

# COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN 1973!

## RECOMMENDS CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION LAWS TO:

- (1) Amend the law to permit Western Hemisphere aliens to adjust their status to that of permanent residents while remaining in the U.S., the same discretionary and legal standards to be utilized by the Attorney General as in Eastern Hemisphere adjustments;
- (2) Amend the law to provide for criminal penalties for employers who import alien strikebreakers and/or use strikebreakers to continue work when a strike has been called;
- (3) Amend the law to direct the Attorney General to issue all applicants for adjustment of status, and applicants for issuance of documents proving U.S. citizenship, a form authorizing the applicant to accept employment in the U.S. pending a decision on the alien's application;
- (4) Amend the law to provide the relief of adjustment of status to persons from countries contiguous to the U.S.;
- (5) Amend the law to provide for equal protection of the laws for aliens and to end discriminatory treatment by such agencies such as welfare, social security, workman's compensation, Internal Revenue Service, and to end "second-class citizenship and status" for aliens;
- (6) Amend the law to remove discriminations because of poverty and the characterization of "public charge";
- (7) Amend Section 241(f) to save all parents, spouses, and children of U.S. citizens and permanent residents from deportation, however they enter the country;
- (8) Amend the law to provide for a realistic statute of limitations for all immigration crimes and offenses;
- (9) Amend the law to eliminate deportation for all crimes committed after entry into the U.S., all political crimes, and all narcotics crimes;
- (10) Amend the law to require that counsel be appointed by the Government for indigents at deportation hearings;
- (11) Amend the law to require warrants for arrests and searches according to the U.S. Constitution;
- (12) Amend the law to prohibit the enforcement of the immigration laws by local police agencies;
- (13) Amend the law to raise the annual numerical limitations for those immigrants from the Western Hemisphere from 120,000 to 170,000, i.e., the same number permitted to enter from the Eastern Hemisphere;
- (14) Amend the law to no longer consider Western Hemisphere aliens as "special immigrants" but to permit them to utilize the same preference categories under their own 170,000 limitation as are utilized by Eastern Hemisphere aliens presently;
- (15) Amend the law to add as an eighth preference category "any parent of a U.S. citizen child of any age".

RECOMENDACIONES PARA CAMBIAR LA LEY DE INMIGRACIÓN EN 1973  
POR EL COMITÉ PRO DEFENSA DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

- (1) ENMENDAR LA LEY DE INMIGRACIÓN PARA PERMITIR A LOS EXTRANJEROS DEL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL AJUSTAR O CAMBIAR SU ESTADO AL DE RESIDENTE PERMANENTE, PERMANECIENDO EN EL PAÍS, Y QUE SE UTILICEN LOS MISMOS ESTANDARDS O NORMAS LEGALES Y DISCRECIÓN POR PARTE DEL PROCURADOR GENERAL, COMO EN LOS CASOS DE EXTRANJEROS DEL HEMISFERIO ORIENTAL.
- (2) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA QUE SE CASTIGUE COMO CRIMINALES A ESOS PATRONES QUE TRAIGAN, IMPORTEN, TRANSPORTEN Y EMPLEEN A TRABAJADORES SIN VISAS PARA ROMPER HUELGAS QUE SE HAN DECLARADO POR LOS OBREROS Y SUS SINDICATOS EN EMPRESAS O GRANJAS.
- (3) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA QUE SE LE ORDENE AL PROCURADOR GENERAL QUE OTORQUE A TODOS LOS SOLICITANTES DE CAMBIO DE ESTADO O QUE BUSCAN PROBAR SU CIUDADANÍA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNA FORMA O PERMISO AUTORIZANDO A LOS SOLICITANTES ACEPTAR EMPLEOS EN LOS EE UU., MIENTRAS SE TRAMITA SU SOLICITUD PARA RESIDENCIA PERMANENTE.
- (4) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA PERMITIR A EXTRANJEROS PROVINIENTES DE LOS PAÍSES CONTIGUOS A LOS EE UU., EL DERECHO DE AJUSTE DE ESTADO SIN TENER QUE SALIR DE LOS EE UU.
- (5) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA GARANTIZAR TRATO IGUAL Y PROTECCIÓN DE LAS LEYES A LOS EXTRANJEROS Y TERMINAR CON EL TRATO DISCRIMINATORIO DE AGENCIAS TALES COMO ASISTENCIA PÚBLICA, SEGURO SOCIAL, COMPENSACIÓN POR ACCIDENTES DEL TRABAJO, COBROS DE IMPUESTOS SOBRE INGRESOS Y PARA PONER FIN A LA NORMA DE TRATO COMO "CIUDADANO DE SEGUNDA CLASE" DEL EXTRANJERO.
- (6) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA PONER FIN A LAS DISCRIMINACIONES CONTRA INMIGRANTES POBRES Y LA CARACTERIZACIÓN DE SOLICITANTES COMO "TENDIENTES A CONVERTIRSE EN CARGA PÚBLICA."
- (7) ENMENDAR LA SECCIÓN 241(f) PARA EVITAR QUE TODOS LOS PADRES, CÓNYUGES Y HIJOS DE CIUDADANOS DE LOS EE UU. Y RESIDENTES PERMANENTES SEAN DEPORTADOS SIN IMPORTAR COMO HAYAN ENTRADO AL PAÍS.
- (8) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA PROVEER UNA REALÍSTICA NORMA DE TIEMPO COMO LIMITE PARA TODOS LOS CRÍMENES O VIOLACIONES Y OFENSAS DE INMIGRACIÓN.
- (9) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA ELIMINAR LA DEPORTACIÓN DE PERSONAS QUE HAYAN COMETIDO VIOLACIONES A LAS LEYES DESPUES DE HABER ENTRADO A LOS EEUU., INCLUYENDO CRÍMENES DE LAS VIOLACIONES SOBRE NARCÓTICOS Y DE ÍNDOLE POLÍTICO.
- (10) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA QUE EL GOBIERNO PROPORCIONE ABOGADO A PERSONAS POBRES EN LAS CORTES O AUDENCIAS DE INMIGRACIÓN.
- (11) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA QUE SE REQUIERA "ORDEN DE ARESTO O BUSQUEDA" COMO LO GARANTIZA LA CONSTITUCIÓN PARA TODOS SUS RESIDENTES.
- (12) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA PROHIBIR QUE OTRAS AGENCIAS POLICÍACAS ENFORCEN ESTA LEY.
- (13) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA AUMENTAR EL LÍMITE DE INMIGRANTES DEL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL DE 120,000 A 170,000, QUE ES EL NUMERO PERMITIDO AL HEMISFERIO ORIENTAL ACTUALMENTE.
- (14) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA QUE YA NO SE CONSIDERE A LOS EXTRANJEROS DEL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL COMO "INMIGRANTES ESPECIALES", SINO QUE SE LES PERMITA UTILIZAR LAS MISMAS PREFERENCIAS BAJO SU LIMITACIÓN DE 170,000 COMO LO SON UTILIZADAS POR LOS INMIGRANTES DEL HEMISFERIO ORIENTAL ACTUALMENTE.
- (15) ENMENDAR LA LEY PARA AGREGAR UNA OCTAVA PREFERENCIA "CUALESQUIER PADRE DE UN CIUDADANO DE LOS EE UU. DE CUALQUIERA EDAD."

**¡TRABAJADORES SIN VISAS, UNÍOS!** 2671 W. PICO.. LOS ANGELES



# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL AUTÓNOMO  
(AUTONOMOUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION, INC.)  
A NON-PROFIT CALIFORNIA CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

1839 HIGHLAND AVENUE

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

TELEPHONE (714) 477-3155 477-3156

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

January 29, 1975

TO: LARRY RUEHLE AND MEMBERS OF THE  
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dear Mr. Ruehle and members:

- (1) Enclosed you will find copies of a letter of protest sent to HUD concerning the Block Grant Program of National City, California. Because of the "time crisis" that now confronts the Citizens' Committee, it is our opinion that the City Administration has been negligence in carrying out the intent and spirit of the HUD guidelines, particularly in those areas concerning citizen input, community participation and in selecting target areas of indentifiable areas of low and moderate income persons.
- (2) The City Administration has also been negligent in distributing information to those who will be affected and in the gathering of information thru survey so that they could determine the proper target area sites. Efforts by the City to gather some form of citizen and community input in the appointment of your Citizens' Committee which you now comprise was only begun after our letter of protest was sent to HUD.  
  
According to section 570.2 of Title i of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, said section clearly states:
- (3) The primary objective of the Community Development Program is the development of viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low income and moderate income.

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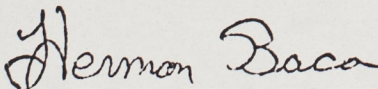
JAN 29 1975

CITY MANAGER

Consistent with this primary objective, the Federal assistance provided in this Part is for the support of community development activities which are directed toward the following specific objectives: (see section 570.2 of Title 1)

- (4) Our organization C.A.S.A. Justicia on behalf of it's low and moderate income members and others similiarly effected would like to go on record with your Committee as being categorically opposed to the predetermined selection of the target site for the Block Grant Program as well as the procedure employed for arriving at such a selection. For the following reasons:
- 1) the selection of the target site is not consistent with the intent and spirit of the Community Development Program.
  - 2) the city's predetermined target area which has been selected geographically excludes a high percentage of low and moderate income residents thruout the city of National City.
  - 3) citizens' input and participation has been greatly limited by the City's negligence in its failure to structure a reasonable time table to gather citizens' and community input. Two meetings as proposed by the City are not enough.
- (5) Our concern in raising the above points to your Committee is our feeling that the Block Grant Program offers the City of National City a viable opportunity to address itself to some of the long neglected social needs of low and moderate income residents of National City who have been systematically excluded in the past due to their geographic location in the City.
- (6) It is our hope that you do not allow your Committee to be used as a "rubber stamp" in approving the City's predetermined target area. It is our recommendation that you reject the City's predetermined target area until citizens of the community can give their input so that the best possible plan for implementing the Block Grant Program for National City can be formulated.

Sincerely,



Herman Baca  
President



# C. A. S. A.

COMITE NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

P. O. BOX 13246  
SAN DIEGO CA. 92113



Estimados Companeros y Companeras:

Throughout San Diego County there are many progressive organizations at work to help better the lines of oppressed people both locally and internationally. This is without a doubt a significant step forward in organizing a movement base in San Diego which could have a considerable impact on the political character of our city and create broad and effective support for our respective causes.

However one thing which could be very helpful to all our organizing efforts would be to inform and possibly co-ordinate the events of our respective organizations so that we could create mass support for each others struggles by pulling together our collective base membership for any one organizations events.

Therefore, CASA-HGT would like to call for a 'Movement Support Group'-for lack of a better title, for the purpose of;

- 1.) Sharing information with all other groups to assist in support.
- 2.) Cross-checking events dates with other organization so as to allow for maximum attendance.

We strongly advocate that such a group follow two basic principals,, 1.) That as a singular support group we develop no one political line or attempt political positions.. 2.) That we respect the work of all organizations and not use informational meetings for debates, espousing political lines, or creating division.

For those of you interested in such a group please attend an introductory meeting at:

CASA-HGT

May ~~1~~ 2

7 p.m.

2195 Logan Ave.

San Diego, CA.

The following organizations have been invited to participate in the Movement

Support Group:

Anti-Martial Law Alliance

— Barrio Logan Resident Association

Committee on Chicano Rights ✓

Campaign for Economic Democracy ✓

Centro Cultural de la Raza

— Chicano Park Steering Committee

Chicano Federation Law & Justice Committee

Cuban Youth Festival Committee

Friends of Peoples World

Hermandad Mexicana

International Longshoremen

K.D.P.

Laborers Local 89

Ironworkers 627

NIA ✓

NAM

NIChe

MEChA Central

Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee

San Diego Newsline ✓

UFW

Voz Fronteriza



# C. A. S. A.

## COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

2673 WEST PICO BOULEVARD  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90006  
TEL. 487-4171

Marzo 15 de 1975

Sr. Herman Baca  
1839 Highland Ave.  
National City, Calif. 92050

Estimado Compañero:

Considerando que la lucha que la organización C. A. S. A. lleva a cabo dentro de este sistema represivo y explotador requiere de una política clara y honesta, desarrollada a través del trabajo diario, la discusión, el estudio y la comunicación entre hermanas y hermanos. La mesa directiva de C. A. S. A., Los Angeles en junta celebrada el miércoles 5 de Marzo, 1975 a las 6:00 P. M. hizo las siguientes resoluciones.

Dar todo apoyo en todos los aspectos posibles a los hermanos y hermanas que están tratando de constituir C. A. S. A. San Diego en el condado de San Diego, Calif.

Que considera de los más importantes que compañeros y compañeras conscientes establezcan y continúen el concepto de C. A. S. A. Hermandad General de Trabajadores en esa área.

Que basándose en los acuerdos tomados en junta estatal de C. A. S. A. en Santa Ana, California los días 23 y 24 de noviembre, donde se les dio toda la solidaridad para que la organización C. A. S. A. Justicia en National City operara dentro del contexto político y la práctica como centro de Defensa C. A. S. A. estableció que esos acuerdos no se han llevado a cabo.

Mientras la futura C. A. S. A. San Diego no desarrolle un trabajo en relación con el compromiso de Centro de Defensa C. A. S. A., abrir un local, tener una estructura básica, una mesa directiva constituida propia, se les considerará como un núcleo de C. A. S. A. Los Angeles, en proceso para constituirse en Centro de Defensa C. A. S. A. El reconocimiento como núcleo se aplica aquí a C. A. S. A. Oakland por los mismos conceptos.

Se resuelve aquí que los compañeros Herman Baca y Carlos (Charlie) Vasquez no han trabajado dentro de los cánones de hermandad de C. A. S. A., al no participar en el desarrollo político y organizativo conjuntamente con los demás centros C. A. S. A.

Que la lucha de C. A. S. A. es a favor de y con la clase trabajadora por sus reivindicaciones sociales, que Herman Baca no respetó los acuerdos de la organización a nivel nacional, ni siquiera se dignó a asistir a las reuniones, a nivel regional, estatal y nacional.

Se considera aquí que el Director de C. A. S. A. Justicia es elemento nocivo para el desarrollo de C. A. S. A. como organización representativa de los intereses de la clase trabajadora con la cual trabajamos y a la que servimos.



# C. A. S. A.

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

2673 WEST PICO BOULEVARD  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90006  
TEL. 487-4171

Que impera la mas flagrante anti-democracia en las decisiones de la organizacion C. A. S. A. Justicia, tanto para con sus trabajadores voluntarios como para la membresia en general.

Se resuelve aqui retirarle el reconocimiento como C. A. S. A. a C. A. S. A. Justicia de National City y que Herman Baca y Carlos (Charlie) Vasquez se les desconozca como miembros y representantes de C. A. S. A. , (Centro de Accion Social Autonomo) Hermandad General de Trabajadores.

Que el companero Humberto "Bert" Corona desde este momento se desasocia de todo contacto politico, comunicacion y trabajo con la susodicha C. A. S. A. Justicia de National City y Herman Baca. C. A. S. A. VA!

Jacobo Rodriguez  
Secretario General  
C. A. S. A. Los Angeles

C. A. S. A. 's Chicago, San Antonio, Greeley, Santa Ana, San Jose, San Diego,  
Oakland y San Pedro  
Coalicion Nacional Leyes y Practicas Justas de Inmigracion Nueva York

Sabado 3 de Mayo, 1975 Dia Internacional del Trabajador.  
Compana Nacional de Solidaridad con el Trabajador Inmigrante  
Marcha en Los Angeles, California





318 EAST SAN YSIDRO BLVD.  
SAN YSIDRO, CALIFORNIA 92073  
(714) 428-2742

August 13, 1975

Mr. Gerald Ford  
President of the United States  
of America  
White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Mr. President:

I am writing this letter with a definite multi-purpose in mind and with the expectation of receiving a demonstrative response to it, rather than a politely palliative one. You will better understand my opening statement after you have closely reviewed the issues which I will set forth.

I have in the past, on countless occasions, expressed in written and oral form my concerns over the following issues and have obtained some response and reaction to them but it has been far from being considered significant in relation to the magnitude of the problems and their far-reaching negative effect on the Mexican-American community.

1. U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization -

This department has for years been guilty of and identified with abusive behavior and biased attitudes towards Mexican Nationals and persons of Mexican-American descent. It has become apparent to me in my endless efforts to improve the situation and to try to change basic negative attitudes of the personnel within the service, that no headway will ever be fruitful until the service is headed by a commissioner of Mexican ancestry. I feel quite confident in making such a statement because of the nature of problems which arise on a daily basis throughout all of the U.S. border stations with Mexico. Moreover, I consider that the attitudes of the present Commissioner, General Leonard Chapman, is to blame for many of these problems. He has most certainly influenced in a biased manner the general feeling of U.S. Immigration officials and other personnel throughout its different branches. The problems are always abusive and biased in nature and they are always linked to one particular ethnic group-- persons of Mexican descent.

One must then recognize the fact that only a Commissioner of Immigration of Mexican descent can provide the in-depth understanding that his position requires, in order to provide solutions to problems and effect changes in attitudes which are equitable and fair to all concerned. I will cite one instance where this type of sensible approach was tried and has resulted in favorable results -- the appointment of Mr. Gilbert Pompa within the U.S. Department of Justice.

Why not make the U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization another such example?

The anomalies are countless and repetitious. We have constant, capricious denials of I-186 forms. We are also made aware of repeated cases of mistreatment and beatings by U.S. Immigration officers. There is a long-standing record of complaints regarding the non-hiring of Mexican-Americans in that particular agency-- a flagrant violation of the Affirmative Action Program quota.

2. American Consulates Abroad -

We are also faced with negative, despotic attitudes in American Consulates abroad, particularly the one in Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. The consular officers have made an issue of the denials of visas to families of U.S. citizens (husbands, wives, children) by citing Section 212 (a) (15) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act. These denials are based on personal biases and not on conscientious appraisal of required proof which is being provided.

Moreover, this negative attitude seems to have permeated the entire staff of the consulate and you find it from the janitorial staff right on up to the consular staff. One also finds that there is blatant non-hiring of U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens. Consulates are hiring Mexican citizens because they are thus able to get by with paying much lower salaries. This deprives thousands of U.S. citizens and legal resident aliens, particularly females, of the opportunity of filling these positions even though they are more than qualified to do so. This fact directly affects the present U.S. unemployment rate.

The discrepancies and abuses in the American Consulates have been pointed out repeatedly for the last twenty years and there has never been any definitive steps taken to remedy the situation by thoroughly reviewing the main crux of the problem. This must be done, along with the setting up of explicit guidelines regarding the requirements for the granting of visas. The present endless bureaucratic red tape must be cut down to the minimum essential requirement. You must realize that this is critical since we are dealing with visas which directly affect the course of people's lives and this fact cannot be underestimated in its importance. Consular staff and the Department of Immigration staff should be oriented to recognize the importance of the "paperwork" they are dealing with. They should also be oriented as to the cultural awareness that is required of them in fulfilling their job. This should make them aware of the basic common courtesies expected of them as public servants. All of these qualities are found to be wholly lacking in the personnel in these agencies. Furthermore, these faults are purposely ignored and whitewashed when brought to light by organizations such as ours.

3. U.S. Customs Service -

This agency has shown some improvement regarding the hiring of Mexican-Americans. However, it seems that they are merely intending to comply with

their initial responsibility and are letting it end there, and trying to keep Mexican-Americans from occupying jobs at decision-making levels. This must be changed if the effort is to prove worthwhile and equitable in its nature. Responsible persons should be made aware of the fact that there exist certain impregnable cliques within the U.S. Customs Service throughout the U.S./ Mexico borders which at present exclude any significant strides towards equal opportunity in filling decision-making positions by Mexican-Americans.

There seems to be a basic similarity in the problems found in the aforementioned agencies, and I feel that it clearly indicates the inefficiency of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. There is no significant effort being made by this agency to properly and effectively disseminate information regarding opportunities available to minorities, and they further discourage minority applicants by the negative attitude they encounter when processing their application. Minorities are confronted with despotic attitudes and replies to their inquiries regarding available positions and a complete disregard for the need to counsel, orient or refer these minority persons in the proper direction which will provide them with immediate or future hopes of employment.

If minorities are not able to find assistance in submitting an application for employment, they will never be allowed into the present "sanctity" of the aforementioned agencies-- thus continuing with the present inadequate and unfair treadmill of events which result in serious consequences.

We have reached an era when the Mexican-American community is becoming aware of the need to hesitate in pledging their support of public officials. They are not content with endless promises of better things to come. They are searching for some visible, tangible changes in response to their demands for equality and recognition of their needs as individual members of a democratic society.

We are therefore turning to you and requesting your immediate attention regarding these problems. We have run the gamut of promises and courteous replies from the hierarchy of responsible officials. We are hoping that you will read the real significance and seriousness of the problems we have set forth and that you will not be content to merely skim the surface and forward it on back down the line. We fully understand the complex nature of your present schedule and its accompanying demands on your time, but you must also recognize the anxiety of our people who have for many years waited for recognition and resolution of the problems which deeply affect their daily lives.

You have a man on your staff at the present time who can provide you with all the assistance you need to properly handle these problems and follow through with their solution -- Mr. Fernando De Baca. However, his hands are tied due to lack of power and staff. His efforts are exemplary but his resources and lack of authority nullify his progress. Perhaps a re-appraisal of Mr. De Baca's position and requirements would pave the way to the successful outcome of your efforts.

The Mexican-American community will unrelentlessly respond in your support if our needs are recognized and met in a substantive and procedural manner. We must, however, see some tangible proof of this before the 1976 elections.

We will not longer have our support taken for granted on more expectations of things to come which never materialize.

We are therefore hereby making ourselves readily available for any further information you may need on the subject areas which we have defined.

Hoping to hear from you soon regarding your feelings on the nature of this letter and/or your proposed course of action, I remain,

Cordially yours,

  
Albert H. Garcia  
President

ARG:ichr

# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA



**Carlos Vasquez**  
Director



**1839 HIGHLAND AVE.  
NATIONAL CITY, CA 92050**

**PHONE  
477-3155**

# Coalición Nacional Pro Leyes y Prácticas Justas de Inmigración



National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices  
1523 Brooklyn Ave., L.A., Ca. Tel. 225-1561

November 28, 1977

Sponsors  
AFSME, Local 1108  
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Dr. David Almada  
American G.I. Forum  
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Jack Bernal, URW  
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Los Angeles Leather Workers  
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Local 1421  
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Armando Vasquez  
Delfino Varela  
Danny Villaneuva  
Women for Leg. Action  
Pete Zavala,  
United Electrical Workers

(California Conference on Immigration  
and Public Policy )

Dear Friends;

Since the California Conference on Immigration and Public Policy, several events have transpired which bring a sense of urgency to the need to organize and mobilize unified opposition, with an alternative around the issue of immigration, and human rights for our brothers and sisters-the undocumented.

On October 28, 1977, Senators Eastland and Kennedy introduced the Alien Adjustment and Employment Act, the Carter Administration's immigration proposals. Also we seen a step-up in the campaign of racism with the appearance of the Ku Klux Klan at the border and a not guilty verdict in the case of the Hannigan Brothers, in Douglas Arizona. This last instance, we will remember is the incident in which three undocumented workers, were tortured by racist ranchers.

As you can see, there is dire need to implement one of the main resolutions of the California conference, a meeting to organize the follow-up work. The conference steering committee and workshop moderators are sponsoring this meeting to map out a plan of action to channel our diverse forces into concrete work.

The meeting will be held at the International Institute at 435 S. Boyle St. Los Angeles, Ca. on Thursday December 8th, at 7 p.m. We have prepared the following tentative agenda.

222-

Report on Resolutions of the conference 7:00 - 7:30 p.m.

Break into workshop committees  
for discussion on follow-up 7:30 - 8:30 p.m.

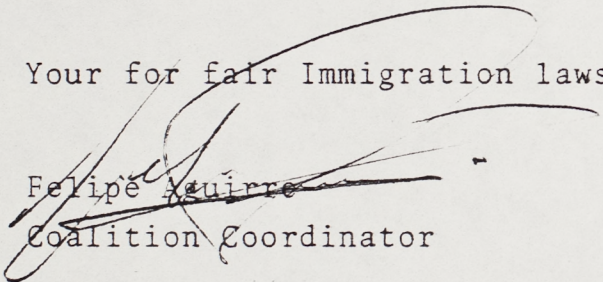
(Health and Human Services, Legislative and  
Political Action, Labor, Media, and Legal Action)

Formation of an on-going coordinating body 8:30 - 9:00 p.m.

Discussion of fund-raising, and other businees 9:00 - 9:30 p.m.  
setting up next meeting

Please join us on December 8th to broaden and massify the  
struggle for our human dignity

Your for fair Immigration laws;

  
~~Felipe Aguirre~~  
Coalition Coordinator

# Coalición Nacional Pro Leyes y Prácticas Justas de Inmigración

National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices  
1523 Brooklyn Ave., L.A., Ca. Tel. 225-1561



## COMMUNITY ALERT

Sponsors  
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Dr. David Almada  
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Manuel Lopez  
Chet Mesky, ILWU  
Mex-Amer Ed Commission  
Mex-Amer Labor Council  
Dionicio Morales  
Carlos Nava  
David Ochoa  
Oscar Paez  
Partido Soc. Puertorriqueño  
Juan Gomez Quiñones  
Armando Rodriguez  
Pete Rodriguez  
Fernando Del Rio  
Congressman Edward Roybal  
Jose Luis Ruiz  
Antonio Salazar  
Miguel Sedaño  
Saul Solache  
Frank Sotelo  
Assemblyman Art Torres  
UCLA-MECHA  
USC-MECHA  
United Electrical Workers,  
Local 1421  
Jose Valdes  
Eunice Valle  
Armando Vasquez  
Delfino Varela  
Danny Villaneuva  
Women for Leg. Action  
Pete Zavala,

Dear Friends and Members

May 1st. 1978

### SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OPENS HEARING ON CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN S.B.2252

During a recent visit of representatives of the Coalition and other Community Persons to Washington, D. C. we were assured by Senator Edward Kennedy and other members of Congress that there would not be any hearings on the Administration's Immigration Plan.

Yet, last week in an apparent turnabout Senator Kennedy who has taken on the responsibility of the Senate Judiciary Committee called hearings on this legislation in Washington, D. C.

The hearings for Senators and the Administration are going to be held on May 9th and 10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, for the public.

We are opposed to hearings being called and we are opposed to the Carter Proposals as they are being presented to the Senate. They consist of EMPLOYER SANCTIONS, and of a very limited amnesty that would help only 15% of the people without documents. The remainder of the workers without documents would be thrown into a five year parole status, with no right to have their family join them here and no right to any publicly financed social benefits. At the end of five years, THEY WOULD BE PUT UP FOR DEPORTATION, WITH NOTHING TO SHOW FOR THEIR FIVE YEARS OF WORK.

### ACTIONS NEEDED

We are asking that as member of the Coalition and as friend of the undocumented worker that you take the following actions:

1.- Write or send a mail o gram to your Senators or to Senator Edward Kennedy, letting them know of your opposition to the Carter Plan S.B.2252 and protesting hearings; get your friends and organizations to send letters (send us one copy)

2.- Insure that your organization submits written testimony and asks to testify at the Public Hearings on the 9th through 17 in D. C. Also, ask that local hearings be sponsored in areas with concentration of undocumented workers, so that the Community can testify. (this is most important).

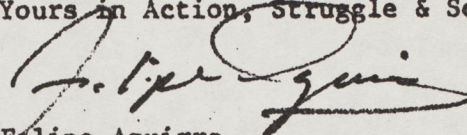
3.- Plan demonstrations and picket lines around the Immigration and Naturalizaiton Service offices in your area on the days of the Public Hearings on the 9,10,11,16,17 and 18 of May.



4.- Send us a large financial contribution to continue our national lobbying work, to be able to stop the passage of the Carter Plan.

At this time, concerted action to stop these proposals is needed, the Senate would like nothing better than to have employer sanctions and this action will put undocumented workers in a more difficult position than they are now.

Yours in Action, Struggle & Solidarity,



Felipe Aguirre,  
National Coordinator.

SEND LETTERS OF OPPOSITION TO:

Senator Edward Kennedy,  
431 Russell,  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D. C. 20010

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COMMUNITY RESPONSE  
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I would donate to the Coalition \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\$100.00

\$50.00

\$25.00

\$10.00

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

ACTION TAKEN

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(2)  
~~WHAT IS C.A.S.A.? HOW DOES IT FUNCTION? HOW WAS IT STARTED?~~

CASA, CENTRO DE ACCION SOCIAL AUTONOMO, (CENTER FOR AUTONOMOUS SOCIAL ACTION) WAS FOUNDED IN 1968 IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING IMMIGRANT WORKERS WHO HAVE NO VISAS AND THEIR FAMILIES INTO AN ORGANIZATION THAT COULD DEFEND, REPRESENT AND ADVOCATE THE FULLEST EQUALITY OF TREATMENT, JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY FOR IMMIGRANTS. *and enter justice*

FROM ITS VERY INCEPCION C.A.S.A. *justice* PREDICATED AND FOUNDED ITS EXISTENCE ON MUTUAL, SELF-HELP AND DUES PAYING MEMBERSHIP SO THAT IT WOULD BE FREE TO REPRESENT FULLY THE REAL LIFE INTERESTS OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS WITHOUT DEPENDING IN ANY WAY ON GOVERNMENT, FOUNDATION OR OTHER TYPE OF SUBSIDIES OR FUNDING. THE NAME AUTONOMOUS MEANS JUST THAT! IT IS DEVOTED TOTALLY TO CHANGE <sup>the</sup> THE LAWS, PRACTICES AND TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS BY ALL OF THE LAW-ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, EMPLOYERS, COURTS, SOCIAL SERVICE AND SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, UNIONS AND OUR SOCIETY IN GENERAL FROM RACIST AND EXPLOITATIVE TO <sup>fair</sup> EQUAL, HUMAN AND FAIR.

~~CASA IS PREDICATED ON INVOLVING, TRAINING AND DEVELOPING AS LEADERS THE IMMIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THIS ENTIRE STRUGGLE! CASA HAS NO PAID STAFF. EVERYONE IS A VOLUNTEER, RECEIVING ONLY FOOD, USED CLOTHING AND HOUSING EXPENSES. IT IS RUN AND OPERATED BY THE VOLUNTEERS GROUP ITSELF AND [IT HOLDS A WEEKLY MEMBERSHIP MEETING.] THROUGH THE VOLUNTEERS MEETING A COMMUNITY AND BROTHERHOOD CONCEPT IS IMPLEMENTED ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS. OPEN DISCUSSION AND CRITICISM IS THE KERNEL OF THE METHOD FOR RESOLVING THE EVER PRESENT PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION.~~

~~CONTINUAL EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATION CLASSES AND MEETINGS ARE HELD EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK FOR THE VOLUNTEER WORKERS THEMSELVES AS WELL AS FOR THE COMMUNITY PERSONS WHO ARE INTERESTED. THE SUBJECTS RANGE FROM PRACTICAL ENGLISH, DRIVING, WRITING AND READING, IMMIGRATION LAWS, THE HISTORY OF THE SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLE IN THE U.S., POLITICAL ECONOMY, STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF THE IMMIGRANT WORKERS MOVEMENT AND TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS. COMMITTEE WORK AND THE FULLEST INVOLVEMENT OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS THEMSELVES ARE THE BASIC CORNERSTONES OF C.A.S.A.~~

QUE ES C.A.S.A.? COMO FUE FUNDADA? COMO SE SOSTIENE Y COMO TRABAJA?

CASA, CENTRO DE ACCION SOCIAL AUTONOMO, FUE FUNDADO EN 1968 EN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CON EL UNICO PROPOSITO DE ORGANIZAR A LOS OBREROS INMIGRANTES SIN VISAS Y A SUS FAMILIAS DENTRO DE UNA ORGANIZACION QUE LOS PUDIESE DEFENDER, REPRESENTAR Y ABOGAR POR ELLOS LA TOTAL IGUALDAD DE TRATO, JUSTICIA Y BIENESTAR ANTE ESTA SOCIEDAD!

DESDE SUS INICIOS, C. A.S.A., A FINCADO SU EXISTENCIA EN LA AYUDA MUTUA Y CUOTAS DE SOCIOS PARA QUE ASI PUDIESE SER SIEMPRE LIBRE DE TODO CONTROL GUBERNAMENTAL Y PODER REPRESENTAR CLARAMENTE LOS INTERESES VITALES DE LOS TRABAJADORES INMIGRANTES SIN VISAS. C.A.S.A. JAMAS HA DEPENDIDO DE AYUDA DEL GOBIERNO, FONDOS CARITATIVOS O SUBSIDIOS DE CUALQUIER TIPO MAS QUE DE SUS MIEMBROS Y SIMPATIZADORES. POR ESTO TENEMOS EL NOMBRE DE 'AUTONOMO'. ESTAMOS CONSAGRADOS TOTALMENTE A CAMBIAR LAS LEYES, PRACTICAS Y TRATO DE LOS INMIGRANTES POR LAS AUTORIDADES, CORTES, ESCUELAS, PATRONES, SINDICATOS, INSTITUCIONES DE SERVICIOS SOCIAL Y ESTA SOCIEDAD EN GENERAL DEL RACISMO Y EXPLOTACION A UN TRATO HUMANO, IGUAL Y JUSTO.

C.A.S.A. ESTA ESTRUCTURADA EN EL ENVOLVIMIENTO, ENTRENAMIENTO Y DESARROLLO DE TRABAJADORES INMIGRANTES COMO SUS FAMILIARES PARA DIRIJIRSE ELLOS MISMOS EN TODA ESTA LUCHA! C.A.S.A. NO TIENE PERSONAL ASALARIADO. TODOS SOMOS VOLUNTARIOS Y SOLO RECIBIMOS COMIDA, ROPA USADA, ALBERGUE Y LAS NECESIDADES MEDICAS NECESARIAS. LOS VOLUNTARIOS MANEJAN LOS ASUNTOS DE CASA POR MEDIO DE SUS JUNTAS BIMENSUALES Y LA JUNTA DE MIEMBROS SEMANAL. POR MEDIO DE LAS JUNTAS DE VOLUNTARIOS SE DESARROLLA EL ESPIRITU DE COMUNIDAD Y HERMANDAD. LA CONTINUA DISCUSION Y CRITICA HERMANABLE SON LA BASE DEL METODO PARA RESOLVER LOS PROBLEMAS INTERNOS Y DE ORGANIZACION!

CLASES Y REUNIONES EDUCATIVAS, INFORMATIVAS Y DE ORIENTACION SE LLEVAN A CABO COTIDIANAMENTE POR Y CON LOS VOLUNTARIOS Y PERSONAS DE LA COMUNIDAD INTERESADAS. SE ESTUDIA DESDE INGLES, MANEJO DE COCHE, ESCRIBIR Y LECTURA, LA INMIGRACION, HISTORIA DEL MOVIMIENTO DEL PUEBLO NUESTRO EN LOS EE UU, ECONOMIA POLITICA Y FUNCIONES DE SINDICATO. CASA ES DE, PARA Y POR EL TRABAJADOR INMIGRANTE CON O SIN PAPELES!

# SERVICIOS PARA MIEMBROS DE C.A.S.A.

- 1.- CONSEJO EN ASUNTOS LEGALES GRATIS Y CONSULTA EN CUALQUIER PROBLEMA. j
  - 2.- SE LLENAN TODAS LAS FORMAS NECESARIAS PARA PROTEGER SUS DERECHOS. Yes
  - 3.- CONSEJO DE INMIGRACION GRATIS. g
  - 4.- REPRESENTACION GRATIS EN AUDIENCIAS DE DEPORTACION Y ENTREVISTAS DE INMIGRACION, DE LOS PERMISOS Y PRORROGAS DE LAS AUDIENCIAS Y APELACIONES AL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACION O A LA CORTE FEDERAL PARA PODERSE QUEDAR AQUI MAS TIEMPO. j
  - 5.- PARA UNA APELACION DE INMIGRACION AL CUERPO DE APELACIONES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACION EN WASHINGTON, D.C. SE VA A COBRAR \$75.00 PARA LOS GASTOS DE ARCHIVAR LA APELACION Y PARA CUBRIR GASTOS DE REPRESENTACION EN WASHINGTON Y LAS COPIAS DE LAS PLEGARIAS.
  - 6.- PARA UNA APELACION DE INMIGRACION A LA CORTE FEDERAL SE VA A COBRAR \$125.00; PARA LOS COBROS DE ARCHIVAR LA APELACION Y PARA CUBRIR GASTOS DE PLEGARIAS Y 32 COPIAS.
  - 7.- CONSEJO Y REPRESENTACION GRATIS EN AUDIENCIAS Y APELACIONES DE SU ASEGURANZA DE DESEMPLEO.
  - 8.- CONSEJO Y PREPARACION GRATIS DE FORMAS EN ASUNTOS DE DIVORCIO.
  - 9.- CONSEJO GRATIS EN PROBLEMAS DE RENTA DE HOGAR Y DE EMPLEO.
- \* PARA OTROS ASUNTOS CIVILES (NO DE DEFENSA) Y CASOS CRIMINALES TENEMOS ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS QUE ATENDERAN SU CASO LEGAL POR UN COBRO RAZONABLE.
- NUESTROS SERVICIOS QUE SON GRATIS NO INCLUYEN LO QUE SE COBRA PARA ARCHIVAR DOCUMENTOS, MAS LOS COSTOS DE IMPUESTOS FISCALES DE CUALQUIER AGENCIA Y LOS MIEMBROS TENDRAN QUE SER RESPONSABLES PARA EL PAGO DE ESTOS COBROS.

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# IMMIGRANT WORKERS —AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WORKING CLASS

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**T**HE situation and the fate of immigrant workers, which we deal with in our special centre-page section, are directly linked with the development of the capitalist world.

This problem is assuming greater importance to the extent that symptoms are asserting themselves of a deepening economic crisis which is undermining the system of state monopoly capitalism.

It is becoming more crucial to the extent that the consequences of the crisis are making themselves more and more felt on the living and working conditions of the working class and the whole working population.

From the economic difficulties of 1967 — one of the elements of which was also the monetary crisis — the economic crisis has been characterised in the main capitalist countries by new manifestations, such as the fall in industrial production, the rise in unemployment and the mounting inflation.

To this has been added on the international level, generalised inflation, the struggle of the countries producing raw materials against neo-colonial exploitation by the big companies (oil crisis) and the consequences of the internationalisation of production which, on the one hand, drives towards the integration of economies and, on the other, develops bitter competition between monopolies and imperialism by increasing the economic disequilibrium between the industrialised and developing countries.

## A LOOK AT THE RECENT PAST

**T**HE process of economic concentration and amalgamation on the national and international levels, and the introduction of scientific and technical progress into industrial production towards the middle of the century, have opened up a period of more rapid development of monopoly capitalism, with international economic integration and the still greater internationalisation of capital.

Within themselves, these developments carried the need for new forms of economic cooperation, the development of services and transport and of mass production and speed-up, dictated by sharper competition.

All this process of trans-national concentration could not have taken place without a great influx of cheap labour power. To satisfy this demand, inherent in the capitalist system, two methods were used: investment of capital in regions or countries where there was abundant labour, and the importation of foreign workers from countries which were economically weak or under-developed.

Dealing with the character of this first method, the General Secretary of the WFTU, Pierre Genous, noted in the report presented to the 3rd session of the WFTU Bureau (Paris, April 21-23, 1971): "Super-exploitation is not limited to workers and all working categories of the industrialised capitalist countries; it extends to the developing countries, in which are also taking root, or are being strengthened, subsidiaries of the great international capitalist monopolies which are giving themselves over to a veritable undertaking of pillage and political domination.

"A typical and scandalous case among others is that of the building of the Cabora-Bassa dam in Mozambique. There, multinational capitalist groups, American, French, German and South African in the main, have come to an agreement to share the profits from the construction of the dam itself, but also with the longer-term prospect of establishing or perpetuating collective colonialism or neo-colonialism in Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa.

"In this way the settlement of a million people with colonial mentalities is provided for. The aim is to establish a group of settlers who will watch over the maintenance of direct colonialism in this region.

"To the financial interest of this colonialist enterprise aimed at increased exploitation of the resources of the country and the implantation of powerful monopolies, is also added obvious political aims, the creation of a "sure" base for capitalism in Southern Africa as a barrier to progress in the struggle for national liberation and economic independence. It is the duty of the international trade union movement to oppose this new immigration and the planting of settlers on the land usurped from the population of the country, to help the struggle of the peoples against colonialism, to unmask the aims of this imperialist enterprise and to mobilise public opinion . . ."

In regard to the import of foreign workers into Europe, the first move, within the framework of the Common Market countries, was the free circulation of workers of the Community countries. This labour market, being far from satisfying needs, the doors to immigration were opened for workers from European countries outside the Community and then for those of other continents, the majority being North Africans.

In this way, there began an unprecedented migratory movement in Europe of such an extent that statistics could hardly keep up with it, all the more so since the merchants and exploiters of labour have no interest in showing their cards.

In the period from 1960 to 1967, more than a million workers every year crossed the frontiers of Western Europe in search of employment.

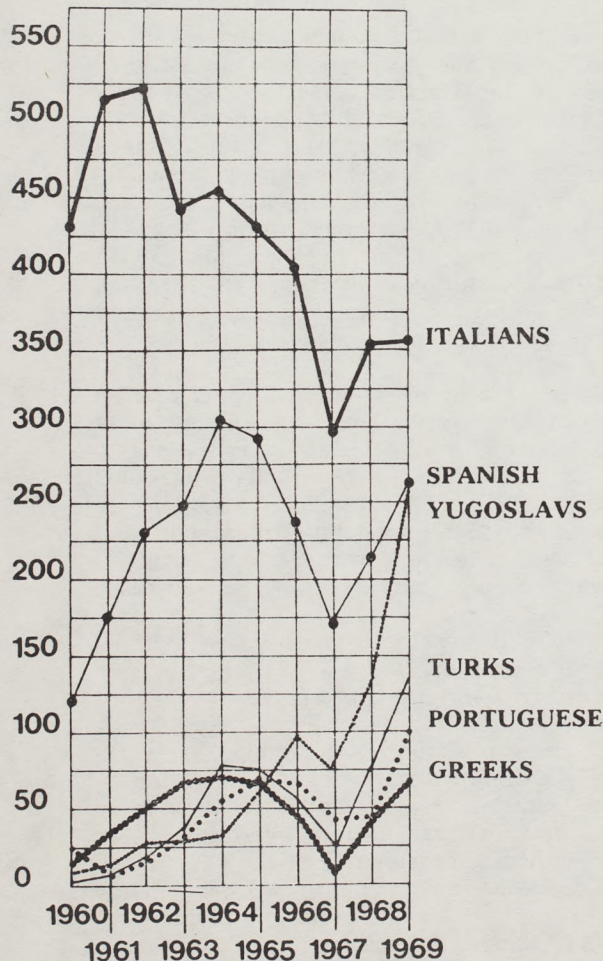
Placing greater reliance on information coming from the unions rather than that from official sources, it can be estimated that in nine Western European countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Luxembourg, the Federal German Republic, Switzerland and Sweden) the total number of immigrants at present exceeds nine millions, without counting seasonal workers and frontier workers, whose stay in the receiving country only lasts a few weeks or months.

More than nine million wage-earners cannot find work in their country of birth; they seek at all costs to find a job, or to keep the job already found in a more economically advanced country where industry and trade are calling out for labour.

More than nine million wage-earners are an important element of international cooperation on the economic and social levels, and make their contribution to the economic development of the countries which receive them.

Certainly, as far as the hiring of immigrant workers is concerned, there are differences and inequalities among the nine countries mentioned. France with its 3,500,000 workers, the Federal German Republic with its 2,170,000, Britain with its 2,427,000 and Switzerland with 830,000 are at the head of this process of exploitation. But the core of this process is never-

Development (in thousands) of the inter-European migratory movement by nationality, from 1960 to 1969.  
(Source. Migration — Facts — Figures, No. 11-12, 1970)



theless the same — the buying of labour power at a price below the national level.

### WHO BENEFITS FROM IMMIGRATION ?

IT is not because of the generosity of the French, West German, British and other states and employers that doors to immigration have been opened. The causes and the factors which in the last ten years have reinforced the current of emigration towards Western Europe are determined by the law inherent in the capitalist system — *maximum profit*.

*What does emigration provide to the capitalist state? The reply to this and other questions has been provided by the French National Office of Immigration, which in its report of April 1967 stated: "Immigration has to a great extent contributed to the revival and expansion of our economy. Jobs which were no longer of interest to Frenchmen, or for which there were not enough applicants, have been taken by foreigners, without any difficulty coming from national workers."*

The benefits of this labour for large-scale capital are openly recognised by it with disconcerting cynicism. Here is an extract from *Usine Nouvelle*, the magazine of big French industry:

"It is said that foreigners are worse paid and contribute to lowering the average level of French wages . . . The presence of this immigration gives our economy greater flexibility, since they are very mobile people who accept moves from one enterprise and region to another".

In this connection, in the Federal German Republic, there is an interesting remark in the paper *Welt der Arbeit*, organ of the DGB, of November 19, 1971: "Without immigrant workers there would be no motorways! What would we lack in addition? The approximate calculation is that every worker in our country would have to do about four hours overtime per week if our standard of living were to remain at the same level . . . In North Rhine Westphalia alone, 500,000 jobs would be vacant if the "guest-workers" (Gastarbeiter) were sent home and the annual social product would decline by 12 thousand million deutschmarks. In the building industry, for instance, every German worker would have to work ten more hours per week. Thus, there would be extended hours of work and shorter holidays."

The author concludes in this way: "If, for urgent reasons, the two million jobs filled by immigrants had to be quickly filled by us, this would mean chaos and collapse".

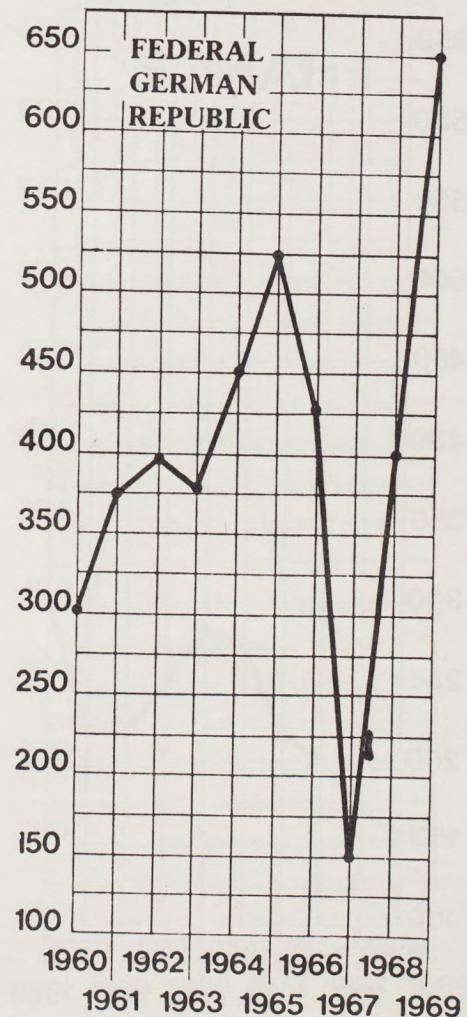
Another example in this field comes from Switzerland.

After the failure of the famous Schwarzenbach initiative, an example of unbridled xenophobia which called for a direct reduction in immigrant labour to 10% of the Swiss population, the Federal Council, under pressure from nationalists and xenophobic trends, nevertheless took the decision to reduce the annual rate of immigration.

As from 1971, only 20,000 immigrants can enter Switzerland each year.

Examining the causes of the recession in different branches of Swiss industry (ready-made clothing, wood, energy, watch-making) during the second quarter of 1971, Norris Willatt noted in the *Financial Times* of October 29, 1971: "Production in a number of branches is greatly reduced by measures limiting the rate of admission of foreign workers. Before these measures were taken, representatives of companies such as Brown-Boveri

The flow (in thousands) of European immigrant workers into the Federal German Republic. The graph illustrates the variation in the situation, particularly the economic recession of 1967. (Source. Migration — Facts — Figures, No. 11-12, 1970)



and Schultzer Brothers, had already shown visitors empty places for which they had no workers. The big chemical and pharmaceutical companies such as Ciba-Geigy and others . . . were complaining of the enormous staff shortage. But with the reduction in the annual rate of immigration, this labour deficit has no chance of being reduced." (re-translated from the French) The consequences for the country? Increased capitalist rationalisation and a flight of capital abroad.

**I**MMIGRANT labour provides the state with benefits which, in the considerations of the bourgeois technocracy, are presented as being in accordance with the national interest: it economises the expenses of the receiving country on each worker for health, education and, eventually, on vocational education, which is conducted by the country of origin. It should be added that, if the industrialised economy does not bear the expenses of youth, neither does it bear those of old age, since employers return this labour to their countries of origin when it is no longer profitable enough.

Immigrant labour also delays the aging of the population, since it is particularly young and active men who are introduced into the labour market; that is to say, for the employers they possess the double quality of being producers and consumers.

The *Economic Review* of the National Bank of Paris (No. 6, October 1968) notes without any embarrassment: "The foreign wage-earner, if he is healthy and has no children, leaves a not inconsiderable part of his wage with the social security system of the receiving country and thus contributes to a better distribution of the expenses which a high proportion of inactive people places on the community".

In the Federal German Republic, deductions from the wages of immigrants for social purposes in the year 1966 amounted to 1,200 million deutchmarks. But the benefits drawn by immigrants amounted to only 10% of this sum.

The influence of immigration on the rate of increase in the working population in a country with a low birth-rate is a significant fact. In the study of the economic situation in Europe in 1968 (E/EEC/741, UNO Geneva) an important fact is stated: "If net migrations ceased and if the level of activities underwent no variation, the rate of increase of the working population:

- would be greatly reduced in Switzerland (where it would fall from 25%, the figure for the preceding fifteen years, to 8%), in the Federal German Republic (from 18% to 3%), in the United Kingdom (from 13.5% to less than 5%) and in Sweden (from 11% to 2%) These are countries where the natural evolution resulting from the sex and age composition is incapable by itself of maintaining the rates of increase at levels achieved in the past;

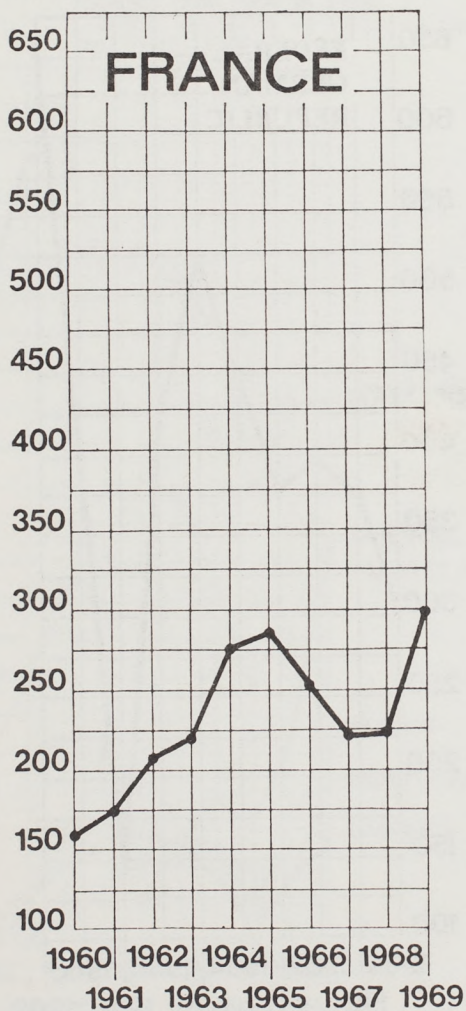
- would remain about stable in Belgium, Denmark and in Norway;

- would rise considerably in Ireland, Austria, Finland and the Netherlands".

#### LOW IMMIGRANT WAGES AND WAGE SPECULATION

**I**N the main, immigrants arrive in the receiving country with no contract; they come as tourists. To "regularise" their situation and to obtain the right to stay, they must find a job. When they apply at the door of the factory offering their labour, they are thus ready to accept anything — reduced wages, lower grading and "black" work (employment with no legal obligations).

The flow (in thousands) of European immigrant workers into France during the years 1960-1969.  
(Source. Migration — Facts — Figures, No. 11-12, 1970)





The majority of immigrants (among workers coming from North Africa it is 70%), have no vocational training. They are thus treated and paid as unskilled labourers receiving the lowest wages, and they do not receive long-service bonuses or other benefits.

As such, they are profitable for the monopolist state and the employers in two ways: on the one hand, they are the least expensive labour and, on the other, they are an involuntary element of pressure on the wages of other workers. The maintenance of immigrant labour in the required numbers is, as was noted by M. Georges Pompidou in 1963 when he was Prime Minister, "a way of creating a certain reduction of tension in the labour market and of resisting social pressure".

In other words, the government and the employers seek to use immigrant labour to introduce the ferment of division among workers. The most powerful weapon in the hands of the government and the employers is competition. In conditions of full employment it is difficult for them to face up to the workers' struggles for wage increases. That is the reason why both the employers and the government are so interested in maintaining a level of unemployment sufficient to put a brake on wage demands.

### THEY ARE USEFUL AND NECESSARY BUT WHAT DO THEY GET ?

ALONG with the lowest wages, employers provide them with lamentable social conditions. Above all, the question of accommodation is the problem. Article 6 of ILO Convention 97 dealing with immigrant workers obliges every member of the ILO who has adopted the Convention to ensure that immigrants who are legally in a country should receive a wage which is no less favourable than that applied to its own citizens. Among other obligations, this document mentions accommodation.

But it is sufficient to turn the pages of the newspapers to understand the enormous gap between the obligations undertaken by governments and employers in receiving countries and the housing conditions of immigrant workers.

Here are a few headlines:

"Between the abolition of shanty-towns and decent accommodation for immigrants there is a widening gap".

"Four hundred immigrant workers in a hostel for two hundred beds".

"Oyonnax, the plastics town with 20,000 inhabitants, has 5,000 immigrants living in shanty-towns and hovels".

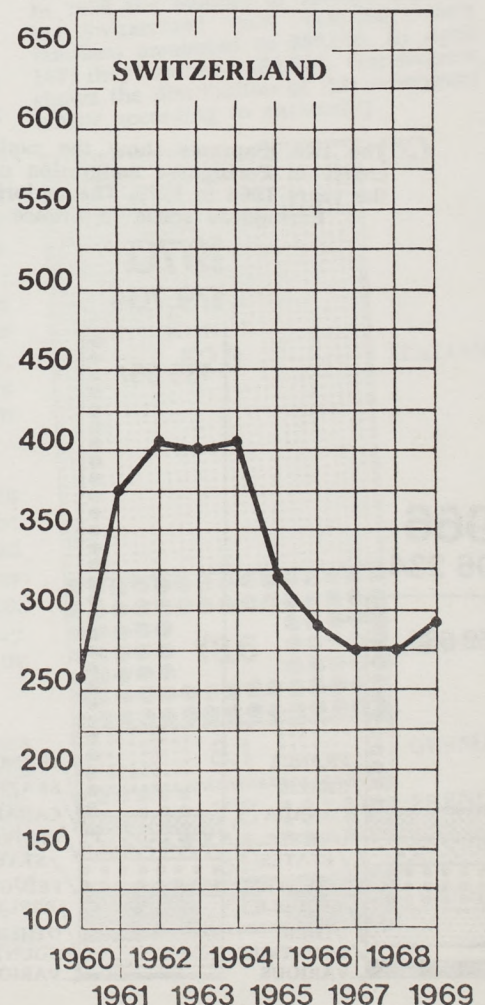
"Algerian workers revolt against their housing conditions". And so on.

Dozens of similar headlines could be quoted from the press of all countries which, at that time, were doing everything possible to bring in foreign workers and which are actually not in a position to keep their former promises.

Immigrant workers are an object of exploitation by "merchants of sleep" who organise "homes" in which the number of lodgers constantly increases while the price of a bed remains the same.

But to pay for a bed does not always mean having a bed to oneself. Quite near Frankfurt-on-Main, last October, the police discovered a hovel occupied by Moroccans who had not "regularised" their stay in the Federal German Republic, nor their

The flow (in thousands) of European immigrant workers into Switzerland during the years 1960 to 1969. (Source. Migration — Facts — Figures, No. 11-12, 1970)



employment in quarries. They were lodged in cabins made of old wood, with two or three persons per bed, some sleeping on the ground. And for this luxurious accommodation they had to pay the boss 25 deutchmarks per week.

In this connection let us quote a few facts on the "home" in the Rue Sissou, Paris 15(e) (*Le Monde* November 24, 1971), opened in 1966 in the premises of a former cardboard factory: "The capacity declared to the Prefecture is two hundred and fifty beds. In fact, since 1970 it has been four hundred beds. Price: an entrance fee of 200 francs and a monthly rent of 70 francs per person. In exchange: straw mattresses or bunk beds on top of one another, cubicles made of open dividing walls, no hot water or lavatories and haphazard heating. To protest against these unhealthy conditions — the risks of fire or epidemic are evident — the tenants have decided to go on a rent strike".

Housing is also subject to racial discrimination. In an article "Immigrants and Housing", printed in the quarterly magazine *Reconciliation* (November 1968), Colin Crouch, an English sociologist, gives three reasons why immigrants into Britain have difficulty in finding accommodation by normal means: "The indifferent economic situation of numbers of them makes the purchase of accommodation difficult. In addition, there is discrimination by house agents, sellers and building societies. The PEP report carried out in 1966 revealed that more than half the property agents taken as a sample practise it, either by preventing immigrants having access to certain blocks of flats, or by warning them that it will be difficult, or even impossible, to fulfil the necessary credit conditions. Generally, this discrimination is supposed to be applied, or in fact is really applied, in the name of the seller.

"Since most local authorities demand several years residence in their area before permitting those living there to put their name on the waiting list for municipal housing, many immigrants cannot benefit from this form of housing . . . In the third sector of the property market — accommodation rented by private individuals — immigrants come up against large-scale discrimination by owners . . . only 11% of private lettings in Greater London are publicly advertised and do not formally exclude coloured immigrants . . . The occupation or the social standing of the immigrant looking for accommodation did not come into the discrimination: it was a simple question of racial segregation".

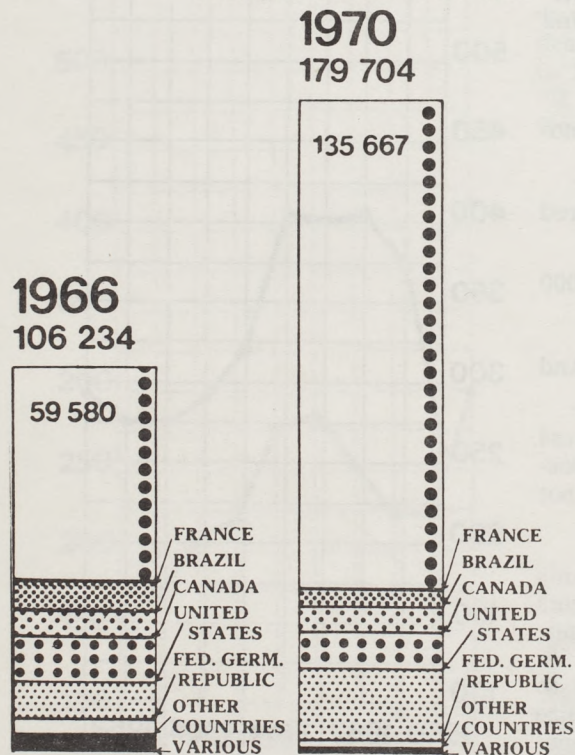
And the author notes a common fact in the bourgeois societies in receiving countries: "The only places where they can find accommodation are in areas of dilapidated and over-crowded slums which exist in most of our big towns, where, in company with many poor white families, they pay high rents for miserable lodgings. The great majority of immigrants go directly to these districts on arriving in the country. This situation has unfortunate consequences which go beyond the simple misery of living in lamentable conditions. Immigrants come to be associated in the public mind with slums and over-crowding". (Re-translated from the French).

#### ARE THEY SURE OF THEIR JOBS ?

FOR immigrant workers the threat of a crisis is always a threat to their jobs. If we take into consideration that a large proportion of immigrants have arrived in the receiving country as tourists, with only a temporary resident's card, it can be imagined that the employer who wants to rid himself of labour which he no longer needs, can do so without great difficulty.

When the recession struck the steel industry in Lorraine, the Wendel-Sidelor enterprise planned to abolish more than ten thou-

The two diagrams show the rapid increase in Portuguese emigration during the years 1966 to 1970. The majority of Portuguese settle in France.



sand jobs. The first victims were designed to be immigrant workers.

"Two thousand five hundred of them", wrote *Le Monde* in an article on this subject of December 14, 1971, "taken on for six months, may not have this temporary contract renewed. Two thousand other immigrants are used in the steel mill through employment agencies, small firms that place labour such as also exist in the Marseille area; there will be a progressive reduction in this "floating", or to put it in a better way, this "revolving" labour power, over which the unions have no influence . . ."

"A big employer of this region, speaking of the fate of these immigrants, used this unfortunate sentence: "It is their role to be sacrificed. In part, we hired them for this. In the event of a crisis, they count less than nationals . . ."

A racist attitude like this, just like racial discrimination in housing, has its roots in the theories preached by the governments of the receiving countries.

Whether it is in France, England or the Federal German Republic, governments try to put the responsibility for unemployment on to immigrant workers. Playing on xenophobia and racialism, they seek to divert the workers from the real causes of unemployment. These causes lie in the private character of the means of production and in the anarchy which stems from capitalist production. In addition, they want to conceal from public opinion the results of the policy of dismantling the national economies within the framework of a division of interests and markets among multi-national companies.

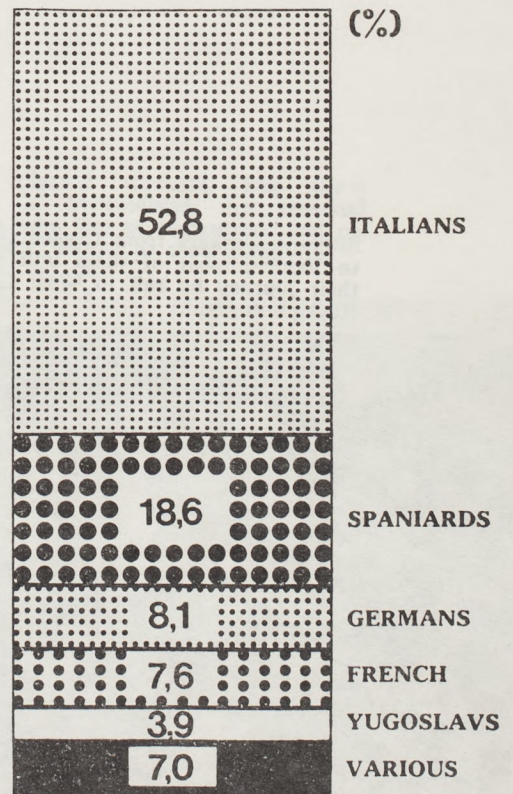
#### OTHER AREAS OF DISCRIMINATION

AS from the month of February 1972, a new regulation has come into operation. It guarantees to any wage-earner from a state which is a member of the Community equality of treatment in the field of social security. This regulation also affects seasonal and frontier workers. Without wishing to minimise the significance of this gain for migrant workers within the Europe of the six countries, it must all the same be seen that this, in practice, only concerns Italian workers. Workers coming from non-Community countries or from African countries still remain outside this guarantee. Discrimination against these workers is to be seen in family allowances and in pensions (disablement, old age). In addition, they do not benefit, or to a very little extent, from the unemployment benefits which immigrants from the Community enjoy.

It should not be forgotten that a big number of the immigrants — above all seasonal workers and frontier workers — do not in reality benefit from any social assistance. And we should also remember the "illegal" immigrants. M. Perrod, a lawyer who has many times defended immigrant cases, says, for instance, that "out of 270,000 building firms in France, 100,000 employ "black" labour, that is workers who have no legal, social or health legislation . . ."

Another field is education and vocational training. Employers in the receiving countries are completely indifferent, or are even opposed, to any form, even limited, of education or training. And even state help in this field is very weak. In the report presented by M.J.C. Reverdy to the international employers' seminar, held in Athens in October 1966 under the auspices of the OECD, we find this employer confession: "First of all, a good number of firms consider that it is not in their interests

In 1959 the number of foreign workers in Switzerland (not counting their families) amounted to 290,000. In April 1971 they numbered 630,000. Our diagram shows the distribution of this immigrant labour according to nationality.





They arrive in an unknown country looking for work; how will they be received . . . ?  
(ILO photograph)

to provide foreign workers with training which would contribute to removing them from unskilled positions, for which their immigration is judged to be necessary. Others consider that "training on the job" which any worker receives no matter how uneducated he may be, is enough for the factory worker. The representative of the British employers, P.T. Casey, said during this famous seminar: "Foreign workers must not consider that they have a right to training, whatever may be the level of their knowledge; we should speak of the opportunity for training and not of the right . . ."

To the long list of the areas in which immigrant rights are infringed, can also be added discrimination in regard to trade union liberties and rights (in a number of countries they cannot be elected as shop stewards, nor as members of Works Committees) and civil rights. Legislation in the capitalist countries sees to it that immigrant labour cannot stand alongside the working class in electoral campaigns. Long years of residence are necessary for immigrants before they can obtain civil rights.

To protect immigrants against discrimination is one of the most important concerns of the unions in the receiving countries. In this field in particular, the unions play a big role, and workers can find in them fraternal aid and the necessary class solidarity.

#### THE POSITION OF THE WFTU IN REGARD TO IMMIGRANT WORKERS

AS a class and mass-based trade union organisation, the WFTU has always been vigilant in regard to problems of immigrant workers, because these problems can never be separated from the general struggle of the international working class.

"Organisations affiliated to the WFTU in the countries concerned are carrying on constant work in favour of immigrant workers", the General Secretary noted at the 3rd session of the WFTU Bureau, "to make an end to discrimination, demand their rights and erect a barrier to every manifestation of xenophobia or racialism, by affirming the solidarity of all workers in the face of exploitation, the employers and the monopoli state.

"But we think that the WFTU should play an even more important role and pay more constant attention to the problems which, on the international level, are raised by the development of immigrant labour . . ."

Before speaking of the future, let us first of all give a brief outline of what characterises the attitude of the WFTU towards immigrant workers.

As early as 1966, the representative of the WFTU at the 21st session of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations stated: "The question of migration, which is under active study by the national trade union organisations, should be included in any labour policy and in any analysis of the economic development of Europe. It is in the understandable interest of the economic and social development of the countries of emigration as well as the countries of immigration that we succeed in establishing a real migration policy. In establishing this policy, as well as in drawing up bilateral inter-governmental agreements, and in control of the flow of immigration, the representative trade union organisations of the workers must participate. Trade union organisations must see that migrants are given the same chances as nationals and discrimination, prejudices and misunderstandings which still exist are eliminated."

Migrant workers from Greece travelling to Venice; most of them will continue their journey by rail to West Germany.  
(ILO photograph)



In various documents, resolutions and statements, the WFTU has many times taken a stand for the development of international action in favour of complete equality and of real equality of rights between immigrant and national workers in all social questions and labour problems.

In the *conclusions on social security*, adopted by the 7th World Trade Union Congress, this question was forcibly emphasised: "Particularly important is the demand to strengthen rights for foreign immigrant workers and to guarantee them the strict and full application of the principle of equality of treatment in the field of social security . . . Workers and unions of different countries must undertake united actions in favour of the foreign workers so that national laws guarantee them the right to transfer their contributions to disablement and old age social insurance to their country of origin, benefits which workers in the Common Market countries have already obtained."

In the *Vocational Training Charter*, the chapter on immigrant workers notes as a basic demand the full right of immigrant workers to training and refresher courses, which must be guaranteed for them in immigration agreements or in their work contracts.

"Trade union organisations, without exception," says the Charter, "have the right to defend the interests of migrant workers in all economic bodies and organisations, national, international or regional in regard to vocational training, in which they must be adequately represented. Trade union organisations must, without exception, take part in preparing and concluding bilateral and multilateral agreement and conventions among states in regard to the social rights of these workers."

Starting from the principle that functional literacy is an integral part of vocational training, and that it comes within the general educational system, the WFTU has inserted into the Charter on Functional Literacy<sup>1</sup> many demands affecting immigrant workers.

"Every illiterate immigrant worker", proclaims the Charter, "has the right to functional literacy and to vocational training. This right must be guaranteed in immigration agreements and in collective agreements". If agreements like this do not exist, trade union organisations must take action to see they are established . . . Unions, without exception, have the right to be represented in all economic organisations and bodies, national, regional or international, so as to defend in them the interests of migrant workers in regard to functional literacy and vocational training.

"Through the intermediary of its affiliated organisations, the WFTU defends the interests of immigrant workers within the ILO. It is sufficient to recall the resolution concerning action by the ILO aimed at promoting equality for migrant workers in all social and labour questions.<sup>2</sup> In point 1d of this resolution the General Conference of the ILO calls on the Governing Body to instruct the Director General "to undertake studies on the nature and extent of discriminatory practices applied against migrant workers, and on ways of remedying them, particularly in regard to employment opportunities, remuneration, living and working conditions, housing, trade union rights, civil liberties and opportunities for using judicial proceedings or other independent bodies for settling differences in connection with labour contracts, as well as studies on the possibilities of prosecuting workers when they return to their countries of origin for having exercised trade union activities, and to ensure the widest distribution of these studies . . ."

1 Adopted by the World Trade Union Conference on Functional Literacy, held in Nicosia (Cyprus) from May 6 to 10, 1969.

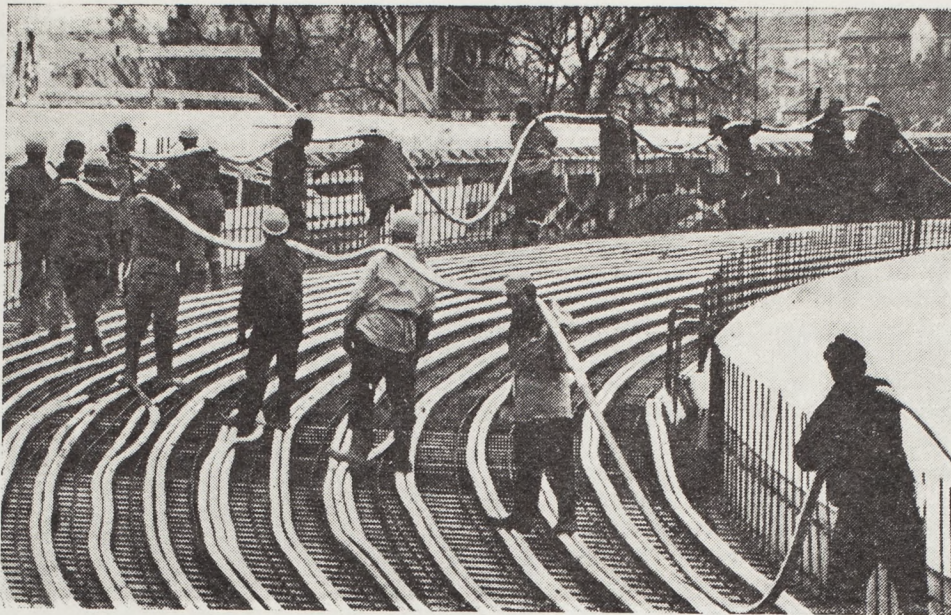
2 Presented under the auspices of the WFTU by the representative of the National Convention of Uruguayan Workers, A. Tamayo, and adopted by the 56th session of the ILO on June 22, 1971.



Contrast under the capitalist regime. Alongside modern blocks of flats are to be found shanty-towns and slums for immigrants. (ILO photograph)

Many migrant workers, like these Italians in Switzerland, are seasonal workers who live at workplaces and return every winter to their family. (ILO photograph)





The unhealthiest, least skilled and worst paid jobs are given to immigrants.  
(Photo. "Option")

### THE WFTU PROPOSES COORDINATED ACTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

THE problems of immigrant workers arise for all unions in countries of emigration or immigration. Their solution thus depends to a great extent, if not completely, on united trade union action. Bilateral and multi-lateral meetings and joint action by trade union organisations of different international affiliations demonstrate the existence of many points of agreement, which creates a favourable atmosphere for a serious dialogue on the possibility of advancing further in this field.

The General Secretary of the WFTU has said on this subject: "The time seems to us to have arrived to move towards the organisation of an international meeting on problems raised by migrations of labour. Many bilateral contacts have taken place in recent times on this subject; it is necessary to generalise the experiences and to coordinate activities and actions on the international level . . ."<sup>3</sup>

The WFTU has always declared itself ready to cooperate with other international centres and national organisations for united trade union action in this important field. Last October, these problems were among those examined by the delegations of the WCL and the WFTU.

The two delegations expressed similar opinions in regard to the lot of immigrant workers and also on certain steps which should be taken to end discrimination and win their legitimate rights. *They considered it was desirable and possible to hold an international meeting. The two organisations indicated that they were disposed to cooperate with other trade union organisations to make this meeting a success.*

### SOLIDARITY IN ACTION

THE position of immigrant workers is deteriorating every year and has become a major concern for the trade union movement. Many trade union organisations, particularly in Western Europe, both in countries of emigration and countries of immigration, are seeking to unify their efforts to achieve aims such as the elimination, both legislatively and in practice, of any discrimination against the worker who emigrates, and the applica-

<sup>3</sup> Report presented to the 3rd session of the WFTU Bureau.

tion and control of international standards and Community regulations and directives, as well as participation in drawing up and concluding bilateral agreements which would ensure that the immigrant worker and his family do not feel themselves to be foreigners in the host country.

Unions are opposed to the campaigns of xenophobia and racialism and to the threats and intimidation used against immigrants when they stand alongside their class brothers to struggle jointly against capitalist exploitation and for the workers' legitimate rights.

In this field we can learn lessons from the two big French confederations, the CGT and the CFDT.

Last September, they decided to add to their struggle a third campaign for demands — the struggle against the discrimination which affects immigrant workers. It was the moment when racialism, xenophobia and chauvinism in France underwent a disturbing recrudescence; it was also the moment when the employers, stirred up by the affair of Algerian oil, made Algerian workers the first ready-made victims.

In calling for equal rights with French workers in all fields, the two confederations insisted on the immediate adoption of Bills aimed at putting down provocation, racial hatred and racial discrimination.

They arrived at the conclusion that the source of this discrimination was nothing other than capitalist exploitation. The deep solidarity which unites French and immigrant workers and which is shown in various struggles for claims, corresponds to a community of class interest in the face of the capitalists who are encouraging division by every means, including racialism.

In December 1971, the CFDT and the CGT met together to define their aims and the methods they intended to employ towards the government and the employers so as to obtain absolute equality of rights between immigrant and French workers. One of the initiatives adopted was a week of action and publicity for the rights of immigrant workers. In the joint statement made public on the eve of the week, the two confederations state:

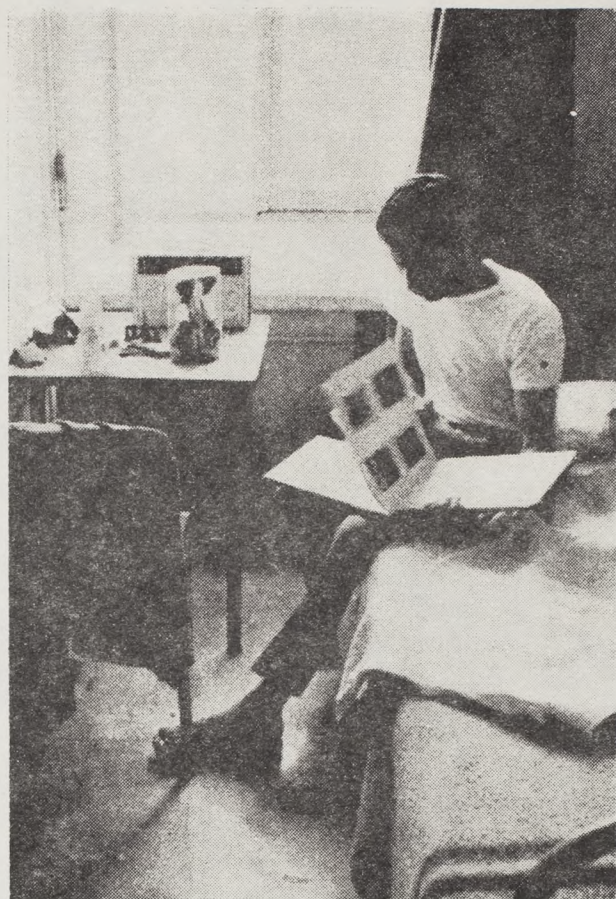
*"Immigrant workers are an integral part of the working class and are not competitors of French workers. They intend to place action with and for immigrant workers within the general struggle of all workers.*

*"Whether it is a question of jobs, purchasing power, living and working conditions or trade union rights, immigrant and French workers are both concerned. Thus, at this moment when the employment situation is continuing to deteriorate and may become still more serious because of the foreseeable consequences of the international monetary crisis, it is the workers as a whole who are threatened . . ."*

The two confederations decided to make a joint approach to the Prime Minister and the public authorities to demand real consultation with the representative trade union organisations with the aim of drawing up an immigration policy in conformity with the interests of immigrant and French workers, and those of the country, on the basis of their proposals.

The expression of a deep concern for united action in support of immigrant workers is also to be seen in the proposals contained in the letter of the General Secretary of the CGT, Georges Seguy, to all trade union centres in Western Europe dealing with the employment and immigration situation. The Central Council of Yugoslav Trade Unions, as well as the unions of Africa and the Near and Middle East, countries which provide this labour, have been informed of this initiative.

Noting that the deterioration of the employment situation affects the countries of Western Europe to various degrees, George Seguy says in his letter: "The employment crisis stems from the process of extreme concentration of production on the national and



To leave the shanty-towns for modern flats is the dream of many North African immigrants, a dream that only a few of them can achieve. (ILO photograph)

international levels, and from the development of science and technique. The consequences of the international monetary crisis threaten to make it more serious still in the coming months.

"In this context, the social problem of immigration, like that of the movement of labour, are serious subjects of concern for national centres where there is a high density of immigrant labour.

"It seems to us that these questions of jobs, of the defence of the interests of immigrant workers and of the movement of labour, on which our trade union organisations have particular responsibilities to assume, justify our coming together in order to seek bases for a cooperation which would give our respective actions greater effectiveness."

The need to undertake joint action has also been demonstrated by bilateral meetings between trade union centres from countries of emigration. Here we would recall the meetings between the three Italian trade union centres — the CGIL, the CISL and the UIL, with the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions (September 13 and 14, 1971). The delegations noted the existence of many serious problems because of the non-application of the rights laid down in agreements, which leads to certain inequalities and discrimination. They have decided systematically to strengthen cooperation between the two movements and to act in common on the international level so as better to defend the interests of immigrant workers, particularly when there is a recession or unemployment.

The journal of the DGB, *Welt der Arbeit* of January 5, 1971 has given news of the meeting between the delegations from the DGB and the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions. The journal emphasises that the results of this meeting were very positive, particularly in connection with the living and working conditions of Yugoslav workers employed in the Federal German Republic. Joint efforts must be made so that equal rights between Yugoslav workers and their German colleagues become a reality, and in order that protection of their rights and their access to social security shall be assured.

Among other initiatives, there should again be mentioned the meeting between the Italian and Swiss unions and the Yugoslav unions with the General Confederation of Algerian Workers, all these talks having the theme of defending the rights of immigrant workers.

#### UNITY — THE GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS

THE development of bilateral and multilateral relations is obvious proof that the unions are fully aware, both of the difficulties that have to be solved and the fact that no trade union organisation can obtain the desired results by acting alone against this infernal machine of exploitation — the multi-national companies, the national monopolies and the government in the system of state monopoly capitalism.

Unity, solidarity and joint actions are necessary in the struggle against tendencies toward racialism, xenophobia and terrorism against immigrant workers; they will be necessary in the great battle of the unions against the very roots of exploitation of the workers, against the social system of capitalism.

In this important field of the struggle for the rights of the working class represented by the struggle for the rights of immigrant workers, big steps forward have been taken during the past year.

It is in the interest of the workers of all countries to make still more progress through concerted action by all means and all regional and international trade union organisations.

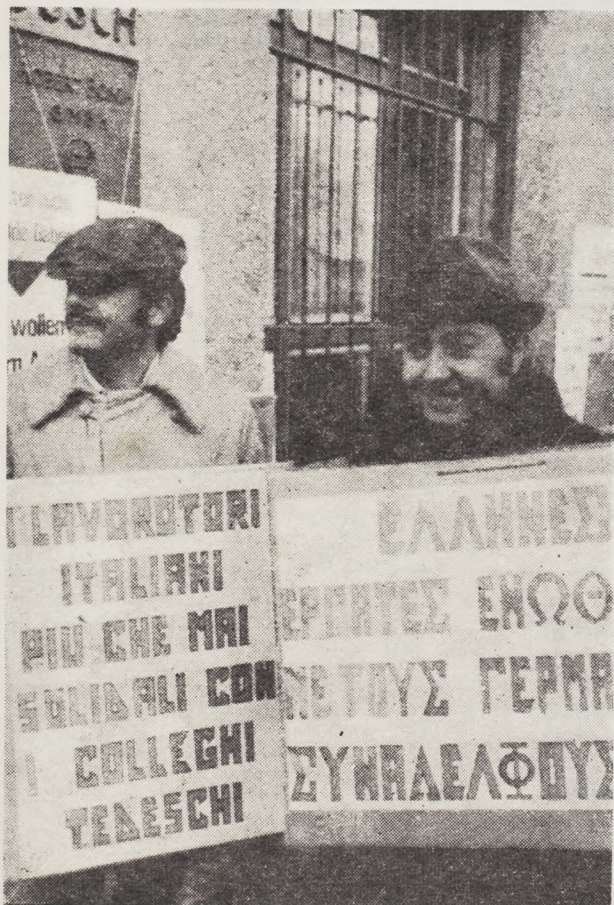
In the region of North Wurtemberg and North Baden, anonymous leaflets were distributed before the metalworkers' strike. Counting on the immigrants' fear of losing their job, the authors sought to put them on their guard against the so-called dangers of the class struggle. Here are a few extracts from the "advice" which the agents of the employers offered to immigrants :

"Decide against the strike in full consciousness and responsibility. Otherwise it will be the beginning of a labour dispute which could cost you dearly."

"Don't allow yourselves to be deceived by radical forces."

"Illegal actions can lead to your dismissal and loss of your job in Germany."

The reaction of immigrant workers is shown in our photograph. Two workers, one Italian and the other Greek, in front of the Bosch factory in Stuttgart, show in their own languages that the Italian and Greek workers are more solid than ever in support of the striking German workers.





Provisional Working Document for the Immigration Coalition

The Immigration Coalition of Southern California was formed by and for groups, agencies, and institutions that deal directly with immigrants as human beings irregardless of their "olegal status". It began in the crises situation facing the community due to the passage of the Eilberg Law when it immediately began dealing with concrete problems involving both advocacy and delivery of services. The common assumption of its members is tha that the prevailing extra legal trendod of treating undocumented immigrants as non-persons is a gross injustice to them and their families and constitutes a subversive threat to the moral and social fabric of our nation. The purpose of the Coalition is to develop, promote and support efforts which enable immigrants and their families to function as whole persons, as self-deter- mined human beings in our society, and to defend and assist those who work-along-whit along with them on this basis.

Goals.

1. To serve as a central information point for concrete problem areas faced by groups and agencies that deal directly with the problems of immigrants.
2. To advise and assist members in pooling and allocating resources in referrals. delevery of service, legal action, etc.
3. To faciliate the expression of felt needs-~~on-all-levels-by-affected-immigrants-~~ and self determined efforts to meet them by those affected by discrimination against ~~all~~ immigrants.
4. To promote a humane understanding of the plight of immigrants to the general public.
5. To act as an independent untied front for advocacy on timely and crucial policy affecting immigrants
6. To be a task ariented body that can by evaluated by its actions.

## Objectives

1. To provide a monthly "Immigration Clearinghouse" meeting where agencies and groups dealing with immigrants can present concrete problems they face. The Clearinghouse would also provide a programatic information workshops  
---effeert on timely topics and task force efforts on specific problem areas would be encouraged.
2. To develop a "concientizacion" program on at least a bimonthly basis to provide basic survival awarness and training on survival skills in- in problem areas defined by immigrants whith in the general rubriiss of Consumer defense, dealing with bureaucracies, civias, and referrals.
3. To coordinate an antidefamation media and speakers outreach to offset propaganda that dehumanizes the image of immigrants and to desseminate more accurate data na and information concerning the role of immigrants in our society.
4. To act as or support compatible information that focus on concrete proposals before state local and national decision making bodies that <sup>specifically</sup> would affect the lives of immigrants.  
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PROPOSAL INTRODUCTION

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ON IMMIGRATION

- A. The historical ties between Mexico and the Southwestern United States of Texas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and California has created a great flow of immigration traffic between Mexico and the United States that exists nowhere else in this country.
- B. The status of this geographical area as formerly a part of Mexico is the cause of the bi-lingual, bi-cultural heritage of many Mexican-Americans presently residing in these specific areas. The historical ties and the resultant familial ties have created a category of immigrants labeled "green carders", or legal residents aliens. This cross border flow of such a multitude of persons has created a condition of immigration that is a phenomenon unique to the history of the pattern of U.S. Immigration.

II. PROBLEM BACKGROUND/SCOPE

- A. These legally registered aliens/foreigners have unique problems that stem from this status as part citizens. The fact of partial citizenship refers to their ability to work and contribute to the economy of this country. It also refers to their inability to claim the same civil rights as the full-fledged "citizens", even those of persons who become "naturalized citizens."
- B. Our primary concern is the estimated population of 279,272 legally registered aliens from Mexico who reside in Southern California. (J.I.M.N.S./ January 1970 population estimate.)

III. EXISTING RESOURCES

- A. The approximate population of 300,000 Mexican "permanent residents" in Southern California have a total problem area largely neglected by existing resources and only one organization exists to specifically serve this group. This is an unfunded organization of volunteers called C.A.S.A.
- B. The International Institute in East Los Angeles is the only organization in all of Los Angeles County funded to provide some measure of service to legal residents having personal and legal difficulties in acquiring full citizenship.

The budget allocation of \$200,000.00, from the United Way, O.E.O., and L.A. City Schools, enables the organization to provide multi-services to all immigrant groups in Los Angeles.

Since March 1968, it has served only 1,087 latin families with family and immigration counseling. There is no breakdown of the number of Mexican permanent residents assisted.

- C. Community Services Organization (CSO) is another organization processing between 5-7 permanent residents per day. These immigrants are usually referred to this organization by the U.S. Department of Immigration because of the long history of CSO involvement in this particular area of counseling and assistance with the personal/legal problems.

A volunteer staff of two people attempt to assist individuals with housing, employment, and health problems. They also attempt to help people fill out the required forms when needed.

- D. C.A.S.A. is an organization of individuals who volunteer to direct their energies specifically to the needs of Mexican permanent residents. C.A.S.A. has worked to fight the employer and merchant exploitation of these individuals by informing them of their legal rights. Educating, and following through by accompanying these people to court, the Immigration Department hearings, and serving as translators is a great deal of accomplishment in the light of the present constraints: No funding for on-going operations.

#### IV. RATIONALE FOR FUNDING

A. There is a total lack of concern demonstrated by government agencies designated with the responsibilities for immigrants/permanent residents. C.A.S.A. is the only existing organization specifically tuned into the needs of this particular group of people and has established creditability in the community of Mexican permanent residents. This creditability has been established over a three and a half year period of fighting for the kind of people in the following cases. They illustrate how great is the need for an organization to function as an intermediary to provide information and technical assistance, and to provide the required follow-through when necessary.

##### 1. "CORONADO CASE"

- Went to T.J. with 72 hour pass, her papers were taken & destroyed.
- 5 children born here
- 1-19 year old son in Army in Viet Nam
- 2 girls /7&9 years old
- 1-14 years old son
- MAPA/CASA helped her to stay; she's on welfare
- older woman
- husband was deported 16 years ago; however, until that time he was working and supporting the family.
- This situation of having to stay here without her husband, contributes greatly to breakdown in family structure.

##### 2. " ZAVALA CASE"

- Arrived in 1954, is 26 years old
- Two children born here
- Applied for travel papers to go to visit her husband in Mexico
- She works as a domestic, for the past two years
- She has a work card.
- Went to the Immigration Department to ask when she gets her papers, since she had her visa.
- She was sent to the deportation department

##### 3. " MARIN CASE"

- Born in Weslasco, Texas, in 1928
- At the same time of the mass deportations (1930's) she was taken back to Mexico with her parents; she was two years old.
- She realized she was an American citizen and requested her documents in 1964-5, and received them.
- She came here to work in 1964-5
- She crossed the border and worked in a factory in L.A. for about 1 1/2 yrs.
- She bought a house in Sherida St. (\$1400)
- She saw a woman with a miniature birth certificate and I.D. and wanted one of her own.
- She took her birth certificate to the immigration service for this same service.
- When she only spoke Spanish, they realized that she didn't speak English and sent her upstairs.
- They immediately began deportation proceedings by taking her picture and finger prints-- she thought that this was part of the information needed for the miniature documents.
- She thought that the signature they requested was for the releasing of the pictures that they took; she was actually signing a voluntary departure form.
- When she went to the room for deportation they gave her five days to sell her house.
- She had heard about La Opinion Newspaper from a friend and she went to them for help, they in turn sent her to CASA.
- She is now at home, under extreme mental fatigue. She fainted about a month ago and CASA is now waiting to hear when the other hearing for her will be.
- She has the assistance of some lawyers; students from USC-- Jim McGuire, Neil Puro
- Congressman Roybals office intervened.
- Mercedes Marin was crying when MAPA/CASA people were at hearing for Zavala. They asked Immigration why they were

**B. BACKGROUND ON C.A.S.A.**

1. Centro de Accion Social Autonomo (C.A.S.A.) is a voluntary organization in East Los Angeles to serve people with legal resident status. These legal residents are often exploited because of a difficulty with the English language and a lack of sophistication in dealing with bureaucratic procedures and organization organizations.
2. C.A.S.A. has no budget and non paid staff. The volunteers staff of five persons has processed over three thousand persons in 3 1/2 years, and has a total of \$77.90 in its treasury. This measure for success creates an even greater urgency for funding C.A.S.A. when contrasted with the approximate 300,000 people needing this kind of assistance.
3. The weekly information sessions at Friday evenings dinners for persons in the community, also serves to create a revolving fund to assist in individual emergencies.
4. The scope of its services encompasses immigration matters and related concerns of education, health, employment, and discrimination. There is also a great drain on existing resources caused by police arrests in continuous intermittent "round-ups" of suspicious looking people. These people need bail money. Services provided for individuals and entire families vary from 10-18 cases per week. In the light of existing constraints, it is the most succesful of all organizations in the Los Angeles Area having any concern with this specific group of people. The existing available resources for them are totally inadequate.

**C. NEEDS**

1. Funding

a. Staff

|                         |       | \$    |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. Program Coordinator  | (1)   | _____ |
| 2. Bi-lingual Secretary | (1)   | _____ |
| 3. Work-study Students  | (2-4) | _____ |
| 4. Vista volunteers     | (2)   | _____ |
| 5. W.I.N. Trainees      | (2)   | _____ |

b. Housing Facilities

1. Rent per (month, year)

2.

3.

4.

c. Supplies

1.

2.

3.

4.

d. Consultant Fees

**V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

A. The flagrant abuses of the legal rights of permanent residents is illustrated by the above cases and the following accounts.

1. Individuals receiving a steady income of \$15.00 per person for reporting those suspected of being illegals. Usually this is done by owners of businesses right before payday.
2. Inadequate Spanish Speaking staff at Los Angeles Immigration Department. Too few people to assist in filing and application forms printed only in English. For Cubans they are printed both in English and in Spanish.
3. There are reports of people lingering on the premises of the Immigration Department, offering to assist Mexicans in completing their forms, and then surrepticiously charging afterwards. Immigration officials appear to be "winking" at this practice for some reason.

going to deport Marin; the Law prohibits separation of mother from her children. Forced another hearing.

- There have been three hearings so far:
  - a. Deportation action
  - b. Explained circumstances, and extension for visa resulted; not proper representation; argued & forced deportation decision suspended. Only after threat of Congressional intervention did Immigration Ofc. back down.
  - c. Suspended; received her Mexican papers; when she accepts welfare, she is denied her eligibility for application for legal resident status.
  - d. Brother is supporting her and her children; paying the rent and buying them food.

#### 4. CASE NUMBER FOUR

- A woman with 54 years of residence (1916)
- Speaks English
- Legally Registered Alien (resident)
- Husband is a citizen
- Wants to become a citizen but her native language is Spanish, and she is intimidated and feels uncomfortable having to study history in English language. Many words she already knows in Spanish she would have to relearn. She prefers being able to study and be tested in Spanish and feels much more confident.

#### 5. CASE NUMBER FIVE-HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

- Neither parents are citizens, not born here herself
- Must wait till 18 to apply on her own
- If one of her parents becomes a naturalized citizen (naturalized parent) he/she can apply for her before that time.
- Legally registered aliens (lawfully here/with the visa as permanent resident), THEY DO NOT HAVE TO BECOME RESIDENTS.
- Residency a minimum of five years make them eligible to apply for citizenship. Must pass test (questions) on government in reading and writing. Answer questions.
- At 18 years; process application; by filing "petition" ~~Answer~~ general questions on citizenship. and government.
- Witnesses must come too.

#### 6. CASE NUMBER SIX

- Legal resident - 14 years
- Read and write English
- Speaks English fluently
- Applied for citizenship on March '69.
- Had July appointment for taking the test. Had one witness, a 14 year old acquaintance. Went for the appointment.
- She was told to go away and come in two weeks with two other witnesses.
- Passed test made up off 15 History and Government questions.
- Waited till August for formal swearing in September 18
- September 18 received papers.

#### 7. CASE NUMBER SEVEN

- "Permanent resident" of 14 years.
- Petitioned for citizenship in June 1969.
- Heard no word from Immigration Department by June 1970.
- Had made two trips to the Department to change address and to make inquiries. No reply.
- Wrote Commissioner Farrel of Department of Justice, Immigration & Naturalization Service, in Washington D. C. on June 11, 1970.
- Received a reply from his office June 15, 1970.
- Received a call from the Immigration Office. June 15, 1970.
- An appointment was made for June 22, 1970, testing.
- Was required to pay a prohibitive \$25.00 in cash after taking oath,

*Secretary of the Treasury*

June 10, 1970

Commissioner Raymond Farrell  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
U. S. Department of Justice  
2500 Q Street  
Washington, D. C. 20007

Commissioner Farrell:

In the month of August, 1969, I applied for U. S. Citizenship at the branch office of Immigration and Naturalization Service in the city of Los Angeles, California.

As of this date I have never heard a word nor received any set appointment for examination from said office.

I have been living in this Country for the last fourteen years, except for a five month period which I spend in the city of Lima, Peru. I attended and graduated from Santa Monica High School in 1959 and live as a Common Law Obiding Alien. I always reported to the Attorney General during the months of January of each year as stipulated in the Immigration rules.

Now I would like to know if there is a reason that prevents me from becoming a citizen of the United States of America.

Since I heard nothing I'm incline to think that you have found something abnormal in my petition, something that is not clear to you and if there is something, I would like to know since I don't feel there is anything wrong in my behavior, I have never had problems with Immigration or the Police or any other agency.

I would like to know if there is something being done on my behalf to obtain the American Citizenship.

I came from Mexico in the year 1956. Entered the United States of America at Nogalez, Arizona. My Alien registration Green Card is A 10 499 823 the name is Bertha CORDOBA-Nunez and my birthdate is September 19, 1941.

My address listed on petition is: 2509-A Grant Avenue  
Redondo Beach, Calif. 90278

My present address and change  
notified to the Immigration Dept  
in Los Angeles is: 614 5th Avenue  
Venice, California 90291

When I filed for citizenship I asked that my name be changed to  
Bertha Cordoba QUEVEDO, which is my name now, since I have married  
since first entry to this Country, and also is the name that I use.

I hope that you would look into this matter for me, I remain....

Yours truly,

*Mrs. Bertha C. Quevedo*

Mrs. Bertha C. Quevedo



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20536

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

JUN 15 1970

CO 334-C

Mrs. Bertha C. Quevedo  
614 5th Avenue  
Venice, California 90291

Dear Mrs. Quevedo:

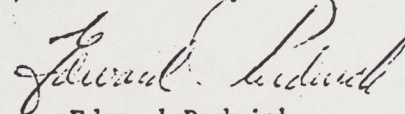
Reference is made to your letter concerning the delay in processing your application to become a citizen of the United States.

It is very much regretted that, through inadvertance and in an effort to have your petition filed at the same time that your husband filed his, your application was not acted upon.

Immediate arrangements are being made to schedule your examination for June 22nd. You will be notified thereof directly by our Los Angeles office.

You are assured that your case will be presented to the court as soon as possible following the expiration of the 30 days, as required by law.

Sincerely,



Edward Rudnick  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Naturalization

# SERVED IN 1969

## INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE BASIC PROGRAMS INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY COUNSELING

1,283 Families and individuals from 49 different countries served.

10,232 Treatment interviews & special services.

415 Special hard-core employment counseling clients, with 144 placed in jobs.

3,363 Families served thru Brief Service Interviews.

9,049 Telephone information & consultation interviews with individuals, families and community agencies.

165 Families helped with \$5,074.00 in financial assistance (from United Way funds).

## EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, GROUP & COMMUNITY SERVICES

12 Community Action Groups (YTEP, M/A Ed. Commission, EICC, L.A. City Urban Affairs, Foundation for Early Childhood Education, Narcotic Symposium, etc.) averaging 500 weekly attendance.

55 Community, ethnic, cultural, & social group festivals with total yearly attendance of approximately 12,000 people.

11 Adult education classes in cooperation with Roosevelt Community Adult School representing people from 33 different countries.

Averaging attendance of 350 per day.

## OPERATION ADVENTURE

150 Children served by 25 volunteer teachers on Saturdays.

12 Week Summer Youth Program, 5 days a week enrolling 340 children of all races and employing

35 low income college students funded by EYOA Summer Youth Program (OEO-Government Grant)

## NATIONALITIES SERVICE CENTER

Now located at East Los Angeles State Service Center  
929 North Bonnie Beach Place, Los Angeles 90063  
In operation since March 1968.

The center is reaching out to low income newcomers from Mexico and other poor residents of latin background to offer family and immigration counselling, job finding service, employment training, mental health counselling, etc...

total families served: 1,087

## ORIENTAL SERVICE CENTER

Co-sponsored by Council of Oriental Organizations  
Headquarters: 435 South Boyle Avenue, Los Angeles 90033  
Chinese Community Center: 925 N. Broadway, Los Angeles  
Japanese Community Center: 313 1/2 E. 1st St., Los Angeles  
Korean Community Center: 3726 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles  
Filipino Community Center: 1740 W. Temple St., Los Angeles  
In Operation since November 1968

These centers are reaching the hitherto unreached low-income Oriental. They offer services of family, employment, immigration & naturalization counselling, job training, and senior citizen programs.

total families served: 767

BOTH ABOVE PROGRAMS ARE FUNDED BY QEO, thru  
ECONOMIC & YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES AGENCY.

design by Leonardo and Michelangelo

# IMMIGRATION TO L.A. COUNTY

With only 4% of the U.S. population, Los Angeles County has 14% of the total resident alien population in the entire 50 states over 600,000

Immigrants are now coming into our community at a rate of 4,500 per month over 54,000 per year. The largest percentage increases have been from Central, South America & Asian Countries

| COUNTRY        | 1960    | 1969    |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Mexico         | 114,227 | 224,434 |
| Canada         | 44,687  | 61,694  |
| United Kingdom | 25,366  | 37,732  |
| Cuba           | 1,535   | 26,343  |
| Germany        | 14,431  | 20,461  |
| Japan          | 13,297  | 16,630  |
| Philippines    | 4,620   | 12,105  |
| China & Taiwan | 3,225   | 9,516   |
| Columbia       | 989     | 6,727   |
| Guatemala's    | 861     | 4,339   |
| Argentina      | 1,152   | 8,734   |
| Ecuador        | 974     | 5,582   |
| El Salvador    | 738     | 4,139   |
| Costa Rica     | 855     | 4,771   |
| Italy          | 5,385   | 6,393   |
| Netherlands    | 7,560   | 13,076  |
| Nicaragua      | 1,910   | 3,757   |
| Australia      | 1,259   | 3,872   |
| Korea          | 862     | 3,755   |
| Sweden         | 2,588   | 2,860   |
| Hungary        | 3,641   | 2,723   |



# BOARD OF DIRECTORS & OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Mr. Toshikazu Terasawa  
 VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. William T. Kirk  
 VICE-PRESIDENT: Mrs. John B. Isaacs  
 VICE-PRESIDENT: Miss Jessie D. Brown  
 RECORDING SECRETARY: Mrs. Richard A. Waldsmith  
 CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: Miss Lydia Perez  
 TREASURER: Mr. J. Louis Munoz, Jr.  
 ASSISTANT TREASURER: Miss Caroline Chan  
 LEGAL ADVISOR: Mrs. Charles Orozco Dabby

TERM EXPIRES 1970  
 (1973 Eject):  
 Miss Caroline Chan  
 Mr. Joe Duarte (2)  
 Mr. Tony Hill  
 Mrs. John B. Isaacs  
 Mrs. Roswell H. Johnson (1)  
 Mr. Ivo Lopizich (2)  
 Miss Lydia Perez  
 Mr. Raul Salazar  
 Mrs. Rebecca L. Sencion (2)  
 Mr. N. K. Senatoroff  
 Mr. Carlos Tejeda (2)  
 Miss Bernice Wilson (1)

TERM EXPIRES 1971:  
 Mr. Robert Aragon (2)  
 Dean Eileen Blackey  
 Mrs. Floyde E. Hogrboom (1)  
 Mr. William T. Kirk  
 Mr. Victor Morga (2)

Mr. J. Louis Munoz, Jr.  
 Mr. Toshikazu Terasawa  
 Mrs. William Peters (1)  
 Mr. Sy Villa (2)  
 Mrs. John M. Wright  
 Mrs. Phoebe Yee

TERM EXPIRES 1972:  
 Miss Jessie D. Brown  
 Mrs. John M. Burnside  
 Mr. Jose Mariano Castillo (2)  
 Mrs. Charles Orozco Dabby  
 Mr. Alwyn V. Freeman  
 Mrs. Elena Salinas (1)  
 Mr. Norgert Schlei  
 Mr. Leslie Nogrady  
 Mr. Peter Thompson  
 Mrs. Richard A. Waldsmith

(1) retired in 1969  
 (2) new board member

## STAFF

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Melvin B. Sherman  
 ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR: Miss June Taylor  
 IMMIGRATION CONSULTANT: Mrs. Agnes P. Matica  
 TRAINING SUPERVISOR: Mrs. Dina Conway

### FAMILY AND IMMIGRATION COUNSELING:

Miss Marie Avina  
 \*Mrs. Marguerite Dastoor  
 Mrs. Mercedes Diaz  
 Mr. Mario Knez  
 Mrs. Gloria Luevano  
 Mrs. Hilda Martinez  
 \*Miss Nancy Mintz  
 Mr. Peter Morgan, Jr.  
 Mr. Norman Moy  
 Mrs. Belen Stirdivant

### CLERICAL AND BUILDING:

Mr. Felix Curi  
 Mr. Ali Ellaboudy  
 \*Miss Suzanne Gonzales  
 Miss Irene Montoya  
 Mrs. Pauline Parsells  
 Mrs. Lillian Varela  
 Mrs. Florence Yahne  
 Mrs. Jessie Reyes  
 (Telephone-Receptionist)

### PROGRAM AIDES: (New Careers)

M.A.O.F.  
 Mrs. Esther Hite  
 Mrs. Eva Becerra  
 Mr. Manuel Flores

### OPERATION ADVENTURE & YOUTH CRISIS CENTER:

Mr. Edward Atkinson  
 Mr. Antonio Gomez  
 Mrs. Maxine Junge

### WORK/STUDY STUDENTS:

From Cal State L.A. & N.Y.C.  
 Miss Marie Vicky Avina  
 Mr. Antonio Gutierrez  
 Miss Caridad Hernandez  
 Mr. Jim Hilton  
 Mr. Daniel Macias  
 Miss Margaret Perez  
 Miss Darlone Rodriguez  
 Mr. Harold Seabrook  
 Mr. Carl Wong

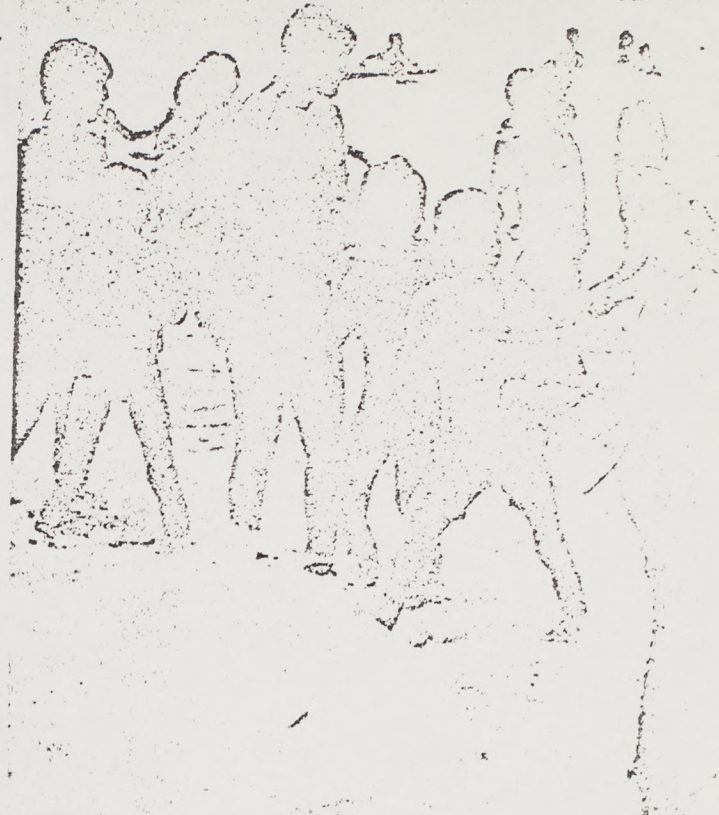
### NATIONALITIES SERVICE CENTER:

Project Director: Mr. R. Armendariz  
 Office Manager —  
 Supervisor: Mrs. Hilda Contreras  
 Neighborhood Counselors:  
 \*Mrs. Gloria Andrade  
 Mrs. Socorro Ng  
 Mrs. Jennie Pacheco  
 Mr. Arthur Ochoa

### ORIENTAL SERVICE CENTERS:

Project Coordinator: Mr. Kay Kokubun  
 Neighborhood Counselors:  
 Miss Pei-Ngor Chen  
 Mr. Sachio Kano  
 Mr. Reginald Yap  
 Mrs. Keen Ko (Office Manager)  
 Mr. Ben Lee

\*resigned during year



## SOURCES OF AGENCY INCOME

(Total Expenditures \$292,275)

\$166,887 or 57% of our budget was met by United Way.

\$ 81,395 or 28% of our budget was met by OEO Government funds.

\$ 19,166 or 6.5% of our budget was met by fees for services, rental of rooms by I.I. groups, and the Los Angeles City Schools.

\$ 7,043 or 2.5% of our budget was met by membership dues, contributions, benefits and festival.

\$ 17,600 or 6% of our budget was a deficit figure financed by withdrawing funds from capital funds.

## VOLUNTEER SERVICE

700 Volunteers gave 8,480 hours as Ethnic Group Festival participants, tutors, interpreters, hosts, advisors, translators, clerical helpers, Board and committee member

Without their dedication and assistance our services and programs would not have been possible.

Pict  
in a



INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE  
OF  
LOS ANGELES  
1969

MEMBERSHIP  
APPLICATION

INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE  
OF  
LOS ANGELES

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME: Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

I am interested in the purpose and activities of  
The International Institute.

I enclose \$5.00 for my membership and \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
as contribution toward increasing the agency's service.

Please Check:

( ) New Membership

( ) Renewal

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

International Institute of Los Angeles  
435 So. Boyle Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90033

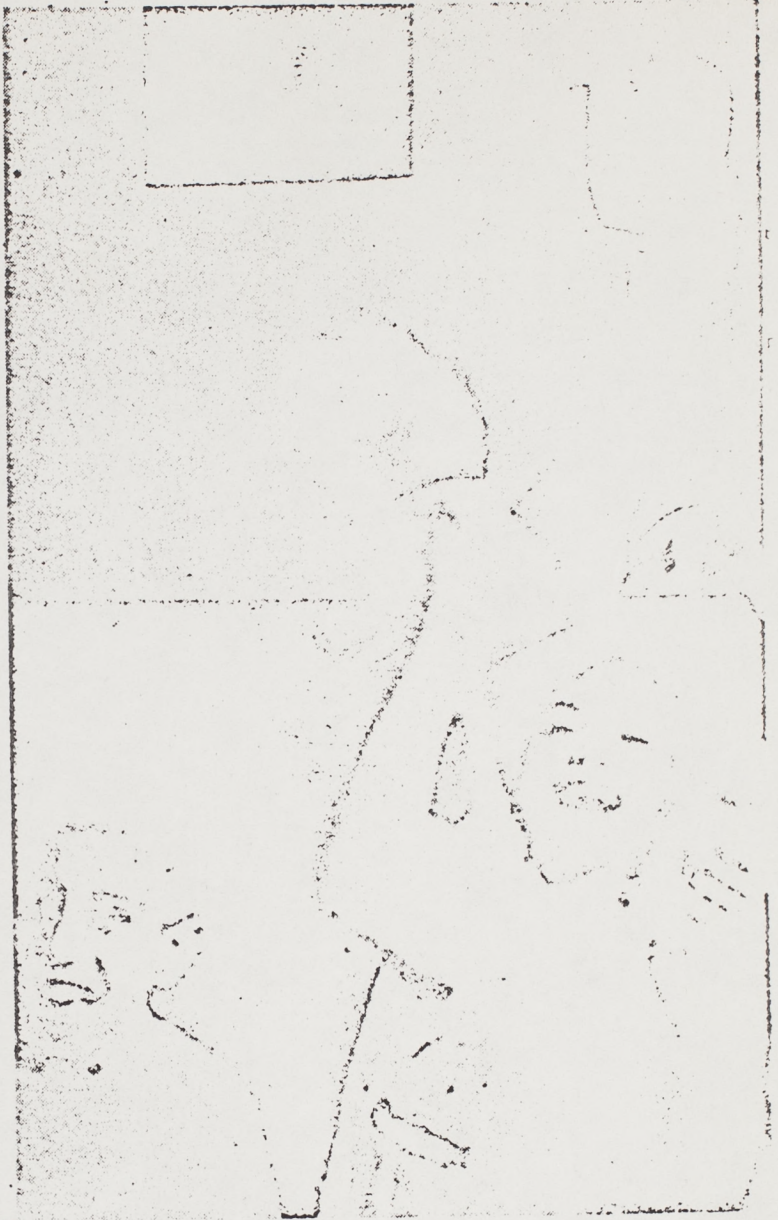
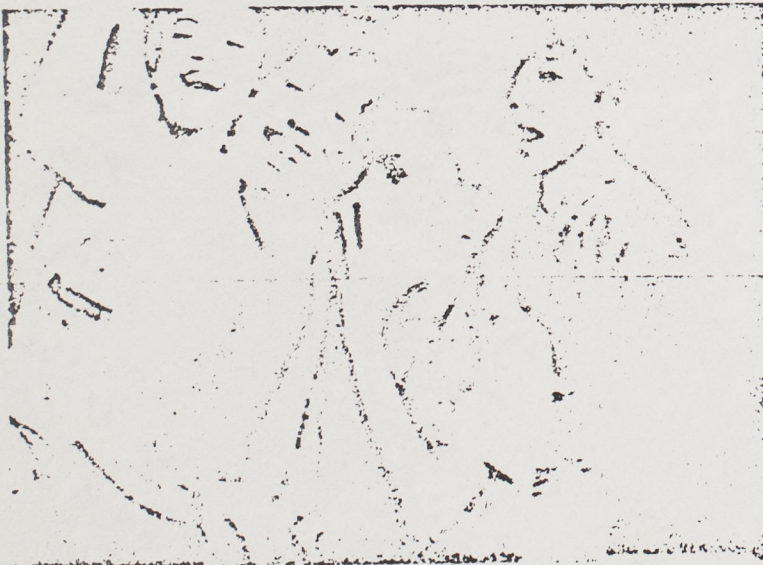
56th year

## STRANGERS TODAY ... citizens tomorrow

The person to person friendship  
and the deep human concern  
of the people  
of the International Institute  
are helping to solve one of  
the greatest social problems  
of our city.

Through a score of activities  
and projects  
the immigrant families  
of Los Angeles  
are finding alternatives  
to poverty and slums...  
finding guidance in  
building a constructive society  
for its new citizens.

Pictures - Operation Adventure  
in action.



### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM

- I. Individual, Group and Family Counselling by Multi-Lingual Social workers.
- II. Services for Immigration and Naturalization problems.
- III. Adult Education Classes & Counselling in cooperation with Roosevelt Adult School.
- IV. Group, Cultural & Educational Experiences for new Americans and U.S. Citizens.
- V. Community Services—Education for Citizenship in Spanish, translating service for community agencies, resource on nationalities organization, resource for speakers, fieldwork supervision for students.



# C. A. S. A.

CENTRO DE ACCION SOCIAL AUTONOMO  
(AUTONOMOUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION, INC.)

A NON-PROFIT CALIFORNIA CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

2671 W. Pico Blvd. - Tel. 487-4336

Los Angeles, California

COMITE NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

## PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 29, 1973

Contact: Bert Corona, Rev. Mark Day, Soledad Alatorre  
487-4336, 487-4171

A group of citizens and clergymen representing several community organizations protested today the recent dragnet raids carried out by the U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization in Los Angeles.

The group, headed by Bert Corona and Soledad Alatorre, the directors of local Chicano organization called C.A.S.A., said that the raids are a part of a nationwide campaign of terror directed against Mexicans and other Latin Americans.

The raids, purportedly undertaken to apprehend "illegal aliens," have occurred on a door-to-door basis, and have led to the harassment of all persons with brown skin. In these raids, the elderly, infirm, and innocent children have been inhumanely arrested and imprisoned; the only index for harassment has been the color of a person's skin. Little attention has been paid to the hardships and heartaches caused by the "Gestapo" tactics of INS agents; and in one case INS officials took away a grandmother, leaving her grandchild with a babysitter who did not know the whereabouts of the child's mother.

INS agents are also unlawfully entering private homes, churches, restaurants and factories, creating a climate of fear, apprehension and confusion.

The raids began immediately after it became known that widespread corrupt practices had been discovered within the INS and Border Patrol, two branches of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Similar raids have taken place in Chicago in recent weeks, where streets have been roped off, and where Puerto Ricans have been mistakenly deported to Mexico; in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; in San Antonio, Texas; and in New York City, where brown-skinned people are harassed as they enter and leave the city's subway system.

It is not safe to have brown skin and live in the U.S. today. We are telling our people to unite and defend themselves, since under the Nixon administration they should be prepared to expect the worst.



**NATIONAL COALITION FOR  
 FAIR IMMIGRATION LAWS  
 2671 WEST PICO BLVD.  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90006  
 (213) 487-4171**

**NO ON!  
 RODINO BILL**



**C.A.S.A. DE JUSTICIA  
 1837 HIGHLAND AVE.  
 NATIONAL CITY, CALIF.  
 92050**



**Boycott Lettuce  
 NO ON SAFEWAY**

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

MEMORANDUM

From OFFICE Southast

To: Steve Hartwell

DATE May 11, 73

From: Carlos Vasquez, Casa Justicia, National City

Re: Virginia Martinez, MAAC, San Ysidro

Juan Morrison, Chicano Federation, San Diego

Peter Schey, Legal Aid, San Diego

Enrique Sanchez, Legal Aid, San Diego

Re: Utilization of six undergraduate work study students

Immigration cases are processed at Casa Justicia, MAAC, Chicano Federation and Legal Aid of San Diego.

The present monthly immigration intake at each office is as follows:

|                    | NUMBER | SERVED | REFERRED |
|--------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Casa Justicia      | 60     | 50     | 10       |
| MAAC               | 10*    |        | 10       |
| Chicano Federation | 30     | 20     | 10       |
| Legal Aid          | 50     | 50     |          |

In addition to the cases being handled by Legal Aid, Legal Aid also assists CASA, MAAC, And the Federation on many of the cases they accept.

---

\*MAAC stopped Immigration services Sept. 72 because the immigration intake was too heavy: approximately 150 cases per month were processed until intake terminated due to lack of personnel.



LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

MEMORANDUM

From OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_

To:

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

From:

Re:

At each project the immigration intake will increase significantly once it becomes generally known that immigration services will be available.

To serve the present and prospective need at each program at least six students will have to be assigned to the programs. Thus, two at CASA, two at MAAC, two at the Federation.

The students will be supervised by Peter Schey and Enrique Sanchez, Research Associates, Legal Aid Society of San Diego.

The students will be responsible for:

- A) processing immigration and nonimmigrant petitions and applications;
- B) preliminary interviews;
- C) labor certification;
- D) boarder complaints;
- E) naturalization;
- F) supportive services in:
  - I) deportation
  - II) exclusion
  - III) medical hearings

They will undergo a preliminary training program to acquire the requisite information and skills.

# conozcan sus derechos !

*(Ciudadanos, naturalizados, residentes legales, y personas sin documentos)*

## INTERROGACIONES

1. Toda persona, ciudadanos o no, y aun sin documentos tiene el derecho de negar contestacion a preguntas de estos agentes, mientras que no halla hablado con un abogado o una abogada.
2. Los agentes confian en que Ud. ignore sus derechos. Toda personas debe recordar, que aun cuando sean amenazados, tienen el derecho rehusar informacion.
3. Consulte con un abogado o una abogada ANTES de contestar preguntas.
4. **NO HAGA DECLARACIONES o CONFESIONES.**
5. Ademas **NUNCA** firme documentos inclusive el **DE SALIDA VOLUNTARIO SIN** el consejo de su abogado o abogada.
6. Ud. tiene el derecho de salir libre bajo fianza aunque no tenga papeles.
7. Tiene el derecho de apelar toda orden en contra de Ud.

## CATEO

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

**OJO! PELIGRO! CAUCION!**  
**NO TRABAJE DONDE EXISTA HUELGA!**  
**PREGUNTE PRIMERO!**

## **CUANDO LE LLAMEN PARA ENTREVISTARLE**

Si Ud. recibe una carta que le solicita ir a la oficina de imigracion para una entrevista no responda hasta que Ud. haya consultado con un abogado o una abogada para usar su consejo.

A pesar que los agentes 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 Ud. coopere con declaraciones o si Ud. contesta las preguntas. Estos son trucos.

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

### **CON:**

- C.A.S.A.** 1837 Highland Avenue, National City, California 92050  
Telephone: (714) 477-3155
- C.A.S.A.** 2673 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90006  
Telephone: (213) 487-4171
- C.A.S.A.** 216 North Grand, Santa Ana, California 92335  
Telephone: (714) 836-1551
- C.A.S.A.** 1771 First Street, San Fernando, California  
Telephone: (213) 361-5219

**NO SE DEJE USAR PARA ROMPER HUELGAS  
NI DE ESQUIROL CONTRA OTROS  
TRABAJADORES HERMANOS! RESPETE  
LAS HUELGAS! UNIDOS VENCEREMOS!**

# **¡ATENCIÓN!**

**Centro de Accion Social (C.A.S.A.)**

**Ofrece:**

- 1. Asistencia de inmigracion**
- 2. Orientacion legal**
- 3. Informacion acerca del Partido de La Raza Unida**
- 4. Informacion politica**
- 5. Otros servicios sociales (asistencia publica, gente de edad)**

**Vengan a visitad nos, tenemos seis trabajadores voluntarios de tiempo completo, tres trabajadores de la comunidad, dos licenciados y dies estudiantes**

**Horas de Oficina**

**9-7**

**lunes a viernes**

---

---

**Autonomous Center for Social Action (C.A.S.A.)**

**Offers:**

- 1. Immigration assistance**
- 2. Legal orientation**
- 3. Information about La Raza Unida Party**
- 4. Political information**
- 5. Other social services (Welfare, senior citizens)**

**Come and visit us, we have six full time staff volunteers, three community workers, two lawyers and ten law students.**

**Our office hours are:**

**9-7**

**Monday thru Friday**

**C.A.S.A. Justicia  
1839 Highland Ave.  
National City, Ca.  
(714) 477-3155**

**C.A.S.A. MAPA  
2673 W. Pico Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Ca.  
(213) 487-4171**



# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL AUTÓNOMO  
(AUTONOMOUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION, INC.)  
A NON-PROFIT CALIFORNIA CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

1839 HIGHLAND AVENUE  
NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050  
TELEPHONE (714) 477-3155 477-3156

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

July 17, 1975

Estimado Socio:

La presentamos para saludarle y al mismo tiempo comunicarle lo siguiente, C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA fue fundada en San Diego en el año 1972, con el proposito de organizar las personas sin documentos y sus familias y la comunidad Chicana Mexicana dentro una sola organizacion. C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA no recure ayuda economica o subside o de pende de cualquiere otra forma de gobierno.

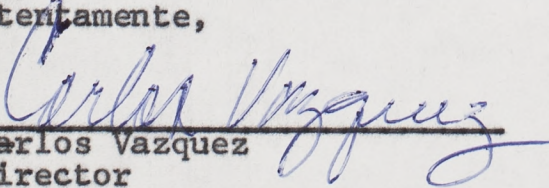
C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA es una fundacion sin ganancias anti-gobiernista, fundada, apoyada economicamente y exclusivamente por sus miembros y contando con donaciones de sus miembros y contando de voluntarios de los propio miembros.

Este ano la Mesa Directiva en sus dos juntas generales con los miembros, asignaron nuevos reglamentos para aumentar los servicios del personal de C.A.S.A. Actualmente, C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA se en una situacion economica bastante critica,

Nosemos comunicado con mas de cien personas para solicitar sus cooperacion y informales de los asuntos de C.A.S.A. De las cien personas, ninguna demostro tener interes ayudar esta organizacion que tanto beneficia a todo la comunidad de ascerencia mexicana.

Enrelacion con lo antes expuesto, les estamos notificando que apartir del 15 de Julio de el ano curso, esta oficina de C.A.S.A. cerarran sus puertas y se les suplica PASAR a recoger la documentacion que tenemos que archivado relacionados con casos pendinte antes de Julio 20, 1975 Att. S. S.

Atentamente,

  
Carlos Vazquez  
Director



# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL AUTÓNOMO  
(AUTONOMOUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION, INC.)  
A NON-PROFIT CALIFORNIA CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

1839 HIGHLAND AVENUE  
NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050  
TELEPHONE (714) 477-3155 477-3156

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

July 17, 1975

Estimado Socio:

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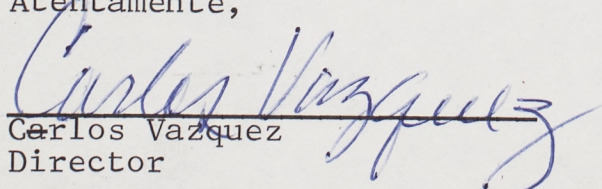
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Nosemos comunicado con mas de cien personas para solicitar sus cooperacion y informales de los asuntos de C.A.S.A. De las cien personas, ninguna demostro tener interes ayudar esta organizacion que tanto beneficia a todo la comunidad de ascendencia mexicana.

En relacion con lo antes expuesto, les estamos notificando que apartir del 15 de Julio de el año curso, esta oficina de C.A.S.A. cerarran sus puertas y se les suplica PASAR a recoger la documentacion que tenemos que archivado relacionados con casos pendiente antes de Julio 20, 1975 Att. S. S.

Atentamente,

  
Carlos Vazquez  
Director



# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL AUTÓNOMO  
(AUTONOMOUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION, INC.)  
A NON-PROFIT CALIFORNIA CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

1839 HIGHLAND AVENUE  
NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050  
TELEPHONE (714) 477-3155 477-3156

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

Julio 10, 1975

Estimado Socio:

La presente es para saludarle y al mismo tiempo comunicarle lo siguiente, C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA fue fundada en San Diego en el año 1972, con el propósito de organizar las personas sin documentos y sus familias y la comunidad Chicana Mexicana dentro una sola organización. C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA no recurre ayuda económica o subsidio o depende de cualquier otra forma de gobierno.

C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA es una organización sin ganancias anti-gobiernista fundada, apoyada, económicamente y exclusivamente por sus miembros y contando de voluntarios de los propios miembros.

Este año la Mesa Directiva en sus dos juntas generales con los miembros, asignaron nuevos reglamentos para aumentar los servicios del personal de C.A.S.A. . Actualmente C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA se encuentra en una situación económica bastante crítica.

Nos hemos comunicado con más de cien personas para solicitar su cooperación y informarles de los asuntos de C.A.S.A. . De las cien personas, ninguna demostró tener interés ayudar esta organización que tanto beneficia a toda la comunidad de ascendencia Mexicana.

En relación con lo antes expuesto, les estamos notificando que a partir del 15 de julio del año curso, esta oficina de C.A.S.A. cerrará sus puertas y se les suplica pasar a recoger la documentación que tenemos archivada relacionados con casos pendientes antes de julio 20, 1975 Att. S.s.

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Carlos Vazquez, Director  
C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA



# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

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NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050  
TELEPHONE (714) 477-3155 477-3156

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

Julio 10, 1975

Estimado Socio:

La presente es para saludarle y al mismo tiempo comunicarle lo siguiente CASA. JUSTICIA fue fundada en San Diego en el año 1972 con el propósito de organizar a las personas sin documentos y sus familias y a la comunidad Chicana Mexicana dentro de una sola organización. C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA no recibe ayuda económica o subsidio o depende de cualquier otra forma de gobierno.

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Nos hemos comunicado con más de cien personas para solicitar sus cooperaciones y informarles de los asuntos de C.A.S.A. De las cien personas ninguna demostró tener interés en ayudar a esta organización que tanto beneficia a toda la comunidad de ascendencia mexicana.

En relación con lo antes expuesto, les estamos notificando que a partir DEL 15 DE JULIO del año curso esta oficina de Casa cerrará sus puertas Y SE LES SUPLICA pasar a recoger la documentación que tenemos archivada relacionados con casos pendientes antes de julio 20, 1975 Att. S.s.

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Carlos Vazquez, Director  
C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA





# C. A. S. A.

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL AUTÓNOMO  
(AUTONOMOUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION)

2671 W. PICO BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90006

(213) 487-4336

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

CENTRO DE DEFENSA LEGAL

Estimado Herman Baca  
C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA  
1837 Highland Ave.  
National City, CA. 92050  
May 28, 1974

Dear Herman:

Would you print up 5,000 of this letter-head and send them to us or let me know when I can pick them up?

We have sufficient money in our account to cover this so just send me an invoice and I'll send you a check.

Hasta la victoria,

Steve Hollopeter

pro se



# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

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COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

# C.A.S.A. JUSTICIA

Centro de Acción Social Autónomo  
Autonomous Center for Social Action, Inc.

1839 HIGHLAND AVENUE  
NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA 92050

COMITÉ NACIONAL HERMANDAD  
GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

