

CHANGES NEEDED TO BUILD MAPA INTO A STRONG POLITICAL ARM OF THE MEXICAN PEOPLE  
AND OUR COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN THIS YEAR OF CRISIS, 1968

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(14)

By Bert N. Corona

Since its founding in 1960, MAPA has undergone very rapid changes in both character and size. From its inception, when it began as a group of community leaders without formal structures, who met, ~~and~~ conceived and drafted its aims and purposes to the present time as a multi-chapter and leadership group, it is still changing. Change is a healthy and desirable thing. MAPA has grown only in direct proportion to its ability to change with "the times." "The Times" being the actual conditions and needs of the "Mexicano" and his barrios.

From the election year of 1964, MAPA has attempted to mount statewide and tightly coordinated "voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns". It has also consistently related its elections efforts to the most crucial issues facing our people. These have been such issues as the fight against the bracero program, the organizing of the farmworkers in California, the fight against the wide open use of alien greencarders as strikebreakers, the Grape Boycott, legislation ~~banning~~ <sup>as job</sup> literacy tests ~~and~~ requirements, UI and NLRB for farmworkers and the other peripheral issues <sup>as</sup> ~~in~~ education, housing and consumer protection. Each year since 1964 MAPA has grown by the degree that it has related its activities to these fights and most particularly when it has sought to develop activity amongst our barrios and colonias, with picketing, demonstrations and other direct forms of confrontation with the establishment. When we have reached the poor of our barrios with bold open and direct struggles then and only then has the name of MAPA had significance to the bulk of our people in the given locale. ~~and~~ Then and only then have our voter registration drives and get-out-the-vote drives also aroused broad and deep support amongst our paisanos at the grass-root level. The great example still before us has been the recent "Viva Kennedy" campaign. A specific example in a given area has been the recent Coachella Strike.

MAPA could have changed much more radically and thus grown much more too in both size and in maturity. The obstacles to this change and growth have been



very evident for quite some time to all of us both in the leadership of MAPA and to those outside of our group but very vitally interested in our growth and fullest development. Permit me to point out two of the principle obstacles, at least those that appear very important from my viewpoint. The first has been the lack of a broad barrio or colonia base amongst our poor as members and activists, and amongst the farmworkers and our low-paid urban families. The second has been MAPA's organic and functioning structure itself. It is my profound conviction that MAPA cannot continue to grow nor can it get to be the strong voice that it must, unless large masses of our poor, both rural and urban come to feel that MAPA is their organization, for them to help build and to defend. MAPA's structure and constitutional processes are also in dire need <sup>of</sup> major overhauling so that they can permit the fullest flexibility for the leadership as well as for the rank-and-file members in the endorsement and candidate development processes, ~~and~~ Most important of all in order to deal ~~ing~~ with the issues and <sup>mobilize</sup> the necessary participation, prompt and effective, of all of MAPA behind an immediate and pressing fight of our barrios and community people. Time after time we were forced to by-pass both the structure and the organizational process so that we could deal effectively and in as timely a manner as was needed with the immediate issues being raised by our barrio people, by student groups, ad-hoc committees or by individuals who had bravely and at times brilliantly raised the banner of either aggressive activity for our communities or of defense <sup>against</sup> an attack on our community.

In the political endorsement and candidate development processes we need to be able as an organization to move rapidly and fully at the pre-primary period and also to single out given candidates for development work as far before the primaries as is possible. The Kennedy Campaign moved the largest percentages of Mexican people both to register to vote and to come out and vote. Thousands of new people to politics, young and old, came out to work in the Viva Kennedy campaign, yet MAPA, the largest and best organized political group-



ing of our people in the U.S.A. could not participate officially with the Mexican people in this great and historical campaign. MAPA, forbidden by its Constitution, could not even convene its officers and members to ask for a democratic decision about whether it should get into the campaign or not, as a group. This obstacle to the fullest identification and official relationship with the candidate or campaign issue at all stages of the campaign has inhibited and dampened immensely the thrust, the visibility<sup>and</sup> exposure that this highly experienced and well-organized group could and should have developed out of its great experiences in the politics of the Mexican people in California. One of the greatest if not the greatest of these having been the "Viva Kennedy" Campaign.

Had the "Viva Kennedy" Campaign been an official MAPA campaign, our membership would have quadrupled, MAPA resources would have been greatly strengthened in both the material and organizational sense. A greater unity and community bonds would have been developed amongst MAPA officers<sup>and</sup> members, ~~and~~ the new politically active Mexicanos would have been brought into the official MAPA structure. Robert Kennedy had a great pull and thrust with our barrio people and this would have thrust MAPA forward like never before. The residuals in terms of resources, members and other community strengths would have been ours as an organization rather than ours as individuals who also happened to be officers of MAPA.

The first obstacle that I have mentioned, that of bringing into political activity of large numbers of our barrio and colonia residents and keeping them active, building and growing with the experience, is probably more easily ~~stated~~ <sup>stated</sup> than ~~overcome~~. <sup>overcome.</sup> But I somehow feel that we will be able to do this easier than will be the overhauling and revamping<sup>of</sup> our organizational structure and our constitutional processes for endorsement, ~~and~~ <sup>for</sup> for taking positions and <sup>for</sup> moving on issues fast. We must amend the MAPA State Constitution and By-Laws to permit endorsement of candidates both at the local levels as well as the Statewide levels without any time datelines interfering. We can then use our organizational experience and good judgement to enter given campaigns at the most opportune times. This should



apply to those campaigns that deal with any given issue such as amendments to our state Constitution and to referendum propositions. This in no way need to affect our essentially independent, autonomous and non-partisan character, that is "that we are not in the pocket of either party" can still apply. What we are saying is that we must have the flexibility and the right to enter into a political campaign as early or as late as it is best for the interests of MAPA, its chapters and for our community. If our original candidate loses then we can either go for another candidate in the final or general election or decide to go for a no endorsement. But we will be participating in the campaign process all the way from its very origins, having some thing to say about the very actual selection of the candidates in the fall, prior to the primaries, right up to the very final elections in November, and doing this officially as a group.

MAPA can continue as it is and stumble along with an archaic set of State By-Laws that no longer reflect the true nature of its activities. ~~MAPA~~ MAPA will surely come apart and slowly but surely be reduced in potency, size and in significance to the political realities of the Mexican people, if it does not make these necessary changes. These changes must also include a new mechanical arrangement to include into full partnership and activity ~~the~~ the poor of our barrios, the students and working youths and all the actual and potential allies of our barrio and colonia people.

A good example of the points raised here is the story of East Los Angeles in the two last statewide campaigns. Both in the 1966 Viva Brown campaign as in the 1968 Viva Kennedy campaign, MAPA chapters were either against these two campaigns or were relatively inactive in the statewide campaigns for other reasons best known to themselves. Yet, we have the statistics of the voter registration and the voter turnout for both of those elections and they indicate that in the Viva Brown, voter registration went up and voter turnout was over 75% for Governor Brown and as for the Viva Kennedy both of these records were broken by figures that perhaps will not be reached in campaigns to come. The



students and working youths now are either working or ready to work on many of the issues at their own barrio levels. They have worked on the "gun-control" petitions, the "Recall Reagan" petitions, the Student Blowout Defense Fund, the "Grape Boycott", the "Soto for Assembly" campaign and in many other such activities. The older Mexicanos are rapidly becoming much more politically aware and active than ever before due to the cuts and attacks upon their medicare and pension welfare benefits by the Reagan administration and also by the inspiration of the Robert Kennedy campaign. The question for MAPA is whether it is able and anxious to take in these people and the forces they represent without inhibiting their drive and initiative and keep them working as enthusiastically as ever.

MAPA cannot lag behind the political and community realities of the Mexican people of California for long and remain a relevant organization in their political life. MAPA can only grow by struggling with the barrios. In this manner we can build the relationships that are indeed significant and truly lasting--that are built on a community of spirit, thought and action. When we share in this action out of a common commitment and out of a common analysis we can then also demand that everyone share in the sacrifices, the obligations and the degree of work. MAPA's bonds, internal strengths and the relationships of its individual leaders cannot be contrived simply through the actions we take in our Board meetings, Seminars, Conventions and Issues Conferences. These <sup>bonds</sup> can only be built if we all get into the fight for "LA Causa" in all its manifestations wherever we see the fight joined.

#### SOME SUGGESTED METHODS FOR ORGANIZING IN THE BARRIO

- 1) Meet in the barrio. Speak and conduct meetings in Spanish.
- 2) Meetings should be informal and friendly rather than overdone with rules of order and parliamentary procedure.
- 3) Involve the entire families in the meetings and in the activities.
- 4) Delegate as much as possible even the small details as well as include



barrio people in all of the important meetings with establishment people or agencies...this last is a must.

5) Meet when it is convenient to poor people such as Friday nights, Saturday afternoons or Sunday afternoons.

6) Concentrate on simple, straight but effective forms of action rather than on resolutions or position papers.

7) Take or try to take one major issue at one time like "Registration", "Boycott", or "Petitions", etc., and mobilize as many of the people as is possible involving the entire family at all times.

8) Do not make any decisions without consultations with their leadership either jointly or singly. Group decisions are the only good ones.

9) Use door-to-door personal visits and house meetings as the first and best means of communication. Do not depend on leaflets, mail or phones other than after the house-to-house canvassing has taken place or along with it.

10) Have patience. Do not attempt too much nor too many projects all at once. Stress and push those activities that are realizable actions, natural to the group such as picketing, leafleting, house meetings, tardeadas, etc., where the whole family can participate.

11) For big projects use the Seminar form of meeting to plan how, why, when and where the action should or can take place. These steps are:

- A. General presentation of the Topic.
- B. Break-up into smaller groups to brain-storm and elicit participation by all that are present and are too shy to do so in large meet.
- C. Come back into the general session for full discussion of all ideas and decisions made in the smaller groups.
- D. Agreement for action to be made by the entire body which may then authorize a smaller committee to decide the time and place.

A positive example for MAPA chapters to follow and one with which many of us are intimately familiar is the UFWOC boycott effort. It is now working in about 40 cities with 40 committees varying in size from one to 10 persons who



in turn mobilize as many as one or two thousand persons in a given city or region. These committees are in many instances family groups that live together in strange cities and environments but are kept together by the family pull.

The farmworkers are developing their own organization in giving real struggle-experience for its members and its leaders. It is establishing firmer and more intimate ties between its officers and leaders, it is establishing a true community of spirit as well as of understanding. It is picking up new members in steady numbers, resources, broader projection, visibility and exposure to the rest of the community throughout the nation, thus it is becoming a truly national movement with national strengths.

Another very positive experience for MAPA has been its participation in the recent Coachella Grape strike. Here the Blythe, Imperial Valley, Indio, Coachella, San Bernardino chapters participated with the Farmworkers, UMAS, other youth groups and community organizations and individuals such as the Kennedy Action Corps, McCarthy groups, etc., in assistance, supporting, and in actual participation in all of the strike activities. The fight against Congressman Tunney, the City Council of Coachella, <sup>and</sup> the rest of the power structure in that area is a result of this broad and deep participation of MAPA with those persons in that community who were and are waging a life-and-death struggle to establish a union and thus a new life for themselves and their families. This Coachella struggle was so intense on the part of MAPA people that you could and still cannot tell who is a MAPA person and who is a UFWOC person in that area. That is the way we should immerse and involve ourselves in our barrio and colonia struggles and activities.



2714 W. Pico Blvd.

# Tratado

East Los Angeles College

Los Angeles, Calif.

March 26-27, 1971

DE GUADALUPE HIDALGO

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NOTE: Parts of the Treaty unrelated to Land Grants are omitted.

NOTAR: Partes del Tratado sin relacion a Mercedes no estan incluidas.

In many ways the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo may be the most important document that the U.S. of America has ever signed. Among other things, it assured that the U.S. would have no rival in the form of the Mexican nation to the South; it increased the area of the U.S. by over 50%; it gave the U.S. excellent ports on the Pacific; and it guaranteed U.S. domination of the entire Western Hemisphere, particularly Latin America.

The Treaty also brought to a close a war of PURE AND SIMPLE AGRESSION BY THE U.S. against a far weaker neighbor - Mexico - which had just gained its independence from Spain just 24 years earlier.

The U.S. representative to negotiate the treaty, Nicholas P. Trist, had had his credentials revoked prior to the signing of the treaty on Feb. 2, 1848, at the village of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Nevertheless, the U.S. Senate proceeded, on March 10, 1848, to change the Treaty and then ratify it as changed. The major change was the suppression of ARTICLE 10 which explicitly protected the land grants. (Other provisions indirectly protected the grants.)

President Polk sent U.S. Attorney-General Nathan Clifford and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate, Ambrose Sevier to Mexico to obtain Mexico's ratification of the document AS CHANGED. Mexico's President, Pena y Pena, would only ratify the treaty AFTER the U.S. plenipotentiaries had formally executed a PROTOCOL to the treaty which pledged the U.S. to consider the Treaty as passed by the Senate to mean the same as if Article 10 were still in the treaty and the land grants as valid. BASED UPON THE SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL, President Pena y Pena ratified the treaty on May 30, 1848. The Protocol had been earlier signed the 26th. of May, 1848.

## TRATADO DE PAZ, AMISTAD Y LIMITES ENTRE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DEL NORTE - (MAYO 30 DE 1848)

Ministerio de relaciones interiores y exteriores -- El Exmo. Sr. Presidente interino de los Estados Unidos se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

Manuel de la Pena y Pena, Presidente interino de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, a todos los que las presentes vieren, sabed: Que en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo se concluyo y firmo el dia 2 de Febrero del presente ano, un tratado de paz, amistad, limites y arreglo definitivo entre la republica mexicana y los gobiernos, autorizados debida y respectivamente para este efecto, cuyo tratado con su articulo adicional, es en la forma y tenor siguiente:

## TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND LIMITS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES - (MAY 30, 1848)

Minister of Interior and Exterior Relations -- The distinguished President Interim of the United States of Mexico has been pleased to send me the following decree:

Manuel de la Pena y Pena, President Interim of the United States of Mexico, to all those who see the present document, know that: In the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo there was concluded and signed on February 2 of the present year a treaty of peace, friendship, limits and definitive settlement between the Mexican Republic and the United States of America, through means of plenipotentiaries of both governments, properly and respectively authorized for this purpose, which treaty with its additional article, is in the following form and with the following contents:

"EL RESPETO AL DERECHO AJENO ES LA PAZ"

-Benito Juarez



IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD: The United States of America, and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony and mutual confidence, wherein the two peoples should live, as good neighbours, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries: that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of Peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

#### ARTICLE I.

There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

#### ARTICLE II.

Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General in Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

#### ARTICLE III.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

#### Article VIII.

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please; without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories, may

either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty: and those who shall remain in the said territories, after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans, not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it, guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

Washington or at the seat of government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in Quintuplicate at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST. [Seal]  
LUIS G. CUEVAS [Seal]  
BERNARDO COUTO [Seal]  
MIG<sup>l</sup> ATRISTAIN [Seal]

#### ARTICLE IX.

The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted, at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress: and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of



**EN EL NOMBRE DE DIOS TODO PODEROSO:** Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de America, animados de un sincero deseo de poner termino a las calamidades de la guerra que desgraciadamente existe entre ambas Republicas, y de establecer sobre bases solidas relaciones de paz y buena amistad, que procuren reciprocas ventajas a los Ciudadanos de uno y otro pais, y afianzen la concordia, armonia y mutua seguridad en que deben vivir, como buenos vecinos, los dos pueblos; han nombrado a este efecto sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios; a saber, el Presidente de la Republica Mexicana a Don Bernardo Couto, Don Miguel Atristain y Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, ciudadanos de la misma Republica; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America a Don Nicolas P. Trist, ciudadano de dichos Estados; quienes despues de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, bajo la proteccion del Señor Dios Todo-poderoso, autor de la paz, han ajustado, convenido y firmado el siguiente Tratado de Paz, Amistad, Limites y Arreglo definitivo entre la Republica Mexicana y los Estados Unidos de America:

**ARTÍCULO I.**

Habrá paz firme y universal entre la República mexicana y los Estados-Unidos de América y entre sus respectivos países, territorios, ciudades, villas y pueblos, sin escepcion de lugares ó personas.

**ARTÍCULO II.**

Luego que se firme el presente Tratado habrá un convenio entre el comisionado ú comisionados del Gobierno mexicano, y el ó los que nombre el General en Jefe de las fuerzas de los Estados-Unidos, para que cesen provisionalmente las hostilidades, y se restablezca en los lugares ocupados por las mismas fuerzas el órden constitucional en lo político, administrativo y judicial, en cuanto lo permitan las circunstancias de ocupacion militar.

**ARTÍCULO III.**

La evacuacion de la capital de la República mexicana por las tropas de los Estados-Unidos, en consecuencia de lo que queda estipulado, se completará al mes de recibirse por el comandante de dichas tropas las órdenes conve-nidas en el presente artículo, ó antes si fuere posible.

**Artículo VIII**

Los Mexicanos establecidos hoy en territorios pertenecientes antes a Mexico y que quedan para lo futuro dentro de los límites señalados por el presente Tratado a los Estados Unidos, oídram permanecer en donde ahora habitan, o trasladarse en cualquier tiempo a la Republica Mexicana, conservando en los indicados territorios los bienes que poseen, ó enagenándolos y pasando su valor á donde les convenga, sin que por esto pueda exigírseles ningun género de contribucion, gravámen ó impuesto.

Los que prefieran permanecer en los indicados territorios, podrán conservar el título y derechos de ciudadanos mexicanos, ó adquirir el título y derechos de ciudadanos de los Estados-Unidos. Mas la eleccion entre una y otra ciudadanía deberán hacerla dentro de un año contado desde la fecha del cango de las ratificaciones de este Tratado. Y los que permanecieren

en los indicados territorios despues de transcurrido el año, sin haber declarado su intencion de retener el carácter de mexicanos, se considerará que han elegido ser ciudadanos de los Estados-Unidos.

Las propiedades de todo género existentes en los expresados territorios, y que pertenecen ahora á mexicanos no establecidos en ellos, serán respetadas inviolablemente. Sus actuales dueños, los herederos de estos, y los mexicanos que en lo venidero puedan adquirir por contrato las indicadas propiedades, disfrutarán respecto de ellas tan amplia garantia, como si perteneciesen á ciudadanos de los Estados-Unidos.

**ARTÍCULO IX.**

Los Mexicanos que, en los territorios antedichos, no conserven el caracter de ciudadanos de la República Mexicana, segun lo estipulado en el artículo precedente, serán incorporados en la Union de los Estados Unidos, y se admitirán en tiempo oportuno (á juicio del Congreso de los Estados Unidos) al goce de todos los derechos de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos conforme á los principios de la constitucion; y entretanto serán mantenidos y protegidos en el goce de su libertad y propiedad, y asegurados en el libre ejercicio de su religion sin restriccion alguna.

**ARTÍCULO XXIII.**

Este Tratado será ratificado por el Presidente de la República mexicana, previa la aprobacion de su Congreso General; y por el Presidente de los Estados-Unidos de América con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado; y las ratificaciones se cangearán en la ciudad de Washington ó donde estuviere el gobierno Mexicano á los cuatro meses de la fecha de la firma del mismo Tratado, ó antes si fuere posible.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros los respectivos Plenipotenciarios hemos firmado y sellado por quintuplicado este Tratado de Paz, Amistad, Limites y Arreglo definitivo; en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo el dia dos de Febrero del año de Nuestro Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta y ocho.

BERNARDO COUTO [Seal]  
MIG! ATRISTAIN [Seal]  
LUIS G. CUEVAS [Seal]  
N. P. TRIST. [Seal]

[One of the amendments of the Senate struck out Article 10.]

ciones de este Tratado; por falta de lo qual las mismas concesiones no serán obligatorias para el Estado de Tejas en virtud de las estipulaciones contenidas en este artículo.

La anterior estipulacion respecto de los concesionarios de tierras en Tejas, se extiende á todos los concesionarios de tierras en los indicados territorios fuera de Tejas, que hubieren tomado posesion de dichas concesiones; y por falta de cumplimiento de las condiciones de alguna de aquellas dentro del nuevo plazo que empuza á correr el dia del Tratado, segun lo estipulado arriba, serán las mismas concesiones nulas y de ningun valor.

El Gobierno mexicano declara que no se ha hecho ninguna concesion de tierras en Tejas desde el dia dos de Marzo de mil ochocientos treinta y seis; y que tampoco se ha hecho ninguna en los otros territorios mencionados despues del trece de Mayo de mil ochocientos cuarenta y seis.

**ARTÍCULO X.**

Todas las concesiones de tierra hechas por el Gobierno mexicano, ó por las autoridades competentes en territorios que pertenecieron antes á Mexico y quedan para lo futuro dentro de los límites de los Estados-Unidos, serán respetadas como válidas, con la misma extension con que lo serian si los indicados territorios permanecieran dentro de los límites de México. Pero los concesionarios de tierras en Tejas, que hubieren tomado posesion de ellas, y que por razon de las circunstancias del país desde que comenzaron las desavenencias entre el Gobierno mexicano y Tejas, hayan estado impedidos de llenar todas las condiciones de sus concesiones, tendrán la obligacion de cumplir las mismas condiciones, dentro de los plazos señalados en aquellas respectivamente, pero contados ahora desde la fecha del cango de las ratifi-

this treaty; in default of which the said grants shall not be obligatory upon the State of Texas, in virtue of the stipulations contained in this Article.

The foregoing stipulation in regard to grantees of land in Texas, is extended to all grantees of land in the territories aforesaid, elsewhere than in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and in default of the fulfillment of the conditions of any such grant, within the new period, which, as is above stipulated, begins with the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the same shall be null and void.

The Mexican Government declares that no grant whatever of lands in Texas has been made since the second day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty six; and that no grant whatever of lands in any of the territories aforesaid has been made since the thirtieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

**ARTÍCULO X.**

All grants of land made by the Mexican Government or by the competent authorities, in territories previously appertaining to Mexico, and remaining for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be respected as valid, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid, if the said territories had remained within the limits of Mexico. But the grantees of lands in Texas, put in possession thereof, who, by reason of the circumstances of the country since the beginning of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican Government, may have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligation to fulfill the said conditions within the periods limited in the same respectively; such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of



Concerning the conferences which took place prior to the ratification and exchange of the documents of the treaty of peace between the distinguished Excellencies Señor Luis De La Rosa, minister of interior and exterior relations of the Mexican Republic, and Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, commissioners with the rank of ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America:

In the city of Queretaro on the twenty sixth of the month of May eighteen hundred and forty-eight at a conference between Their Excellencies Nathan Clifford and Ambrose H. Sevier Commissioners of the United States of America, with full powers from their Government to make to the Mexican Republic suitable explanations in regard to the amendments which the Senate and Government of the said United States have made in the treaty of peace, friendship, limits and definitive settlement between the two Republics, signed in Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February of the present year, and His Excellency Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, it was agreed, after adequate conversation respecting the changes alluded to, to record in the present protocol the following explanations which Their aforesaid Excellencies the Commissioners gave in the name of their Government and in fulfillment of the Commission conferred upon them near the Mexican Republic.

FIRST.

The American Government by suppressing the IX<sup>th</sup> article of the Treaty of Guadalupe and substituting the III. article of the Treaty of Louisiana<sup>1</sup> did not intend to diminish in any way what was agreed upon by the aforesaid article IX<sup>th</sup> in favor of the inhabitants of the territories ceded by Mexico. Its understanding that all of that agreement is contained in the III<sup>rd</sup> article of the Treaty of Louisiana. In consequence, all the privileges and guarantees, civil, political and religious, which would have been possessed by the inhabitants of the ceded territories, if the IX<sup>th</sup> article of the Treaty had been retained, will be enjoyed by them without any difference under the article which has been substituted.

De las conferencias que anteriormente a la ratificación y cambio del tratado de paz, que tuvieron entre los Exmos. Señores D. Luis De La Rosa, ministro de relaciones interiores y exteriores de la Republica Mexicana, y Ambrosio H. Sevier y Nathan Clifford, comisionados con el rango de ministros plenipotenciarios del gobierno de los Estados Unidos de America:

En la Ciudad de Queretaro a los veinte y seis dias del mes de Mayo del año de mil ochocientos cuarenta y ocho reunidos el Escelentísimo Señor D. Luis de la Rosa, Ministro de Relaciones de la Republica Mexicana y los Escelentísimos Señores Nathan Clifford y Ambrosio H. Sevier, comisionados con Plenos Poderes del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de America para hacer al de la Republica Mexicana las explicaciones convenientes sobre las modificaciones que el Senado y Gobierno de dichos Estados Unidos han hecho al Tratado de paz, amistad, límites y arreglo definitivo entre ambas Republicas, firmado en la Ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo el día dos de Febrero del presente año; despues de haber conferenciado detenidamente sobre las indicadas variaciones, han acordado consignar en el presente protocolo las siguientes explicaciones, que los expresados Escelentísimos Señores comisionados han dado en nombre de su Gobierno y desempeñando la comision que este les confirió cerca del de la Republica Mexicana.

PRIMERA.

El Gobierno americano suprimiendo el artículo IX del Tratado de Guadalupe, y substituyendo á él el artículo III del de la Luisiana,<sup>1</sup> no ha pretendido disminuir en nada lo que estaba pactado por el citado artículo IX en favor de los habitantes de los territorios cedidos por Mexico. Entiende que todo eso está contenido en el artículo III del Tratado de la Luisiana. En consecuencia todos los gozes y garantías que en el orden civil, en el político y religioso, tendrían los dichos habitantes de los territorios cedidos, si hubiese subsistido el artículo IX del Tratado, esos mismos sin diferencia alguna tendrán bajo el artículo q. se ha substituido.

SECOND.

The American Government by suppressing the X<sup>th</sup> article of the Treaty of Guadalupe did not in any way intend to annul the grants of lands made by Mexico in the ceded territories. These grants, notwithstanding the suppression of the article of the Treaty, preserve the legal value which they may possess; and the grantees may cause their legitimate titles to be acknowledged before the American tribunals.

Conformably to the law of the United States, legitimate titles to every description of property personal and real, existing in the ceded territories, are those which were legitimate titles under the Mexican law in California and New-Mexico up to the 13<sup>th</sup> of May 1846, and in Texas up to the 2<sup>d</sup> March 1836.

THIRD.

The Government of the United States by suppressing the concluding paragraph of article XII<sup>th</sup> of the Treaty, did not intend to deprive the Mexican Republic of the free and unrestrained faculty of ceding, conveying or transferring at any time (as it may judge best) the sum of the twelve millions of dollars which the same Government of the United States

is to deliver in the places designated by the amended article.

And these explanations having been accepted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, he declared in name of his Government that with the understanding conveyed by them, the same Government would proceed to ratify the Treaty of Guadalupe as modified by the Senate and Government of the United States. In testimony of which their Excellencies the aforesaid Commissioners and the Minister have signed and sealed in quintuplicate the present protocol.

(Seal) A. H. Sevier  
(Seal) Nathan Clifford  
(Seal) Luis De La Rosa

SEGUNDA.

El Gobierno americano suprimiendo el artículo X del Tratado de Guadalupe, no ha intentado de ninguna manera anular las concesiones de tierras hechas por Mexico en los territorios cedidos. Esas concesiones, aun suprimido el artículo del Tratado, conservan el valor legal que tengan; y los concesionarios pueden hacer valer sus títulos legítimos ante los Tribunales americanos.

Conforme á la ley de los Estados Unidos son títulos legítimos en favor de toda propiedad mueble ó raíz existente en los territorios cedidos, los mismos que hayan sido títulos legítimos bajo la ley mexicana hasta el día 13. de Mayo de 1846. en California y en Nuevo Mexico y hasta el día 2. do Marzo de 1836. en Tejas.

TERCERA.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos suprimiendo el párrafo con que concluye el artículo XII del Tratado, no ha entendido privar á la Republica Mexicana de la libre y expedita facultad de ceder, traspasar ó enagenar en cualquier tiempo (como mejor le parezca) la suma de los doce millones de pesos que el mismo Gobierno de los

Estados Unidos debe entregar en los plazos que expresa el artículo XII modificado.

Y habiendo aceptado estas explicaciones el Ministro de Relaciones de la Republica Mexicana, declaro en nombre de su Gobierno que bajo los conceptos que ellas importan, va a proceder el mismo Gobierno a ratificar el Trado de Guadalupe segun ha sido modificado por el Senado y Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. En fe de lo cual firmaron y sellaron por quintuplicado el presente protocolo los Escelentísimos Señores Ministro y comisionados ante-dichos.

(Seal) Luis De La Rosa  
(Seal) A. H. Sevier  
(Seal) Nathan Clifford



STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE "MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION"

"POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
TOWARDS THE MEXICAN AND OTHER SPANISH SPEAKING AMERICANS"

For over two generations it has been patently evident that the policies and practices of the U.S. Immigration Service have been dictated by the desires and needs of the business, agricultural and industrial interests of the Southwest U.S.A. and to some extent even of such diverse areas as Michigan, Ohio, the Midwest, and the Pacific Northwest. Whenever it has suited the needs and whims of large groups of these interests regardless of the law, administrative procedures and regulations have been bent, flouted or changed to suit the employers.

Since the latest regulations have been implemented requiring certification by the Department of Labor and establishing a quota for Western Hemisphere Latin Americans who wish to immigrate into the U.S., a formidable arm of exploitation has been placed in the hands of employers who wish to use Mexicans and other Latin-Americans as a source of cheap and easily-managed hand labor.

We in MAPA are aware that the position of the AFL-CIO has been to oppose all forms of immigration of persons to work in the U.S. and perfectly understand the premises and fundamentals behind such a position. However the intent and spirit of that position have been most effectively violated through the control of such immigration by U.S. Department of Labor Certification of aliens who want to enter the country to work and the setting up of the Latin American quota. These two procedures have been put to use as an anti-union measure to effectively thwart the organizing into unions of these workers, to the ultimate detriment of all working people in this area. These two procedural regulations have been most effectively used by employers to maintain a large pool of ready workers who from their poverty in Mexico are induced and recruited to come without



documents into this country and forced to accept the lowest of wages, the poorest of conditions and never be a problem in terms of complaints of violations of safety, industrial accidents, payment for overtime, etc. Thus ultimately, the misery and exploitation of these workers who have no documents serve as the most formidable depressant of living standards for all workers and their families throughout the Southwest.

In spite of very "showy" raids, detention of vehicles by the Freeway Blockade in San Clemente and other very visible points of travel in the Southern California freeways, the estimates of the number of Mexican workers without documents in greater Southern California run into well over 200,000. These are people working in this area on jobs that for the most part are very low paid, non-union, and hazardous. Many of these people now have their families or part of their families here with them. They are exploited by not only the employers but also by a whole flock of social parasites--employment agencies, fixers, coyotes, smugglers, and con men. Their being here and the conditions under which they work and live are the best proof of the impracticability of present laws and practices. For what they really intend to produce is the opposite of what is the actual situation. We in MAPA believe, however, that the entire package, U.S. Immigration, U.S. Department of Labor and the agri-business-industrial community want to maintain and retain inviolate the very situation that pervades at this moment. For employers it is a beautiful set-up profitwise, operationally ingenious and foolproof. But to the Mexican worker himself, to his fellow workers, those who are residents with documents or with citizenship, and to their families, to their total economy as a working community, the present set up is oppressive and robs them of the potential to



fully enjoy or even become a solid part of our affluence and stability.

For all the above and because it deeply affects the lives of millions of Mexican Americans and other Spanish speaking Americans, as well as the entire working people of our country and particularly the Southwest, we recommend the following be implemented at once.

- (1) That the U.S. Department of Labor grant a labor certification for the job which they have been performing to any alien who has been on the job for a year.
- (2) That undocumented aliens who are parents of U.S. born children be granted administrative parole from deportation.
- (3) That those aliens who while living in the U.S. as illegals and working and who are processing their entry papers be granted administrative parole by the Immigration Service until they receive their quota number.
- (4) As a condition of the above-mentioned prerogatives that those persons so covered be required to process their final entry papers.
- (5) That inhuman and brutal treatment by Immigration Officers when they raid the plants and the "barrios" cease at once both during raiding and during detention, especially towards women, the aged, and minor children.
- (6) That District Director George Rosenberg be replaced in his duties for the Southern California area and in his place a Mexican American or other Spanish speaking American who has constituted rapport, knowledge of and an empathy with the more than 2,000,000 Mexican and other Spanish speaking Americans living in his jurisdiction.

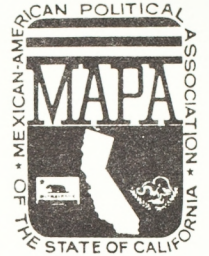


- (7) That the Freeway Blockades of all cars and the detention of those cars in which "dark-looking" and Mexican-looking persons are passengers be stopped immediately and that police and sherrifs departments be forbidden to stop or detain people for illegal entry or to determine their immigration status.
- (8) That Area Advisory Councils consisting of union, church, social and other community organizations be created to advise and orient the Department of Immigration as to how to carry out its duties in a more civil, humane, American and constitutional manner.





# WAKE UP!



## NO ENDORSEMENT! NO ENDORSEMENT!

At the inception of M.A.P.A. 12 years ago, certain goals were set forth.

Specifically:

- 1.) To establish a non-partisan organization for the political socio-economic, cultural and civic betterment of Chicano's/
- 2.) The election and appointment to public office of Chicano's.
- 3.) To encourage increased activity in both major parties.
- 4.) To register people to vote.

Since that time our situation has worsened although many of the few who have gained tend to imply otherwise. In 12 years we have had nothing but token and co-opted representation. The war on poverty served as a tool to appease our efforts to organize. Our efforts to establish the Raza within the two party system went unnoticed. Our overwhelming alliance with the Democratic Party provided us with more of the same ----- nothing!

It is time for M.A.P.A. to rise from its political oblivion and assume an aggressive role of leadership in Chicano political activities. We can no longer remain docile--the footsteps of progress are passing M.A.P.A. by--we must save M.A.P.A.--or expect a death of irrelevancy in the Chicano community. Democrats and Republicans---the only difference is the spelling!

For further information please contact Room 9129

# BE REALISTIC!



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

# know your rights

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

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

# conozcan sus derechos !

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

## INTERROGATIONS

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

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

## SEARCHES

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

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

## INTERROGACIONES

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

## CATEO

Toda persona tiene derecho a sus asuntos y bienes provados o



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

### **LETTERS FOR INTERVIEW**

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

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

If you need advice or assistance concerning deportation,

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

### **CUANDO LE LLAMEN PARA ENTREVISTARLE**

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

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

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

### **LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS**

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

### **MAPA**

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



Si Vd. necesita informes, consejo, o ayuda sobre deportaciones, naturalizacion o ciudadania, aunque no pudiera pagar--comuniquese con la oficina de servicios legales o

### **LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS**

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

### **MAPA**

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





FACT SHEET

- I. POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA:... IN THE AREA COMPACTED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF VERMONT AVENUE ON THE WEST, RUNNING EAST ALONG SUNSET BLVD. TO GLENDALE AND THEN GOING NORTH EAST TO DIVISION STREET AND THEN FOLLOWING SOUTHEAST BELOW MT. WASHINGTON IN HIGHLAND PARK TO NORTH FIGUEROA AND THEN ON TO MONTEREY RD, PROCEEDING SOUTHEASTWARD TO THE SAN BERNADINO FREEWAY AND CONTINUING EAST TO THE WEST COVINA CITY LIMITS, THEN PROCEEDING SOUTHWEST TO THE EASTERN BORDERS OF HACIENDA HEIGHTS AND CONTINUING TO THE WESTERN EDGES OF WHITTIER AND THEN ON TO INCLUDE LOS NIETOS AND SANTA FE SPRINGS AND SOUTH AND TO JOIN THE SANTA ANA FREEWAY IN NORWALK AND THEN TO COMPLETE THE CIRCLE NORTHWEST ALONG THE SANTA ANA FREEWAY TO WASHINGTON BLVD AND THEN WEST ON WASHINGTON TO WHERE IT CONNECTS WITH VERMONT AVE., THERE LIVE ABOUT 1,100,000. RESIDENTS OF WHICH 600,000 ARE SPANISH SURNAMED BY CENSUS COUNT.
- II. THIS AREA IS AT PRESENT CUT-UP INTO THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL DISTRICTS:
- A. THAT PORTION THAT LIES INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES IS DIVIDED INTO PARTS OF THE 9TH, 10TH, 13TH, 14TH, AND 4TH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICTS. IT SHOULD BE REDRAWN INTO ONE COUNCIL DISTRICT.
- B. THE PORTION THAT IS COUNTY AREA IS DRAWN INTO PARTS OF THREE COUNTY SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS. IT SHOULD BE REDRAWN INTO ONE COUNCIL SUPERVISORS AREA.
- C. THE ENTIRE AREA IS NOW DIVIDED INTO PARTS OF THE 40TH, 45TH, 48TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52ND, 53RD, 56TH, AND 66TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS. IT SHOULD BE REDRAWN INTO FOUR COMPLETE DISTRICTS.



- D. IT HAS THE FOLLOWING STATE SENATE DISTRICTS OR PARTS OF: THE 19TH, 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, 35TH, and 37TH. IT SHOULD BE REDRAWN INTO TWO COMPLETE STATE SENATE DISTRICTS.
- E. IT NOW HAS PARTS OF THE 19TH, 21ST, 23RD, 25TH, 29TH, 30TH, 31ST, 35TH CONGRESS DISTRICTS. IT SHOULD BE REDRAWN INTO TWO COMPLETE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Fact Sheet for Chicano Reapportionment

Los Angeles:

	Population 1960	1970	No. in ea council dist.
--	-----------------	------	-------------------------

<u>Council:</u>	2,479,000	2,782,400	
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New district could contain 187,197 people inside 43 census tracts, inside Lincoln Heights, El Sereno, South Boyle Heights, North Boyle Heights, and Downtown.

Congress: Los Angeles County will get at least 13 Congressional Seats. It has 6,970,733 population so each district will average 458,000.

Assembly: In new reapportionment the Assembly seats will have to average 246,200 population.

Recapitulation: Average of Population in 1970 for L.A. County

<u>Congressional:</u>	458,000
<u>Assembly:</u>	246,200
<u>State Senate:</u>	492,171
<u>County Supervisor:</u>	1,394,146
<u>City Council District:</u>	185,000 (if 15 districts) 163,670 (if 17 districts)



OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONFERENCE

PROPOSE A CONFERENCE ON ALL ASPECTS OF THE U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS, PROCEDURES, AND ADMINISTRATION AS THEY AFFECT THE MEXICAN PEOPLE IN THE U.S. FOR THE PURPOSES OF:

- A. Educating activists at all levels of community and social organizations on the laws and procedures of the immigration system and on how they affect our community.
- B. To bring massive pressure to bear on the government for administrative and legislative change.
- C. To educate UNIONS and other potential allies outside the community on the effect of immigration laws and procedures on labor organizations and wages and working conditions.
- D. To educate the persons in the U.S. without documents on procedures for legalizing their status and on their rights before the Immigration authorities.

II PROPOSED STEPS TOWARDS THE BUILDING OF THE CONFERENCE:

- A. Build a Working Committee of about 20 key activists interested in being the working nucleus of such a conference.
- B. Prepare list of potential organizations and individuals interested in sponsoring the conference.
- C. Arrange for speaking with the individuals or attending the meetings of the organizations to arrange for sponsorship.
- D. Obtain speakers and key resource speakers to conference.
- E. Schedule one or two press conferences to publicize important phases of the conference.
- F. Arrange for final printing of program and plans for conference.

III PROPOSED SCOPE AND AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE:

- A. Conference should aim for attendance from all sections of the Mexican Community from Southern California, and from as many allies as possible from labor and general community.
- B. Conference should have an opening and ending general session with the remainder of time spent in workshops on the various aspects of the immigration problem on the Mexican border.
- C. Workshops should cover the following areas:
  - 1. The current situation with Western Hemisphere Immigration and proposed amendments to the law.



OUTLINE FOR CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION (con't)

2. How the laws create people without documents and their effect on the labor market.
3. The Immigration Service, its structure and authority.
4. The forced expatriation of U.S. citizens, numbers and moral, physical, and psychological effects.
5. The Immigration laws and the effects on family life.
6. The immigrant, the people without documents, and the public welfare system.

IV PROPOSED DATE AND DURATION:

- A. A 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 day conference.
- B. Date MARCH 26, 1971 (eve.) and March 27, 1971 (all day)
- C. At: EAST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE, Brooklyn and Atlantic Ave.  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



Orario

- Juis Segassi -
- Sylvia Romero -
- Juandel Rio -
- Juan Sobala -
- Henrieth Chavez -
- Armando Zepeda -
- Cesar Lopez -
- Angel Ybarra -
- Rene Diaz -
- Marco A. Rodriguez -
- Gaime A Castaneda -
- Hector Torres -
  
- Paul Vasquez -
- Josuro Rascon -
- Guillermo Muñoz -