

DIPUTADO EDUARDO ROYBAL
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEÑOR ROYBAL,

Con el respeto que se merece, me dirijo a usted, con el firme propósito de suplicarle que no apruebe la ley "RODINO". Los Mexicanos, mas que nadie, somos los perjudicados con ella. Nosotros pensamos, que al ser reprobada esa ley. Usted habra dado un paso más a favor de lucha contra la injusticia, y principalmente en contra de la "DESCRIMINACION"! Rodino, eso discrimina familias, Mexicanas, y Latinas.

Atte.

PROTESTA / PROTEST

PROTESTAMOS EN CONTRA DE LA LEY "RODINO" QUE ESTA POR SER APROBADA POR EL SENADO. LA REFERIDA LEY AFECTA A TODOS LOS HABITANTES DE ESTA NACION Y SOBRE TODO A LOS QUE TIENEN Y NO NING UN DOCUMENTO. LOS QUE NO TIENEN DOCUMENTOS NO TIENEN DERECHO A TRABAJAR EN ESTE PAIS Y SUS HIJOS NACIDOS AQUI NO TENDRAN DERECHO A NADA. ESO ES LO QUE NOS DA LEY RODINO.

WE PROTEST THE "RODINO" BILL NOW IN THE SENATE FOR PASSAGE. THE BILL WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT MANY PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITHOUT PAPERS. IT WOULD PROHIBIT THOSE WITHOUT PAPERS FROM WORKING AND WOULD DEPRIVE THE CHILDREN OF SUCH PEOPLE OF MANY RIGHTS. FOR THESE REASONS AND MORE WE'RE AGAINST THE RODINO BILL.

NAME

DIRECCION (ADDRESS)

Honorable Edward Roybal
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative,

With all due respect, we hasten to direct your attention to the deep concerns and fears we have regarding the Rodino bill now before the Congress. It is an extremely oppressive bill which would, if passed, severely inhibit the lives of many now living in this country. Your support against this bill would testify to your continuing against the many injustices which plague the Mexican American. The RODINO bill would discriminate against families of Mexicans and other Latins.

Sincerely,

LA PRENSA

el periódico que dice lo que otros callan

Registrado como Artículo de 2a. Clase en la Administración de Correos de México, el 20 de agosto de 1935.

MEXICO, D. F.; VIERNES 4 DE ABRIL DE 1975

Director General y Gerente,
MARIO SANTAELLA

AÑO XLVII
NUM. 17,166

Califica Herman Baca de Peligrosa y Racista a la Ley Rodino-Kennedy

TIJUANA, B. Cfa., 3 de abril. —La ley Rodino-Kennedy, es una de las más racistas, peligrosas e inconstitucionales piezas legislativas que ha decretado el Congreso estadounidense, aseguró categóricamente hoy, el líder de la agrupa-

Por **SALVADOR GONZALEZ MERCADO**,
Corresponsal de LA PRENSA
ción chicana CASA, Herman Baca.

El dirigente habló para LA PRENSA y agregó que lo más vicioso y perjudicial es la dis-

posición que requiere del patrón hacer preguntas sobre la ciudadanía del empleado y sus perspectivas.

Herman Baca al explicar a este corresponsal que el espíritu de la ley ha inquietado a millones de extranjeros en el vecino país, señaló las tres disposiciones que tiene la mencionada ley.

A la primera violación, el procurador general envía una cita al patrón advirtiéndole de la llamada falta. A la segunda se impone una multa de 500 dólares por cada extranjero y la última el patrón se hace acreedor a una multa de mil dólares y a un año de prisión por extranjero.

“Esta ley —dijo— no resuelve nada de los problemas de los trabajadores ilegales, sino agrava la violación constitucional de la cual afecta diariamente a la comunidad latinoamericana”.

Finalmente, comentó que el Consejo de Inmigración de San Diego deberá oponerse a la ley mencionada, ya que los patrones se convertirían en agentes de migración.

En otro caso, la usarán para llevar a cabo violaciones en los salarios y aprovecharse de la situación de los ciudadanos ilegales.



C. A. S. A.

COMITE NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

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June 29, 1972

OPEN LETTER TO THE RODINO COMMITTEE.....

Our organization, composed of 15,000 members of Mexicans and Latins has been extremely disturbed to learn that congress is currently considering passage of " The Rodino Bill" , H.R. 14831 that, in our opinion, is squarely aimed at further limit Mexican and Latin lawful immigration into the U.S.

As proposed, Section 8 of the bill would eliminate the possibility of parents of U.S. citizens and immigrants from obtaining visas without Labor Department certification. As you know Labor Department certification is impossible to obtain, so imposing this requirement automatically eliminates the possibility - for this people to obtain visas.

Our community is still very much affected by government policy in the 1930's when hundreds of thousands of residentes were deported to Mexico. Along with them over a million U.S. citizens were also expatriated forcefully as the spouses, dependent children, and dependent parents of the deportees.

These expatriated U.S. citizens are still making their way back to the U.S., believe it or not, without the education, the training, or the preparation for the U.S. life to which they were entitled as U.S. citizens. This proposed law would create millions more of U. S. citizen children who would be forced to be raised out of their country by virtue of their parents being denied the opportunity to obtain lawful status.

Section 14 of the proposed Rodino Bill would create very stiff penalties for the employment of persons without documents.

Employment in our community is already at a very low level, and substandard.

One of the reasons for this is the fact that hundreds of thousands are exploited by their employers because they know they do not have documents. Creating penalties for their employment will only drive this work force more and more underground, and the conditions under which they live will be more and more miserable, and less and less subject to government check and regulation.

We had an experience with California's Dixon Arnett law, and hundreds of thousands in our community lost their jobs, even before the law was effective, regardless of whether or not they were here with government permission. All Mexican and -- Latin workers were forced into humiliating identity checks before the entire work force while white, Anglo looking Europeans were left unchecked or unmolested.

While the so called "Liberals" in Congress decry the need for this legislation on "Humanitarian grounds," as usual these "Liberal" solution compound the very problems they are purported to alleviate. The legislation in question will restrict an already severely restricted possibility for lawful immigration, and will thus create a doubly or triply enlarged work force of persons without immigration status. The solution that CASA recommends, on the other hand, will make most people with roots in this country lawful residents, and thus remove them immediately from the super exploited work force. These suggestions are:

- 1.- Parole all persons now in the U.S. immediately for an indefinite period, pending legalization of their immigration status.
2. to make possible the legalization of the status, declare all jobs now held by persons without documents certified for purposes of their obtaining immigrant visas.
- 3.- As a condition for the parole certification for jobs for immigration visas, require that all persons now in the U.S. begin the processing of Visa applications within 3 months from the passage of the proposed law.

These proposals will not alter the existing immigration structure at all, but they will immediately remove the so called illegals as potential strike breakers, and low wage marginal workers, as they will not be afraid to unionize and to work on their jobs for fair wages.

Finally, we recommend that all persons in the U.S. be allowed to apply for the U.S. citizenship within 3 years after their entry, without reference to language requirements. We now have good media in all foreign languages used but immigrant groups to make assimilation of the literature, the ideals and the Constitution of the U.S. easily absorbable in any language. In a shrinking world this is an asset and it should be encouraged and not punished.

We also believe that Congress is wrong in passing immigration legislation without coming to Los Angeles and other urban centers to obtain the opinions of our community which is too economically deprived to be able to afford expensive Washington representatives.

We are looking forward to receiving your reactions to these proposals.

We will relay your thinking to our community in this important election year.

RODINO
BILL

MODER RESOLUTION

- whereas our international union has been founded, grown and prospered on the principle of the unification and organization of all the workers in our industry and
- whereas immigrant workers from many nations, colors and creeds have been those who have built our union along with their children and grand children, and
- whereas the very existence and strength of our international union, today, is inescapable evidence that the only sure solution to the problems of low-paid and severely exploited workers is their becoming organized into strong trade unions that can raise their wages, working conditions and eliminate that severe exploitation, and
- whereas our nation is going through one of its periodic, customary cycles of recession and unemployment created by the unwise or lack of foresight of those who control our government and industries, and
- whereas again as in other similar periods those workers and persons who are the most vulnerable and easy to attack are being made the scapegoats and accused of being the cause of the crisis and the unemployment that prevails in our country, and
- whereas this group of workers and persons under shameful attack number several millions of Mexican and other latin americans as well as European and Asian immigrants without documents, many of whom are working in our industry and are members of our unions, and members of our families and communities, and
- whereas their situation of not having visas or documents creates a special situation of vulnerability for being paid the lowest of wages, having the worst of working conditions with no access to Unemployment Insurance, Disability Insurance, access to protective Labor Law benefits in hours, conditions and minimum pay, and
- whereas added to this permanent state of insecurity, poverty and helplessness is the permanent harrassment of deportation, persecution and threats made by all sorts of authorities and institutions towards them and their loved ones, and
- whereas these workers and persons who are here without documents are here because the government has been both unwilling and unable to enforce its own Immigration Laws and most of these persons have established families, part of whom are American citizens or permanent residents with all the rights of citizenship and residency, and
- whereas the U.S. Department of Labor through its Linton Report of November, 1975 has offered documented and proof beyond question that these workers pay more taxes, more contributions to the Social Security, Disability and Medical Plan funds than the average citizen and furthermore get back or draw out much less benefits than what they pay for, and
- whereas such important institutions and individuals in our country as the U.S. Catholic Conference of Bishops, the National Council of Churches, the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Cesar Chavez, Jimmy Carter, U.S. Senators Cranston, Tunney, Montoya, Haskell, the National Association of Democratic Spanish Speaking Elected Officials and hundreds of other prominent organizations and individuals have come out strongly

advocating AMNESTY for the undocumented immigrants who are here in our country rather than deportation in masses ~~hereinbefore~~ that would cause millions of families to be separated or to remain in the unconscionable permanent state of fear and vulnerability,

WE THEREFORE PROPOSE THAT THIS CONVENTION GO ON RECORD

that there is only one just, humane and effective solution to this important aspect of the problem which would be consistent with the traditions, aims, purposes and welfare of our Union and the rest of the labor movement and of our country which has been known as the "Nation of Immigrants", that is, to show our foresight and generosity once again by allowing these persons to become lawful residents, thus removing their vulnerability and the bars to their being able to unorganized unionize themselves into our American Trade Union movement, and

WE FURTHER PROPOSE

that a meaningful effective amnesty provision be incorporated into the present legislation before the Congress to allow those persons who have been in this country for _____ period of time, particularly those who have families here, to adjust their status, and

WE FINALLY PROPOSE

that we seriously question the advisability of continuing to support such legislation as the Rodino Bill and those portions with the so-called Employer "penalty" provisions contained in it based on our experiences with the Dixon Arnett Law that was passed in our State of California, known as "the little Rodino Bill" that we see even today being used as a weapon to "bust" unions by unscrupulous employers who are demanding that Unions indemnify them in the event they might be sued by job applicants under the civil portion of the Act that was not declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, and that we firmly oppose the Bracero and similar portions of the Eastland Bill S, 3074 as are contained in the Rodino Bill.

Note. In the event there is too much pressure on the Amnesty by opponents you might include a statement such as....."We do not, however, advocate amnesty for criminals, procurers, and other immoral persons such as smugglers, etc. etc."

LA RAZA NATIONAL LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

As a result of the House Judiciary Committee Hearings on Illegal Aliens held in mid-1971, Congressman Peter Rodino introduced Bill number H.R. 8713, commonly known as the Rodino Bill. The Rodino Bill first passed the House (as H.R. 16188) in August, 1972, but was never heard in the Senate due to strong opposition from agricultural interest group supporters, such as Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James Eastland. The Rodino Bill passed the House again in May, 1973, as H.R. 982, but the Senate again failed to act on it. Congressman Rodino re-introduced the Bill in January, 1975, and amended it in July, 1975, as H.R. 8713. Presently, the Rodino Bill is before the House Rules Committee awaiting House floor action.

Among other provisions, Section two of the Bill, providing for imposition of penalties against an employer who "knowingly" hires undocumented workers, has generated strong opposition from the Chicano community. This provision will allow intensified discrimination against Chicanos, both citizens and permanent residents as well as undocumented workers, by employers denying jobs to applicants on the basis of uncertainty as to the legality of their status and unwillingness to face possible liability for hiring the worker. The provision also gives the INS added authority to selectively harrass Chicano employers, particularly those active in community affairs (i.e., the case of restaurant owner Mario Cantu of San Antonio, who faces trial September 7 on charges of harboring illegal aliens). Since actual enforcement will be at the discretion of the employer, undocumented workers will be subjected to even further abuse through capricious enforcement. Employers will enforce or not enforce the provision according to what is most convenient to their own self-interest. Contrary to arguments by proponents of the Bill, the burden will not be placed on the employer as much as it will be on undocumented workers and the Chicano community.

Controversy and strong objections have also arisen concerning sections four and five of the Bill. Section four provides for amnesty to undocumented workers residing in this country for at least seven years. Realistically, this amnesty clause adds nothing new, since the hardship clause already in the Immigration and Naturalization Act provides for waiver of deportation for individuals who have been in the country for seven years and whose departure would create a burden on the state or a hardship for individuals legally here. The Kennedy Bill, with its three-year amnesty clause, is more acceptable, although total amnesty is the most desirable. Section five requires H.E.W. officials to submit to INS the names and addresses of any undocumented workers receiving funds from any program funded through H.E.W. This section arises from the misconception that undocumented workers do not belong here and drain social services while not contributing to their maintenance. A recent Department of Labor study by David North shows that while at least 74% of all undocumented workers contribute to revenue programs such as social security and income tax, less than five percent actually avail themselves of social service programs. In effect, undocumented workers contribute to the national revenue more than the benefit that they receive and are as much in need of the services as anyone else.

Ruben P.
486-6858

EL RODINO BILL H.R. 16188

UN MOVIMIENTO PARA DIVIDIR Y DEBILITAR LA COMUNIDAD EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

El gobierno nos ha comido el pan con la tactica vieja de dividir y conquistar. Aunque la tactica es vieja y bien conocida, son muy expertos en esto y los ninos y ninas del Congreso todavia lo siguen. El problema mas repentina concierne a los ciudadanos de los E.E.U.U., y a los individuos con tarjeta de emigracion, contra el hombre o mujer de Latino America, Los Indios del Oeste, Antillanos, Asiaticos, etc., quien no han podido obtener la tarjeta verde. Estas personas, hombres o mujeres, se les llama "personas ilegales" por el Servicio de Emigracion y por el Congreso, y tambien por la Ley Rodino que castigara a cualquier que los emplee.

LA ECENA

Por un lado, los politicos ven bien claramente que nuestros conocimientos y nuestra poblacion esta creciendo en un grado alarmante para ellos. La organizacion se encuentra donde quiera, para 1980 las estadisticas estiman que vamos a hacer una mayoria en California. El crecimiento de nuestro sentido de unidad nos puede hacer la fuerza politica decisivo en la Costa Oeste.

Por otro lado, los politicos ven muy claramente las potencias de division de nuestra gente debido a nuestro desempleo cronico, por falta de oportunidades economicas, y la firmesa del obrero mercantil traído por la guerra economica de infacion que se esta llendo a abajo por la fatiga sin ningun plan para una paz economica con empleo permanente.

LA TRAMA

"Debilitar la fuerza creciente de la comunidad haciendolos peliar por un hueso, y disminuir sus numeros con deportaciones."

Es tan simple como asi; y esta contenido en una ley llamada Rodino Anti-Illegal Alien Act o H.R. 16188 que es disfrutada y apoyada por los Democra-tas, Republicanos, y la administracion. Esta ley crea un procedimiento facil para que los patrones sean multados si emplean personas sin documentos.

Los pasos estan puestos para que ningun patron sea actualmente multado como que lo unico que tiene que conseguir es una declaracion que la persona esta autorizada para trabajar. Pero que bueno seria para los patrones que saben que las declaraciones que han obtenido son falsas, o para esos que no quieren emplear a gente de color, "si ud. quiere estar seguro, no emplee a nadie!", fue lo que me dijo un patron en Los Angeles. Otro patron dijo, "mandenlos a todos de donde vinieron, a mi no me importa!". Otro dijo, "no hay problema, quitelos de la raya y se ahorrara muchos impuestos."

Muchos patrones van a usar la ley tal como indica la carta, y van a tratar de determinar quien tiene papeles y quien no tiene. Los que no tienen papeles los van a despedir y sus hijos que son ciudadanos Americanos y sus esposas o esposos con residencia o ciudadanía son los que van a sentir las consecuencias de esta practica. Muchos encuentran el clima tan inimaginable que van a tener que regresar a su pais de nacimiento que es precisa-

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mente el pensamiento de las personas que estan en el Congreso

LA SOLUCION

Estoy seguro que todos nosotros queremos que se acabe la explotacion de nuestra gente, especialmente de los que no t enen papeles---pero no por moles- tando nue tra gente, o dividiendo nuestra comunidad entre los que tienen do- cumentos y los que no tienen. No queremos otra masa reparticion como en 1930.

Lo que queremos es la aplicacion general de leyes de altos salarios mi- nimos de toda la industria, sin excepciones; el derecho de unirse en cada in- dustria, sin excepciones' y siendo contra la ley de solicitar, usar, y cons- pirar los importes y transportes de "rompe huelgas."

Si nuestra gente sin documentos son las victimas de explotaciones espe- ciales, son porque las leyes los han forzado de que vengan sin documentos, y ahora queremos corregir esto y darles documentos. Tambien queremos un pro- ceso facil y tranquilo para la admicion de la gente del Hemisferico Oeste para los E.E.U.U. en cualquier numero que la economia pueda absorber cada ano para evadir en el futuro la numeracion de personas sin documentos.

Nuestra fuerza politica podria realzar si nuestra gente sin ciudadanis- mo Americano se hicieran ciudadanos Americanos. Esto se puede hacer si las leyes de emigracion seran enmiendadas para que las pruebas de ciudadanismo sean en cualquier idioma. Estas pruebas deberian incluir tambien preguntas de nuestra herencia y historia pasada de nuestra area, y no nomas la historia del gringo.

Finalmente, ya despues que una persona ha construido su casa y ha esta- blecido su familia aqui, esta persona ha requerido residencia en su comunidad de los E.E.U.U.--nosotros demandamos su derecho de permanecer despues de 2 anos de residencia sin la amenaza de deportacion.

TRADE UNIONISTS ON RECORD AGAINST THE RODINO BILL

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International Molders & Allied
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ARTHUR AVILA, STATE V.P.
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TOM FOY BLVD.
BAYARD, N.M.

CESAR CHAVEZ, PRES.
UNITED FARMWORKERS UNION, AFL-CIO
KEENE, CALIF.

PHIL USQUIANO, BUS. MGR.
LABORERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
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SANTA CLARA COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,
AFL-CIO
SAN JOSE, CALIF.

I.L.W.U. LOCAL 142
HONOLULU, HAWAII

ILWU, UNIT 1105, LOCAL 142
HILO, HAWAII

ILWU., UNIT 1503 LOCAL 142
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII

CLAUDE FERNANDEZ, PRES. RETAIL CLERKS
UNION LOCAL 428
SAN JOSE, CALIF.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL
HARTINEZ, CALIF.

will not be crippled before they leave the womb.

Therefore, we have increased the funding for the WIC program so as to provide its health-protecting benefits to more mothers and infants. Moreover, we have guaranteed participation in the program to all eligible program sponsors, and have provided a mechanism for insuring that the full authorization is utilized for this and the next 2 fiscal years.

We have increased the WIC authorization level in H.R. 4222 to \$250 million a year. In order to insure that such an amount is spent for fiscal years 1976 and 1977, we have further directed the Secretary of Agriculture to use the so-called section 32 funds to supplement any direct appropriation up to the full authorization level. In addition, the Secretary must carry over any unspent funds to the next fiscal year. Thus, for fiscal year 1976, the Secretary must spend the \$250 million provided by this bill plus the \$30 to \$40 million unspent in fiscal year 1975, for a total expenditure of roughly \$280 to \$290 million in this fiscal year. Similarly, if there are any unspent funds in this fiscal year or in fiscal 1977, they, too, must be available for expenditure during the following year in addition to the \$250 million authorized.

We believe that the provisions affecting the WIC program in H.R. 4222 will aid the delivery of this important nutrition assistance to the vulnerable women and children so in need of this food supplement. We have required the Secretary to fund all eligible sponsors up to the full authorization level of \$250 million plus any carryover funds. As long as that full authorization level plus carryover funds has not been met, he must continue to fund participating sponsors immediately and to accept new applications until the \$250 million and all unspent moneys from the previous fiscal year are expended.

This bill now before us makes all the child nutrition programs more capable of providing nutrition assistance to all youngsters who need it. I urge my colleagues to join me in enacting this important piece of antihunger legislation over the President's veto.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF OVERSIGHT
SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS ON
INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT AC-
COUNTS**

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1975

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee will hold a public hearing on Friday, November 7, 1975, at 10 a.m., on consumer problems in the sale of individual retirement accounts.

Individual retirement accounts were established by Public Law 93-406 and are designed to provide assistance to individuals who are not participating in company or union pension plans. In en-

acting the IRA provision, the House and Senate conferees clearly indicated their concern that the IRS issue regulations requiring disclosure of the administrative costs, fees, commissions, and so forth charged the purchaser of an IRA. Despite this clear intent and although the act is now over a year old, the IRS has failed to issue disclosure regulations.

The subcommittee has received reports of a wide range of administrative costs in IRA's costs which are often concealed from the unwary purchaser. The November 7 hearing will seek to determine when the IRS will issue its disclosure regulations and how adequate those regulations will be. In addition, the hearing will explore the types of administrative costs which consumers are facing and seek to alert consumers to the need to shop for the best individual retirement account.

I have asked my colleague, the Honorable JAKE PICKLE, who first called this issue to the subcommittee's attention, to chair the hearings on the November 7.

The location of the hearing will be announced at a later date.

The subcommittee welcomes any examples of questionable IRA merchandising techniques and disclosure statements. Examples or suggestions for disclosure procedures should be sent to the Oversight Subcommittee, 1539 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

COMMENTS ON H.R. 8713

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1975

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, as you know, H.R. 8713, the Rodino illegal alien bill, is expected to come before the full House later this month. As consideration of this measure draws nearer, discussion of the illegal alien problem has increased. Recently, the Los Angeles Times included an editorial on this problem and states its views regarding possible solutions. I found the editorial to be a good reflection of my own views and want to present its full text for the benefit of my colleagues. An important point raised in the Times editorial is the increased burden which would be placed on the employer and the resulting increase in discriminatory actions which would inevitably be directed toward Mexican Americans.

I would also like to take the liberty to share a number of letters received from individuals and organizations opposed to H.R. 8713 and its approach to the illegal alien problem. The U.S. Catholic Conference's general secretary has stressed the serious civil rights problem which this legislation would be creating "by greatly enhancing the possibility of job discrimination against minority group persons." And as the Reverend John S. Cummins, Auxiliary Bishop of Sacramento, points out, the bill "does not seriously face the problem of aliens who

have been here for so many years and have established families and have participated fully in American life."

I am hopeful that each one of my colleagues will take a moment to review the material I am inserting in today's RECORD, as I am certain it will provide valuable insight into the drawbacks and inadequacies of H.R. 8713.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 2, 1975]

THE SWEEPS: A DIRTY BUSINESS

The Immigration Service has done the right thing in terminating its barrio sweeps for illegal aliens. And it has done the right thing in making public this decision.

There was little to commend the mass man-hunts. True, in some instances they turned up a fair number of illegal immigrants. A four-week operation in Southern California two years ago resulted in the apprehension of 11,500 illegal immigrants. But an unacceptable price was paid in terms of frightening communities, harassing U.S. citizens and jeopardizing the rights of illegal immigrants themselves.

Border patrolmen and other immigration officers now operate under a number of restrictions. These restrictions are appropriate to a free society. The courts have put an end to arbitrary searches and roadblocks. The courts are right.

We will know more in a month or so about another important problem. Has due process been respected in handling illegal-immigrant cases? Have those apprehended had access to adequate legal counsel? The Los Angeles County Bar Assn. is nearing completion of a study of these matters, and will have specific recommendations to make before the end of the year.

Handicaps there may be, but the task of policing this problem is not impossible.

Congress has two approaches before it— one good, the other not so good.

The House Judiciary Committee has once again reported out a bill by Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.) to hold liable any employers who knowingly employ illegal immigrants. It will go to the full House later this month. We don't think it would help much. And it would invite the very kind of discrimination that was part of the barrio sweeps. Prudent employers, aware of the high percentage of Mexicans among the illegal immigrants, would likely subject Mexican-Americans to investigations not applied to job applicants as a whole.

A fairer approach would be to make Social Security cards a secure identification of persons eligible to work. Applicants for new cards are now required to provide proof of that eligibility. But more is needed in terms of a reliable tamper-proof card and a procedure to provide the new cards to all workers. Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) has introduced legislation along those lines.

Of special importance also is development of protection for illegal immigrants who have, over the years, established themselves as constructive members of the American community. They deserve citizenship, not deportation. There must be some sort of amnesty.

These positive steps can be effective without breaching due process and the constitutional guarantees of civil rights.

U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE,
Washington, D.C., August 29, 1975.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: On behalf of the United States Catholic Conference, I am writing to inform you of our views on H.R. 8713, the so-called "Illegal Aliens" bill. On July 30, the Committee on Judiciary voted to report out this bill.

During consideration of this legislation by both the Subcommittee and the full Judiciary Committee, the U.S.C.C. expressed strong reservations about several of its provisions and,

In the testimony presented on March 13, 1975, recommended a number of changes. None of the changes which were suggested have been incorporated in the final version of the bill approved by the Judiciary Committee. Therefore, it is our judgment that H.R. 8713 still remains so seriously defective that it should be opposed in its entirety.

It should be noted that this legislation has been developed in the context of totally inadequate information on the part of both the Administrative and Legislative branches of government. The government readily admits it does not know how many illegal aliens are in the United States and it can only guess at the impact they are having on the economy.

If enacted in this form, this legislation will create a serious civil rights problem by greatly enhancing the possibility of job discrimination against minority group persons. By providing sanctions against any employers who hire an illegal alien, it is creating a situation which assuredly will lead to discrimination against any persons belonging to a minority group whose legal status might be called into question.

Furthermore, this legislation would result in inhumane and immoral treatment of large numbers of very poor people who have been residing in this country for a number of years, many of whom have established families here. We consider it unconscionable that our government should even consider separating families by forcing a mass exodus or deportation of millions of men, women, and children. We, therefore, urge you to vote against passage of H.R. 8713, when it comes up for consideration of the full House of Representatives.

For your information, we are enclosing a copy of a statement issued on behalf of the Catholic bishops which will provide you with a more detailed explanation of our position on this legislation.

Sincerely yours,
Most Reverend JAMES S. RAUSCH,
General Secretary.

CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE,
Sacramento, Calif., August 27, 1975.

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROYBAL: At the direction of Cardinal Timothy Manning, I am writing you concerning our opposition, as the California Conference of Catholic Bishops, to HR 8713 on the matter of Illegal Aliens.

We support very much the position of the United States Catholic Conference. We feel that this policy of HR 8713 will create serious job discrimination against the Spanish people whose legal status might be called into question. It does not seriously face the problem of aliens who have been here for so many years and have established families and have participated fully in American life. We furthermore feel that this problem needs more careful and studied handling.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
JOHN S. CUMMINGS,
Auxiliary Bishop of Sacramento.

THE CAPUCHINS,
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 3, 1975.

HON. DON EDWARDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE EDWARDS: We, the Board of Directors of the Province of Saint Augustine of the Capuchin Order, are writing to express concern over the legislation which the United States House of Representatives is considering regarding illegal aliens—more specifically, HR 8713, the so-called "Illegal Alien" Bill. We are concerned about this matter because it seems that that Bill, or similar legislation, will create a situation which will inevitably lead to serious

job discrimination against Hispanic people and other minority groups whose legal status might be called into question.

The Bill does not provide for a meaningful amnesty for aliens who have been residing in this country for several years and have established families here. The "amnesty provision" in HR 8713 would benefit relatively few people and, in our opinion, is completely inadequate. From what we have been able to read, the Government's information on this problem is totally inadequate and in no way justifies the creation of a new public policy on this matter.

For these reasons we strongly urge you to do all you can to defeat HR 8713 and similar legislation.

Most sincerely,

Rev. BRENDAN W. MALLOY, O.F.M.Cap.,
President of Board.
Rev. KIERAN QUINN, O.F.M.Cap.,
Vice President of Board.
Rev. ROBERT MCCREARY, O.F.M.Cap.,
Member of Board.
Rev. VINCENT ROHR, O.F.M.Cap.,
Member of Board.
Rev. GARY STAKEM, O.F.M.Cap.,
Member of Board.

A TRIBUTE TO CASIMIR PULASKI

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1975

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, October 11 marks the 196th anniversary of the day on which the great Polish patriot, Count Casimir Pulaski, gave his life in order that our country might be free.

This occasion is one of great significance, not to Polish-Americans alone, but to Americans in general. For on this day we hail the name Casimir Pulaski—hero of the democratic revolutionary cause in Poland, his native land, and in America, the land of his adoption.

Count Pulaski was not himself a victim of British oppression in the year 1776. Indeed, he was at the moment far removed from oppression of any kind. Of noble birth, of wealth, and family distinction, he was free to live in peace wherever he chose. And yet, in those difficult times peaceful complacency was not the mark of a man, and Pulaski was in truth a giant among men.

Having fought as a cavalry officer against the Russian domination of Poland, and having as a result been driven into exile, Pulaski ventured to France where he was advised of the impending American Revolution. Fired by the spirit motivating the American cause, and recognizing in our cause principles identical to his own, Pulaski offered his services to the Americans, who accepted them with gratitude.

By the summer of 1777 Pulaski was in America, ready for battle, and in September of that year took his place in the American line, as a volunteer at Brandywine, where his conduct earned his instant recognition as an outstanding military leader.

In the battle of Germantown he was again prominent, and for his excellent service and ability, he was appointed to a cavalry command. At Trenton, in the winter of 1777, when Washington's Army

began its desperate foraging campaign of that dreadful winter, once again Pulaski played a major role.

It was noted by all of his comrades-in-arms that Pulaski was a fiery spirit and a master organizer. Working well with fellow officers, he urged along the Revolutionary cause, bolstering the cavalry morale and ever-confident of victory. Primarily, however, he was a courageous example to his men in battle: a horseman of consummate skill, a swordsman of heroic effectiveness, and a leader with knowledge, intuition, and daring.

At Valley Forge Pulaski organized the cavalry force that was to become known as Pulaski's Legion. Stationed at Baltimore for a time, Pulaski grew impatient for battle and asked for a transfer to the front lines. The request was granted and the Legion moved north, engaging the enemy in frequent battles throughout New Jersey. When once again a lull developed, Pulaski asked again for transfer, and was dispatched quickly to the South, where the British were operating effectively out of Savannah.

In several sharp encounters in northern South Carolina, Pulaski reinforced his reputation as a fighter of great courage. When the Americans moved against Savannah, Pulaski was foremost in the vanguard of the attacking columns.

Urging his men forward in the midst of withering fire, he fell, seriously wounded. Removed at once to an American ship in Savannah Harbor, he was examined by doctors, but his wounds proved fatal.

So it was for this great man, Casimir Pulaski, whose dream of freedom was to benefit millions and millions of Americans to come, including a host of immigrants from his native land and their descendants. We pay our respect to men of such caliber in the knowledge that without their insight, their fire, their courage, and their determination, we in America would enjoy far fewer sacred freedoms than we have today.

Count Casimir Pulaski is remembered and honored as a hero of two hemispheres—in one for his valiant efforts to prevent the partition of Poland—and in the other, for his outstanding contributions during America's war of independence.

This great man made the supreme sacrifice in the age-old struggle for freedom and it is with a sense of real pride that I join Americans of Polish descent in the 11th District of Illinois, which I am honored to represent, in the city of Chicago, and all over this Nation in commemorating the 196th anniversary of General Pulaski's gallant sacrifice for the noble ideals of freedom.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA: BEACON OF HOPE

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1975

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China is celebrating its founding on October 10. That nation has

CONGRESSMAN JOSH EILBERG
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SUB-COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EILBERG:

I AM WRITING YOU TO ASK YOU TO RECONSIDER YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE SANCTIONS SECTION OF THE RODINO-EILBERG IMMIGRATION BILLS FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. IT IS TOO GENERAL A PREROGATIVE THAT IS PLACED IN THE HANDS OF EMPLOYERS THAT IN EFFECT TURNS THEM INTO IMMIGRATION OFFICERS. FAIR EMPLOYERS WILL FIND THIS ROLE BURDENSOME AND UNSCRUPULOUS ONES WILL USE IT TO FURTHER VIOLATE THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF OUR WAGES, SAFETY, HEALTH AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND WORKMEN'S PROTECTIVE AND SECURITY LEGISLATION.
2. IT SHOULD BE SPECIFIC IN ITS VIOLATIONS PROHIBITIONS RATHER THAN SO GENERAL AND VAGUE.
3. IT NO LONGER PROHIBITS OR PENALIZES THOSE WHO RECRUIT, TRANSPORT HIRE OR CONTRACT WORKERS TO BREAK LEGITIMATE AND NLRB APPROVED STRIKES.
4. THE PENALTIES ARE TOTALLY USELESS, AMBIGUOUSLY BASED AND WILL EASILY BE EVADED AND AVOIDED BY UNSCRUPULOUS EMPLOYERS AND THEIR AGENTS.
5. IT WILL FOCUS INDISCRIMINATELY AND SPECIALLY UPON ALL SPANISH SPEAKING, APPEARING AND LAST NAME CITIZENS AND PERMANENT RESIDENT WORKERS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN, MAINTAIN AND ADVANCE IN THEIR EMPLOYMENT. IT IS DIFFICULT ENOUGH TO ENFORCE E.E.O.C. AT THIS POINT WITHOUT ADDING FURTHER GROUNDS FOR NOT HIRING, RETAINING OR PROMOTING THOSE IN OUR ETHNIC COMMUNITY.
6. THE SPECIFIC AND TOTALLY SIMILAR EXPERIENCES WHICH WE HAVE HAD IN CALIFORNIA WITH THE DIXON ARNETT LAW BROUGHT OUT ALL OF THE ABOVE PLUS THE PRACTICE OF UNSCRUPULOUS OR CAREFUL EMPLOYERS REQUIRING SPANISH SPEAKING WORKERS TO SET UP AN INDIVIDUAL FUND FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE FINE THAT THE EMPLOYER MIGHT HAVE TO PAY IF IT WERE EVER PROVED THAT THE WORKER'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE, VISA OR WORK PERMIT WERE FRAUDULENT.

VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS,



For Your Information

Compliments of
ASSEMBLYMAN PETER R. CHACON
79th District
California Legislature

LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS:
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 95814
PHONE: (916) 445-7507

DISTRICT OFFICE:
6801 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET
LOS ANGELES 90042
PHONE: (213) 255-7111

Assembly California Legislature

COMMITTEES:
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
(VICE-CHAIRMAN)
LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND
CONSUMER AFFAIRS
JT. COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE
THE AGRICULTURAL LABOR
RELATIONS BOARD
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL
SAFETY

RICHARD ALATORRE

ASSEMBLYMAN

CHAIRMAN

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

ATWATER, BOYLE HEIGHTS, CITY TERRACE, CYPRESS PARK,
EAGLE ROCK, EAST LOS ANGELES, ECHO PARK, EL SERENO,
ELYSIAN VALLEY, GLASSSELL PARK, HIGHLAND PARK,
LINCOLN HEIGHTS, MT. WASHINGTON

May 5, 1977

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Carter:

We are members of the California State Assembly Chicano Caucus, which represents elected members of the Legislature who are of Latin American descent. According to the 1970 Census, California has a population of 19,953,134 with approximately 3,101,589 or 16 percent Spanish language, Spanish surnamed persons; it is with this in mind that we write to you.


It is our understanding that your administration will soon recommend possible solutions to the problem of the undocumented alien. We are aware of several proposals before Congress which address themselves to the undocumented alien. The first with which we are concerned is the Rodino Bill.


The Rodino Bill, H.R. 892, would make it unlawful for an employer to knowingly employ an undocumented alien. The first violation would result in no penalty. A second violation, within two years of the first can result in a penalty of \$500.00 for each alien employed. A third violation can result in a fine of \$1,000.00 and/or imprisonment of one year for each alien employed. Supporters of the Rodino approach argue that by eliminating the incentive for illegal entry, i.e., available jobs, we can eliminate the problem of illegal entrants. However, this approach has a basic flaw. To actually deter the hiring of undocumented persons, the penalties must make it unprofitable to do so. Thus, the Rodino proposal provides for severe penalties for repeated offenders. However, because of the severity of the possible consequences


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of employing aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, this approach will inevitably result in discrimination against U.S. citizens of Latin American descent. Many such persons who are born in the United States retain a cultural heritage, including language, which will cause them to be "suspicious" to employers. To avoid any possibility of being subjected to the severe consequences provided in the Rodino Bill, employers will likely "play it safe" and only hire persons who "look like citizens", people without brown skin or an accent. One need look no further than recent events in California to witness the likelihood of this consequence. After a California law similar to the Rodino Bill was adopted, it was reported that while the law was in effect, employers in the garment industry discharged large numbers of brown-skinned persons because they could not be certain that they were legally within the United States. 

Another example involved an attempt in San Diego to reduce the influx of undocumented aliens by requiring taxi drivers to call the sheriff while suspected undocumented persons were in their vehicles, so that they could be intercepted by the authorities. Drivers were subject to fines if they failed to comply with the policy. Due to the delay involved upon interception, drivers refused to pick up persons of brown skin. 

The discriminatory effect of the Rodino Bill on Latin American citizens and lawful residents makes it an unacceptable approach to resolve the economic problem caused by the presence of undocumented persons and we are vehemently opposed to such a proposal. 

Our second concern is with the concept of universal identification cards. All persons lawfully entitled to employment would be required to possess a universal identification card which could not be counterfeited. Before obtaining employment, the card would have to be shown to prospective employers.

The use of a universal identification card would be offensive to Americans who believe that government has already intervened too far into the privacy of their lives. With reports of secret governmental files on individuals and widespread abuse in computerized credit investigations, this belief is not without merit. Moreover, to require everyone to carry a universal identification card is contrary to the principle upon which this country was founded; the freedom to work, travel with families within the United States without an identification card.

For persons who have retained their ethnic culture and language, the impact of the identification card plan will be particularly severe. The brown-skinned person with an accent will always be suspect, and will no doubt regularly have problems. Just as the Rodino Bill opens the door to increased racial discrimination by employers, the identification card proposal opens the door to increased governmental discrimination. The discriminatory effect is compounded by the fact that under any identification card system, employers will have to be subjected to penalties for knowingly employing one who has no card or who is using

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someone else's card. When an Anglo with no accent lets his/her hair grow, or grows a mustache or beard, they will not be questioned if the picture on his/her card does not look like him/her. On the other hand, when the Spanish-speaking Latin does the same, he/she will be "suspicious" and again, as under the Rodino proposal, be subjected to lawful employment discrimination. Because of the high cost of medical care and the greater acceptance of midwives, home births are not unusual for Latin Americans. Spanish-speaking parents will inevitably have difficulty obtaining a birth certificate for a child born at home, especially if the birth certificate is to be the key to employment. The same, of course, will not be true for children born in hospitals or who have Anglo parents with no trace of a foreign language accent.

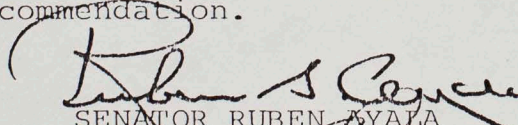
Since people's appearance changes, either voluntarily or with time, any identification card plan must involve renewal every five years or so. Again, the Anglo card-holder will be beyond suspicion and will have no problem obtaining a new card.

Along with the discrimination that might be possible with the universal identification card, another factor that ought to be considered is the cost for producing and controlling such a card. We are interested in seeing cost projections that you might have available before you consider such a proposal.

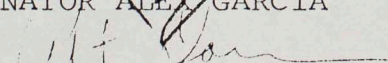
We are as concerned as you are with controlling the population of undocumented aliens in the United States. However, there are many barriers that discriminate specifically against the Mexican American such as the limitations of those numbers allowed to immigrate from Mexico and Latin America. And the inadequate budget for INS which does not allow for hearings and immigration visas to be issued at a reasonable rate.

The issue of the illegal alien is more than just a legal problem. It is international in scope and must be treated as such. We suggest that any proposals which come from your administration look at the complete process of immigration, both internationally and nationally, and that long-range planning be assessed before you make any recommendations to the people of America.

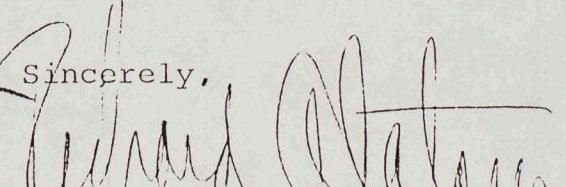
We, along with several influential people from the Mexican American community welcome the opportunity to meet with you and your designated staff to discuss your proposals at length before you make a final recommendation.

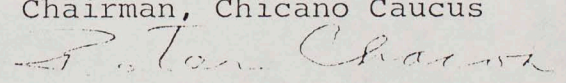

SENATOR RUBEN AYALA


SENATOR ALEX GARCIA


ASSEMBLYMAN ART TORRES

Sincerely,


ASSEMBLYMAN RICHARD ALATORRE
Chairman, Chicano Caucus


ASSEMBLYMAN PETER CHACON

DANGER!

HELP DEFEAT RODINO BILL!

What is the Rodino Bill?

It shall be unlawful for any employer... knowingly to employ or refer for employment any alien who has not been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, unless the employment of such alien is authorized by the Attorney General.

Why Defeat The Rodino Bill?

- 1) **Discriminatory:** It applies only to workers of Mexican and Latin ancestry, legal or illegal.
- 2) **Delegates police power:** Unscrupulous employers will be empowered to act as immigration officers by requesting proof of citizenship or legal residence.
- 3) **Unconstitutional:** It is a denial of due process of law and equal protection guaranteed to all under the constitution of the U.S.
- 4) **Immoral:** It is contrary to Pope Paul VI's documents on the "Rights of Migrants."
- 5) **Inhumane:** It will divide U.S. born children from their foreign born parents and prevents parents of U.S. born children from obtaining immigrant visas.

Who Is For Defeating The Rodino Bill?

C.A.S.A. Justicia, United Farm Workers, M.E.C.H.A., Chicano Federation, G.I. Forum, United California Mexican American Association, Mexican American Political Association

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: (714) 477-3620

Senator Kennedy We Agree

WE ASK YOU TO RECONSIDER YOUR SUPPORT OF THE RODINO BILL AND BEING A GOOD AND FAITHFUL CATHOLIC, THINK OF THE WORDS OF POPE PAUL VI WHO SUPPORTS THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS OF POOR COUNTRIES TO IMMIGRATE TO COUNTRIES THAT HAVE MORE OPPORTUNITIES SO THAT THEY MAY OBTAIN WORK AND BREAD FOR THEIR FAMILIES. THE RODINO BILL WILL DO GREAT HARM TO HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF FAMILIES IN OUR CITIES. PLEASE DO NOT SUPPORT IT!!

Signature _____

Address _____