigration (both legal and illegal) ended tomorrow, Asians and Hispanics are destined to become a majority within a decade or so.

This might seem a boon to the Democrats. After all, most Asian and Hispanic voters today are registered Democrats, with Asian and Hispanic elites usually being very liberal. The Democrats' support for bilingual education, multiculturalism and affirmative action would seem to cement their position.

But consider this. California Hispanics have regularly given national or statewide Republican candidates 40% to 50% of their votes, with conservative Republicans often doing especially well. California Asians have generally given Republicans a higher percentage of the vote than have Anglo voters. In fact, Hispanics are classic blue-collar Reagan Democrats, with the social and economic profile of Italian-Americans or Slavic-Americans. Asians are similar to Jewish voters, but without liberal guilt. Both should naturally become the core of a Reaganite GOP.

These immigrants will certainly not long remain Democrats. The three most anti-immigrant groups in American society are blacks, union members and environmentalists, and these are the three core constituencies of the Democratic Party, especially of its liberal wing.

The rise of xenophobia in black neighborhoods became evident during the 1992 Los Angeles riots, which were anti-immigrant pogroms more than anything else, with whites being merely a secondary target. And the nativist feeling among many environmentalists can be gauged by the genesis of the Federation for American Immigration Reform, a leading anti-immigration group that has its roots in the environmental movement. The obvious incompatibility between immigration and an extensive social welfare state (in which low-skilled newcomers are mouths to feed rather than hands to work) only reinforces Democrats' antipathy to immigration.

Thus it's no surprise that some of the most virulently anti-immigrant rhetoric in California is coming from such liberal Democrats as Sen. Barbara Boxer and Rep. Anthony Beilenson. (It is interesting to note that Pete Wilson, the leading anti-immigrant figure in the Republican Party, is both an environmentalist and a believer in the social welfare state.)

It's true that some crucial non-Asian and non-Hispanic segments of the Democratic Party are pro-immigrant, or at least cosmopolitan (Jews, academic and media elites, top business executives). But although many in these groups have long recognized the failure of welfare policies, and the harms of bilingual education and affirmative action, they have usually been unwilling to attack these programs directly. Once it becomes absolutely clear that these policies inevitably lead to anti-immigrant sentiment, these groups will split into pro-welfare state and pro-immigrant wings, with the pro-immigrant wing drawn toward the Republican Party. In fact, this has already begun to occur.

Under the right circumstances, this can be the issue that sparks a massive rollback of the welfare state and the ethnic group policies of the past 20 or 30 years, with these changes being backed by a dominant political alliance of Asians, Hispanics and conservative Anglos.

The danger is that anti-immigrant sentiment will come to dominate the Republican Party, the way it does the Democratic Party. Conservatives and Anglos have become enormously angry and frustrated over the growth of crime, welfare, affirmative action and the general decay of their society. This resentment is "politically incorrect," and beneath the surface, but still extremely strong, and may have helped to inspire the Perot phenomenon. Direct expression of hostility toward the black underclass or the current welfare system is immediately denounced by a united phalanx of the media and political elites. However, the anti-immigrant views of extreme liberals such as Ms. Boxer and Mr. Beilenson provide the necessary political cover for conservatives to redirect their anti-welfare-state sentiments against immigration instead.

Take away such liberal policies as the welfare state, bilingual education and affirmative action, and survey data indicate that opposition to immigration among Republicans dwindles to insignificance. And it's important to note that these liberal policies don't have any deep support among ordinary immigrants, who tend to be self-reliant, entrepreneurial and assimilationist. For example, almost half of California's native-born Asians and Hispanics marry into other ethnic groups.

Yet most politicians—even within the Republican Party—are riding what they see as an irresistible tide of anti-immigrant sentiment. Such individuals are sac-

rificing the long-term future of the Republican Party—and of California itself—for momentary political gain.

This is dangerous. Within a decade or two, California might contain a large voting block of immigrants and their children, perhaps one-third to one-half of the electorate, alienated from both political parties. Combined with the continuing growth of bilingual and multicultural policies in the schools and ethnic separatist ideologies among college-educated elites, this will create the potential for the rise of a new political movement or party emphasizing ethnic and linguistic separatism. At best, California could slide into becoming a sunny Quebec; at worst, it could turn into something much more serious.

In 1820, Thomas Jefferson described the slavery conflicts culminating in the Missouri Compromise as a "fireball in the night." Unless intelligent actions are taken by Republican Party leaders, our current immigration debate may someday be viewed in much the same light.

Mr. Unz, a Palo Alto businessman, is challenging Gov. Pete Wilson in California's June 7 Republican primary.

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