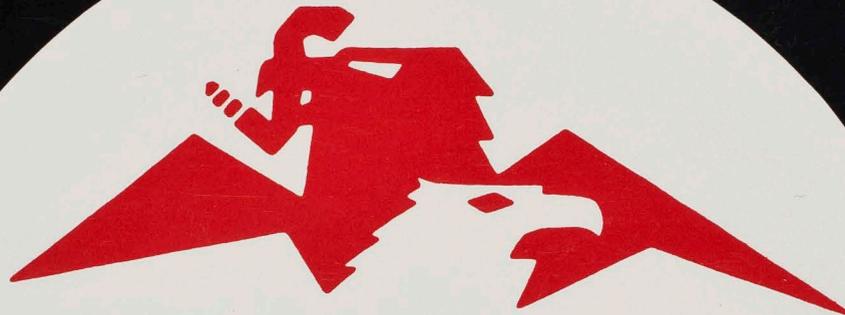


" A TIME FOR RESISTANCE "

**Chicano National
Immigration Conference
and
Memorial March**

Organized By:



CCCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050
(714)474-8195

MAY 23, 24, 25 1980

**St. RITA'S CHURCH
5142 Churchward
SAN DIEGO, CA**

U.S. Multi-nationals Dot the World

**Here's How
50
Corporations
Cast A Long Shadow
... Operating At
1,568
Facilities Abroad**

(All American multi-national corporations have a total of more than 8,000 facilities outside the United States!)

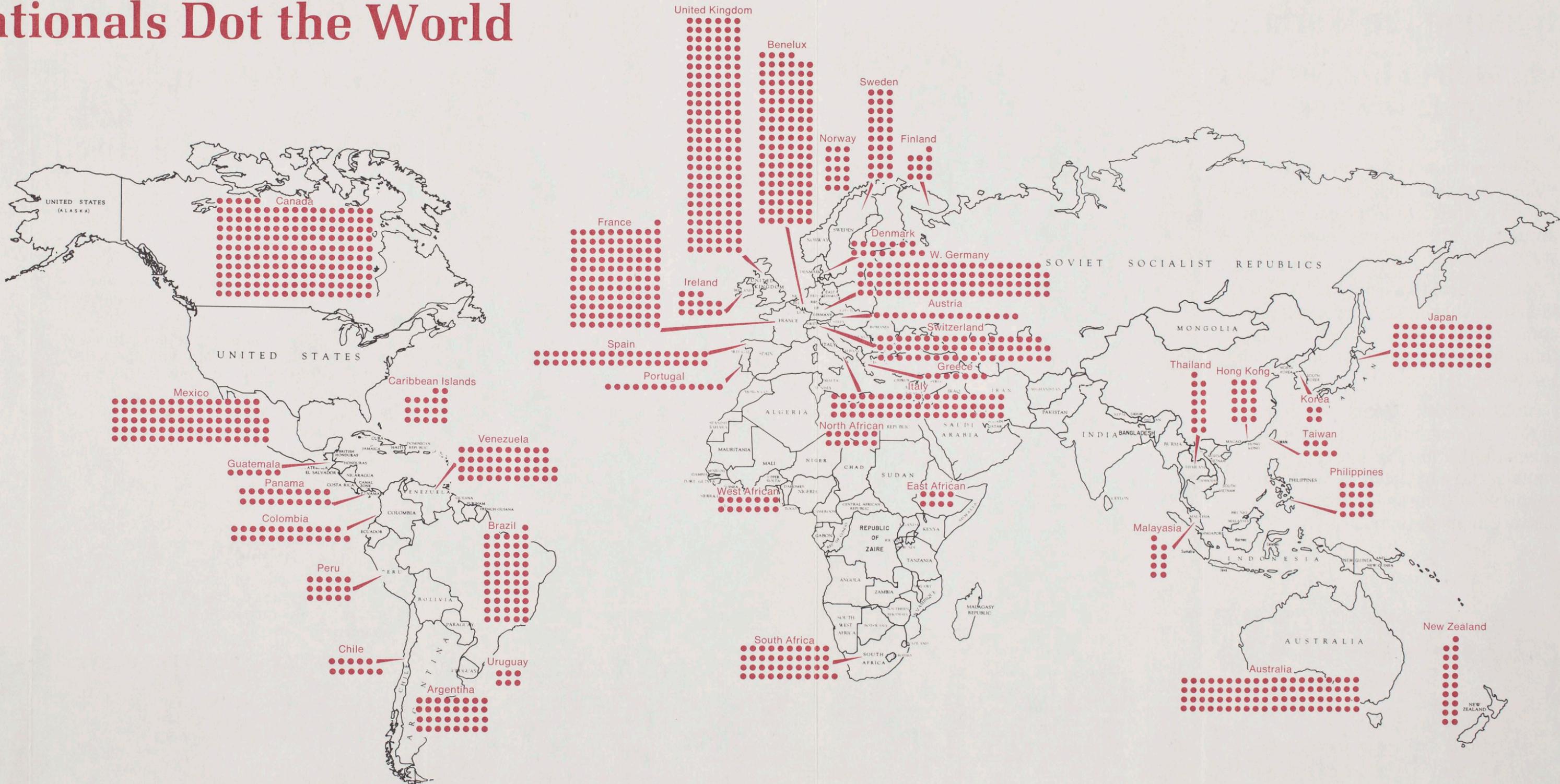
The World of the Multi-nationals

In this map, the major countries with multi-national operations are pinpointed by groups of dots showing the country and the number of operations in that country. Each dot represents a single plant, affiliate or subsidiary.

The number of dots in each area corresponds with the total multi-national operations within the country. This total is listed at the bottom of each column in the table on the page on the reverse side.

The major countries are shown separately. Other countries in Europe, Central and South America and Africa are combined in separate groupings showing the total multi-national operations in their areas.

Source: Standard & Poor's



Roaming the World... In Search of High Profits From Low Wages!

Giant multi-national subsidiaries of U.S. corporations roam the world in the search of profits by using cheap labor abroad . . . while our own workers starve for jobs.

Foreign profit havens and U.S. tax loopholes encourage many American corporations to shun domestic production and American workers in favor of foreign operations.

Multi-national products are shipped to the U.S., and around the world . . . competing unfairly with products manufactured by American workers. Hundreds of thousands of domestic jobs are being devoured.



1,568 Foreign Facilities of 50 Major U.S. Corporations

	Canada	United Kingdom	Ireland	France	Germany	Benelux	Italy	Switzerland	Austria	Spain	Other W. Europe	Sweden	Other Scandinavia	Argentina	Brazil	Columbia	Venezuela	Other S. American	Mexico	Other Cent. America	Caribbean Islands	South Africa	North African	East African	West African	Middle East	India	Pakistan	Japan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Singapore	Philippines	Australia	New Zealand	Other S.E. Asia	Totals
American Can	4	2		6	3	4	1	3	1	1		2			1	1	5	2	1						1									1	3	2	44
Beatrice Food	17	2	2	4	2	7	1	1	3							4	1	11	2	5														7	3	72	
Bell & Howell	4	2		2	1	1		1				1																								13	
Bendix	2	2		5	4	1					1				1	1		1																2		24	
Black & Decker	1	1		1	1	2	2	1	1				2	1	1	1	1							1		1						1	1	1	21		
Borden	6	1	1	1	1								2				4	1	3		1			1									1	1	24		
Borg-Warner	1	1			3	1	1	2						2	1	1	1	3		1					1	4								1	24		
Bucyrus-Erie	1	1														1																			2	8	
Burlington	3			1	6		1	2	2							1		4																	22		
Carrier	3	2		1	1		1	1								1																		1	12		
Caterpillar	1	1		1		2		1								1			1	1	1				1	1	1					1	1		15		
Chrysler	4	27	1	18		2	3	1	3	2		2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			1	1	1								1	5		80		
Control Data	2	1		2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1							3		1				1									2	24		
Cummins	1	2																	1							1	1							1	7		
Dow Chemical	5	3		6	2	4	5	3	1	3	2	1		4	6	4	3	5	5	4					1	2							4	1	3	77	
DuPont	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	5																	1	30	
Eastman Kodak	1	15		1	1	3		1								1			1																1	25	
Firestone	2	2		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	2	3	2	2	1	1					1	1	2	34	
Ford	2	2	1		3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	2					1	1	1	1	30	
General Electric	1	2	1		1	1	3				1				1	1	1	1																	1	15	
General Foods	9	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								1	1	1	39	
General Motors	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1			3	1	1	1	1	1	1															1	1	22	
Goodyear	1	1	1	1	2	4	1				2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1						2	30		
Honeywell	3	11		2	4	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1							3									1	53	
Hoover	1	3		1	1											1	1	1	1																1	12	
Ingersoll-Rand	5	4			1		2		1	1					1			1	1	1	1						1	1						1	21		
Int'l. Harvester	1	1		1	1	1				1	1	1				1	2	1	1																1	20	
IBM	1	2		1	1	2		1						1	1	1	1	1																	1	15	
ITT	10	7	10	4	7	2	5	2	4	4	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	4					1	1	4	101	
Kraft	5	3	1		3	1	1			1	1					2	1	2	1																1	4	29
Lockheed	2				1	1	1												1	1																1	10
3 M	6	6		8	1	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	1		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	74
Monsanto	2	3		1	1	3									1	1			2	2						1	1								2	21	
Motorola	1	2		1	1		1	1							1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1							1	16	
No. Amer. Rockwell	6	3	1	1	1		1	2		1	1			1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1														29	
NCR	1	2		1	1	1		1	1																											1	10
Otis Elevator	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					2	1								1	1	1								1	22	
Pitney-Bowes	2	1				1										1			1																2	9	
Procter & Gamble	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	1																	1	13	
PPG Industries	10	1		2		4	3	1								1																				25	
Sperry Rand	1	1		1	2	2	1						1	1	1	1	1	1							1	2	3							1	1	21	
Singer	8	7		6	11	7	4	4	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	2							1	1	3	89	
Sunbeam	2	3		1	1		1									1	1	1																		2	14
Swift	10	5	1	1	1	1	1												1	1															1	25	
Texas Instruments	1			1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1				2	1															1	17	
Union Carbide	9	6		4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2				1	1	1	3	60
Warner-Lambert	3	5	1	3	6		2	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	5	1	4	1				1	1	1	1	1					1	4	4	74
Whirlpool	2	1					1									1																				1	8
WR Grace	5	1	1	4	1	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1														1	1	46
Westinghouse	3	2		4	1	5	4	2		3	1	3	2				3																		8	1	42
Totals	175	156	13	111	83	112	57	56	16	38	25	30	40	32	51	25	42	33	83	26	17	41	12	8	14	11	21	4	55	15	7	12	16	80	19	32	1,568

Source: Standard & Poor's

How To Use This Table

Fifty selected U.S. corporations with multi-national plants, subsidiaries or affiliates are listed on the left-hand side of the table. Across the top of the table are the countries showing where multi-national operations are located.

Here's how to determine the extent of multi-national operations of a particular company. For example, if you follow ITT across the page, you'll see that

ITT has multi-national plants, subsidiaries or affiliates in 33 countries, including 10 in Canada and France and five in Benelux (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg)—a total 101 foreign operations in all.

Here's how to determine the number of multi-national operations within an individual country. For example, if you follow Mexico down the page, you will see that 42 multi-national corporations are established within Mexico's borders, operating a total of 83 separate plants, facilities or subsidiaries.

BURKE-HARTKE WILL STOP U.S. COMPANIES FROM EXPORTING OUR JOBS!



Burke-Hartke—the bill that would create a new U.S. fair trade policy—will help wipe out the unfair advantages given U.S. multi-nationals by . . .

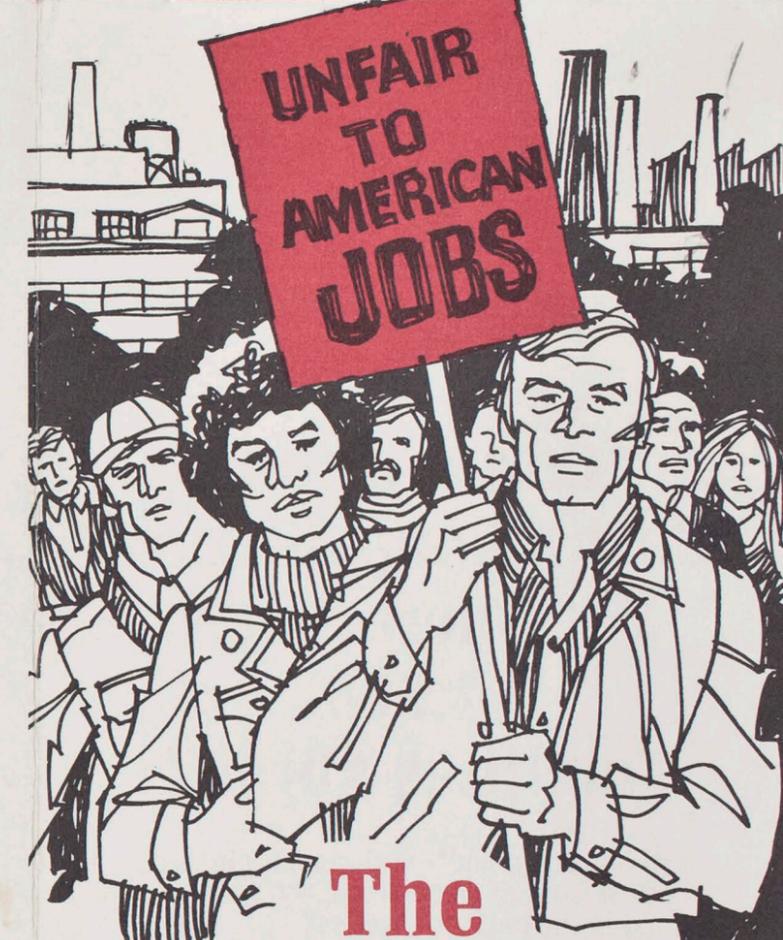
1. Taxing multi-national profits like domestic corporations . . . as soon as they are earned.
2. Ending favorable tax treatment that encourages U.S. firms to set up plants in low-wage countries to assemble U.S.-made goods.
3. Focusing on licensing practices of U.S. corporations to assure that foreign production of U.S.-developed products does not destroy jobs of American workers. Only if this occurs would licensing be stopped.
4. Overseeing the outflow of U.S. dollars to set up production by foreign subsidiaries or to finance foreign production of U.S.-developed goods to assure that the U.S. economy is not damaged. Only if this occurs would the outflow of U.S. capital be curbed.

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT AFL-CIO

I. W. Abel, President
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006



Printed in U.S.A.



The Multi-National Corporation...

a modern-day dinosaur
which eats the jobs of American workers

U.S. corporations operate overseas through thousands of foreign plants to which they export American jobs. These plants produce goods that compete unfairly with American-made products.

Bienvenido - Welcome

To the



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

Chicano National Immigration Conference and Memorial March

GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) EMERGENCY NUMBERS--(714)-474-8195; 477-3800; 264-3167

(2) INDIVIDUALS IN CHARGE- SECURITY-CARLOS VASQUEZ; CONFERENCE COORDINATOR-LETICIA JIMENEZ; MEDIA-RALPH INZUNZA; CULTURAL & DISPLAY COORDINATOR-DAVID AVALOS; MARCH COORDINATOR-JESSE CONSTANCIO; DANCE COORDINATOR-ERNESTO BUSTILLOS; CHILDCARE-LIZ GUILLEN; HOUSING-MIKE CASTRO

(3) TRANSPORTATION

FREE TRANSPORTATION WILL BE PROVIDED TO & FROM HOTEL-CONFERENCE-MARCH FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ASK FOR DAVID RICO

(4) HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS

EL CORTEZ CENTER
702 ASH STREET
SAN DIEGO, CA.
714-232-0161 x7081

SINGLE/\$19.44
DOUBLE/\$27.00
TRIPLE/\$32.40
QUADS/\$37.80

Conference & March Rules

In order to insure a successful conference and a peaceful March CCR security has the following instructions for all participants of the Chicano National Immigration Conference and March:

THOSE PERSONS, GROUPS, AND ORGANIZATIONS NOT COMPLYING WITH THE RULES WILL BE ASKED TO LEAVE OR SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY FROM THE CONFERENCE BY THE SECURITY TEAM.

1. No alcoholic beverages.
2. No drugs or firearms.
3. No literature distribution unless approved by security.
4. All posters, signs and banners shall be reviewed and approved beforehand by Security.
5. All flyers, newspapers, handouts, or brochures shall be approved beforehand by Security.
6. All material having approval by Security shall be kept at the designated tables for display. No material shall be distributed or handout during the conference, workshops or the March. This includes the dance.
7. All material not having approval will be asked to be put away or will be confiscated by Security and will be returned to the person, group, or organization immediately after the conference or March.
8. All marchers are requested to follow all instructions given by Security.
9. Marchers are requested to stay within the assigned march route and within march formation.
10. Any person not authorized as a Monitor or Security and are found outside the assigned march route or breaking formation without good cause will be asked to rejoin the marchers or to leave the area. In the event a person is asked to leave and does not comply, a SPECIAL TEAM WILL REMOVE THAT PERSON IMMEDIATELY.
11. All participants will be given name tags for identification.
12. All material should be related to the immigration issue.
13. No alcoholic beverages allowed from the outside and no alcoholic beverages going outside from the dance. Beer and liquor will be provided inside.
14. Security shall check all participants for proper identification. (conference I.D./Ticket purchase at door or conference).



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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

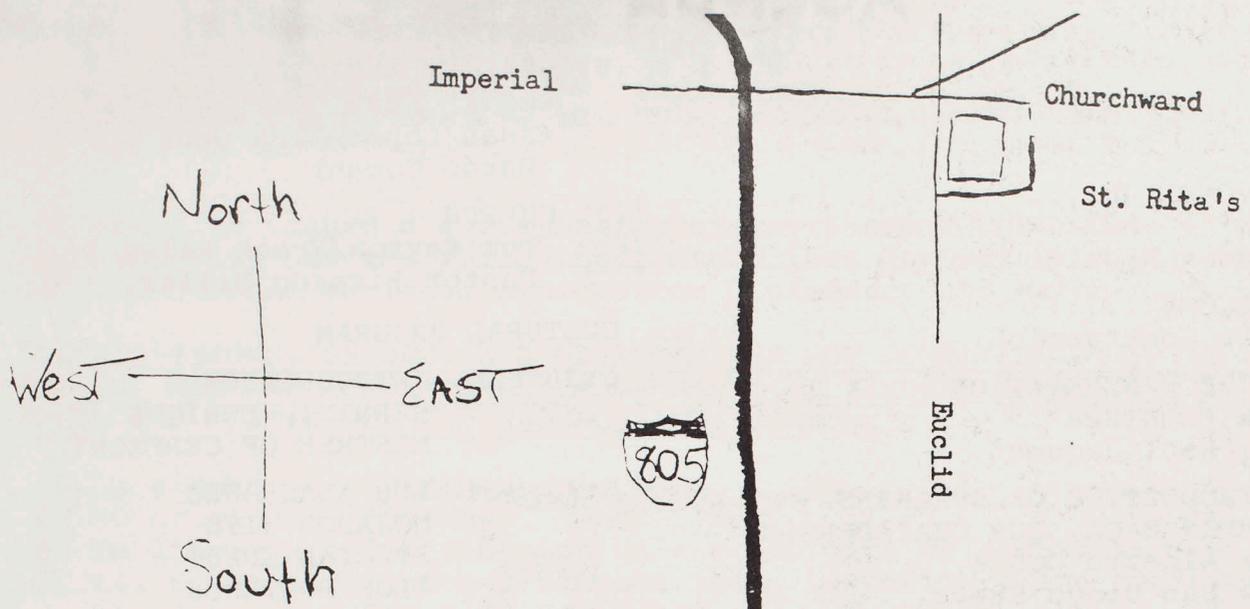
Security

AGENDA

SAT, MAY 24, 1980

- 8:00 A.M. REGISTRATION (Cont.)
- 8:30 A.M. MUSIC "TEATRO UNIDAD,
SAN JOSE, CAL."
- 9:00 A.M. INVOCATION....
SISTER SARAH MURRIETTA
(Padre Hidalgo Center)
- 9:15 A.M. WELCOME.....
Jess Constancio
- 9:30 A.M. SLIDE PRESENTATION
"LA FRONTERA"
By: Raul Jaques
- 9:50 A.M. INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS
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By: Alberto Ochoa,
San Diego State
- 10:25 A.M. BERT CORONA, By:David Avalos
National Immigration Coalition
- 10:55 A.M. CORKY GONZALEZ, CRUSADE FOR
JUSTICE
By: Ralph Inzunza
- 11:20 A.M. EXPOSE' By: Fred Drew
Ex-Border Patrol Agent
- 12-NOON LUNCH
- 1:30 P.M. CONFERENCE CONVINES
- 1:35 P.M. INTRODUCTION OF WORKSHOPS
HOWARD HOLLMAN
- 2:00 P.M. WORKSHOPS BEGIN
- (1) ECONOMICS, LABOR,
GUEST WORKER PROGRAM
(Bert Corona/Nick Hernandez)
 - (2) ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
(Antonio Rodriguez, Raul
Valderrama /Juan Solis)
Raul Portillo
 - (3) RESIDENTIAL SWEEPS
(Armando Navarro, Tim Barker)
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(Peter Schey,
Ester Estrada)
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(Juan Lopez/Alan Deck &
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(Tom Payton/Frank Riley &
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- CULTURAL PROGRAM
- 6:30 P.M. INTRODUCTION
HERMINIA ENRIQUE
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RUDY ACUNA
- 8:00 P.M. INTERMISSION
- 8:30 P.M. TEATRO DE LA
ESPERANZA "LA
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- SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1980
- 8:00 A.M. MENUDO
- 10:00 A.M. MASS BY BISHOP
GILBERTO CHAVEZ
AT SAN YSIDRO
RECREATIONAL CENTER
- 11:30 A.M. MARCH FORMATION
BEGINS AT LARSON
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- 12:00 NOON - THE MARCH
- 1:30 P.M. GROUPO NAPALERA
- 1:45 P.M. RALLY BEGINS
- READINGS OF RESOLUTIONS,
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- 3:30 p.m. - Break until
Dinner
- 6:00 p.m. - Dinner
- 8:00 p.m. - Dance
La Familia, Ballet
Folklorico en "Aztlan"
Groupo Folklorico
"Nayar"

See you at MEMORIAL MARCH



APPROX. 12 MILES
FROM ST. RITA'S
TO LA MARCHA

FROM 5 SOUTH TO LARSON PARK

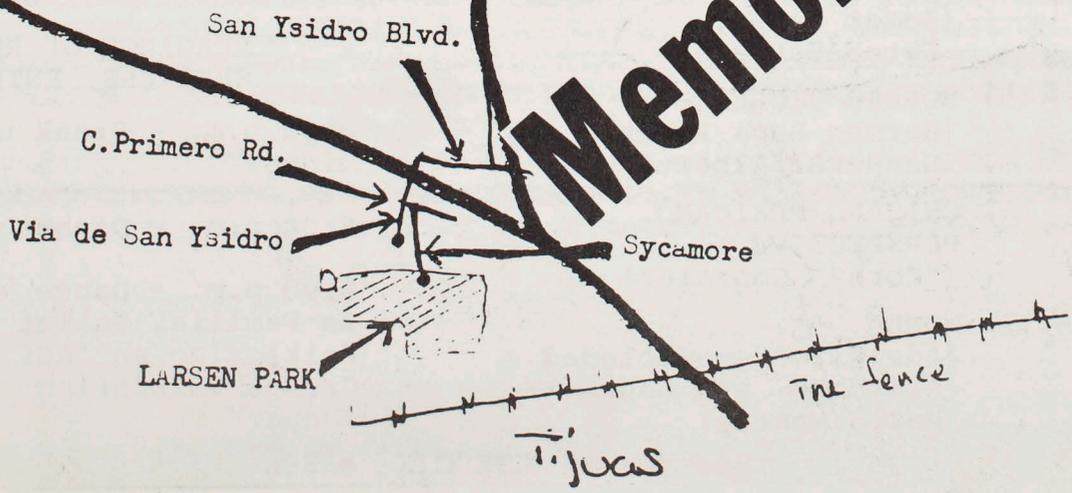
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FROM 805 SOUTH TO LARSON PARK

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Memorial March



Bienvenido - Welcome

To the

RECUERDO
SOUVENIR



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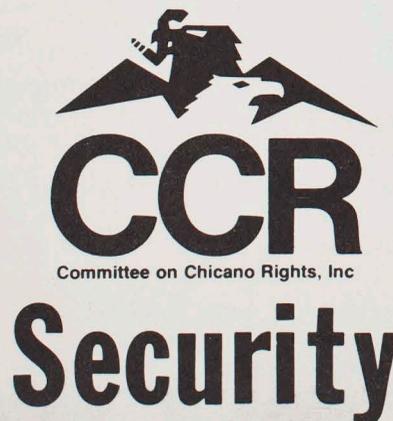
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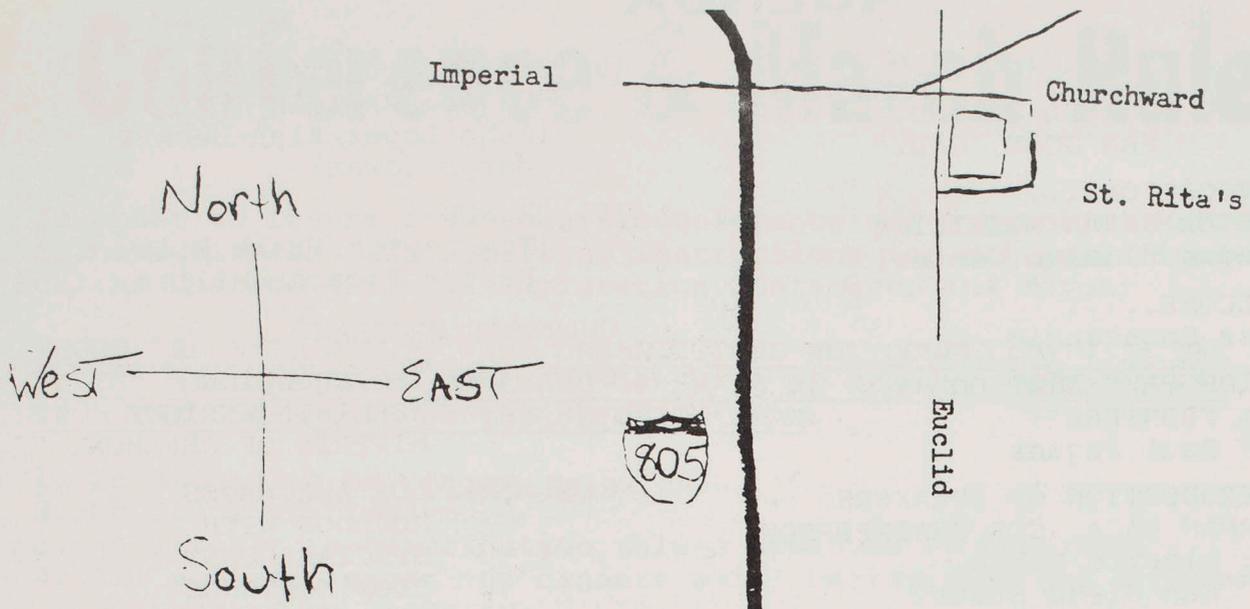


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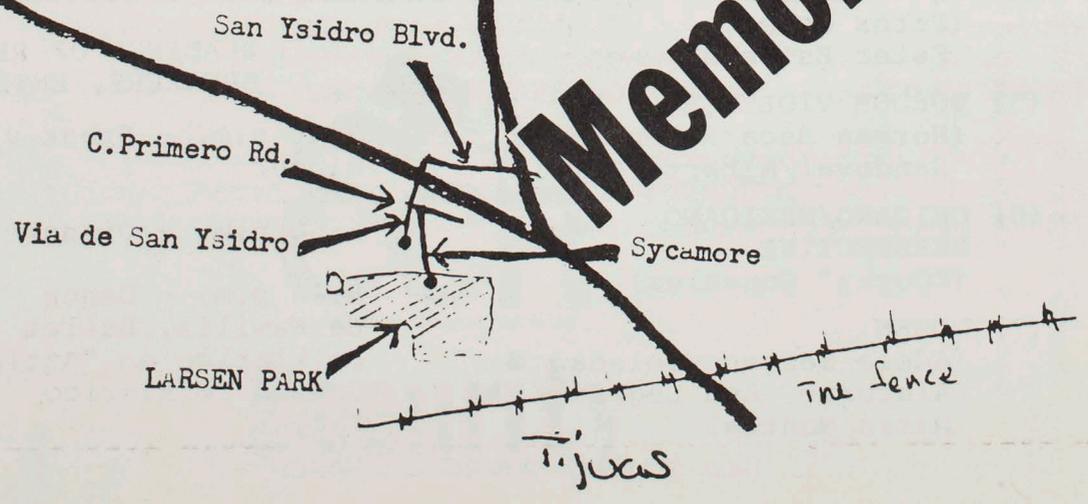
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Memorial March



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

FEBRUARY 12, 1980

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS (CCR) ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY WILL HOST A CHICANO NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE WHOSE THEME WILL BE A "TIME FOR RESISTANCE" AND A BORDER MEMORIAL MARCH TO CALL FOR THE END OF BORDER BRUTALITIES AND THE MILITARIZING OF THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER ON MAY 23, 24, and 25, 1980 IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE ACCORDING TO CCR SPOKESPERSON HERMAN BACA, "WILL BE TO SEEK SOLUTIONS TO THE ESCALATING VIOLENCE INVOLVING KILLINGS, RAPINGS, BEATINGS AND THE MASSIVE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN, CIVIL, AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AT THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER AND IN THE CHICANO COMMUNITIES". "FURTHERMORE, THE CONFERENCE WILL ADDRESS ITSELF TO THE FORMULATION OF A "NEW DIRECTION" BASED ON THE SELF-DETERMINATION OF OUR PEOPLE, AND INTO TAKING A UNITED CHICANO POSITION ON THE IMMIGRATION ISSUE BEFORE THE 1980 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION".

THE BORDER MEMORIAL MARCH WHICH IS BEING CALLED ON THE FOLLOWING DAY MAY 25, 1980 AT THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER IN SAN YSIDRO, CALIFORNIA WILL COMMEMORATE THE VICTIMS THAT HAVE BEEN KILLED AND BRUTALIZED BY THE INS/BORDER PATROL.

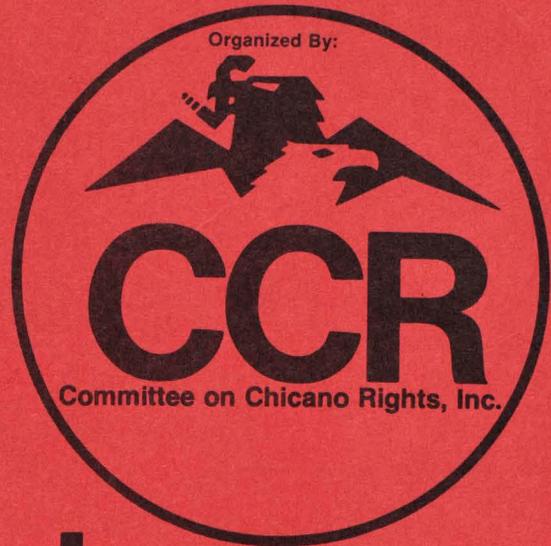
ENDORSERS, SPEAKERS, WORKSHOPS AND OTHER INFORMATION WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT A FUTURE DATE ACCORDING TO CCR SPOKESPERSONS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: RALPH INZUNZA AT (714) 474-8195

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

" A TIME FOR RESISTANCE "

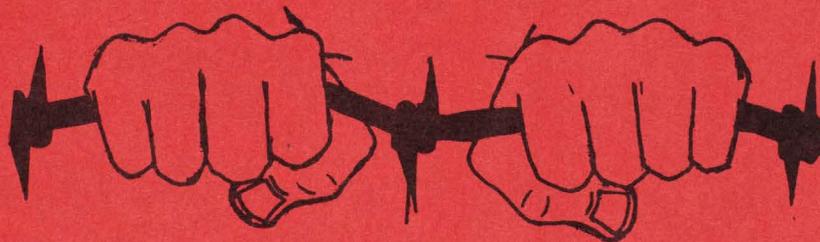
Chicano National Immigration Conference and Memorial March



TENTATIVE AGENDA

• BORDER VIOLENCE

- ECONOMICS & IMMIGRATION
- FOREIGN GUEST WORKER PROGRAM
- INCARCERATION OF THE UN-DOCUMENTED
- LEGISLATION
- MEDIA
- MEXICAN PERSPECTIVES & POLICIES
- ORGANIZED LABOR
- RESIDENTIAL SWEEPS
- SOCIAL SERVICES
- WOMEN & IMMIGRATION



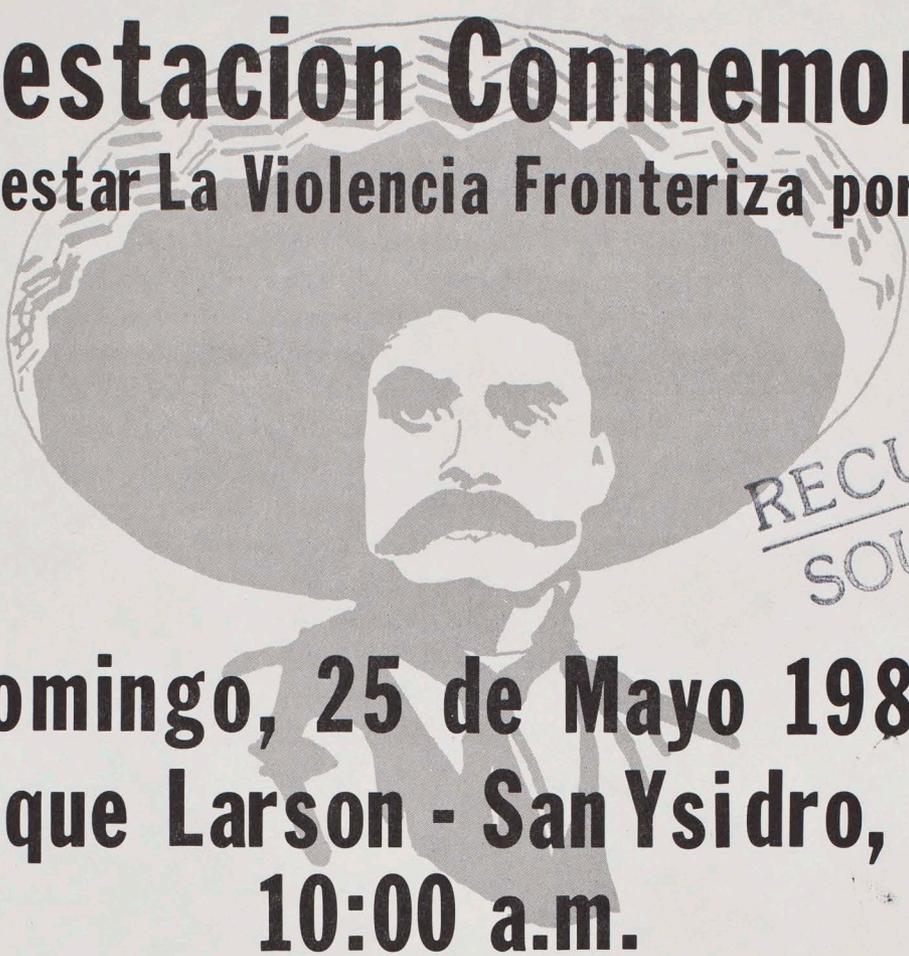
MAY 23, 24, 25 1980
SAN DIEGO, CA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050
(714)474-8195
(714)477-3800

Endorsers & speakers will be announced at a future date.

Manifestacion Conmemorativa

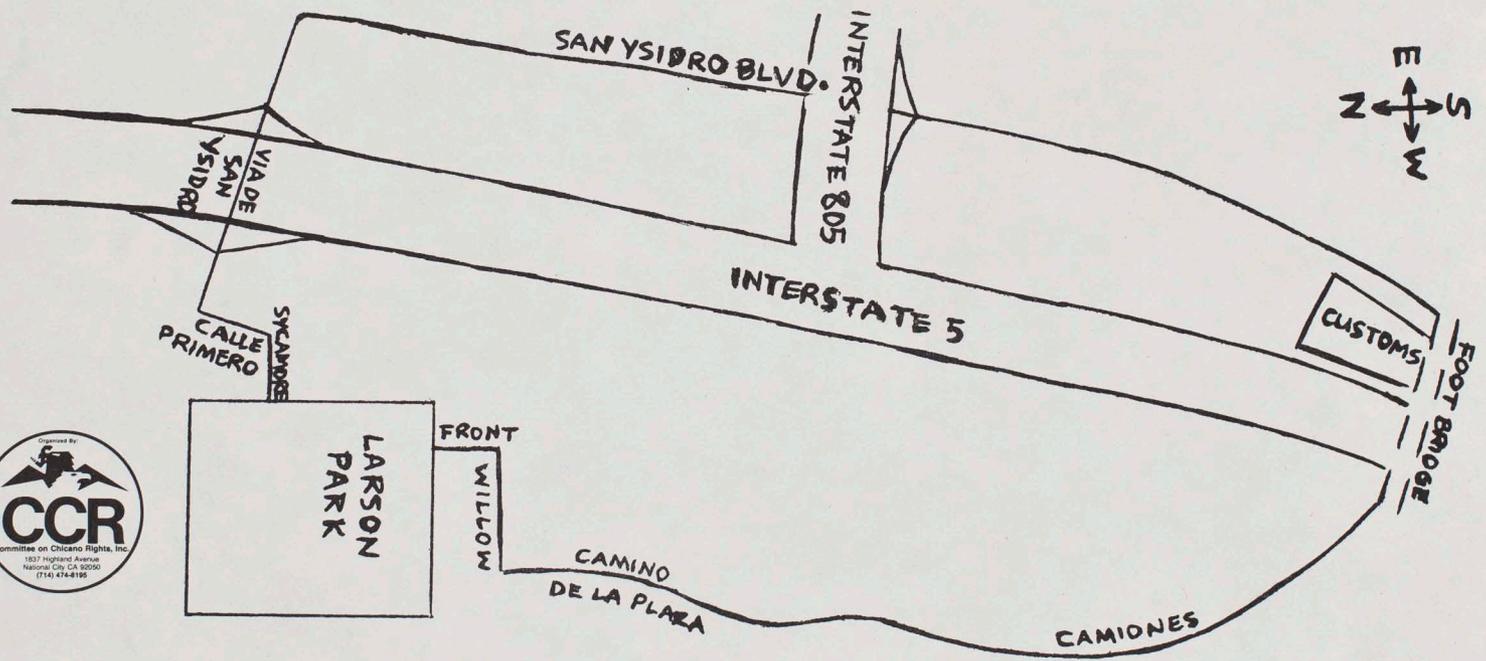
"Para Protestar La Violencia Fronteriza por La Migra"



RECUERDO
SOUVENIR

Domingo, 25 de Mayo 1980
Parque Larson - San Ysidro, CA
10:00 a.m.

Oradores * Diversion * Comida



Endorsado Por:

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

La Frontera



En Sangre



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

1837 Highland Avenue
National City CA 92050
(714) 474-8195

Compiled By: DAVID AVALOS

A U.S. citizen born resident of Mexico, Mario Alberto was a seriously ill baby who desperately needed special medical treatment. Though properly documented, Mario Alberto was barred from entry into the United States and died days later in Tijuana. It is to the end of this kind of immigration tragedy and to stopping all other acts of violence and discrimination against our people, that CCR has dedicated itself to.

Unidos en la lucha,

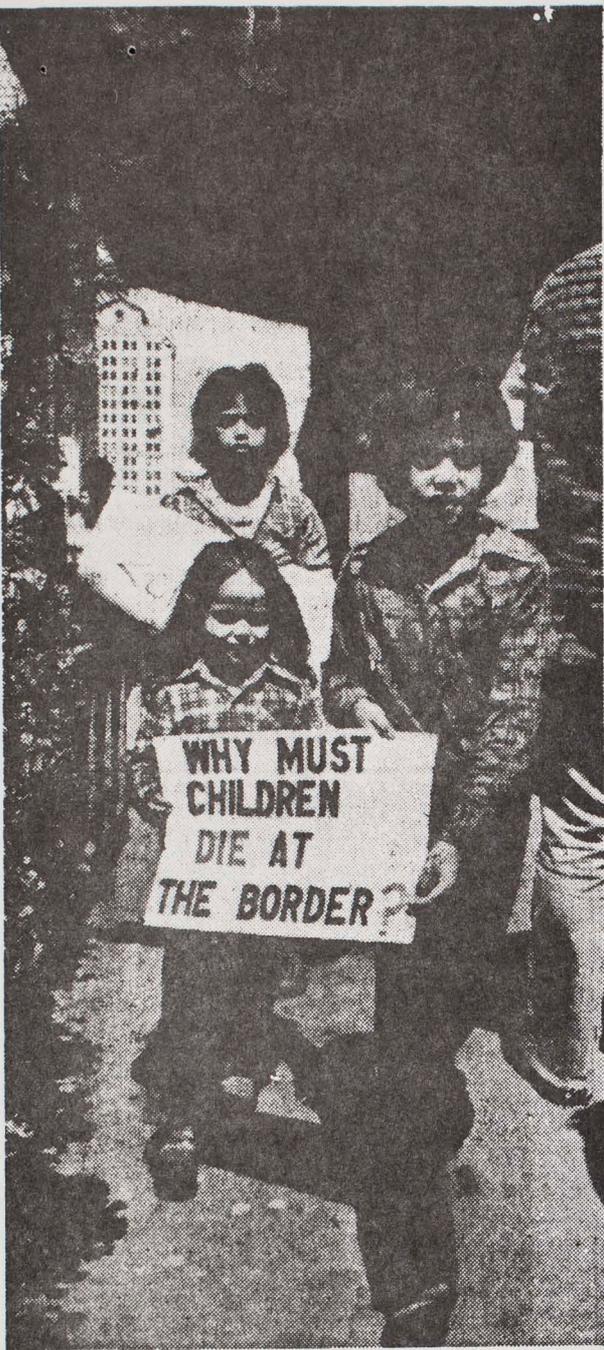
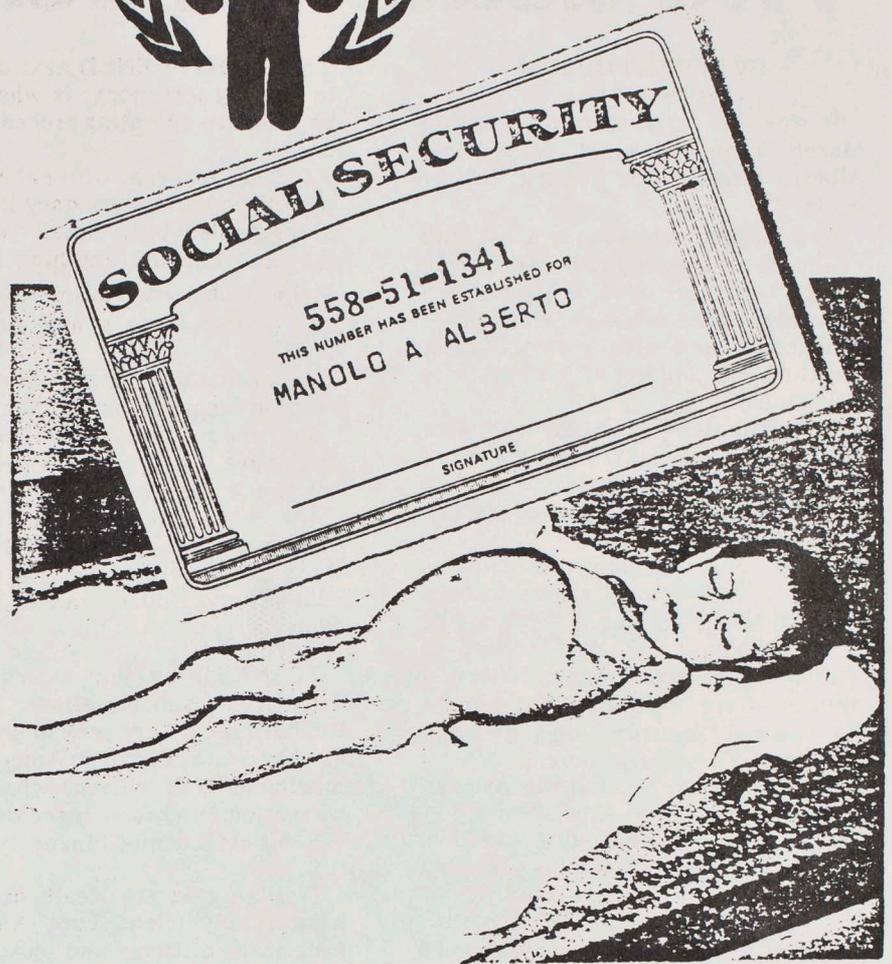


Herman Baca, Chairperson
Committee On Chicano Rights





International
Year of the Child



RAZA, SI—Children join picketers outside U.S. Grant Hotel protesting Carter Administration policies on immigration. Some 50 persons demonstrated while Leonel Castillo, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service addressed an "Hour in the Barrio" luncheon.

Officials Called Cruel in Barring Ill Child at Border

Woman Who Sought Help Says Inspectors Were Callous Toward Infant Who Died 3 Days Later

BY PHIL GARLINGTON
Times Staff Writer

6/21/79

The woman who brought an ailing 18-month-old American baby to the San Ysidro border checkpoint last Friday has charged that immigration inspectors were "cruel and callous" in refusing to let the baby be taken to a U.S. hospital.

The baby, Manolo Augustine Alberto Anzalo, a U.S. citizen by virtue of being born to an illegal alien in Los Angeles, died three days later in a Tijuana hospital, after numerous efforts to arrange his transfer to a San Diego hospital had failed.

BOY, 4, DIES WHILE WAITING TO CROSS BORDER

Congressman hears testimony

Two deaths at border probed

By **ROBERT GOLUM**

Star-News Staff Writer

It was the early morning hours of March 20, and the heart of 4-year-old Alberto Cañedo was beating its last beats.

As if his final act had to be a last grab at life, the stricken youth — suffering complications of open heart surgery which had taken place in San Diego — reached up and with a deathly grip, clutched the clothing of the aunt who held him.

But that last grab at life went unanswered. He expired in the arms of an aunt desperately trying to get him medical attention in the United States.

THAT IS the chilling tale told this week by Guadalupe Canedo Astorga who on March 20 was delayed at the international border as she tried to head north for medical help. Without a multiple-entry visa they had had to wait for clearance during each crossing for medical attention.

Sometimes crying, Cañedo Astorga told a congressional subcommittee — in San Diego to investigate Canedo's and another border death — the sad tale of how her nephew died in her arms as the two waited to head north.

"Whatever happened to me I don't want to happen to someone else," Cañedo Astorga told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Ed Roybal (D-Los Angeles) and attended by Rep.

Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Chula Vista.).

CANEDO ASTORGA'S testimony was among the highlights of the day-long hearing attended by some 80 persons, but heard by some 300 listening to loudspeakers outside the U.S. Customs Building in San Ysidro.

The hearing was held not to effect any change, but to gather evidence — evidence that eventually pointed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service as the chief decision-making body involved when the two children died.

"I asked them to give me attention, and they didn't pay any attention to me," Canedo Astorga testified.

"The day of the death a Mexican police officer — I told him the child was very sick — went to the front of the line (border) and told an officer the child was very sick.

"When the (U.S.) officer approached me," she said, "I uncovered the child and she saw he was very sick."

WHAT HAPPENED next, according to hearing testimony, is what used to be standard operating procedure at the border.

Cañedo Astorga, with babe in arms, was directed to secondary inspection, accompanied by a small yellow slip that can indicate anything from further search needed to emergency.

"I waited there a long time," she said.

According to Canedo Astorga, she became desperate and left her car.

But, she reported, "an officer said, 'I don't care. You go down there so they can check your identification.'"

She went back and was told an ambulance was on the way. But "when the ambulance arrived, the child got hold of my clothes and died in my arms."

FLANKED by Van Deerlin and a Treasury subcommittee staffer, Roybal took a hard look at that death and the death of Manolo Alberto, an 18-month-old U.S. citizen, who died of starvation June 16 — three days after U.S. officials denied him entry into the U.S.

Testifying in the death of Alberto were family friend Lupe Alonzo, an American citizen, and customs inspector and social welfare graduate Barbara Capolungo, whose frank testimony gave the hearings an almost surrealistic tone.

Calling on supervisors after seeing the emaciated Alberto, Capolungo "involuntarily" said "this baby is starving." The child, she said, "looked like a Biafra baby. He had no fat or muscle.

"The baby's skin was dry and loose. On the neck and stomach there was an unusual infection.

"In my own mind," Capolungo went on, "the baby was in third stage malnutrition, when the body starts consuming its organs to sustain itself."

CAPOLUNGO also described her futile efforts to get the child help and the incredible bureaucratic snafu that occurred because of the overlapping roles of customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.

According to Capolungo, Lupe Alonzo and Alberto were first met at the border by primary inspector Phillip Rihard who, thinking there might be narcotics in the car, sent them through to secondary inspection.

Though it was customs people who first saw the dying child — and could have cleared him for passage — the

disposition of Alberto at that point became the responsibility of immigration officers.

THE DECISION to either let the child in or turn him back fell upon Immigration officer Mary Louise Burns and her superior, Hank Owens, neither of whom appeared to defend themselves at the hearing. The subcommittee's jurisdiction covers only customs, so immigration officials could not be asked to testify.

Capolungo said immigration agents in their secondary inspection, "start off angry in the hopes to catch the person off guard."

According to Capolungo, Burns said, "I can tell he's Mexican without looking at the birth certificate," that turned out to be a valid American one issued out of Los Angeles.

"I was deeply disturbed," Capolungo said. "A baby was dying in front of us.

"She (Burns) said the birth certificate was not the baby's and that she was sending the baby back to Mexico as an alien. Burns had taken the women (carrying Alberto) back to Mexico without my knowledge."

AS IT turned out, there was a solution. Alonzo could've gained a medical parole that would have allowed the child entry.

But no one told her — Capolungo because she feared being charged with "interfering with" immigration officers, and Burns, for whatever reason she and Owens had.

Critical in the deaths of both babies was the fact that neither was accompanied by police or ambulance — a must for speedy passage.

AT THE hearings both Van Deerlin and Roybal made clear something should be done to prevent such a recurrence.

During testimony, Van Deerlin told the crowd he wants to "see we don't have similar problems."

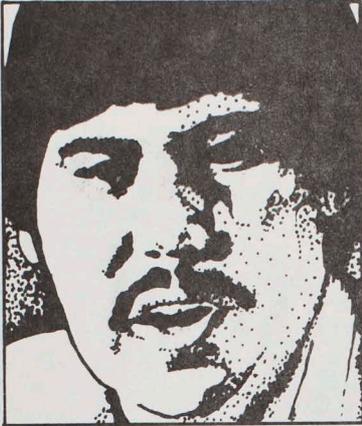
He proposed a "trans-border ambulance service," the establishment of which he left in the hands of local government officials.

Van Deerlin's was the only concrete idea for change proposed by officials. Because the hearing was held to investigate, it often took the tone of a trial where no verdict would come.

BLAME FOR the deaths inevitably turned toward Immigration officials — who had the final say in both cases.

And though given no chance to testify, the INS in a release from commissioner Leonel Castillo, revealed there would be a probe.

On the Line



Herman Baca

Baca remarks end in shouting match

Chicano activist Herman Baca of National City and Rep. Ed Roybal (D.-Los Angeles) traded caustic barbs this week as Roybal's U.S. Treasury subcommittee continued its look into the recent deaths of two babies at the San Ysidro port of entry.

"We question the planning and structure of the hearing," Baca said during his testimony. Referring to alleged cases of violence at the border, Baca said he has "seen case after case dismissed with a see-no-evil, hear-no-evil, speak-no-evil attitude.

BACA called the hearings a "sideshow, a farce, a whitewash. We were elated that finally, someone in Congress was willing to come," he said.

But he nevertheless protested "the manner in which this hearing was structured."

Because of the location of the hearing — customs offices at the Port of Entry — Baca charged it was "like investigating the wolf in the wolf's den.

"We know the primary cause of the deaths of those two children was INS

(Immigration and Naturalization). So what are you investigating?"

The main reason for protest by Baca and others was the limited scope of the hearings. The Committee for Chicano Rights had reportedly sought an open hearing in which to describe alleged border abuses by federal agencies involved.

BUT ROYBAL'S committee, which has jurisdiction over customs, concerned itself only which that agency.

"We have waited seven years," Baca screamed at Roybal. "We believe this hearing should've been open."

(Informed sources reported that Baca knew the hearings would be limited in scope.)

It was also revealed during the hearings that Roybal and other committee members — none of whom were present — had received threatening calls.

"We're sorry that you received threatening calls, Mr. Roybal," Baca

said. "But we've been receiving them for 10 years.

AT ONE point, it was revealed that plans to hold the hearings at Smythe Elementary School were shelved because of security concerns.

"What surprises me more than anything," Roybal reported, "is your lack of gratitude. You (Baca) have the nerve to stand there for local consumption and say what you did.

"The truth of the matter is that I'm the only one who helped you. What you want Mr. Baca is a demonstration, a big show, and you're getting it."

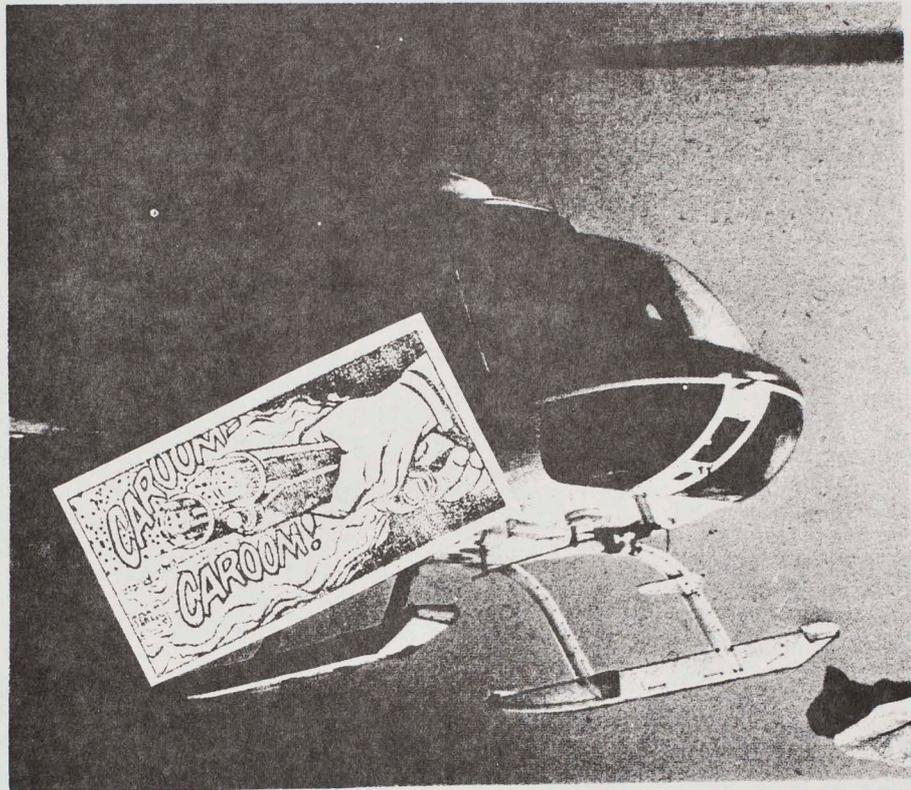
"Mr. Congressman, we want a solution," Baca countered.

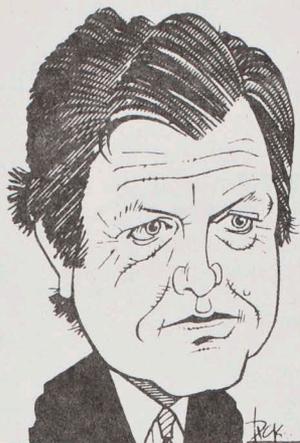
"I'm doing my job on my solution," Roybal said. "No one here in San Diego can vote for me."

The blow-up eventually ended in a shouting match with Baca supporters walking out.

Later Roybal pledged that "anything that has gone on is not going to deter the committee from getting the facts."

Ilegal Balaceado Desde un Helicóptero de la Border Patrol





Sen. Kennedy

Baca Taking His Case To Washington

By LINDA KOZUB

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Herman Baca, a leader of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said yesterday he is going to Washington, D.C., to urge that congressional hearings be held here to examine allegations of "increasing violations of human rights" by U.S. border officials.

Baca said at a press conference he will be joined by representatives of the United California Mexican American Association and the Legal Aid Society when he leaves tomorrow for three days in Washington.

He said meetings have been arranged with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; and Rep. Ed Roybal, D-Calif., chairman of the House subcommittee on appropriations, as well as representatives of the attorney general's office, House immigration subcommittee and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

"We view our request for congressional hearings as a means to expose the dehumanizing symptoms of this country's national immigration policy, and an effort to prove to the American public that President Carter's 'human rights' program is debunked on the issue of immigration," Baca said.



— Staff Photo by Ted Winfield.

Herman Baca, left, of the Committee on Chicano Rights, criticizes recent U.S. Border Patrol shootings of illegal aliens. Sitting next to him at a San Ysidro press conference are Benito Rincon Hernandez, center, and Rogelio Mendez Diaz, who witnessed a March incident in which an alien was killed.

Trainee Tells Of Alien Beating

NOV 15-79

THE SAN DIEGO UNION

By BILL OTT And SUSAN JETTON

Staff Writers, The San Diego Union

"There was some moaning, but he didn't verbally cry out. It appeared like he was trying to be machismo, but there were also some tears running down his cheeks."

A Border Patrol trainee offered this description to a federal court jury yesterday, telling how an undocumented alien reacted to an alleged beating by border patrolmen who believed he was the man who made an obscene finger gesture toward a patrol aircraft last July 3.

The trainee, Gino Freselli, 29, was the first witness called by U.S. Attorney Michael H. Walsh as four border patrolmen went on trial before U.S. District Judge Howard B. Turrentine on charges of mistreating aliens.

Freselli's testimony followed opening trial statements by Walsh and two of four defense attorneys, who gave sharply contrasting views of circumstances surrounding the charges against suspended agents Bruce Brown, Jeffery Otherson, Dirk Dick and Daniel Charest.

Walsh accused the four officers of engaging in a "criminal partnership" that deprived the government of its lawful functions through beatings that not only amounted to vigilante justice, but deprived the aliens of their civil rights.

Defense attorneys Joseph Milchen and Nelson Brav, told the jury of seven men and five women that the patrolmen involved were dealing with lawbreakers and, in some instances, used reasonable force while working under adverse and sometimes dangerous conditions.

Milchen pointed out that Brown had been commended by the government for his outstanding service. Brav emphasized that when the aliens were routinely processed for return to Mexico there were no complaints of beatings. Further, he said, Mexican officials refused to accept returned aliens who are seriously injured.

But Freselli, responding to questions by Walsh, said the unidentified alien on July 3 was beaten repeatedly, with stinging staps from Brown's gloved hand that reddened his face, and blows to his fingers with a nightstick as his hand was held to the floorboard of a transport van.

Otherson, Freselli testified, jabbed his fist into the alien's stomach at least once.

Describing the alien, Freselli said, "His hand began to swell . . . to the point you couldn't recognize his knuckles." He added that at no time did the alien admit making an obscene gesture at the patrol craft and Brown and Otherson eventually gave up their interrogation, putting him back into the van.

"At any time did the alien resist?" Walsh asked.

"No," Freselli said.

"Did he try getting away in any fashion?" Walsh said.

"No."

Freselli testified he was in the transport van with Otherson and that while taking the alien to the scene of the alleged beating Otherson expressed some doubts about taking him (Freselli) along because he was still a trainee.

(Continued on B-12, Col. 1)

Walsh, in his earlier opening statement, touched on an alleged radio code that was used in the conspiracy, referring to the term "Delta Henry," words not normally used by agents in their transmissions. "Delta Henry, of course, means the designated hitter (or agent designated to mete out punishment)," Walsh said.

During Freselli's testimony on the alleged beating, Walsh used himself as a model to demonstrate the force of blows to the alien's face. He asked Freselli to leave the witness stand and strike him on each shoulder with the same force Brown allegedly used in striking the alien on the face. Freselli hesitated, but swung out with his palm. The blows jolted Walsh.

Milchen described to the jury adverse conditions with which border patrolmen deal. He said Brown was an officer who, from time-to-time, found himself alone, facing the responsibility of taking into custody large groups of aliens. The problem, he said, was "aggravated at night," adding that a border patrolman cannot use his gun unless

his own life or the life of another agent is threatened.

He said evidence will show that when aliens are apprehended, Walsh's office declines to prosecute them, returning them to Mexico, thus encouraging the alien smugglers. Yet, he said, the prosecution has accused the officers on trial of interfering with the government's lawful functions.

Brav told the jury that six months prior to the charges Dick had been involved in a struggle in which an alien tried to take his sidearm from him. Under the circumstances, Brav said, Dick used "minimal, reasonable force."

The court spent more than two hours selecting a panel of 12 jurors and four alternates for the trial which Turrentine said he expects to continue to about Nov. 28 because of the Thanksgiving holiday. The judge closely questioned prospective jurors about publicity surrounding the case and about their attitudes toward "possibly undocumented aliens" and the Border Patrol.

Among the seated jurors were two — a hotel bellman and a garment factory worker — who said they work with "quite a few Mexicans but I don't know their status."

At least four off-duty Border Patrol agents as well as several investigators for the Immigration and Naturalization Service were among some 50 spectators who watched the trial proceedings on its opening day. The agents refused to comment on the trial because, one said, "I don't want to say anything that might jeopardize the outcome."

During recesses, the agents gathered in the hallway to talk with the defendants who have been sus-

pending without pay by the Border Patrol pending completion of the trial.

Meanwhile, Advocates for Border Law Enforcement (ABLE), a group of relatives and supporters of border patrolmen, have been collecting signatures on petitions to send to President Carter and other top Justice Department officials urging that the agents be reinstated to the patrol until the trial is completed.

Illegal Aliens Said Separated From Children

اسم ال د. س.
2-29-80

Children as young as 2 are being held apart from their parents in the federal Metropolitan Correctional Center and in detention centers for undocumented aliens in San Ysidro and El Centro, Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said in a telegram to President Carter yesterday.

Baca said he will elaborate on the charges today during a press conference.

Federal officials here denied any knowledge of incidents described by Baca.

Baca said an investigation by his committee determined that the children are held as material witnesses in cases against smugglers of undocumented aliens.

"Once the children are no longer needed as 'material witnesses,' the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) authorities simply toss them into Mexico without making any effort to insure that the children are reunited with their parents," he said in the telegram.

"Furthermore, it has also been reported to us that children who are turned over to Mexican authorities are kept for one week and then are turned loose in the streets to fend for themselves," Baca said.

United States Attorney Michael Walsh could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Herb Hoffman said children in some cases are held with their parents, but added that he knew of no cases where children were imprisoned by themselves.



Tossed Into Mexico

Regarding the accusations by Herman Baca that children are being imprisoned and then "tossed into Mexico," subsequently denied by federal officials, here is a true story:

The 15-year-old daughter of a friend of mine was picked up on the street by "La Migra," driven 150 miles to San Ysidro, and "tossed into

Mexico" at 1 a.m. Fortunately, just by chance, her schoolteacher witnessed the pickup and called the local immigration office to find out what they intended to do with the child. The teacher then called my friend who boarded the next bus for San Ysidro and managed to arrive there minutes before the immigration bus arrived.

What if the teacher had not witnessed this pickup? The child would have been abandoned — alone and penniless — on the streets of Tijuana in the middle of the night. And what about the anguish of the mother not knowing the whereabouts of her daughter?

ELIZABETH HUGHES
Coronado

3-7-80

Mexicana dies after INS harassment

By MICAELA GALLEGOS

Maria Contreras, 8-months pregnant, died of a heart attack last month because the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials on the south Texas border refused to call an ambulance before it was too late. Her baby also died.

The Mexican community in Texas has turned out protesters in the hundreds in the weeks since the May 16 killing in an unrelenting series of demonstrations.

Rosa Cuellar, an organizer for the Texas Farm Workers (TFW) union in Pharr told the Guardian recently that the marches and demonstrations are "not only to demand justice for Senora Contreras, but to protest all that the workers have suffered at the hands of the immigration department, and the attacks that continue against our people."

According to TFW organizers, the details of the incident are as follows.

On May 16, Maria Contreras, mother of 11 with a heart condition, suffered a heart seizure in an INS interrogation room after she was harassed by border officials.

Contreras was returning from Nuevo Progreso, Mexico, with her children and a young girl she was bringing over to help with

the housework. They stopped at the border station in Progreso, Texas, for a routine check.

When the officials took Contreras into an interrogation room, her daughter Rosalinda, 16, pleaded with them to let her mother go, telling them that she was very ill.

The officials scoffed at her, saying that her mother was just faking to avoid interrogation. They accused Contreras of trying to smuggle the young girl into the country, took her papers away and threatened to deport her.

Even after Contreras became visibly ill, they refused to call an ambulance.

When her sister, Sara Camarela, who lives only a couple of blocks away from the border, was finally contacted, she rushed to the station. She found Contreras sitting in a chair, bent over in a position which prevented her from breathing.

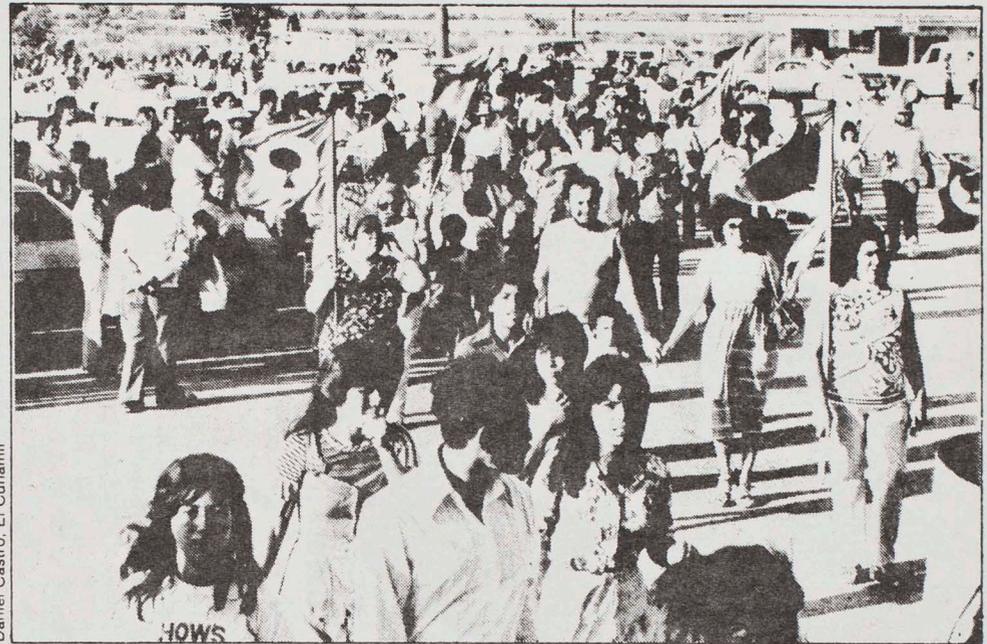
She gave her mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and was able to revive her long enough to hear her say, "Take care of my children. . . ."

After 45 minutes an ambulance arrived to take the woman to a hospital. She was pronounced dead on arrival. The baby also died.

The deaths have sparked a number of protests in and around the Rio Grande Valley in south Texas, one of the country's largest producing areas of citrus fruits and other agricultural products. These actions include:

- On May 20, about 50 TFW members accompanied the victim's husband and sister to Laredo, Texas, where they met with INS head Lionel Castillo, who was speaking at a statewide League of United Latin American Citizens convention.

- Some 200 local residents, including about 100 striking workers at a Coca Cola plant, gathered outside the convention hall to protest Castillo's refusal to act upon previous TFW demands that the INS investigate ongoing harassment at the bridge in Progreso.



Daniel Castro, El Cuhamil

Anti-INS demonstrators marching to border checkpoint in Progreso, Tex., May 27.

"We had been trying to meet with Castillo for nearly a year," Antonio Orendain, TFW director, told the Guardian, "but he never even answered our calls."

According to Orendain, Castillo claimed that the INS officials were already under investigation by the FBI. He promised to make public the results.

JOINT U.S.-MEXICO ACTION

- In a show of solidarity, about 300 people marched to the bridge in Progreso May 27, where they were met by an equal number of Mexicanos who had also marched to their side of the bridge in Nuevo Progreso. A rally was held to demonstrate against the recent crime and to emphasize the bond which must be strengthened between workers on both sides.

- On June 1, about 250 people marched to the bridge in Brownsville, another border town about 15 miles from Progreso. The march was organized by Organizaciones de Harlinton and Pueblo's Unidos, a group from Brownsville.

- A march was also scheduled for June 10 at the U.S. border towns of Hidalgo, Texas and Reynosa.

The TFW's Cuellar stated that as part of a

large campaign aimed at seeking justice for all Mexican workers the following four demands are being made:

- (1) That an investigation into the recent crime and a general investigation of the INS take place.
- (2) That Ruben Gonzales, the official in charge of the interrogation of Contreras, be fired. (He has been moved to another border station.)
- (3) That all deportations of undocumented workers be stopped.
- (4) That all forms of harassment and attacks against Mexican workers cease immediately.

People are also urged to send letters and telegrams to President Carter and Lionel Castillo protesting the crimes of the INS against Mexican workers.

"Our organization receives numerous complaints from workers who have to cross the border to their jobs in Texas," said Cuellar. These workers, who have been driven north because of the staggering unemployment in Mexico, suffer daily abuse and harassment at the hands of border officials, from Texas to California.

For further information: TFW, PO Box 876, San Juan, Texas 78589, tel. 512-787-5984



Sisters of Maria Contreras.

Daniel Castro, El Cuhamil



Rape-Slaying of Illegal Alien

Federal Protective Service Employee Linked by Lab Tests to Brutal November Assault at Border

By TED VOLLMER
Times Staff Writer

A 24-year-old federal officer was arrested Thursday and held without bail in the brutal strangulation and rape last Nov. 25 of a teen-age Mexican alien at the border.

Michael Edward Kennedy of Chula Vista was linked to the slaying of Maria Lopez de Felix, 19, through FBI lab comparisons of his palm print, blood type and hair samples, authorities said.

FBI special agent Roger Young told reporters in San Diego that Kennedy was arrested without incident at his home after issuance of a federal complaint by U.S. Magistrate Edward Harris.

Kennedy, appearing in street clothes, entered a not-guilty plea before Harris late Thursday and a preliminary hearing was scheduled for Feb. 8.

Young said the case against Kennedy, an employee of the Federal Protective Service since 1978, was given the "highest investigative priority" by his office.

Kennedy also was questioned last year about the strangulation of another Mexican woman. Authorities said that, while Kennedy was questioned and released in that case, the investigation now will resume.

According to an FBI affidavit supporting the criminal complaint against Kennedy, Lopez de Felix tried to enter the United States at the San Ysidro checkpoint by hiding in her

sister-in-law's car.

Authorities said she was trying to cross the border to join her husband, believed to be an undocumented worker who was living in Riverside. After her discovery, she agreed to return to Mexico and was released.

Kennedy told investigators that he met Lopez de Felix at an Immigration and Naturalization Service building and escorted her to the checkpoint where she crossed into Mexico.

Authorities believe the following chain of events then occurred:

Roth Kennedy and Lopez de Felix walked along the border fence on opposite sides and the woman either reentered the United States through an unchecked turnstile or a hole in the barrier. A red suitcase believed to have belonged to her was later discovered in some bushes on the U.S. side of the border.

The woman then was apparently allowed through a security gate that had an easily picked lock and then through another gate secured only by masking tape.

Kennedy, authorities believe, used a pocketknife to slit the tape. Adhesive residue matching the masking tape was discovered on a pocketknife seized in a search of Kennedy's home, according to the affidavit.

Lopez de Felix then was taken to a building containing an unused detention room, where she was raped and strangled, according to authorities.

After the slaying, the woman's partially clothed body was dragged outside the room and left in a hallway. It was not discovered until the next day.

The suspect then allegedly returned to the site and tried to cover up the crime by using the woman's shawl to brush away signs of a struggle, the affidavit said.

Evidence found at the scene linking Kennedy to Lopez de Felix's murder included two cigarette butts matching Kennedy's brand, three hairs in the woman's shawl matching Kennedy's,

and paint scrapings. The same type of scrapings, which authorities said came from the detention room floor, were found on a uniform worn by Kennedy.

On Dec. 5, authorities said, Kennedy was scheduled to meet with the FBI to provide a blood sample and palm print. The suspect, however, failed to show up. Instead, he left a note saying that he was fleeing across the border because he might otherwise "confess to a crime I didn't commit."

It is unclear whether Kennedy actually fled the country.

Kennedy told U.S. Magistrate Harris that he lives with his parents in Chula Vista and has been working continuously with the service since the investigation began.

His court-appointed attorney, Juanita Brooks, argued that Kennedy should be released to the custody of his parents, indicating that the defendant had strongly suspected he would be arrested for the crime but had not fled.

Assistant U.S. Atty. Thomas Coffin, however, argued for Kennedy's being held without bail, noting that the crime carries a possible sentence of life imprisonment.

Kennedy will face a federal murder charge since the slaying occurred on federal property.

The murder case in which Kennedy was questioned earlier last year involved Ramona Hernandez, whose body was discovered in a shallow grave on the Campo Indian Reservation on March 21, more than a month after she disappeared. Authorities said she had been strangled.

Hernandez had last been seen alive on Feb. 12 when she was returning to the United States after a bus trip to Ensenada.

A problem developed with Hernandez' documents and she was escorted by Kennedy to the INS office. Later investigation revealed that Kennedy had her telephone number in a notebook he carried.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

RECENT BORDER VIOLENCE BY LA MIGRA

May 16, 1978	Maria Contreras	Progresso, TX	Pregnant, died in INS interrogation room after being harassed by border officials.
Oct. 22, 1978	Abel Reyes Silva Age: 21	San Ysidro	Shot in the back while on the Mexican side of the border.
Feb. 11, 1979	Margarito Balderas Age: 30	San Ysidro	Shot twice from behind after surrendering.
March 17, 1979	Efren Reyes Age: 24	San Ysidro	Shot to death while handcuffed.
March 17, 1979	Benito Rincon Age: 22	San Ysidro	Shot while handcuffed.
March 20, 1979	Alberto Canedo Age: 4	San Ysidro	Died in aunts' arms in INS offices after being denied entrance into U.S.
March 21, 1979	Guillermo Lozano Age: 19	San Ysidro	Shot from behind from a helicopter.
May 28, 1979	Ismael Villa Age: 17	San Ysidro	Shot from behind.
May 28, 1979	Martin Olmos	San Ysidro	Shot from behind from a helicopter.
June 16, 1979	Manolo Alberto Age: 18 months	Tijuana	Died of starvation three days after being denied entrance into U.S. by border officials.



el mexicano

SAN YSIDRO.- Cientos de representantes de agrupaciones chicanas del suroeste de los Estados Unidos, desfilaron ayer al mediodía en la Marcha Póstuma" organizada por el Comité de Derechos Chicanos para protestar por la violencia en la frontera".- (Fotocolor de Rogelio Lavenant).

MAY 23, 24, 25 1980



CCR

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050
(714)474-8195

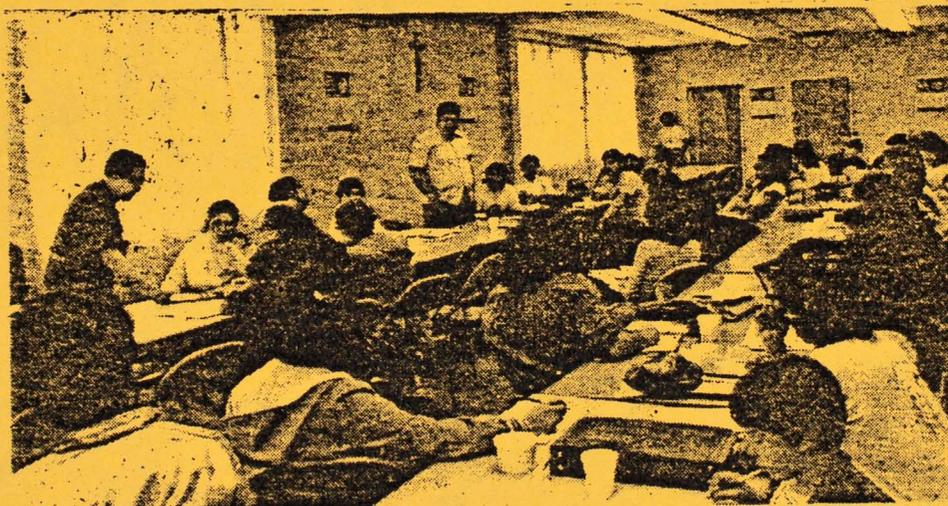
Frontera Abierta Para Trabajadores Inmigrantes, Piden



SAN YSIDRO.- Encabezados por danzantes de ascendencia mexicana, los cientos de participantes en la Marcha Póstuma pasaron ayer al mediodía por el paso peatonal del Puerto de Entrada de San Ysidro.- (Foto de R. Lavenant).



SAN YSIDRO.- Más de 1,500 personas tomaron parte ayer en la ordenada Marcha Póstuma organizada por el Comité de Derechos Chicanos, para concluir su Conferencia Nacional Chicana Sobre Inmigración efectuada los días 23 y 24 de este mes.- (Foto de R. Lavenant)



SAN DIEGO.- El Taller de Violencia en la Frontera, en el que tomaron parte Rubén Sandoval, de Texas, y Herman Baca y Alberto R. García, de South

Bay, fue el que tomó las principales resoluciones en la Conferencia Nacional Chicana efectuada aquí.- (Foto de R. Lavenant)



!Basta! : Clamor Chicano



- *"La raza unida jamás será vencida"*
- *"Somos un pueblo sin fronteras"*
- *"La hora de la resistencia ha llegado"*
- *"Es mejor morir de pie que vivir arrodillados"*



(Derecha) Algunas de las 1,000 personas que asistieron la Conferencia Nacional Chicana Sobre la Inmigración en San Diego, California, del 23 al 25 de mayo. (Abajo) Herman Baca, encabezado del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos. (fotos LA UNIDAD)



Nuevo Perfil Chicano

Si algo hay perdurable en la evolución de una sociedad, es el orgullo de sus orígenes, historia y tradiciones. Ese es el timbre característico del chicano que, nacido y educado en un ambiente distinto al de sus ancestros, mantiene viva la idiosincracia mexicana, a pesar de que se exprese en inglés y se desarrolle conforme a los patrones de vida de la civilización sajona.

Sin embargo, por el choque cultural —ostensiblemente favorable, por su mejor desarrollo, a la sociedad sajona— han debido pasar largas décadas de involución para la comunidad chicana emergente. En su gran mayoría los pioneros chicanos eran pobres, incultos, apolíticos y sólo contaban con su ánimo de trabajar para sobrevivir. Por impreparados fueron humildes y resignados. Debido a su pobreza nunca se significaron siquiera como una minoría étnica dentro de la sociedad norteamericana.

Pero el tiempo, que todo lo redime, ha dado paso a una nueva generación de chicanos perfectamente culturizada y politizada la que está saltando a la palestra y demanda el otorgamiento de derechos y prerrogativas largamente conculcados. A ese formidable cambio en el perfil sociológico debe agregarse el indiscutible poderío como conglomerado, hoy por hoy el más numeroso y combativo dentro de la Unión Americana.

En este momento ya han sido consolidadas auténticas manifestaciones de cultura y arte chicano. Muralismo, pintura, música, literatura, escultura, son cultivados con fuerza y calidad expresiva equiparable a las autóctonas.

En la política, los medios de comunicación de masas, los negocios y en el deporte, los chicanos actúan con eficacia arrolladora. Mucho habrá de decirse de ellos en los próximos años. Enormes variantes de apreciación reportará esta minoría que, como pocas entre todas la que aglutinaron la nacionalidad norteamericana, ha sido hostigada, reprimida y discriminada.

La esclavitud del siglo 20

1,000 personas en conferencia chicana pro indocumentados

San Diego, California — Por 3 días, la iglesia Santa Rita aquí se convirtió en un centro del activismo chicano siendo el sitio donde el Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos (CCR) convocó su Conferencia Nacional Sobre la Inmigración. Mil personas de distintos orígenes sociales y convicciones políticas, de California, el Suroeste y de México, participaron en las asambleas y talleres para fijar una dirección general para la lucha por los derechos humanos del indocumentado.

El domingo, 25 de mayo, el último día de actividades, casi 2,000 personas marcharon varias millas a la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos. La marcha denunció la creciente violencia fronteriza y conmemoró a los innumerables seres humanos asesinados por la Patrulla Fronteriza de E.U. Por varias millas se oyó el rechazo del pueblo — “¡Poder chicano!” “¡Raza sí, migra no!”

Pelea clave para movimiento chicano

Herman Baca, presidente del CCR, declaró que la cuestión de la inmigración es

“la esclavitud del siglo 20”. Eso claro está. Se estima que unos 2 millones de inmigrantes indocumentados de México y otras partes de América Latina han cruzado la frontera cada año en los últimos 10 y pico de años. La penuria de la vida en sus patrias los obliga a arriesgarse a cruzar la frontera. Por lo menos 10 personas han sido asesinadas por la Patrulla Fronteriza desde 1978.

Una vez aquí, empiezan a sentir las dificultades económicas y sociales. Trabajan por unos centavos en los campos, la costura y las fábricas. Les quitan impuestos pero les niegan los beneficios sociales correspondientes. En Texas por ley les niegan a sus niños la educación pública.

La migra ha cultivado el terror de la redada de residencias y centros de trabajo. Sólo en los últimos 2 años, han deportado casi 4 millones de personas, la gran mayoría mexicanos.

Resolución del taller de la perspectiva chicano-mexicana

“La lucha por los derechos de los inmigrantes es parte inseparable de la lucha por los derechos de los chicanos/mexicanos a la autodeterminación”

Hoy, hay aproximadamente 3 millones de inmigrantes mexicanos, o sea, 20% de la población hispanoparlante en el Suroeste y California. En el área de Los Angeles radican más de un millón de indocumentados mexicanos.



Manifestacion-conmemoracion el 25 de mayo en San Ysidro, California, en honor de los muchos caidos en manos de la migra. (foto LA UNIDAD)

La cuantiosa inmigración de mexicanos a E.U. y la severa opresión que encaran ha afectado mucho al pueblo chicano; históricamente ha sido así. Desde principios de los 1900, millones de inmigrantes mexicanos se han establecido en el Suroeste, en el territorio de la Nación Chicana. Como comparten con los chicanos un legado cultural común y una opresión común en E.U., muchos inmigrantes mexicanos se hacen parte de la Nación Chicana.

Se ve claramente que la lucha del indocumentado no es solamente una cuestión del obrero inmigrante pero también una parte clave y componente de la lucha del pueblo chicano por la autodeterminación.

La Confe-

rencia del CCR fue significativa en que mostró que el movimiento chicano responde de una manera amplia y unificada a la ola de ataques contra el indocumentado. También se recalcó vez tras vez durante la Conferencia que este asunto es parte integral de la lucha chicana.

Oradores

Una variedad de oradores enfatizaron que solamente con una lucha organizada y con el respaldo de todo el movimiento chicano podrán detenerse estos ataques y resolverse los demás problemas de La Raza. Herman Baca señaló que "sólo mediante la resistencia se logra la victoria", y Corky González de la Cruzada Por la Justicia, de Denver, declaró que los chicanos deben aprender de Emiliano Zapata y estar "dispuestos a luchar y a pelear por sus ideales". El padre Alberto Gallegos de Nuevo México recogió los sentimientos de la Conferencia al decir, "Me siento como en los 1960 — nos estamos organizando para la batalla".

Entre los otros oradores estuvieron, el profesor Rudy Acuña de la California State University-Northridge, Dennis Banks del Movimiento Indio Americano y Fred

Drew, un ex-agente negro de la Patrulla Fronteriza quien habló del adoctrinamiento racista que recibió en la migra.

Talleres fijan dirección general

Se efectuaron talleres sobre la violencia fronteriza, la administración de la justicia, la perspectiva chicano-mexicana, la economía política, el aspecto laboral, la cultura, la educación, la iglesia y los servicios sociales y de salud. Las resoluciones ayudaron a asentar una dirección general para la lucha — se hicieron llamados para abolir a la Patrulla Fronteriza/INS, por la residencia incondicional para todo inmigrante, y por la formación de un comité

que presente ante las Naciones Unidas u otro tribunal internacional "las violaciones más degradantes de los derechos humanos" de los inmigrantes. Otras resoluciones pidieron la formación de coaliciones que se opongan a las redadas residenciales y a los programas de braceros, y que se apoye la lucha en Vogue Coach y a otros esfuerzos por sindicalizar a los obreros indocumentados. La Conferencia resolvió que la "lucha por los derechos de los inmigrantes es parte inseparable de la lucha por los derechos de los chicanos/mexicanos a la autodeterminación".

Pida la lista de resoluciones al CCR, 1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050.

Trabajadores culturales

Varios trabajadores culturales hicieron presentaciones sobre la lucha de los chicanos y mexicanos, incluso Los Alacranes Mojados de San Diego; el poeta José Antonio Burciaga; el Teatro de la Esperanza de Santa Barbara; y el Conjunto y Teatro Unidad de San José. Otros artistas exhibieron fotos, carteles y otras creaciones artísticas, y Raúl J. Jáquez presentó un colorido show de transparencias.

Forjando la unidad en el movimiento chicano

Sobre todo, la Conferencia del CCR fue un éxito. Leticia Jiménez, coordinadora de la Conferencia, dijo a LA UNIDAD, "Estamos muy satisfechos con la Conferencia". Herman Baca agregó, "Quisimos atraer al sector más progresista de nuestra comunidad, y presentar la perspectiva de que 10 años de apelar a la razón, a los principios humanos y a las garantías constitucionales no han dado fruto. Quisimos mostrar que si va a haber una solución, tiene que venir de nosotros; y quisimos denunciar y hacer llamado para el fin a la violencia que ha degradado a nuestra gente: Yo creo que tuvimos mucho éxito".

6 de junio, 1980 • LA UNIDAD • 3

«Residencia incondicional y derechos y privilegios de ciudadano para toda persona, de acuerdo con el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo»

Resolución del taller de la perspectiva chicano-mexicana

Reagan, Kennedy y Carter

Contra los Chicanos

herman vaca advierte un panorama sombrío para ellos

Por Daniel LAGUNES

Los derechos de los chicanos en los Estados Unidos no estarán garantizados siguiendo Jimmy Carter en el poder o bien que lo sucedieran el senador Edward Kennedy o Ronald Reagan, denunció el líder de la lucha por los derechos chicanos, Herman Baca, durante una conferencia de prensa en esta ciudad donde a conocer todo lo relativo a las conferencias que se dictarán en San Diego del 23 al 25 de los corrientes y que culminarán con una manifestación monstruo como protesta por las violaciones que se cometen contra los latinos en general.

Herman Baca expresó que en 1976 Carter llegó con una serie de promesas ante los chicanos y hasta la fecha no ha cumplido nada; prometió una amnistía falsa y lo que hizo sólo fue aplicar algo que ya existía en la Ley y en cambio se han aumentado las aprehensiones y las violaciones a los derechos humanos.

Sobre el Senador Ted Kennedy, Herman Baca enfatizó que la situación no cambiaría, puesto que los hechos demuestran que siendo el procurador de justicia, hasta el momento nada ha hecho por garantizar los derechos ciudadanos de quienes corre por sus venas sangre latina.

Al preguntársele al líder de los chicanos si con Reagan la situación mejoraría, contestó irónicamente que éste sería peor que el actual presidente de los Estados Unidos.

"No es cuestión de candidato, son resultados

de la política que se lleva en el país; tenemos por ejemplo que se nombra Embajador a Julián Nava como una táctica política, pues eso es lo mismo que nada, ya que él también niega la hospitalidad que alguna vez le dieron a sus padres. La misma forma de engaño la tuvimos con Mark García en Texas, con Leonel Castillo la farsa. Por eso estamos decididos que la única forma de obtener el respeto a nuestros derechos, es emprendiendo una gran lucha a nivel nacional; en la forma que lo estamos haciendo", dijo Herman Baca.

Agregó que la marcha que se llevará a cabo el 25 deberá ser la marcha más grande que se haya efectuado en contra de la patrulla fronteriza, porque el pueblo está cansado de los abusos que se cometen con él.

Estos son tiempos tormentosos -dijo Baca- la llamada para nuestra juventud a registrarse en el servicio militar está muy cercana con la posibilidad de una guerra, mientras a los padres de estos mismos jóvenes les siguen negando el derecho a ser ciudadanos de primera clase, con el respeto y la dignidad humana que se merecen.

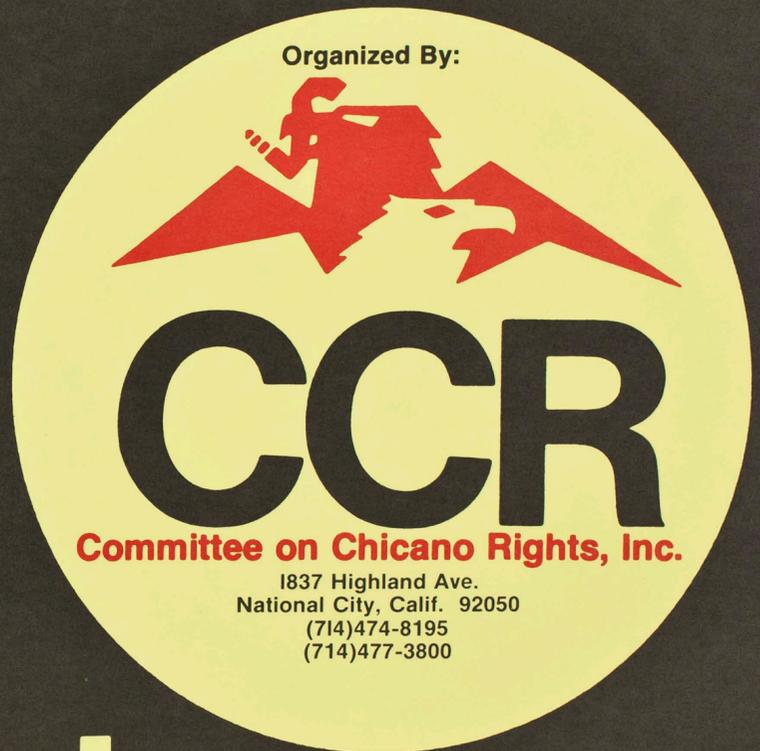
Recalcó el líder del movimiento chicano que mexicanos, latinos y chicanos siguen siendo víctimas de violaciones, malos tratos y asesinatos, tanto a lo largo de la línea fronteriza como en las mismas comunidades. Las súplicas de respeto a la ley y a los derechos constitucionales no han sido escuchadas, de ahí que se iniciará la gran cruzada que culminará en San Diego y San Ysidro del 23 al 25 de los corrientes.



PARA LOS CHICANOS, ni Kennedy, ni Carter, ni Reagan, son garantía de respeto a sus derechos humanos y constitucionales, por lo que en forma organizada no votarán por ninguno de ellos, afirmó el líder Herman Baca, en una conferencia sobre Derechos Chicanos.

" A TIME FOR RESISTANCE "

Chicano National Immigration Conference and Memorial March



SPEAKERS

● **RUDY ACUNA** Professor Cal. State Northridge
● **SOLEDAD ALTORRE** Labor Organizer
● **HERMAN BACA** Committee on Chicano Rights
● **RUBEN BONILLA** National Chairman IULAC
● **BERT CORONA** National Immigration Coalition

● **MARGO COWAN** Director Manzo Project
● **RUDOLFO "CORKY" GONZALES** Crusade For Justice
● **ARMANDO NAVARRO** Congreso Para Pueblo Unidos
● **LUPE SALDANA** National Chairman G.I. Forum

SPECIAL GUESTS

● **DENNIS BANKS** A.I.M.
● **WILLIAM KUNTSLER** Attorney
● **TOM PAYTON** National Federation of Priests
● **TRINIDAD SANCHEZ** PADRES
● **RUBEN SANDOVAL** Attorney

● **PETER SCHEY** National Center for Immigrants
● **SISTER SYLVIA SEDILLO** Co-Chair Las Hermanas
● **JUAN SOLIS** Legal Center for Immigrants

WORKSHOPS

- ECONOMICS, LABOR
- ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
- RESIDENTIAL SWEEPS
- GUEST WORKER PROGRAM
- LEGISLATION
- BORDER VIOLENCE
- CHICANO/MEXICANO PERSPECTIVE
- WOMEN & IMMIGRATION
- SOCIAL SERVICES
- MEDIA
- EDUCATION
- THE CHURCH & IMMIGRATION
- CULTURAL
- HEALTH

CULTURAL PRESENTATION

● MARIACHI ● BALLET FOLKLORICO ● TEATROS ● FILMS ● SLIDE PRESENTATIONS ● MUSICAL GROUPS

CONFERENCE BEGINS

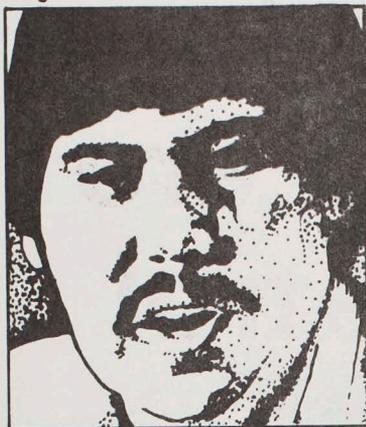
MAY 23, 24, 1980
St.RITA'S CHURCH
5142 Churchward
SAN DIEGO, CA.

MARCH—MAY 25, 1980— 10:00 A.M.— LARSEN PARK, SAN YSIDRO, CA

ENDORSED BY:

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

On the Line



Herman Baca

Baca remarks end in shouting match

Chicano activist Herman Baca of National City and Rep. Ed Roybal (D.-Los Angeles) traded caustic barbs this week as Roybal's U.S. Treasury subcommittee continued its look into the recent deaths of two babies at the San Ysidro port of entry.

"We question the planning and structure of the hearing," Baca said during his testimony. Referring to alleged cases of violence at the border, Baca said he has "seen case after case dismissed with a see-no-evil, hear-no-evil, speak-no-evil attitude.

BACA called the hearings a "sideshow, a farce, a whitewash. We were elated that finally, someone in Congress was willing to come," he said.

But he nevertheless protested "the manner in which this hearing was structured."

Because of the location of the hearing — customs offices at the Port of Entry — Baca charged it was "like investigating the wolf in the wolf's den.

"We know the primary cause of the deaths of those two children was INS

(Immigration and Naturalization). So what are you investigating?"

The main reason for protest by Baca and others was the limited scope of the hearings. The Committee for Chicano Rights had reportedly sought an open hearing in which to describe alleged border abuses by federal agencies involved.

BUT ROYBAL'S committee, which has jurisdiction over customs, concerned itself only which that agency.

"We have waited seven years," Baca screamed at Roybal. "We believe this hearing should've been open."

(Informed sources reported that Baca knew the hearings would be limited in scope.)

It was also revealed during the hearings that Roybal and other committee members — none of whom were present — had received threatening calls.

"We're sorry that you received threatening calls, Mr. Roybal," Baca

said. "But we've been receiving them for 10 years.

AT ONE point, it was revealed that plans to hold the hearings at Smythe Elementary School were shelved because of security concerns.

"What surprises me more than anything," Roybal reported, "is your lack of gratitude. You (Baca) have the nerve to stand there for local consumption and say what you did.

"The truth of the matter is that I'm the only one who helped you. What you want Mr. Baca is a demonstration, a big show, and you're getting it."

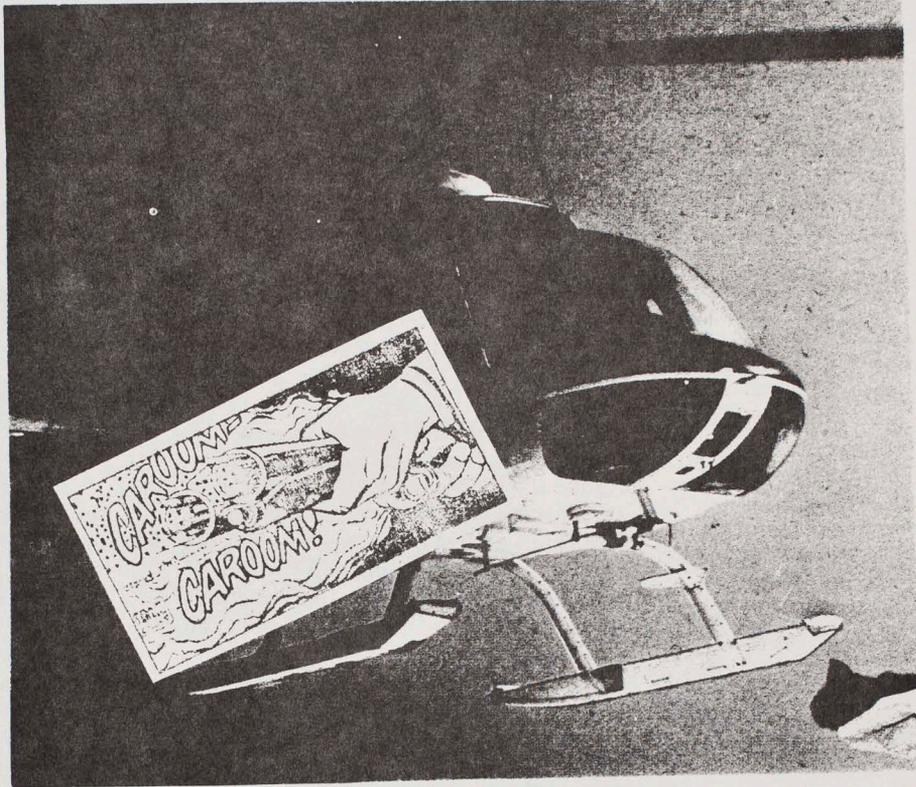
"Mr. Congressman, we want a solution," Baca countered.

"I'm doing my job on my solution," Roybal said. "No one here in San Diego can vote for me."

The blow-up eventually ended in a shouting match with Baca supporters walking out.

Later Roybal pledged that "anything that has gone on is not going to deter the committee from getting the facts."

Ilegal Balaceado Desde un Helicóptero de la Border Patrol



Illegal Aliens Said Separated From Children

اميل اوبي
نوكي-9-2-80

Children as young as 2 are being held apart from their parents in the federal Metropolitan Correctional Center and in detention centers for undocumented aliens in San Ysidro and El Centro, Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said in a telegram to President Carter yesterday.

Baca said he will elaborate on the charges today during a press conference.

Federal officials here denied any knowledge of incidents described by Baca.

Baca said an investigation by his committee determined that the children are held as material witnesses in cases against smugglers of undocumented aliens.

"Once the children are no longer needed as 'material witnesses,' the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) authorities simply toss them into Mexico without making any effort to insure that the children are reunited with their parents," he said in the telegram.

"Furthermore, it has also been reported to us that children who are turned over to Mexican authorities are kept for one week and then are turned loose in the streets to fend for themselves," Baca said.

United States Attorney Michael Walsh could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Herb Hoffman said children in some cases are held with their parents, but added that he knew of no cases where children were imprisoned by themselves.



Tossed Into Mexico

Regarding the accusations by Herman Baca that children are being imprisoned and then "tossed into Mexico," subsequently denied by federal officials, here is a true story:

The 15-year-old daughter of a friend of mine was picked up on the street by "La Migra," driven 150 miles to San Ysidro, and "tossed into

Mexico" at 1 a.m. Fortunately, just by chance, her schoolteacher witnessed the pickup and called the local immigration office to find out what they intended to do with the child. The teacher then called my friend who boarded the next bus for San Ysidro and managed to arrive there minutes before the immigration bus arrived.

What if the teacher had not witnessed this pickup? The child would have been abandoned — alone and penniless — on the streets of Tijuana in the middle of the night. And what about the anguish of the mother not knowing the whereabouts of her daughter?

ELIZABETH HUGHES
Coronado

3-7-80

Mexicana dies after INS harassment

By MICAELA GALLEGOS

Maria Contreras, 8-months pregnant, died of a heart attack last month because the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials on the south Texas border refused to call an ambulance before it was too late. Her baby also died.

The Mexican community in Texas has turned out protesters in the hundreds in the weeks since the May 16 killing in an unrelenting series of demonstrations.

Rosa Cuellar, an organizer for the Texas Farm Workers (TFW) union in Pharr told the Guardian recently that the marches and demonstrations are "not only to demand justice for Senora Contreras, but to protest all that the workers have suffered at the hands of the immigration department, and the attacks that continue against our people."

According to TFW organizers, the details of the incident are as follows.

On May 16, Maria Contreras, mother of 11 with a heart condition, suffered a heart seizure in an INS interrogation room after she was harassed by border officials.

Contreras was returning from Nuevo Progreso, Mexico, with her children and a young girl she was bringing over to help with

the housework. They stopped at the border station in Progreso, Texas, for a routine check.

When the officials took Contreras into an interrogation room, her daughter Rosalinda, 16, pleaded with them to let her mother go, telling them that she was very ill.

The officials scoffed at her, saying that her mother was just faking to avoid interrogation. They accused Contreras of trying to smuggle the young girl into the country, took her papers away and threatened to deport her.

Even after Contreras became visibly ill, they refused to call an ambulance.

When her sister, Sara Camarela, who lives only a couple of blocks away from the border, was finally contacted, she rushed to the station. She found Contreras sitting in a chair, bent over in a position which prevented her from breathing.

She gave her mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and was able to revive her long enough to hear her say, "Take care of my children..."

After 45 minutes an ambulance arrived to take the woman to a hospital. She was pronounced dead on arrival. The baby also died.

The deaths have sparked a number of protests in and around the Rio Grande Valley in south Texas, one of the country's largest producing areas of citrus fruits and other agricultural products. These actions include:

- On May 20, about 50 TFW members accompanied the victim's husband and sister to Laredo, Texas, where they met with INS head Lionel Castillo, who was speaking at a statewide League of United Latin American Citizens convention.

Some 200 local residents, including about 100 striking workers at a Coca Cola plant, gathered outside the convention hall to protest Castillo's refusal to act upon previous TFW demands that the INS investigate ongoing harassment at the bridge in Progreso.



Daniel Castro, El Cuhamil

Anti-INS demonstrators marching to border checkpoint in Progreso, Tex., May 27.

"We had been trying to meet with Castillo for nearly a year," Antonio Orendain, TFW director, told the Guardian, "but he never even answered our calls."

According to Orendain, Castillo claimed that the INS officials were already under investigation by the FBI. He promised to make public the results.

JOINT U.S.-MEXICO ACTION

- In a show of solidarity, about 300 people marched to the bridge in Progreso May 27, where they were met by an equal number of Mexicanos who had also marched to their side of the bridge in Nuevo Progreso. A rally was held to demonstrate against the recent crime and to emphasize the bond which must be strengthened between workers on both sides.

- On June 1, about 250 people marched to the bridge in Brownsville, another border town about 15 miles from Progreso. The march was organized by Organizaciones de Harlinton and Pueblo's Unidos, a group from Brownsville.

- A march was also scheduled for June 10 at the U.S. border towns of Hidalgo, Texas and Reynosa.

The TFW's Cuellar stated that as part of a

large campaign aimed at seeking justice for all Mexican workers the following four demands are being made:

- (1) That an investigation into the recent crime and a general investigation of the INS take place.
- (2) That Ruben Gonzales, the official in charge of the interrogation of Contreras, be fired. (He has been moved to another border station.)
- (3) That all deportations of undocumented workers be stopped.
- (4) That all forms of harassment and attacks against Mexican workers cease immediately.

People are also urged to send letters and telegrams to President Carter and Lionel Castillo protesting the crimes of the INS against Mexican workers.

"Our organization receives numerous complaints from workers who have to cross the border to their jobs in Texas," said Cuellar. These workers, who have been driven north because of the staggering unemployment in Mexico, suffer daily abuse and harassment at the hands of border officials, from Texas to California.

For further information: TFW, PO Box 876, San Juan, Texas 78589, tel. 512-787-5984.



Sisters of Maria Contreras.

Daniel Castro, El Cuhamil

Trainee Tells Of Alien Beating

NOV 15-79

By **BILL OTT** And **SUSAN JETTON**

Staff Writers, The San Diego Union

"There was some moaning, but he didn't verbally cry out. It appeared like he was trying to be machismo, but there were also some tears running down his cheeks."

A Border Patrol trainee offered this description to a federal court jury yesterday, telling how an undocumented alien reacted to an alleged beating by border patrolmen who believed he was the man who made an obscene finger gesture toward a patrol aircraft last July 3.

The trainee, Gino Freselli, 29, was the first witness called by U.S. Attorney Michael H. Walsh as four border patrolmen went on trial before U.S. District Judge Howard B. Turrentine on charges of mistreating aliens.

Freselli's testimony followed opening trial statements by Walsh and two of four defense attorneys, who gave sharply contrasting views of circumstances surrounding the charges against suspended agents Bruce Brown, Jeffery Otherson, Dirk Dick and Daniel Charest.

Walsh accused the four officers of engaging in a "criminal partnership" that deprived the government of its lawful functions through beatings that not only amounted to vigilante justice, but deprived the aliens of their civil rights.

Defense attorneys Joseph Milchen and Nelson Brav, told the jury of seven men and five women that the patrolmen involved were dealing with lawbreakers and, in some instances, used reasonable force while working under adverse and sometimes dangerous conditions.

Milchen pointed out that Brown had been commended by the government for his outstanding service. Brav emphasized that when the aliens were routinely processed for return to Mexico there were no complaints of beatings. Further, he said, Mexican officials refused to accept returned aliens who are seriously injured.

But Freselli, responding to questions by Walsh, said the unidentified alien on July 3 was beaten repeatedly, with stinging slaps from Brown's gloved hand that reddened his face, and blows to his fingers with a nightstick as his hand was held to the floorboard of a transport van.

Otherson, Freselli testified, jabbed his fist into the alien's stomach at least once.

Describing the alien, Freselli said, "His hand began to swell . . . to the point you couldn't recognize his knuckles." He added that at no time did the alien admit making an obscene gesture at the patrol craft and Brown and Otherson eventually gave up their interrogation, putting him back into the van.

"At any time did the alien resist?" Walsh asked.

"No," Freselli said.

"Did he try getting away in any fashion?" Walsh said.

"No."

Freselli testified he was in the transport van with Otherson and that while taking the alien to the scene of the alleged beating Otherson expressed some doubts about taking him (Freselli) along because he was still a trainee.

(Continued on B-12, Col. 1)

Walsh, in his earlier opening statement, touched on an alleged radio code that was used in the conspiracy, referring to the term "Delta Henry," words not normally used by agents in their transmissions. "Delta Henry, of course, means the designated hitter (or agent designated to mete out punishment)," Walsh said.

During Freselli's testimony on the alleged beating, Walsh used himself as a model to demonstrate the force of blows to the alien's face. He asked Freselli to leave the witness stand and strike him on each shoulder with the same force Brown allegedly used in striking the alien on the face. Freselli hesitated, but swung out with his palm. The blows jolted Walsh.

Milchen described to the jury adverse conditions with which border patrolmen deal. He said Brown was an officer who, from time-to-time, found himself alone, facing the responsibility of taking into custody large groups of aliens. The problem, he said, was "aggravated at night," adding that a border patrolman cannot use his gun unless

his own life or the life of another agent is threatened.

He said evidence will show that when aliens are apprehended, Walsh's office declines to prosecute them, returning them to Mexico, thus encouraging the alien smugglers. Yet, he said, the prosecution has accused the officers on trial of interfering with the government's lawful functions.

Brav told the jury that six months prior to the charges Dick had been involved in a struggle in which an alien tried to take his sidearm from him. Under the circumstances, Brav said, Dick used "minimal, reasonable force."

The court spent more than two hours selecting a panel of 12 jurors and four alternates for the trial which Turrentine said he expects to continue to about Nov. 28 because of the Thanksgiving holiday. The judge closely questioned prospective jurors about publicity surrounding the case and about their attitudes toward "possibly undocumented aliens" and the Border Patrol.

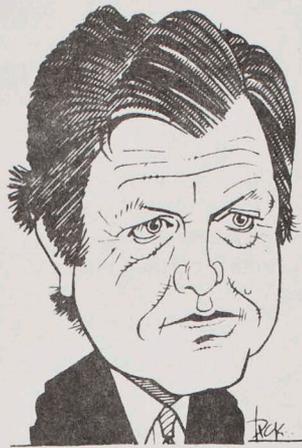
Among the seated jurors were two — a hotel bellman and a garment factory worker — who said they work with "quite a few Mexicans but I don't know their status."

At least four off-duty Border Patrol agents as well as several investigators for the Immigration and Naturalization Service were among some 50 spectators who watched the trial proceedings on its opening day. The agents refused to comment on the trial because, one said, "I don't want to say anything that might jeopardize the outcome."

During recesses, the agents gathered in the hallway to talk with the defendants who have been sus-

pending without pay by the Border Patrol pending completion of the trial.

Meanwhile, Advocates for Border Law Enforcement (ABLE), a group of relatives and supporters of border patrolmen, have been collecting signatures on petitions to send to President Carter and other top Justice Department officials urging that the agents be reinstated to the patrol until the trial is completed.



Sen. Kennedy

Baca Taking His Case To Washington

By LINDA KOZUB

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Herman Baca, a leader of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said yesterday he is going to Washington, D.C., to urge that congressional hearings be held here to examine allegations of "increasing violations of human rights" by U.S. border officials.

Baca said at a press conference he will be joined by representatives of the United California Mexican American Association and the Legal Aid Society when he leaves tomorrow for three days in Washington.

He said meetings have been arranged with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; and Rep. Ed Roybal, D-Calif., chairman of the House subcommittee on appropriations, as well as representatives of the attorney general's office, House immigration subcommittee and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

"We view our request for congressional hearings as a means to expose the dehumanizing symptoms of this country's national immigration policy, and an effort to prove to the American public that President Carter's 'human rights' program is debunked on the issue of immigration," Baca said.



— Staff Photo by Ted Winfield

Herman Baca, left, of the Committee on Chicano Rights, criticizes recent U.S. Border Patrol shootings of illegal aliens. Sitting next to him at a San Ysidro press conference are Benito Rincon Hernandez, center, and Rogelio Mendez Diaz, who witnessed a March incident in which an alien was killed.

Congressman hears testimony

Two deaths at border probed

By **ROBERT GOLUM**

Star-News Staff Writer

It was the early morning hours of March 20, and the heart of 4-year-old Alberto Cañedo was beating its last beats.

As if his final act had to be a last grab at life, the stricken youth — suffering complications of open heart surgery which had taken place in San Diego — reached up and with a deathly grip, clutched the clothing of the aunt who held him.

But that last grab at life went unanswered. He expired in the arms of an aunt desperately trying to get him medical attention in the United States.

THAT IS the chilling tale told this week by Guadalupe Canedo Astorga who on March 20 was delayed at the international border as she tried to head north for medical help. Without a multiple-entry visa they had had to wait for clearance during each crossing for medical attention.

Sometimes crying, Cañedo Astorga told a congressional subcommittee — in San Diego to investigate Canedo's and another border death — the sad tale of how her nephew died in her arms as the two waited to head north.

"Whatever happened to me I don't want to happen to someone else," Canedo Astorga told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Ed Roybal (D-Los Angeles) and attended by Rep.

Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Chula Vista.).

CANEDO ASTORGA'S testimony was among the highlights of the day-long hearing attended by some 80 persons, but heard by some 300 listening to loudspeakers outside the U.S. Customs Building in San Ysidro.

The hearing was held not to effect any change, but to gather evidence — evidence that eventually pointed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service as the chief decision-making body involved when the two children died.

"I asked them to give me attention, and they didn't pay any attention to me," Canedo Astorga testified.

"The day of the death a Mexican police officer — I told him the child was very sick — went to the front of the line (border) and told an officer the child was very sick.

"When the (U.S.) officer approached me," she said, "I uncovered the child and she saw he was very sick."

WHAT HAPPENED next, according to hearing testimony, is what used to be standard operating procedure at the border.

Cañedo Astorga, with babe in arms, was directed to secondary inspection, accompanied by a small yellow slip that can indicate anything from further search needed to emergency.

"I waited there a long time," she said.

According to Canedo Astorga, she became desperate and left her car.

But, she reported, "an officer said, 'I don't care. You go down there so they can check your identification.'"

She went back and was told an ambulance was on the way. But "when the ambulance arrived, the child got hold of my clothes and died in my arms."

FLANKED by Van Deerlin and a Treasury subcommittee staffer, Roybal took a hard look at that death and the death of Manolo Alberto, an 18-month-old U.S. citizen, who died of starvation June 16 — three days after U.S. officials denied him entry into the U.S.

Testifying in the death of Alberto were family friend Lupe Alonzo, an American citizen, and customs inspector and social welfare graduate Barbara Capolungo, whose frank testimony gave the hearings an almost surrealistic tone.

Calling on supervisors after seeing the emaciated Alberto, Capolungo "involuntarily" said "this baby is starving." The child, she said, "looked like a Biafra baby. He had no fat or muscle.

"The baby's skin was dry and loose. On the neck and stomach there was an unusual infection.

"In my own mind," Capolungo went on, "the baby was in third stage malnutrition, when the body starts consuming its organs to sustain itself."

CAPOLUNGO also described her futile efforts to get the child help and the incredible bureaucratic snafu that occurred because of the overlapping roles of customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service officials.

According to Capolungo, Lupe Alonzo and Alberto were first met at the border by primary inspector Phillip Rihard who, thinking there might be narcotics in the car, sent them through to secondary inspection.

Though it was customs people who first saw the dying child — and could have cleared him for passage — the

disposition of Alberto at that point became the responsibility of immigration officers.

THE DECISION to either let the child in or turn him back fell upon Immigration officer Mary Louise Burns and her superior, Hank Owens, neither of whom appeared to defend themselves at the hearing. The subcommittee's jurisdiction covers only customs, so immigration officials could not be asked to testify.

Capolungo said immigration agents in their secondary inspection, "start off angry in the hopes to catch the person off guard."

According to Capolungo, Burns said, "I can tell he's Mexican without looking at the birth certificate," that turned out to be a valid American one issued out of Los Angeles.

"I was deeply disturbed," Capolungo said. "A baby was dying in front of us.

"She (Burns) said the birth certificate was not the baby's and that she was sending the baby back to Mexico as an alien. Burns had taken the women (carrying Alberto) back to Mexico without my knowledge."

AS IT turned out, there was a solution. Alonzo could've gained a medical parole that would have allowed the child entry.

But no one told her — Capolungo because she feared being charged with "interfering with" immigration officers, and Burns, for whatever reason she and Owens had.

Critical in the deaths of both babies was the fact that neither was accompanied by police or ambulance — a must for speedy passage.

AT THE hearings both Van Deerlin and Roybal made clear something should be done to prevent such a re-occurrence.

During testimony, Van Deerlin told the crowd he wants to "see we don't have similar problems."

He proposed a "trans-border ambulance service," the establishment of which he left in the hands of local government officials.

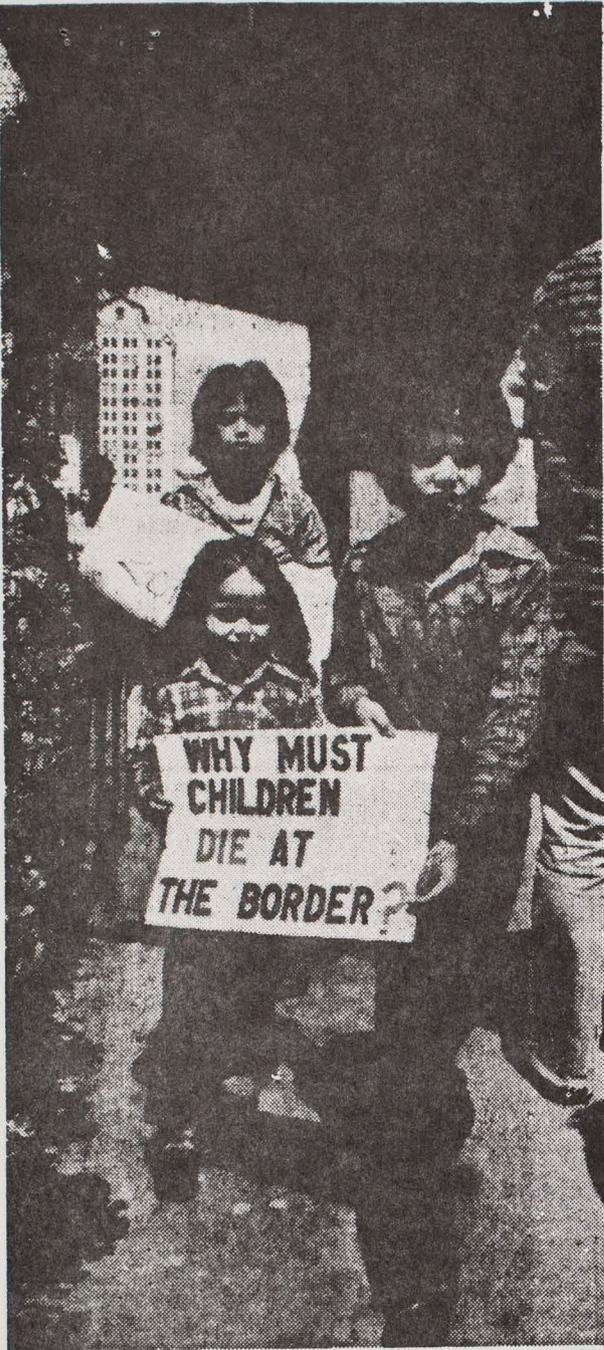
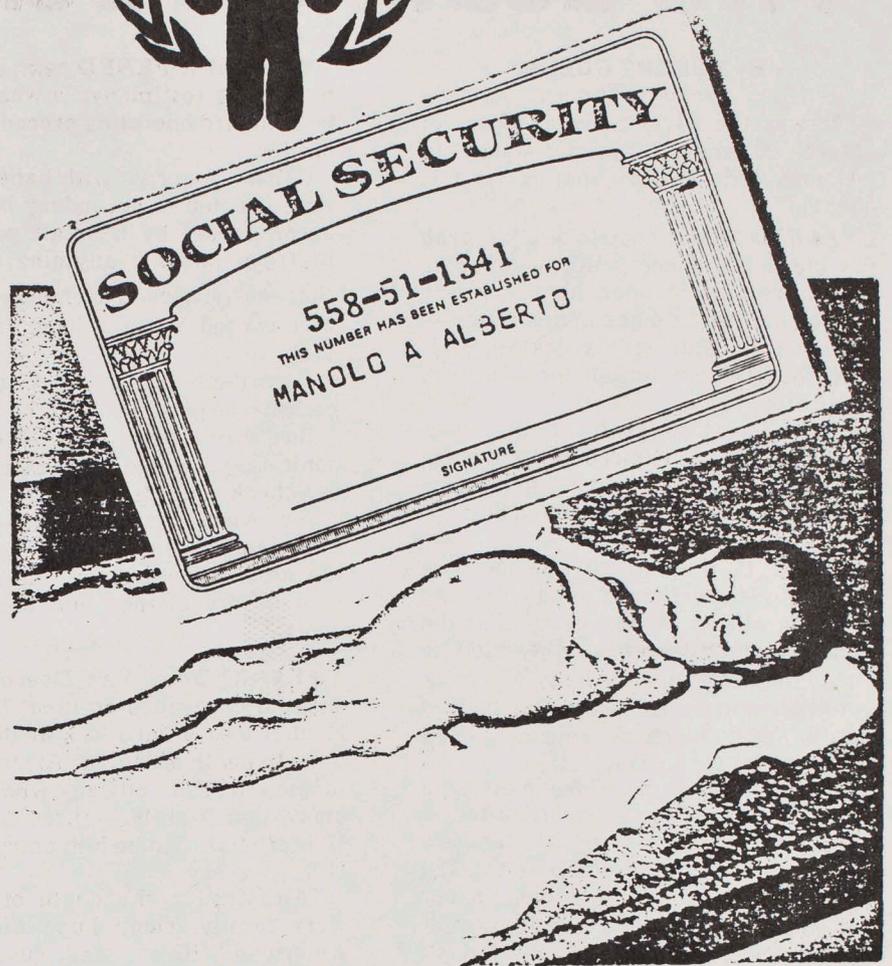
Van Deerlin's was the only concrete idea for change proposed by officials. Because the hearing was held to investigate, it often took the tone of a trial where no verdict would come.

BLAME FOR the deaths inevitably turned toward Immigration officials — who had the final say in both cases.

And though given no chance to testify, the INS in a release from commissioner Leonel Castillo, revealed there would be a probe.



International
Year of the Child



RAZA, SI—Children join picketers outside U.S. Grant Hotel protesting Carter Administration policies on immigration. Some 50 persons demonstrated while Leonel Castillo, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service addressed an "Hour in the Barrio" luncheon.

Officials Called Cruel in Barring Ill Child at Border

Woman Who Sought Help Says Inspectors Were Callous Toward Infant Who Died 3 Days Later

BY PHIL GARLINGTON
Times Staff Writer

6/21/79

The woman who brought an ailing 18-month-old American baby to the San Ysidro border checkpoint last Friday has charged that immigration inspectors were "cruel and callous" in refusing to let the baby be taken to a U.S. hospital.

The baby, Manolo Augustine Alberto Anzalo, a U.S. citizen by virtue of being born to an illegal alien in Los Angeles, died three days later in a Tijuana hospital, after numerous efforts to arrange his transfer to a San Diego hospital had failed.

BOY, 4, DIES WHILE WAITING TO CROSS BORDER

EN CHICANO NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE, MAYO 24/80

Después de tres horas de intercambio de opiniones, los integrantes de la mesa de trabajo sobre violencia fronteriza, resolvieron:

- 1.- Pedir la abolición del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización y la Patrulla Fronteriza.
- 2.- Pedir la abolición de la militarización y sistemas policiacos en la frontera, entre Estados Unidos y México.
- 3.- Pedir la abolición del encarcelamiento de los niños y sus madres, por la Patrulla Fronteriza y el INS.
- 4.- Que el INS y la Patrulla Fronteriza, estando bajo el Departamento de Justicia, sea "confrontado" o "recriminado" por el trato insensitivo hacia los chicanos. *eriel*
- 5.- Que representantes de esta Conferencia sean designados para exponer las violencias a los Derechos Humanos y civiles cometidos por el INS y la Patrulla Fronteriza, ante organismo como la Organización de las Naciones Unidas y Amnistía Internacional, en el entendimiento que la solución a largo plazo está en la autodeterminación del movimiento chicano.

Una sexta resolución, propuesta por Francisco Amaro, coordinador nacional de TODOS, fue aceptada. Sus puntos principales son:

La formación de una Comisión de Relaciones Fronterizas Estados Unidos-México con poderes establecidos para reportar las injusticias que están siendo "perpetradas" diariamente en la frontera.

Que los comisiones en la actual Southwest Border Commission y en la Comisión de las Californias sean reemplazados, y que sus sustitutos sean ciudadanos estadounidenses descendientes de mexicanos.

Asimismo, que los mexicanos americanos que sean nombrados en estas comisiones, tengan el reconocimiento de la Mexican and American National Organizations (MANO) y el Comité de Derechos Chicanos como dedicados y esforzados para resolver los abusos y los crímenes que florecen en la frontera Estados Unidos-México.

Que la comisión reciba autoridad completa para iniciar e implementar leyes de inmigración, justas y equitativas, para los contribuyentes (que pagan impuestos) indocumentados en este país

Y, que la frontera estados Unidos-México, sea tan abierta para los ciudadanos de ambos lados, como la frontera Estados Unidos-Canadá es para los estadounidenses y canadienses.

Por su parte, la mesa de trabajo sobre salud y servicios sociales, en la que estuvieron como moderadores Margo Cowan, Alan Deck y Juan López, resolvió demandar lo siguiente:

- 1.- Todas las insti-

tuciones de Salud y Servicios Sociales deben proporcionar sus servicios a quienes los requieran, sin importar su ciudadanía.

2.- Dar a los indocumentados los beneficios de salud y servicios sociales sin consecuencias bajo la ley de inmigración, pasadas o presentes.

3.- Desde ahora, que la forma MC-6 o sus equivalentes sean eliminados. (La forma MC-6 es usada en el sistema de servicios de salud para reportar la condición de inmigrante de una persona al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización).

4.- Alto a la recopilación de información sobre la situación de inmigrante del paciente, usado para otros fines por el INS, o difusión de estos datos, en violación del derecho de privacidad de las personas, y puesto bajo proceso legal en caso necesario.

5.- Creación inmediata de una línea de emergencia en todos los puertos de Entrada para permitir tratamiento médico de emergencia, a fin de atender los pacientes sin tener que esperar a que el INS determine si puede ser admitido en los Estados Unidos o no.

6.- Todos los proveedores de servicios sociales y de salud deben tener personal profesional, bilingüe y bicultural, en proporción a las necesidades de la comunidad.

Resoluciones aparecidas en: "EL MEXICANO" (Mayo, 25/80). Reporteadas por: Rogelio -- Lavenat Bifuentes. Posteriormente habra traduccion. Agradecemos este reportaje

THE PAST-PRESENT-THE FUTURE
OF THE CHICANO MOVEMENT

POR

RODOLFO CORKY GONZALES
CHAIRMAN
CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The result was a move by the establishment to open

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) division, distrust, antagonism and competitive disunity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Violan los derechos humanos de los chicanos en E.E.U.U.

Asesinatos, torturas a los detenidos, misteriosas desapariciones de personas, violaciones a las garantías constitucionales y otras injusticias es lo que está padeciendo la comunidad chicana de los Estados Unidos de parte de la Border Patrol cuyos agentes tienen licencia para matar, investigar, arrestar, deportar y para saquear domicilios sin permiso alguno.

Herman Baca, dirigente chicano de San Diego, California, denunció ayer lo anterior y dijo que hoy lo expondrá en el simposium sobre las causas y efectos de la migración de México y los Estados Unidos que está realizando la Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa en esta ciudad, con el fin de demandar el apoyo de organizaciones políticas y posteriormente solicitarlo a otros que operan internacionalmente para hacer un bloque fuerte que conduzca a la eliminación de la patrulla fronteriza o cuando menos a que ésta respete los derechos del pueblo chicano.

Señaló que tiene en su poder testimonios de personas que sufrieron torturas de parte de los agentes de la patrulla fronteriza, personas que fueron detenidas injustamente e incluso fueron sacadas por la fuerza de sus propios hogares dejando en el desamparo a sus hijos.

Acusó que la Border Patrol se ha convertido en otra Gestapo,— aquella policía que creó Hitler para perseguir, encarcelar y asesinar a los judíos— es lo mismo que está pasando con la comunidad chicana o quizás la represión sea peor. Aunque la patrulla fronteriza lo niega— dijo Baca— lo cierto es que de una manera u otra está apoyando las actividades del Ku Klux Klan, como el caso de 1977 en que las personas que forman este grupo, recorrieron instalaciones de la Border Patrol.

Manifestó que los agentes de la patrulla fronteriza son los principales coyotes vendedores de pasaportes, la gente inocente que no cae en sus garras es perseguida y detenida e incluso hasta torturada y de ellos existen pruebas contundentes. Los agentes — agregó— gozando de esa impunidad que adquirieron del gobierno, tienen controlado el servicio migratorio y tienen autorización para hacer lo que les viene en gana, dijo.

Aseveró que cientos de personas han sido asesinadas, muchas de ellas fueron torturadas, gran cantidad de chicanos han tenido que soportar las humillaciones de los agentes quienes irrumpen en los domicilios sin orden de cateo, sacan a las gentes, las golpean y cuando tienen suerte las dejan abandonadas en lugares lejanos.

El presidente del Comité pro— Derechos Chicanos de San Diego, California y representante de 200 grupos y organizaciones, también acusó a la FBI, señalando que los agentes de esta corporación vienen realizando campañas intimidatorias en contra del pueblo chicano con el fin de hacerlo desistir de su movimiento.

Comentó además que un paquete conteniendo una gran cantidad de acusaciones— con pruebas suficientes— fue presentado ante el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, pero fue “congelado” y dijo que pronto será presentado otro y se exigirá que se le de la debida atención ya que ahí estará plasmado el sufrimiento de la comunidad, chicana a causa de los agentes de la Border Patrol.

En un foro nacional chicano que sostuvieron el 24 de mayo pasado se tomaron acuerdos de demandar la abolición de la patrulla fronteriza : el exterminio de la militarización y sistemas policíacos en la frontera; que se acaben las redadas que realiza la Border Patrol, entre otras que en total suman 38 demandas que serán puestas a consideración a los pueblos de todo el mundo a fin de que se apoye el movimiento.



EL DÍA

VOCERO DEL PUEBLO MEXICANO

Autorizado como correspondencia de 2a. Clase por la Dirección General de Correos con fecha 10 de agosto de 1962

Director:

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La Universidad no puede ser ajena a los problemas de indocumentados

* El sector de la UAS afirmó que las instituciones educativas deben ser voz de los sectores sociales que desean expresar su indignación o rebeldía

por Yoloxóchitl CASAS

CULIACAN, Sin., 16 de junio.—La Ciencia y las Universidades deben estar al servicio del pueblo y ser voz para los sectores sociales que carecen de canales de comunicación para expresar su indignación y rebeldía, señaló el rector de la Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Eduardo Franco Salcedo.

Al inaugurar el Primer Simposio sobre las causas y efectos de la migración en México y los Estados Unidos, mencionó que la universidad no puede ser ajena, ni soslayar el drama cotidiano de miles de compatriotas que siendo extranjeros en su propia tierra por un orden social que se construyó para explotar su fuer-

za de trabajo, pero no para reconocer su dignidad de hombres deben emigrar hacia el falso espejismo que constituye el publicitado oropel del "estilo de vida americano", encontrando que ese nivel de vida des cansa en el estilo de explotación de los braceros mexicanos.

Franco Salcedo, señaló que la diferencia no radica en la nacionalidad, sino en el distinto grado que se ocupa dentro de un orden social, "es por ello —dijo— que el problema de los indocumentados tiene que ser entendido en ese orden; primero, como un problema de amplios núcleos de trabajadores y en segundo como un problema de documentación migratoria.

Manuel Ortega, investigador de la Universidad de los Angeles, California, señaló que el mexicano quiere tomar a los indocumentados como una subcultura, como un fenómeno sociólogo que hay que estudiar porque es interesante. Mientras que el norteamericano lo ve como algo pintoresco. El catedrático enfatizó que ya estamos cansados de que nos observen a través de microscopio.

El chicano, subrayó el catedrático, se ha estudiado desde todos los puntos de vista. lo que se necesita es empezar a actuar. Sin embargo, dijo, no se nos puede comparar con el movimiento negro dado que ellos tienen otra trayectoria: Ellos entrenaron y educaron minorías, tienen colegios que llegan hasta la Universidad. Los chicanos no tenemos educación, no tenemos escuelas, en los barrios chicanos no hay médicos por que no hay universidades de medicina chicanas.

El presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos de San Diego, California, Herman Baca, explicó las condiciones en que viven los chicanos y sobre los abusos de que son objeto por parte de los agentes de inmigración estadounidenses.

Señaló Baca que en la década de 1980 se piden soluciones a las violaciones de los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales. que aumentan día a día. Mexicanos, chicanos y latinos son víctimas de maltratos, asesinatos y violaciones a lo largo de la línea fronteriza.

El Drama del Indocumentado

Es Sometido a la Peor Servidumbre, Huérfano de Cualquier Derecho Como un ser Humano

"No hay un surco en una hortaliza" un árbol en una huerta, una acequia, una presa, un tiro en una mina, una fundición, una tala de monte, una carretera, un puente, una vía ferroviaria, una fábrica peligrosa y mal pagada, un sitio de construcción, un túnel, o un trabajo subajante en todo el suroeste de los Estados Unidos que no haya sido regado por el sudor, las lágrimas y la sangre de los trabajadores mexicanos".

Por Carmen AIDA

"El chicano tiene una mentalidad distinta a la de los mexicanos-americanos. El primero sabe que tiene que luchar, conoce la injusticia de que se le está haciendo objeto y se dice: voy a tener que hacer que cambie, y el mexicano-americano, a diferencia, piensa que los gringos les van a regalar estas cosas. Los dos entienden la injusticia, pero el mexicano-americano cree que confiando en el gringo y dándole por el lado, le va a regalar la justicia", expone el licenciado Rafael Inzunza, maestro universitario de San Diego, en una especie de mesa redonda que surge en forma espontánea momentos después del acto inaugural del Simposium de Indocumentados que se está celebrando en esta ciudad. (Pasa a la Página 6)



En el Simposio sobre Indocumentados participan estudiosos del problema chicano en los Estados Unidos. (Fotocolor López Reyes).

El Drama del Indocumentado

Es Sometido a la Peor Servidumbre, Huérfano de Cualquier Derecho Como un ser Humano

(Viene de la Primera Página)

Antes, Herman Baca, presidente del Comité pro Derechos Chicanos en San Diego, California, representante de 200 grupos y organizaciones, cuyo propósito es la lucha contra violaciones de derechos humanos, se refirió y acusó las condiciones que privan para los chicanos y los abusos de inmigración en los Estados Unidos de Norte América contra los indocumentados y la comunidad chicana, haciendo un somero análisis sobre las resoluciones adoptadas en la Conferencia Chicana Nacional de Inmigración el pasado 24 de mayo.

Denunció que las Patrullas Fronterizas: "violan los derechos humanos y constitucionales, lo que ya se ha hecho del conocimiento, con ejemplos de su actuación, en documentación puesta en manos del presidente Carter, del senador Kennedy y del embajador de México, Lic. Hugo B. Margáin. Con el Lic. Margáin, de acuerdo a sus informes: "hablamos personalmente y aseguró que lo haría del conocimiento del Presidente López Portillo. La documentación únicamente reafirma lo que todo el mundo sabe, el sistema utilizado por las patrullas fronterizas similar al que existió en el Siglo XIX, en la época de la esclavitud".

Herman Baca brevemente narra algunos ejemplos del criterio utilizado por estas patrullas y que han dado como resultado la muerte de los niños Manolo Alberto, Cañedo Astorga, y de Martín Zárate, entre otros. Los dos infantes a los que dejaron morir por falta de atención médica y de Zárate, quien fue balaceado desde un helicóptero, el 22 de mayo de 1979: "Estos son solamente unos ejemplos sucedidos en seis millas que comprende la frontera de San Isidro, California, pero la patrulla actúa en 2 mil millas y en toda esa extensión pasan las mismas cosas", asevera, para enseguida dar estas cifras: hay dos mil agentes y 1 mil 700 de ellos están en el suroeste de los Estados Unidos que, señala, "tiran a matar", para, con enérgico tono demandar: "Los indocumentados no son criminales, son trabajadores y ese es el trato que exigimos que se les dé".

Indica que a esas seis millas que comprenden de la playa al este en San Isidro, se conoce por el triste mote de "Viet-



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE

7-31-80

CCR QUESTIONS LIMITED GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION OF INS/BORDER PATROL

San Diego Ca.....Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, today, at a press conference questioned why San Diego's U.S. Attorney, M.J. Lorenz, in concert with the Federal Grand Jury has limited the recent investigations of wrong-doings by the INS, Border Patrol. U.S. Attorney Lorenz was charged with dereliction of duty for failing to protect the human and constitutional rights of persons of Mexican ancestry. According to Baca, the recent investigation has led to only three indictments despite the fact that over twelve months ago the U.S. Attorney was handed a 150-page packet documenting;

- (1) Death of two children at the International Border at San Ysidro;
- (2) Killing and wounding of two individuals while handcuffed;
- (3) Shooting of an individual by a Border Patrolman from a helicopter;
- (4) Shooting of individuals while detained;
- (5) Deportation of a United States citizen;
- (6) Beatings of assaults of individuals by Border Patrol, Immigration and U.S. Custom;
- (7) Cavity checks by Border Patrol at the San Onofre Inland check point;
- (8) Illegal detentions of U.S. Citizens and Legal Resident Aliens;
- (9) Unlawful breaking and entering into homes, churches, school, and

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

- (10) Harassment at public gathering places by Border Patrol, Immigration Service and Customs Service.

" The failure to investigate these more serious cases appears to be a continuation of a 10 year practice of cover-up", Baca charged.

This cover-up along with the escalating violence and human degradation that has recently claimed the lives of three innocent Mexican Nationals here in San Diego and thirteen Salvadoreans in Arizona and resulted in the torture of three Mexican Nationals in Arizona (Hannigan case) are a manifestation of the U.S. Government's lack of a humane, coherent and rational immigration policy. These cases represent the tip of the iceberg of unreported, uninvestigated and common occurrences.

According to Baca, the Carter Administration, the U.S. Dept. of Justice, the Senate and House Judiciary Committee, must all be held responsible for this policy which is creating a climate of lawlessness and human degradation at the Border. In concluding Baca stated that this policy if continued unabated will ultimately cause a serious international incident affecting crucial relations between the U.S./Mexico and Latin America and can only lead to a Miami or Chattanooga type disturbance in Chicano communities thru-out the U.S.

- 9:40-10:00 Hrs. Jorge de la Herrán: Esc. Derecho PPPA/UAS.
La Migración Campesina en Sinaloa.
- 0:00-10:20 " Gilberto López/Alanís: IICH/UAS.
Historia, Migración y Formación Económico Social: El No-
roeste Mexicano
- 0:20-10:40 " Tomás Martínez Saldaña: Colegio de Post-Graduados Cha--
pingo.
La Migración Arandence (Arandas Jalisco) hacia la Unión
Americana.
- 0:40-11:00 " Javier Rodríguez Piña. Universidad Autónoma Metropolita
na Depto. de Sociología.
La Migración de Mano de Obra a Estados Unidos.
(Algunos elementos teóricos)
- 1:00-11:20 " Florencio Posadas Segura y Liberato Terán Olguín: -----
IICH/UAS.
Condiciones de Trabajo y relaciones de Producción de los
Proletarios Agrícolas Migratorios en Sinaloa.
- 1:20-13:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.
- TEMA II.
- REPERCUSIONES POLITICAS Y SOCIALES DE LA MIGRACION ENTRE
MEXICO Y LOS E.U.A.
- Martes 17:
- 16:00-16:20 Hrs. Frank Arnold: Instituto de Estudios Obreros del Sureste-
de E.U.A.
La postura del movimiento sindical de los Estados Unidos
hacia los trabajadores indocumentados: Análisis y Críti-
ca.
- 16:20-16:40 Hrs. Rafael Inzuna: Committee on chicano Right. La política E-
ducativa de los chicanos México Americano
- 16:40-17:00 " Enrique S. Garza: Facultad de Psicología Univ. de Nuevo-
León.
El Contexto histórico del racismo en las relaciones so--
ciales del México-Americano en los E.U.A.

- 17:00-17:20 Hrs. Duave Campbell: California State University, Sacramento
Aspectos Críticos en la explotación de los trabajadores Mi-
grantes Mexicanos en E.U.A.
- 17:20-17:40 " Abelardo Delgado:
Programa de Migrantes Campesinos del Estado de Colorado
Programa de Amnistía.
- 17:40-20:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

Miércoles 18:

- 9:00-9:20 Hrs. Hermán Bacca: Committe on Chicano Rights. (CCR)
Migración y violencia Fronteriza.
- 9:20-9:40 " Antonio Rodríguez: Centro de Ley y Justicia de los Angeles
(Director)
Derechos humanos y constitucionales de los indocumentados-
que son violados en los E.U.A.
- 9:40-10:00 " Ricardo Mendez Silva: Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas
UNAM.
La Emigración y los Derechos Humanos.
- 10:00-10:20 " Blase Bonpane: C.S.U. Northridge.
La Iglesia y su papel en el desarrollo de la solidaridad -
obrero intracontinental.
- 10:20-10:40 " Francisco Vazquez: Loyola Mary Mount University (Depto. de
Estudios Chicanos).
Los Efectos de los Indocumentados en el mercado laboral.
- 10:40-13:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

Miércoles 18:

- 16:00-16:20 Hrs. Jesús Rodríguez y Rodríguez: I.I.J. UNAM.
Los Trabajadores Migratorios y el Derecho Social Interna-
cional e Interamericano.

16:20-16:40 Hrs. Carlos Rico R: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO).
Impacto de la Inmigración Indocumentada sobre proyectos de Ley en E.U.A.

16:40-17:00 " María Baeza: Stanford University
La experiencia de la mujer mexicana en los E.U.A. como trabajador no documentado.

17:00-18:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

TEMA III.

ASPECTOS CULTURALES DE LA MIGRACION ENTRE MEXICO Y LOS E.U.A.

9:00-9:20 - Hrs. Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto: SEP.
Educación e Identidad Nacional

9:20-9:40 " Abel Amaya Coronado: Univ. del Sur de Calif.
El Impacto Cultural de la Migración Mexicana en las Comunidades Chicanas.

9:40-10:00 " Roberto Cantú: CUSLA. (Depto. de Est. Chicano).
La Literatura de la Emigración Mexicana en los E.U.A.

10:00-10:20 " Carlos Monsivaís:
La Cultura de la Migración.

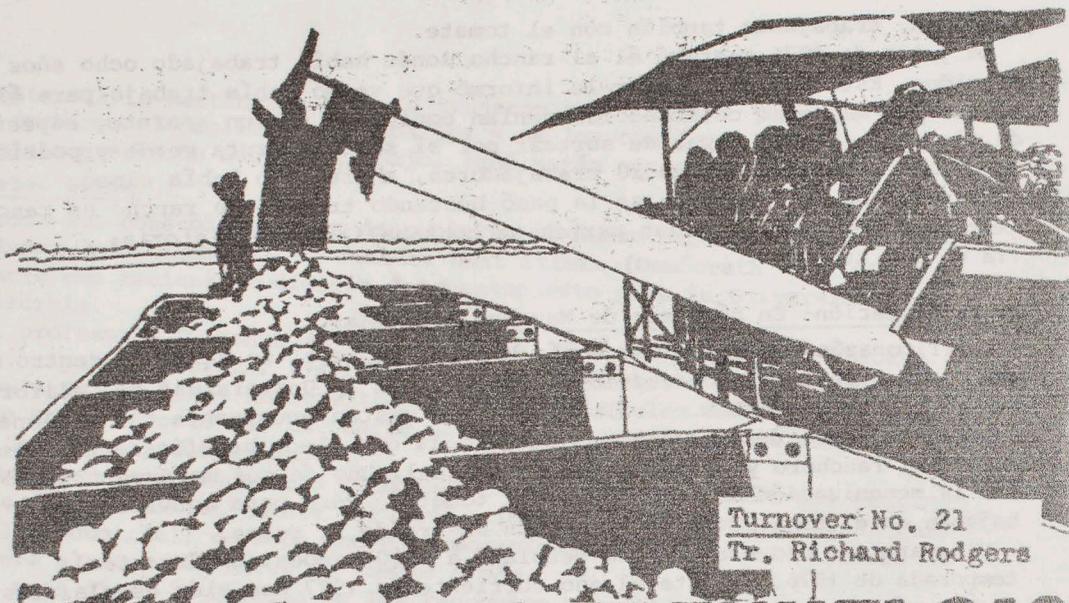
10:20-13:00 " Discusiones y Conclusiones Preliminares.

Jueves 19:

16:00-16:20 Hrs. Manuel Ortega: (CUSLA)
El Impacto Cultural entre México y los E.U.A.

16:20-16:40 " Manuel Hernández: Univ. de Stanford.
La Literatura Chicana en pos de la Identidad.

16:40-17:00 " Alejandro Zaragoza: Univ. de Berkeley.
Identidad y el Mexicano en los E.U.A.



MAQUINAS ROMPEHUELGAS

Aunque la industria agrícola en este gran estado de California genera \$9 billones de dólares al año, los hombres y mujeres que trabajan la tierra viven en la pobreza.

Quedan muy pocas familias rancheras u operadores independientes; tan solo un puñado de hombres controlan la tierra y la industria. Para ellos trabajan cientos de miles de campesinos, que van siguiendo a la cosecha, desempeñando los trabajos más duros.

Dado el desempleo crónico, el campesino da gracias por un salario que por término medio esta 40% por debajo de lo que gana un obrero industrial.

La cosecha mayor de California es la del tomate para envasar. Los campesinos que pizcan tomate se hallan desamparados en medio de una crisis económica de gran magnitud.

Hasta el verano pasado, Flavio Martínez se ganaba su dinero trabajando en el valle del Sacramento con la cosecha del tomate para envasar o enlatar. Aunque también hallaba trabajo ya sea desherbando y aclarando los files, o cosechando nueces y chabacanos; la mayor parte de sus ganancias anuales se las ganaba durante las ocho semanas que dura la cosecha de tomate.

De diez a doce horas cada día, siete días a la semana se las pasaba hombro a hombro junto a los campesinos que trabajan las máquinas cosechadoras; jalando piedras y fruta podrida o muy verde revuelta con la cantidad de fruta que recogen las cosechadoras. A pesar del calor sofocante, se cubría la cabeza con un paño y sombrero, para protegerse del ruido y del polvo.

Quando era el más joven, a duras penas ganaba lo suficiente para alimentar a su familia de ocho; pero en años recientes dos de sus hijos le

ayudaban, trabajando también con el tomate.

En julio de 1976 regresó él al rancho donde había trabajado ocho años seguidos. Esta vez el capataz le informó que ya no había trabajo para él, ya que las máquinas cosechadoras venían equipadas con un aparato, especie de ojo electrónico, capaz de sortear por sí sólo la fruta verde y podrida. Donde antes se necesitaban 20 trabajadores, ahora sólo había cinco.

El resto de la temporada se la pasó buscando trabajo de rancho en rancho; pero sin suerte. Por todas partes se contaba la misma historia: ¡Ya no hay trabajo!.

La Mecanización- En Búsqueda de Mayores Ganancias.

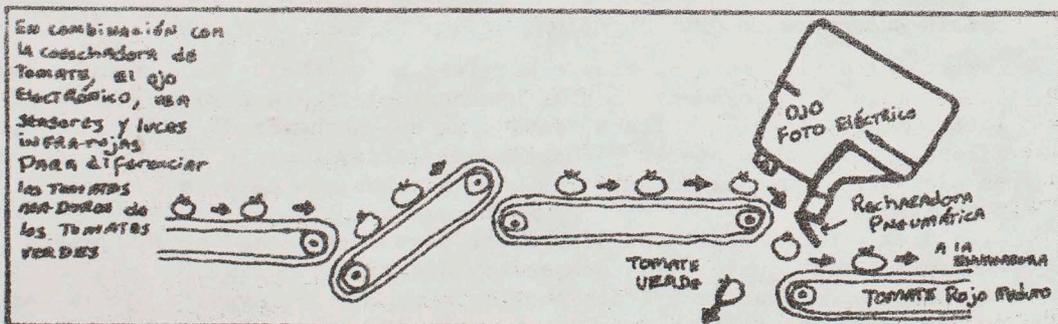
En el corazón del condado que más tomates produce, se halla el centro más grande de estudios agropecuarios, asociado con la Universidad de California en Davis. Según los universitarios, se gastan anualmente \$50 millones de dólares, para desarrollar una tecnología que rinde beneficios al consumidor, al ranchero y al campesino por igual. Uno de sus mayores triunfos fue la mecanización de la cosecha del tomate. Pero para aquellos que trabajaban en el tomate, la mecanización ha traído la ruina.

El aparato u ojo electrónico desplazó a 5000 campesinos durante la temporada de 1976. Durante el año corriente de 1977 han sido desplazados 11,300 más; y, para el año de 1980, habrán sido reemplazados 25,000 campesinos. Aquellos afortunados que hasta ahora han logrado trabajar, aceptaron una rebaja de 25 centavos la hora.

Según Jack Deets, el ejecutivo de la A.M.F. Inc. que fabrica el nuevo aparato, "dentro de cuatro o cinco años, toda cosechadora tendrá sus ojitos electrónicos". Dicho aparatito, que cuesta \$50,000 dolares, funciona por medio de la luz infraroja para separar los tomates verdes de los maduros.

Durante la temporada de 1976, muchas familias campesinas, de las que van siguiendo la cosecha, se vieron atrapadas, sin dinero, con muy pocas oportunidades de trabajo. Muchas familias abrieron sus puertas a familiares y amigos, como en Madison, un campamento operado por el gobierno, donde la mayoría vive de a dos familias, o sea más de diez personas por casa; así que el agua escasea y las facilidades sanitarias se usan al máximo.

"Hemos trabajado muy duro para estos rancheros toda nuestra vida"



comenta Flavio Martínez. "Cuando trajeron tractores pá jalar el zurco, les cortaron el cuello a sus caballos y se los comieron. Ahora que hay máquinas que hacen nuestro trabajo, ¿qué harán con nosotros?".

Tomates Duros.

Todos los consumidores han descubierto el nuevo sabor del tomate en lata. "Saben a hule", comentó el senador Walt Stiern (Demócrata - California) durante una reciente audiencia del presupuesto para la Universidad de California.

El profesor G.C. Hanna de la U.C. Davis, creó un tomate con cáscara dura, capaz de resistir los rigores de la cosecha mecánica. Dicho tomate denominado V.F.-145, no resultó tan efectivo, ya que durante 1968 el mismo Hanna reportó que la cuarta parte de la cosecha salió dañada, con la piel quebrada y contaminada.

Poco después un ingeniero de nombre Coby Lorenson, diseñó una máquina capaz de cosechar el tomate V.F.-145. Dicha máquina está diseñada para escala industrial; de modo que para mecanizar su cosecha el rancho debiera plantar 125 acres de tomate o más.

En esos días la mayoría de los rancheros plantaban más o menos 45 acres de tomate. La gran mayoría no pudo costear la expansión necesaria para triplicar el área de tomate y además invertir \$25,000 dólares en una cosechadora. Como resultado, dentro de la siguiente década, los técnicos de la Universidad lograron forzar al 85%, o sea a 4,000 rancheros a dejar el negocio del tomate.

Los rancheros que quedaron expandieron sus plantíos a más o menos 350 acres; a la vez que se comprometieron a hacer los pagos al banco por costear su nueva máquina cosechadora. De modo que no sólo hay menos ranchos, sino que se produce demasiado tomate. Tan sólo en 1976 se dejaron podrir 1.8 millones de toneladas de tomate en los files de California.

Fuera del estado existen pocas tierras capaces de producir tomate o de soportar una cosecha mecánica. Tampoco estos ranchos pudieron competir con la cosecha mecanizada de California. A la fecha, un puñado de corporaciones envasadoras de California empaacan el 85% del total de tomates en el país. Esto ha causado la pérdida de miles de trabajos en Ohio, Indiana y Nueva Jersey.

Aunque es cierto que la mecanización reduce el costo de la producción y de la cosecha del tomate en \$7.25 por tonelada, si se toma en cuenta lo que cuesta producir una lata de tomates, gracias a la mecanización, el precio a la venta debería de bajar 3%; sin embargo, desde 1964 (el año antes de la cosecha mecanizada) el precio a la venta ha subido 111%. A la vez el costo de la comida subió 90%, y el precio de verduras y frutas en lata subió 76%, según estadísticas del Departamento de Labor. ¿A dónde fueron estas ganancias? Entre los años de 1970 y 1975, H.J. Heinz recibió ganancias mayores de 104.7%; Del Monte, 228.9%.

Máquinas Romoehuelgas.

Nacido en México, Flavio Martínez llegó a California como bracero. Se le permitía trabajar en el país durante las pocas semanas que duraba la cose-

cha. Bajo el programa de braceros, el gobierno norteamericano proveía a los rancheros con un número sin límite de trabajadores de las regiones más pobres de México.

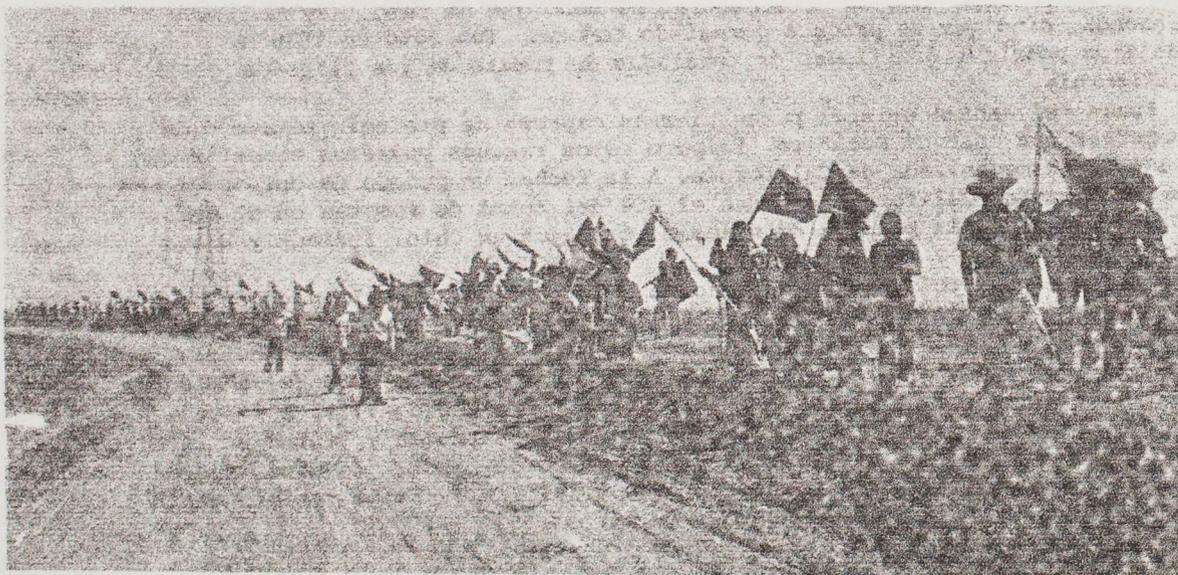
"Nos pagaban diez centavos por llenar una caja de 50 libras con tomate". Según el fil era posible ganar 70 centavos la hora; aunque, en esos mismos años, un obrero industrial lograba \$2.50 o \$ 3.00 la hora.

Martínez inmigró legalmente al país en 1957. Aunque casado y con familia, tan sólo hallaba trabajos por temporada y con salario de bracero. Martínez recuerda con nostalgia la cosecha de 1965, año en el cual el Congreso terminó el programa para braceros; por consiguiente, los salarios esa temporada aumentaron, para lograr atraer el suficiente número de trabajadores. En ese mismo año se introdujo la cosecha mecanizada.

Aunque los que trabajaban los files a mano iban a su propio paso; los que trabajaban la máquina sólo podían descansar cuando descansaba la máquina. Ya que este tipo de trabajo requiere menor destreza que la cosecha a mano, los que trabajaban en el fil ganaban 25 centavos más; sin embargo, para 1969, 1500 máquinas cosechaban todo el tomate; la cosecha a mano se convirtió en cosa del pasado y, así quedaron sin trabajo 32,000 campesinos.

César Chávez y la United Farm Workers (U.F.W.) comenzaron a organizar la industria del tomate en 1974. Para entonces el precio de la tonelada de tomates había doblado de \$28.00 dólares a \$56.80. Miles de campesinos deseosos de mejores salarios, firmaron cartas autorizando a la U.F.W. para representarlos.

En agosto de 1974 la U.F.W. llamó a la huelga a los campesinos que trabajaban tomate en el área de Stockton. Muy pronto se propagó la huelga al



Pickete de la Unión durante la huelga del tomate. Yolo County, Ca. 1974.

sur por el condado de Stanislaus, y al oeste hasta el Delta. Al norte en Yolo se inició una segunda huelga en septiembre. Quinientos campesinos más se fueron de huelga.

Intentando romper la huelga, los rancheros ofrecieron un aumento de 50 centavos la hora. Cuando pasó la temporada, los huelguistas consideraron el aumento como un triunfo; sin embargo, no se había firmado ni un contrato.

El siguiente año se pasó la nueva ley que garantizaba elecciones al campesino. Durante las elecciones los rancheros subieron el salario hasta más de \$3.00 dólares por hora; a pesar de esto, más de 20 ranchos votaron por unión. Fue entonces que los rancheros acudieron a la Universidad de California con su tecnología y su ojo electrónico; como resultado, quedaron sin trabajo miles de campesinos, a la vez que el salario bajó a \$2.75 por hora.

Veamos el caso de Bernell Harlan, quien actualmente planta 800 acres de tomate en Yolo. La mayoría de sus 155 empleados se fueron con la huelga de 1974. La reacción del ranchero fue la de equipar a sus cinco cosechadoras con ojos electrónicos, eliminando a ciento once trabajadores de su chequera. Como lo explica sencillamente Harlan, "requiere una fuerte inversión de dinero". admite él que cuesta más que la cosecha a mano; sin embargo, vale la pena, ya que "una gran ventaja de estas maquinitas consiste en que podemos retener a los mejores trabajadores, y nos deshacemos de los más molestos".

Para Flavio Martínez, esto ya es cuento. "Cada vez que nos empezamos a mejorar, meten una máquina para rompernos y tenernos pobres.

Retrato de un Ranchero.

De entre aquellos que de verdad se han beneficiado con la mecanización, destaca el nombre de John B. "Jack" Anderson. Graduado en agronomía de la U.C. Davis, a los 35 años es el "Rey del Tomate". Su imperio consiste en 62,000 acres que se extienden por cinco condados del estado. Desde su cuartel en Davis, Anderson utilizó la tecnología de la Universidad para asegurar préstamos por parte de unos doctores influyentes. De este modo estableció el rancho más grande del mundo con lo que respecta al tomate: ANDCO Farms Inc.

El año de 1974, este rancho rindió 17,000 acres de tomate, 7% de la cosecha de California, con valor de 25 millones de dólares. Según el gerente de la firma, Henry Stone, se emplean más de mil campesinos, la mayoría para el tomate.

Para rendir tributo al tomate, todos los camiones, tractores y cosechadoras de la compañía; aun el Cadillac y el Jeep personales de Jack Anderson, estan pintados color a tomate.

Dado su gran éxito en la producción del tomate, Anderson busca más negocios. Según Don Villarejo, un investigador de la Campaña Pro Democracia Económica (C.E.D.), Anderson ha comprado una compañía troquera, 14,000 acres de pastura para su ganado, un molino de arroz, parte de una distribuidora de fertilizantes y medio interés en una envasadora de tomate.

La F.M.C. Inc., manufacturera de equipo agrícola, hizo un préstamo a la T.H. Richards Co. de 4.2 millones para construir la envasadora. El ganado

del rancho ANDCO se engorda con los despojos de la cosecha en un lote adjunto. Anderson recibe consejos técnicos y ayuda de parte de la Universidad. Además la F.M.C. Inc. le renta 16 máquinas cosechadoras, cada una con ojo electrónico.

Ya que había tantas quejas con respecto a la vivienda de la compañía, los trabajadores de la ANDCO fueron de los primeros en salir de huelga. Los inspectores del Estado hallaron las siguientes condiciones: En el campamento MACE 1 Labor Camp, entre seis y siete personas viven en cada cuarto de 10 x 12 pies. Hay familias que cocinan en el mismo cuarto donde duermen. Los lavabos están afuera. Los baños frecuentemente no tienen agua caliente, y el drenaje se escapa antes de ir a dar a un zanja abierto, junto a la carretera.

Se hace notar que el mismo Jack Anderson vive en una comunidad exclusiva, construída alrededor del prestigioso Club de Golf El Macero. El ranchero se compró dos casas de \$70,000 dólares cada una, y las juntó para construirse una mansión. Ronald Reagan anunció su candidatura para gobernador durante una conferencia dada a la prensa en la magnífica mansión de Jack Anderson.

Los campesinos de la ANDCO fueron de los primeros en votar bajo la nueva Ley de Relaciones Agrícolo-laborales. "Nosotros lanzamos una campaña en contra de la unión" nos dice el gerente de la compañía Stone. Nos cuenta el organizador de la U.F.W. Al Rojas que la ANDCO intentó disuadir a sus trabajadores mediante la intimidación y el chantaje.

Los resultados de la elección aún no están claros, ya que la unión perdió (292 en contra, 265 a favor; aunque los observadores oficiales negaron 165 votos). La A.L.R.B. de relaciones agrícolo-laborales dió audiencia a la unión, donde se comprobaron muchos reportes de abuso por parte de la compañía (ocho trabajadores fueron despedidos por apoyar a la unión), recomendando nuevas elecciones; a pesar de todo esto, probablemente no habrá otra elección, puesto que, como Bernell Harlan, Jack Anderson ha descubierto un modo excelente de deshacerse de la unión. Equipar a sus cosechadoras con ojos electrónicos.

La Universidad al Servicio del Patrón.

Históricamente, la Universidad de California ha actuado mano a mano con los rancheros y patrones, en contra de los intereses del campesino. En 1918, Richard Adams, profesor de agronomía en la U.C. en Berkeley, elaboró un papel que ha servido para marcar la mentalidad universitaria desde hace 60 años. Dice Adams que cuando el salario del campesino aumenta, es evidencia de una escasez de labor. Durante la siguiente década, Adams lanzó una campaña con el objeto de importar a trabajadores mexicanos y filipinos, ya que dichos trabajadores venían lo suficientemente desesperados como para aceptar salarios más bajos.

Durante la segunda guerra mundial, el programa de braceros fué administrado mediante 125 oficinas universitarias. Años más tarde los economos de la universidad se opusieron a terminar el programa para braceros en 1965.

Los campesinos han intentado formar varias uniones para superarse. Cada vez la universidad ha salido a favor del patrón. El año de 1933, S. Parker Frissele, gerente de los viñedos en Fresno, formó una asociación de rancheros, la Associated Farmers, siendo el mismo Frissele su primer presidente. Con la ayuda de los agrónomos de la universidad, dicha asociación se había organizado en un grupo de miles, que mediante un ejército de vigilantes atacaban piquetes, quemaban campos de huelguistas y secuestraban a los organizadores de la unión. Más recientemente en 1977 el profesor George Daniels, a través de la extensión de la Universidad de California, ofreció un curso especial para rancheros, titulado Nueva Ley de Relaciones Agrícola-laborales. Durante este curso los rancheros se enteraron de las más recientes tácticas psicológicas, con las cuales vencerían a la U.F.W. durante las siguientes elecciones.

La gran solución que nos ofrece la Universidad de California a los problemas laborales se llama mecanización. Como lo explica el profesor Jack Hanna, quien inventó el tomate duro, "hemos visto a nacionalidad tras nacionalidad pasar por nuestros files, y se nos ocurrió, que algún día se nos agotarían las nacionalidades que desempeñan nuestros trabajos más duros".

No sólo con el tomate se han usado máquinas para romper huelgas. Poco después de la huelga de la lechuga, varios rancheros contribuyeron \$13,500 dólares a la Universidad para que les diseñara una cosechadora de lechuga. En 1973, durante la huelga del melón en Fresno, se probó una cosechadora de melón. Como lo ha dicho el inventor de la cosechadora de lechuga, Roger Garrot, "la máquina no se va con la huelga; trabaja cuando el patrón quiere que trabaje".

A la vez que asegura los intereses del ranchero, la Universidad no ha mostrado interés en los problemas que surgen con el desempleo. James Kendrick, vice presidente de la Escuela de Agronomía, admite que ninguno de sus 1,500 científicos se preocupa por analizar el impacto social de sus investigaciones; con la excepción de William Friedland, un sociólogo rural de la U.C. de Santa Cruz. Quiere él estudiar el impacto de la mecanización de la lechuga; sin embargo, la Universidad se niega a costear el estudio, por lo cual declara Friedland que los universitarios son "unos sonámbulos sociales."

La U.F.W., a través de Michael Linfield, propuso a la asamblea del Estado que se deberían suspender los 29 proyectos de mecanización hasta que se prepararan reportes del impacto social que causarían; sin embargo, esta propuesta fué abandonada dada la gran oposición que mostró la Universidad. Aunque el 93% del costo de estos proyectos proviene de fondos públicos, el gobierno no se muestra tan interesado en obtener servicios sociales para las víctimas de dichos proyectos.

Irónicamente, los únicos servicios de emergencia los proveen grupos privados, dedicados a la caridad. Los mismos que antes cosechaban los files ahora obtienen sustento tocando de puerta en puerta, o recogiendo verduras por los files. Existe también un grupo de nombre California Agrarian Action Project (proyecto de acción agraria) que demanda una reforma agraria, de modo que estos mismos campesinos puedan obtener tierras que el gobierno

debe facilitar, haciendo que se respete el límite de 160 acres por familia, según el Acta de Reclamación Federal. Estas tierras actualmente se facilitan sólo a los grandes rancheros. Además, se ha introducido una ley propuesta (A.B. 1537- Art Torres, Demócrata de Los Angeles) que impondría un impuesto a la venta de máquinas cosechadoras, así como al total que produce una máquina. Los dineros así obtenidos se aplicarían para extender los servicios de desempleo, o para proveer nuevos trabajos y adiestramiento para los campesinos desempleados.

Aún si esta propuesta vence a la oposición que montarán los rancheros; no podrá remediar ya el sufrimiento de miles de familias campesinas, víctimas del rancho, del gobierno y de la Universidad de California.



Campesinos de tomate, desocupados por la mecanización, manifestaron en Sacramento al Capitolio el 8 de Septiembre, 1977. Dijeron al Gobernador, "Denos trabajos, e denos tierra."

Si desean nuestros lectores extender una ayuda al campesino, puede mandar sus donaciones de ropa, comida, o dinero al:

Centro de Servicios para Campesinos
217 Fourth St., Woodland, CA. 95695
o llame al (916) 666-3421

El Presidente Carter dice que va a ejecutar la ley de riegos. Esa ley dice que en rancho puede recibir agua de Proyecto Federal para regar no mas de 160 acres de terreno. Tendrán que vender el resto de sus tierra al precios bajo. El Gobierno da millones de dolares para desarrollar nuevas maquinas. Tiene la responsabilidad para compensar campesinos desocupados con tierras, asistencia financiera, y apoyo tecnico. Para mayores informes de la mecanización y la reforma agraria, mande sus cartas a:

Proyecto de Acción Agraria de California
P. O. Box 464, Davis, CA. 95616
o llame al (916) 756-8518



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

**Mario Alberto Canedo Brigade
-ORIENTATION PACKET-**



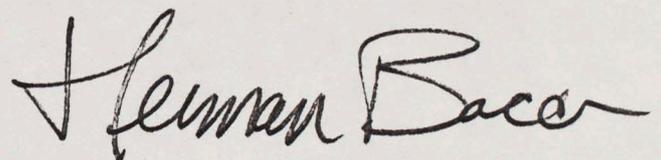
February 1980

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

Estimados,

This orientation sheet has been drafted with the Mario Alberto Canedo Brigade in mind. The Brigade is the first group of student placements to be assigned with the Committee On Chicano Rights (CCR). We have dedicated the Brigade to its' name sake Mario Alberto Canedo. A U.S. citizen born resident of Mexico, Mario Alberto was a seriously ill baby who desperately needed special medical treatment. Though properly documented, Mario Alberto was barred from entry into the United States and died days later in Tijuana. It is to the end of this kind of immigration tragedy and to stopping all other acts of violence and discrimination against our people, that CCR has dedicated itself to. CCR hopes this orientation packet provides the Brigade a positive first step to a meaningful and productive association with the Committee. Your involvement in CCR is appreciated, and may turn into a lasting relationship.....in this, a decade of resistance!

Unidos en la lucha,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Herman Baca". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "H" and a long, sweeping underline.

Herman Baca, Chairperson
Committee On Chicano Rights

--COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS--

ORIENTATION SHEET

The Committee On Chicano Rights (CCR) is a non-profit and community based organization of volunteer activists. Founded in 1970, the CCR was organized to fight for the human, civil and consitutional rights of our people through education and self-determination. Since its inception the CCR has been involved with the issues of immigration, police brutality, education, voting rights, re-zoning, housing and other issues affecting the interest, welfare and self-determination of our people. The CCR is funded by membership dues, community contributions and foundation grants.

HISTORY OUTLINE

1968-MAPA, the Mexican American Political Association is organized (Herman Baca, Carlos Vazquez and Howard Hollman become members). MAPA, a statewide organization, attempts to educate and politicize the Chicano Community. MAPA's methods are voter registration and running candidates-involvement in electoral politics...

Climate---The sixties is a period of little Chicano involvement. It's considered a novelty when Chicano's run for office. The Chicano community has little organizing experience and is just developing organizing skills. Main organizing is done around the HUELGA -UFW movement.

1969-San Diego's Chicano movement organizes one of its first community based Chicano protests with the "YA BASTA" march on Dia de Las Madres, sponsored by the Chicano Federation. At that time Herman Baca was Treasurer of MAPA and the organization was represented by a delegate to the Federation.

1970-State MAPA backs the traditional parties, The local MAPA organization begins seeing traditional politics as manipulative and not resulting in responsiveness to Chicano Community needs. Chicano activists are showing strong empathy to the BLack Movement and increasing community awareness. These activists see that influencing politicians isn't making it. Chicano need to organize their own community and create their self-destinies.

1970

Cont-Southwest caucuses result in the conceptualization of a "LA RAZA Unida Party" (RUP). Jose Angel Gutierrez actualize the conception in Crystal City, Texas. San Diego establishes an organization for RUP while maintaining the MAPA office. A Southwest wide comited front effort never concretely results.

1971-Bert Corona, longtime labor organizer plants a seed. Corona focuses on the immigration issue through organizing CASA (Centro Accion Social Autonimo). Corona plays an influential role in Chicano politics through his involvement in MAPA, RUP, and CASA. Corona introduces the concept to Herman and the RUP. MAPA volunteers, Herman and Carlos create a San Diego based organization called-CASA JUSTICIA--providing services to undocumented workers for 5 years.

Casa Justicia, RUP, MAPA and G.I. Forum, MECHA, Chicano Federation, etc. fight Sheriff Duffy's memorandum ordering taxi drivers to help identify and apprehend "illegal aliens". The issue proves a testing ground of funded Chicano organizations' commitment to the grassroots, many won't atke a position on the memorandum, in order to bring organizations together and articulate issues of the Chicano Community. The Ad-Hoc Committee attempts to bring about unity and strength on issues cutting across the entire Chicano Community.

Climate---Late 1971...among many Chicano activists, the immigration issue is thought to bea no-win situation. A right-wing based perspective allows the undocumented to be seen as job-thieves and swelling the wlefare lines. Intense education and consciousness-raising has to be done to change this mentality. Congressional hearings are held on the U.S. Customs Service. Thousands of cases are presented, mainly women who have been searched by men and testimony was given by victims of these searches. The hearings resultin token hirings, promotions, but no substantial changes.

1972-The Duffy Memorandum is rescended. San Diego Police Chief Hoobler issues a similar memorandum and the AD-Hoc Committee swings into action. The Committee also fights the Rodino Bill.

1972

Cont-A Border Patrolman rapes a Mexican woman, all authorities deny jurisdiction. Bernie Gallardo refuses to become a police informant, two weeks later he's fatally shot.

MAPA members are developing careers as "professionals" and are losing their grassroots identity. Herman and Carlos pull out of MAPA and continue their work with RUP, Casa Justicia, and the AD-Hoc Committee.

1973-Key issues are immigration, police brutality, and re-zoning. The police attempt to infiltrate the Committee. The placablow blows his cover. Hoobler admits the attempted infiltration. Casa Justicia membership grows through student involvement. Locally the Committee successfully fights an attempt to zone a barrio into a commercial and industrial district.

1975-Tato Rivera, an unarmed youth, is fatally shot in the back by a police officer who had recently threatened Tato's life (Officer Graig Short has since been promoted within N.C.P.D.'s juvenile Division). 300 residents and activists meet and demands are developed. 2,000 people subsequently march on the administration of National City. The Ad-Hoc Committees' security policies begin, as do confrontations with leftist opponents. Committee purpose and direction grows as the recall against the National City Council is started. Ralph Inzunza becomes involved. Herman, Carlos and Ralph are doing most of the work, Ad-Hoc members generally only come for decision-making and to be highlighted. MAAC Project pulls out of the Committee, a split is growing between activists and "poverty-pimp" agencies. The concept of a Committee On Chicano Rights is taking shape.

1976-The Committee On Chicano Rights drafts its initial set of by-laws. The coalition is dissolved and an independent organization is started. The Committee works on Proposition 14. Immigration activities continue.

1977-The Committee On Chicano Rights is established. A southwest conference on immigration is called for. The San Bernardino conference is seen as a build-up for the San Antonio, Texas

1977

Cont-conference. Berdo meeting becomes a counter to the upcoming conference, when it becomes apparent that the Texas session is SWP coopted.

A San Diego declaration is made against the SWP. A decision to create a national movement against the Carter Immigration Plan is made. Later, David Duke announces that the KKK will patrol the border. This emotional issue leads to a San Ysidro Border march. 3,000 people protest along the International Border. CCR's first Newsletter comes out. Membership increases and some national recognition is gained. Contacts increase and some major tours occur. During 1977 the Sweetwater issue is taken on by CCR and the Sweetwater Coalition is formed.

1978-The Newsletter evolves into El Tiempo Chicano, a newspaper fundraising becomes intensified. Mike Castro and Dvaid Avalos become fulltime staff. Later, these positions go and some burn-out occurs. CCR becomes involved in the Jess Haro issue. A positive outcome is the Community Convention. Anti-Carter Plan efforts continue, slowdown after the plan is seen to be in trouble in Congress. Locally CCR sees a Chicano right wing developing and merging with the powers that be. Howard Hollman sparks a CCR membership drive.

1979-The increased militarization of the border and proposed construction of a fence along the international border focuses more attention on the immigration issue. Border violence escalates. Two baby children die at the San Ysidro Border crossing. Shootings increase, two handcuffed men are shot resulting in a death of one of them. On February 11, 1979, a San Ysidro National Protest march occurs and more than 3,000 participate. Media coverage increases, both positive and negative. CCR participates in a locally made video-tape on the immigration issue (Channel 39). Oil is discovered in Mexcio and leads to new developments in U.S./Mexican relations. Fallout occurs on Chicanos, this is exemplified by the Olmos case. George Olmos, shot in the head, is denied medical attention by University Hospital. The reason cited is that

1979

Cont-Olmos might be an indigent illegal alien, later its' discovered that Olmos was born at University Hospital. San Diego County's Grand Jury conducts two studies which results in attacks on the Chicano Federation and Bilingual education.

Construction on the Fence begins with some difficulty. CCR's proposal is funded. Cases are documented and Herman, Carlos and Alberto Garcia of the United Mexican-American Association and Rafael Arreola visit Washington D.C.....

Fall hearings are promised. CCR begins concrete steps for developing direction and future planning.

CCR hears through the grapevine that Congressman Ed Roybal is planning a Customs hearing soon after the Washington D.C. trip. Roybal never officially contacts CCR. He will not deal with I.N.S. or Border Patrol issues, only that which is officially within his jurisdiction. He will not help arrange or wait for a combined hearing of Customs, INS and the Border Patrol. He Insists on having where many Chicanos/Mexicanos will not go toU.S. Customs Building at San Ysidro. CCR attends the hearings and condemns it as a "white wash". A mojority of attendants walk out to support CCR's protest. The hearings yield no substantial constructive changes of Customs practices.

During the period from September through late December, 1979, on bidding of Mayor Kile Morgan of National City, the N.C.P.D. is given permission by the City Council to "do whatever is necessary to stop the invasion of lowriders". The following week-end police pull "low-rider sweeps" of the main through-fare and general National City area. The law is selectively enforced and the police racistly stop and harrass every young chicano they can. Over 170 people are arrested in two nights, an overwhelming majority are Chicanos. CCR outreaches to victimized families, gather complaints against the city. The City Council will have 45 days to respond (Jan, 80).

KEY FUNCTIONS

Immigration -The CCR's primary function has always centered on the immigration issue. The Committee has helped educate and politicize the community on the actual causes of issues within the undocumented worker situation, the intent of immigration-oriented legislation, and the militarization of the Southwest border. CCR has also raised community consciousness on and mobilized against INS/Border Patrol/Customs abuses, CCR has impacted Washington, D.C. officials with compelled cases of these abuses. CCR has contacts with a nation-wide network of immigration-oriented organizations. Committee members have been interviewed on the immigration issue by media publications of North America, Latin America and Europe. CCR has also compiled a history of documentation on the immigration issue.

Education and politicization-A major function of CCR is to put across alternative perspectives on issues that affect our people, in order that the Chicano community be better able to self-determine their future. This happens through a variety of means including speaking engagements, tours, press conferences/releases, media interviews, and protest marches/demonstrations. CCR has international media resources and has traveled nation-wide and within Mexico to speak on the issue of immigration. The Committee holds monthly community meetings where CCR work and relevant issues are discussed and Chicano/Latino documentaries are shown. CCR's publications Committee also produces leaflets/posters that publicize organizational positions, advertises CCR events, and a tabloid called "El Tiempo Chicano".

Legal Advocacy-CCR has been involved in legal advocacy since its inception. Originally, the Casa Justicia provided legal advocacy for undocumented workers, Carlos Vazquez has continued these needed services. Over the years legal advocacy has been provided for fights against community re-zoning, case of police and INS/Border Patrol brutalities, negligent education, racist-actions of local government, and other forms of discrimination against our people. Two current legal cases are a suit against the Sweetwater Union School District, which has been ruled guilty of discrimination and six complaints against the City of National City, stemming from the recent "low-rider" sweeps, in National City.

The CCR-sponsored complaints are a first step towards legal suits de-

manding over \$60,000 in damages.

Community Action-Along with efforts of educating, politicizing and legally aiding the Chicano community, CCR has continually played a role in community mobilizing. The Committee sees community actions as a crucial function, inherent to CCR's premise that Chicano power will not be gained through individual Chicanos' gains of social, political or economic power influence: Chicano power will only be gained when the Chicano community as a whole, has to be dealt with as a political force, Over the years CCR has helped mobilize protests against the immigration issue, in support of the HUELGA-UFW, against barrio conditions, police shootings, the treatment of Chicanos in jails, inadequate educational services, and many other issues. In 1978 and 79' CCR organized two National Protest Marches at the Border. These marches were organized to protest against border killings, the proposed "Carter Curtain" (fence) and Carters' Immigration Plan. Approximately 3,000 people attended each march. For 1980, CCR is organizing a National Immigration Conference and Memorial March. Hopefully the conference will create an active national immigration network, help provide a cohesive direction to a new decade of immigration organizing and have an impact on the June, 1980 presidential primaries.

The March will be a memorial to those who have died, been brutalized or dehumanized at the U,S/Mexico border. The organizational set-up for carrying out the above described functions, maintaining CCR's supportive operations and insuring committee accountability and attainment of goals are as outlined.....

BOARD

Chairman.....	Herman Baca	Member-at-Large...	Jesse Constancio
Vice.....	Howard Hollman		Becky Castro
Treasurer.....	Ralph Inzunza		
Secretary.....	Leticia Jimenez		
Sgt-at-ARms.....	Carlos Vazquez		

YOUR RIGHTS IN YOUR CAR

Knowing the laws and how to deal with the police won't necessarily keep you from being busted, but it may keep you from panicking, and help you get through a tight situation the best way possible.

1. Keep your car in good condition, a busted headlight or taillight is reason to stop your car. Pay parking tickets so you won't get picked up on a warrant. If you've got dope in the car, have a warrant out on you for traffic tickets or even if you drop litter outside your car, you are inviting a bust. The cops can pull you over for a traffic violation and then bust you for something else. If the pigs see a concealable weapon in your car, they can examine it to see if it is legal and unloaded.
2. When a cop signals you to pull over, pull over to the right side of the road and stop. Turn off your engine.
3. If you have dope with you, don't throw the dope out the window. The cops will be looking for that. Never leave dope or roaches in the ashtray. Don't carry more dope than you can eat. The best place to keep it is in your underwear or in your shoe. Do not put dope in the glove compartment or under the seat, because those are the first places they will look.
4. Get your driver's license and your car registration ready, and get out of the car ready to hand the cop both items. If you are driving, the cops can legally ask you for your driver's license and your car registration, to prove that the car is not stolen, involved in a crime, etc.
5. The cops will ask you for your ID. This is why you want to have it ready. They are legally allowed to make you identify yourself, and if you don't, they can bust you for refusal to do so.
6. The cops will also expect you to account for your presence. Get your story ready, even before you are stopped. Everyone should have the same story, like on the way to a party, just went to see some friends, or stopped for something to eat.
7. Legally, the cops are allowed to pat you down for weapons, even if you are not under arrest. This means only the outside of your clothing. Unless they feel an object which may be a weapon, they cannot look into your pockets, or into a cigarette package which couldn't hold weapons. Remember, the best place to keep dope is in your underwear or in your shoe.
8. If the cops keep asking you questions or start harrassing you, ask them, "Am I under arrest?"
9. If they say no but continue to ask questions, say, "I have nothing to say until I talk to my lawyer."
10. If they start to search you, say, "I do not consent to a search." And get witnesses who hear you say that.
11. Don't cooperate by opening the trunk of the car for the cops.
12. The cops are only supposed to search your car after they have said you are under arrest. But if they see a weapon in the car, this gives them legal cause to investigate. Dope gives them a reason to arrest.
13. If they say yes, you are under arrest, ask them, "What are the charges?" The cops are required to tell you the charges. Remember if they do this or not.
14. If you are under arrest, the cops are legally allowed to search your pockets, purse, knapsack, and car.
15. The cops may tell you a brief thing about your rights to remain silent, etc. They may also try to get you to sign a paper saying they informed you of your rights. Never sign anything. You are not required to, so say that you will not.
16. **DON'T TALK!** They might try to get information out of you by scaring you, saying it will go easier on you if you confess, saying your car was involved in a crime, anything to get you to talk. Don't talk. Say simply, "I have nothing to say until I talk to my lawyer."
17. The pigs and undercover agents are required to identify themselves when they bust you or ask for information. Remember if they do this or not.

YOUR RIGHTS AT HOME

Knowing the laws and how to deal with the police won't necessarily keep you from being arrested, but it may keep you from panicking, and help you get through a tight situation the best way possible.

1. Always keep your doors locked.
2. If the police knock, ask if they have a warrant.
3. The police may not arrest anyone in a home without a warrant, so don't open the door unless they shove it under the door.
4. If the police try to come into the house without a warrant, tell them, "you cannot come into the house." Get witnesses who hear you say that.
5. If they have a search warrant, you can let them in, if you want to, or else they will bust in. If you force them to bust in, your broken door will be evidence that they did it.
6. If the cops find guns and the guns are legal, you should claim ownership. If the guns are illegal, no one should say they belong to her/him.
7. If they have an arrest warrant, the police should tell you who the warrant is for. If the police have reason to believe that the person named on the warrant is in your house, they will probably bust in, even if you say they can't come in.
8. If the person named in the warrant is in the house, the best thing to do would probably be to surrender. If the person surrenders, she or he should go outside the door, shut the door and lock it.
9. If the person tries to escape, she/he might find cops at the back door or surrounding the house, which will mean heavier charges like resisting arrest or attempting to escape, so be careful.
10. If the cops enter the house looking for a person named in the warrant they can look through the house where the person might be - in closets and under beds, but not in unreasonable places like drawers, etc.
11. Once they are in the house, the cops can legally search everyone in the house for weapons and can search the immediate areas around each person. If they move you around the house, remember and tell your lawyer.
12. DON'T flush dope down the toilet - wash it down a drain, cops are hip to flushing toilets and this gives them legal cause to bust your door down and enter without a warrant. Dope should be kept in a central place so you can get to it quickly, but not an obvious place, in case you don't have time.
13. Don't throw dope or illegal weapons out the window. If the cops have the place surrounded, they will find them and bust you for it.
14. The cops can also look through the house for armed people once they are inside, even if they get in illegally.
15. Besides whomever or whatever the cops are looking for, anyone in the house can be busted for anything illegal that is in plain view, such as dope, or illegal property. If the cops want to frame you, they will find or plant illegal property or dope and say it was in plain view.
16. If the cops find dope or illegal property and ask whose it is, no one should say it belongs to her/him.
17. DON'T TALK! You are only required to identify yourself by giving your name and address. If they ask more questions, say, "I have nothing to say until I talk to my lawyer." (You can say that even if you don't have a lawyer because if you don't have bread, you're entitled to a free public defender.)
18. Never confess to anything.
19. Remember everything that happens.
20. Get a good look at the cops and remember their badge numbers.

18. Remember everything that happens. Remember the sequence of event. Remember who said what and when and get a good look at the cops who busted you. Get their badge numbers.

19. Act cool, be cool, and don't wisecass. Don't resist as it will be pointless. The pigs will react according to your attitude as well as what you did.

WITNESSES

The cops will try to threaten or intimidate any witnesses to an incident. THIS IS ILLEGAL.

If you see a brother or sister in an encounter with the police, approach slowly and ask if a witness is needed. The police have no right to prevent you from doing this. You are not obstructing justice. If they try to intimidate or discourage you, which unfortunately they often will, tell them clearly what you are doing, and if they persist, take their badge numbers.

If the person doesn't want a witness - don't hang around. If they want a witness get the person's name, phone and address and who they want contacted if arrested. Find out why they are being detained. Your presence is likely to prevent police misconduct, but if such acts occur, try to remember exact details. It helps to write things down right after they happen.

Don't interfere or hassle with the cops as this will make you subject arrest.

After the incident if there are abuses on the part of the police, call MCLD 826-5333.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA
DE SINALOA
INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGA-
CIONES DE CIENCIAS Y
HUMANIDADES

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R E S O L U C I O N

El Primer Simposium sobre causas u efectos de la Migración en México y los Estados Unidos, reunidos en la Ciudad de Culiacán, Sinaloa, México, del 16 al 20 de Junio de 1980, resuelve otorgar su apoyo y solidaridad de manera abierta a la lucha que en San Diego, California, libra el C. C. R. (Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos) en defensa de los derechos humanos de la comunidad chicana poniendo especial énfasis en los trabajadores indocumentados.

Así mismo se resuelve recoger y apoyar las resoluciones -- adoptadas en la Confederación Chicana Nacional de Inmigración, celebrada el día 24 de Mayo de 1980 en San Diego, California y representativa de mas de 200 agrupaciones chicanas en donde una de las demandas centrales es exponer y denunciar las violaciones a los derechos humanos y civiles cometidas por el servicio de migración y la patrulla fronteriza ante organismos internacionales tales como la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, Amnistía Internacional, etc., etc.

ratificado el dia 18 de junio 1980

The Roots of Immigration

A FACT SHEET ON FOREIGN DOMINATION & POVERTY IN MEXICO

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



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

6/16/80

INFORME A LA PRENSA

CULIACAN, SINALOA

El Senor Herman Baca, Presidente del Comite Pro-derechos Chicanos de San Diego, California, representante de 200 grupos y organizaciones, cuyo proposito es la lucha contra violaciones de derechos humanos , anuncio hoy su proposito en Culiacan, ademas de explicar las condiciones de los Chicanos y los abusos en inmigracion en los Estados Unidos de Norte America contra los undocumentados y la comunidad Chicana, a la Primera Simposium sobre Inmigracion en la Universidad Autonomo de Sinaloa, es de solicitar el apoyo de este Simposium por "La Conferencia Chicana Nacional de Inmigracion" que se llevo a cabo el 25 de mayo, 1980 en San Diego, California. Segun el Senor Baca, "Mas de mil personas representantes de 200 organizaciones votaron que se presentaran los siguientes violaciones de derechos humanas a esta Simposium, con el proposito de exigir la terminacion a los abusos que ocurren diariamente en los Estados Unidos a los Mexicanos/Chicanos.

La violencia en la frontera ha resultado con los siguiente:

- (a) El 2 de febrero de 1979, Margarito Fernandez, edad 28, fue balaceado en ambos brazos por la Patrulla Fronteriza.
- (b) El 20 de marzo de 1979, Efren Reyes, fue muerto y Benito Rincon fue herido por Dan Cole, Patrullero de Fronteriza, mientras que los dos hombres estaban esposados.
- (c) El 21 de marzo de 1979, la muerte del menor, Mario Canedo, 4 anos de edad, en la Oficina de Inmigracion de los Estados Unidos.
- (d) El 29 de mayo de 1979, Los menores Martin Zarate y Ricardo Real, ambos de 16 anos de edad fueron balaceados por la Patrulla Fronteriza.
- (e) El 1° de junio 1979, Tres individuos fueron atacados por un hombre de la Patrulla Fronteriza de los Estados Unidos.
- (f) El 3 de junio de 1979, la Patrulla Fronteriza balaceo a

1837 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 92050 (714) 474-8195

Ismael Villa de 17 años de edad cuando la pistola se descargó.

- (g) El 4 de junio de 1979, Tres individuos indocumentados fueron golpeados por un Patrullero Fronteriza.
- (h) El menor Manolo A. Alberto, de 2 años de edad, murió después que se le fue negada la entrada a los Estados Unidos por los Servicios de Inmigración.
- (i) El 25 de noviembre de 1979, la señora María López de Félix, fue violada y asesinada en la línea Internacional, San Ysidro, California.

La década de 1980 pide soluciones a las violaciones de nuestros derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales que siguen ocurriendo y aumentando día tras día. Mexicanos, latinos y chicanos son víctimas de violaciones, malos tratos y asesinatos tanto a lo largo de la línea fronteriza como en nuestras comunidades mexicanas/chicanas. Las soluciones anteriores han fallado. Las suplicas a la razón han sido ignoradas. Suplicas al respeto a la ley y derechos constitucionales de nuestra gente no han sido escuchadas.

Esta violencia contra nuestra raza que sigue cometiendo el INS/Border Patrol a través de redadas en la línea fronteriza y en nuestras comunidades nos da el derecho de resistir todas estas injusticias.

Estos son tiempos tormentosos.... la llamada para nuestra juventud a registrarse en el servicio militar está muy cercana con la posibilidad de una guerra, mientras que a los padres de estos mismos jóvenes les siguen negando el derecho de ser ciudadanos de primera clase, con el respeto y la dignidad humana que se merecen. El hecho está muy claro, a La Raza se le sigue tratando como a un extranjero en su propia tierra y lo más probable es que seremos los primeros en dar la vida por este país. Esto no puede ser aceptado ni tolerado. Debemos aclarar a todos que la comunidad chicana no aceptará esta ciudadanía de segunda clase, y mucho más menos dar la vida por un país que nos niega la igualdad, la justicia, libertad y oportunidades. Todo esto gracias a una degradante, discriminatoria y anticuada ley de Inmigración que aun hoy día existe y es aplicada sobre nuestra raza. Por estas razones, San Diego es campo de prueba que determinará como se va a resolver el problema de inmigración. En la Conferencia de San Diego del 24 de mayo 1980, se aceptó varias resoluciones como el primer paso para asegurar que estos abusos y la violencia por la Patrulla Fronteriza contra nuestra gente termine. Además, tomamos los primeros pasos de nuestro destino para que nuestros hijos nunca tengan que vivir una vida de injusticia, miedo e inseguridad.

Ex-chief recalls bracero 'slavery'

By GEORGE KUEMPEL
and HOWARD SWINDLE
Staff Writers of The News

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

Bracero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A pledge by Gov. Bill Clements shortly after he took office in January 1979 to reinstate "a bracero-type pro-

gram" to deal with the many job-seeking illegal Mexican and other foreign workers in the United States has touched off a new round of debate on the program.

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

Bracero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

state agencies responsible for enforcing them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"They (the officials) demanded *mordida* — you know, 'the bite.' " he said. "It was a chain of officials, and the bracero didn't get on that list to the U.S. unless he paid in advance."

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

Williams bristles at the contentions of farmers and businessmen who hire illegal aliens today that they have no choice because American workers refuse

to take the dirty, low-paying jobs, especially when it is so easy to get on welfare instead of working.

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

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

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

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

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

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

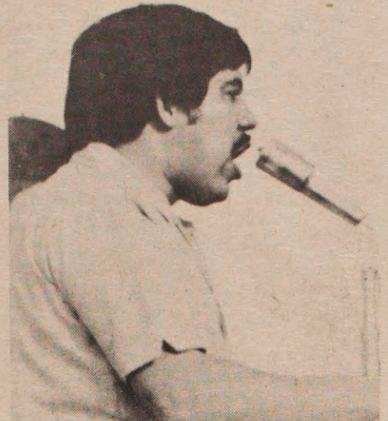
"You know, we never did give a damn about Mexico until they discovered all of that oil there," he said.

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

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

Entrevista Herman Baca: del Comité de Derechos Chicanos

La entrevista siguiente fue hecha el 19 de abril de 1980 en las oficinas del Comité de Derechos Chicanos (Committee on Chicano Rights) en National City, California. Herman Baca, de 36 años de edad es el jefe de la organización. Siendo padre de cuatro hijos, él ha tenido que tratar con la represión y las amenazas que vienen con sus actividades. Comentando sobre las tensiones de su estilo de vida, Baca cree que, "Si nosotros no tratamos de cambiar las cosas, el Chicano nunca será un ser humano completo."



Herman Baca Foto: CCR

EL FORO: Herman, ¿qué es la historia del Comité de Derechos Chicanos? ¿Cómo empezó este Comité y en cuales cuestiones se ha metido?

HERMAN BACA: En los años iniciales éramos una confederación con un propósito determinado que trataba con todo. Tratabamos con cosas como la (ley) Dixon-Arnett, la violación de mujeres y la violencia de la policía de la frontera, (la ley) de Rodino, temas locales sobre la brutalidad de la policía el gran jurado, etc.

En el proceso nosotros al fin iniciamos un esfuerzo de revocación contra todo el consejo municipal por su falta de tratar con el acoso en nuestra comunidad. Esto hizo que mucha gente se metiera en un comité con un propósito determinado y consecuentemente se acabó la confederación. Entonces, en 1976 nosotros organizamos el Comité de Derechos Chicanos como una organización no patrocinada por el gobierno. Eso es, éramos, y todavía somos una organización independiente porque no recibimos dinero del gobierno. Somos una organización de voluntarios de la comunidad que depende de actividades de la comunidad como tardecadas y bailes para su apoyo financiero. Hemos tenido varias actividades que nosotros pensamos han tenido un impacto en la conciencia de la comunidad sobre el tema de inmigración. Organizamos una campaña contra el plan de inmigración de Carter y tuvimos una marcha de 3,000 personas en la frontera en octubre de 1977 contra la presencia en la frontera de los extremistas derechistas como el Klu Klux Klan. Nos hemos enfocado especialmente en la cuestión de la violencia en la frontera de México/Estados Unidos. En 1979 también tuvimos 3,000 personas marchando contra la "cortina tortillera" de Carter para denunciar lo que pensamos es la militarización de la frontera.

También nos hemos metido en cuestiones de educación. Presentemente, estamos demandando al Distrito de Escuelas de Sweetwater por su negligencia hacia los problemas de Chicanos en la educación. La mayoría de los miembros del Comité son de aquí. Tenemos tres niveles de membresía que incluyen: los miembros generales que vienen y voluntariamente trabajan y nos dan su tiempo y dan cualquier contribución concreta o regular que puedan; miembros asociados contribuyen dinero tan bien como apoyo en nuestras actividades; y, ultimamente, hay el apoyo general de la comunidad.

EL FORO: ¿Qué diría ha sido su victoria más importante desde 1970?

BACA: Yo diría que elevando la conciencia política de la gente aquí sobre el problema de inmigración. Cuando empezamos la mayoría de activistas Chicanos no podían ver la relación entre el problema de inmigración y sus propias luchas. En general, la gente aceptaba los pensamientos derechistas que acusaban a los inmigrantes de haberle robado muchos trabajos, etc. Entonces nuestra victoria más importante ha sido de haberle dado una perspectiva diferente al problema de inmigración.

EL FORO: ¿Por qué piensa usted que el tema de inmigración es el más grave para nosotros hoy?

BACA: Es el tema principal del movimiento Chicano. Pero es un tema que se usa para atacar y destruir todos los avances del movimiento, todos los

esfuerzos que hemos hecho para ayudar a la comunidad Chicana. Lo vemos en Houston donde hay esfuerzo para negarle a los niños inmigrantes mexicanos una educación; lo vemos en California cuando la educación bilingüe y bicultural es atacada; lo vemos en Phoenix cuando intentos para intimidar a toda una comunidad son iniciados atacando al sector más débil y lo vemos en Los Angeles y Orange County con las redadas residenciales.

EL FORO: ¿Cuál ha sido la lección más importante que aprendió en el comité en los últimos 10 años?

BACA: En el movimiento Chicano dejamos entrar a todo el mundo con los brazos abiertos. Consecuentemente, hubo mucha confusión, división, y desunión. Por ejemplo, aquí en San Diego tuvimos que denunciar al Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (SWP) porque quería abusarse de nuestro sagrado derecho a la auto-determinación. Hemos aprendido que es la calidad y no la cantidad con la que buscamos unidad.

EL FORO: ¿Hacia dónde ve el movimiento Chicano ahora?

BACA: Tenemos que ser honestos. El movimiento Chicano está presente en el valle. Pero eso se puede entender porque por cada acción hay una reacción. Las acciones del movimiento empezó ciertas reacciones por las fuerzas en nuestra sociedad que están contra cualquier cambio progresivo. Los éxitos de las últimas dos décadas fueron vistos por nuestras adversarios como amenazas y entonces la co-optación y desilusión han sido usados contra nosotros. Presentemente, vemos esto en la forma del Jarvis I y el Jarvis II.

Pero yo tengo una tendencia a ser optimista. Siempre ha existido un movimiento y siempre existiría un movimiento. La cuestión es que si va a existir un movimiento suficientemente fuerte cuando la gente empiece a buscar alternativas. A fin de cuentas, solo estamos hablando de un período de diez años que es un período histórico muy corto. Hoy en día hay un nivel de conciencia entre los Chicanos más alto que en cualquier otro tiempo.

EL FORO: ¿A qué atribuye ese "valle" y qué lo hace tan optimista sobre el futuro?

BACA: Yo atribuyo la delinación a muchos factores. Antes que nada a la co-optación por el dinero y los trabajos del gobierno. Los militantes de ayer son los trabajadores del gobierno de hoy, así que nuestras comunidades ya no tienen a muchos que pudieran ser líderes valiosos de cada comunidad

respectiva. Segundo, nuestros propios éxitos. El movimiento abrió muchas puertas y esos que caminaron por estas nunca volvieron hacer sus contribuciones al movimiento por falta de conciencia. Consecuentemente, nuestros propios éxitos han sido usados contra nosotros. Vemos a Chicanos de hace diez años llamándose "hispanos" tratando de acercarse un poco más al

"color correcto" de nuestra herencia.

Tercero, mucha gente se confundió. Los pleitos ideológicos entre los nacionalistas, internacionalistas, pseudo-eso y pseudo-esto desanimó a mucha gente.

Como por mi optimismo, está basado en la creencia que las condiciones que están surgiendo impulsivamente crearon más unidad y más acción. Somos una población joven y será interesante ver que clases de organizaciones nuestra gente joven contruirá. Por la mayor parte somos trabajadores y la economía afecta al sector trabajador más que a cualquier otro.

EL FORO: ¿El problema de inmigración cómo afecta a este proceso? ¿Por ejemplo, qué quiere decir ser Chicano en respeto a la inmigración mexicana?

BACA: La mejor manera de responder a esta pregunta es viendo que quiere decir el movimiento Chicano para mí. Chicano para mí quiere decir cambio. El movimiento empezó debido a nuestra situación en este período histórico. Antes del movimiento Chicano nosotros no existíamos. Eramos una minoría invisible y no le existíamos ni a México ni tampoco a las instituciones gringas. La palabra Chicano implicaba que entendíamos nuestra situación y que nosotros íbamos a salirnos de esa realidad.

Pero en vez de ser anti-mexicano como una gente ha tratado de proyectarlo, en verdad era más un esfuerzo para aprender ser mexicano. Era aprender sobre nuestra historia y lenguaje. Pero también tomó en cuenta las realidades que nos confrontaban. Nunca dijimos que no éramos mexicanos al mismo tiempo. Al mismo tiempo necesitábamos que México estuviera consciente de nuestra situación--sobre la cual no teníamos control--y hacer claro que tendríamos que ser respetados por nuestros esfuerzos.

México, debido a su situación, nunca ha defendido al Chicano en la manera que lo debería haber hecho. El Chicano fué forzado a buscar entre sí mismo y a entender que si queríamos respeto, tendríamos que pelear por él, si queríamos cambio tendríamos que hacerlo nosotros mismos. Es una cosa positiva porque nos ha re-enfocado como una gente y veo un enlace en el futuro basado en este entendimiento y respeto. Yo creo que el Chicano será extremadamente importante en el futuro de México y el problema de inmigración es un enlace importante en esa relación.

EL FORO: ¿En qué nivel estamos en el desarrollo de ese enlace?

BACA: Las relaciones no están al nivel en que debe estar. Por ejemplo en el caso de inmigración vemos al movimiento Chicano en contradicción con fuerzas en México. Mientras que el Chicano está en contra de un programa de trabajo huésped el PRI lo acepta.

Esto requiere que entendamos y estemos claros con cuales fuerzas políticas nos vamos a alinear. Hay una gran diferencia entre el pueblo mexicano y el PRI. Con quién se forman las alianzas? ¿Con las fuerzas reaccionarias en el poder o los elementos progresivos que tienen los mismos objetivos que nosotros?

EL FORO: ¿Qué piensa sobre el término "hispano"?

BACA: Creo que tenemos una "burro-cracia" derechista que trata de confundir y dividir a la población mexicana que está aumentando en este país.

La primera vez que escuche este término fué en un discurso por Spiro Agnew en 1972. Esto nos debe dar una idea de donde salió este término.

Yo creo que el movimiento Chicano se trató de una identidad. Por primera vez como un pueblo colonizado, tuvimos una bandera y yo veo esta palabra como cualquier proceso que trata de detrasar nuestro progreso. Cada grupo latino tiene que buscar su propio destino. Creen que al amontonar a todo los grupos latinos van a confundir las demandas, y problemas de cada grupo, a así esperar debilitar nuestro creciente potencial.

Nunca debemos de estar contra la unidad con otros grupos latinos en este país o cualquier otro lugar. Pero las condiciones para la unidad deben

discutirse y desarrollarse entre nosotros mismos, y no deben ser impuestos por fuerzas del gobierno o grupos externos a nuestras comunidades. Recordemos que el proceso que desató el "movimiento chicano" de los últimos 10 años ha contribuido más que los previos 130 años. Así que porqué cambiarlo por algo que nosotros no iniciamos? Cuando vemos a la compañía cervecera Coors celebrar la década de los 80 como "la década del hispano" debemos estar sospechosos. Esto es igual a los Nazis en los años 30 proclamando "Los Nazis dan la bien venida a los años 30 - la década del pueblo judío." Cuando tu enemigo te abraza debes de estar seguro que no es en tus intereses.

EL FORO: ¿Cuál es su opinión sobre los recientes nombramientos de dos mexicanos a Julian Nava como embajador y Mat García como director del SIN, dos puestos extremadamente delicados para las relaciones diplomáticas entre ambos países?

BACA: Nosotros en el comité siempre discutimos la política en términos del poder.

De mi punto de vista todo lo que no esté controlado o a bajo nuestra responsabilidad no es nuestro. Todos los representantes políticos que no están controlados o que no responden a nuestros intereses son solamente escarapate - en términos políticos. Hasta que no tengamos algún poder estos nombramientos tienen muy poco significado. Crean ídolos que fácilmente destruyen. Por ejemplo el caso de Leonel "Coyote" Castillo. En su carrera política subió de "regulador" de la ciudad de Houston, Texas a director del SIN donde participó en el círculo político de Washington, D.C. después regresó a Houston. Participó en la carrera por la alcaldía en que ocupó el cuarto lugar. ¿Qué significó todo esto? Si vas a la comunidad y preguntas por Leonel Castillo, la Gente contestará "Leonel quién?"

Partiendo de una perspectiva más positiva, está claro que somos un pueblo que ya no será ignorado y se tiene que tomar en cuenta. Carter sabe que para ganar el voto mexicano tiene que hacer otra maniobra.

EL FORO: Este mes ustedes van a llevar a cabo una conferencia nacional de inmigración. ¿Cuales son sus ideas sobre esta conferencia y qué esperan que se cumpla?

BACA: Yo veo el tema de inmigración como la cuestión más importante tanto para el Chicano como México y los Estados Unidos. Algunos dicen que el petróleo mexicano es el tema más importante. Pero la gente es el recurso más importante de un país - son el recurso fundamental.

Esto será un hecho importante en la década de los 80; la inability de México de absorber su creciente población y crear empleos; y los esfuerzos de este país por preservar su sistema económico por medio de un sistema de explotación más eficaz tanto de mano de obra como mercado.

Para el movimiento chicano la cuestión de inmigración es crucial, cuando la gente cruza esa línea, el impacto de esta inmigración es grande. Los inmigrantes van y vienen pero nos dejan con la patrulla fronteriza, la represión y el prejuicio, etc.

Para nuestra sobrevivencia nos tenemos que envolver o enfrentar una situación similar a Sur Africa en el suroeste.

Solamente dos elementos significan poder: dinero que no tenemos y la gente que sí tenemos. Debemos organizar una posición unitaria sobre esta cuestión en la comunidad chicana. Las metas de esta conferencia son: (1) unir a nuestro pueblo sobre este tema; (2) definir el tema en una forma clara y objetiva. Por ejemplo, ¿qué es el programa de braceros y porqué debemos de oponerlos; (3) proveer a los líderes de la comunidad y activistas conocimiento que puedan llevar a sus comunidades. Y empezar un proceso de acción política y educativo; y (4) hacer un llamado para la marcha conmemorativa para dramatizar la brutalidad en la frontera. Mucha gente ha sido golpeada, violada y asesinada. Vemos a los agentes de inmigración disparar y

El "Programa de Trabajador Huesped" ¿para cuales intereses?

La indicación mas reciente que la aceptación de algún tipo de programa de trabajadores temporales (guest worker) es inminente, fue articulada por el Dr. Julian Nava en su discurso de confirmación como embajador de los Estados Unidos en México donde expresaba su apoyo por un programa de trabajadores huespedes entre los dos países. ¿Qué significa un programa de trabajadores invitados y qué significa esto para la gente trabajadora en México y los Estados Unidos?

El término "trabajador huesped" proviene de programas de trabajadores inmigrantes establecidos en Europa occidental donde los gobiernos de la Alemania Occidental, Francia, Suiza, Holanda, Inglaterra, Suecia y otros países organizaron programas después de la segunda guerra mundial para importar millones de trabajadores del sur y oriente de Europa, Africa del norte y del Medio Oriente para trabajos de bajos salarios. El término trabajador huesped es netamente un eufemismo para "trabajador temporal" puesto que estos trabajadores son destinados a la larga, a regresar a su país de origen. En teoría los trabajadores invitados serían tratados bien, pero en realidad ha habido muchos abusos. Mientras estos inmigrantes contribuyeron enormemente al desarrollo económico europeo en este periodo, los trabajadores inmigrantes han sufrido discriminación, condiciones de trabajo peligrosas, y pobres condiciones de vivienda.

Las proposiciones para un programa de trabajadores temporales han sido comparados por defensores de los derechos humanos del inmigrante, al Programa Bracero y a la provisión temporal de trabajo conocido como H-2. En lo general la comparación con el Programa de Braceros es válido en el sentido que es un programa de trabajo contratado.

Sin embargo, existen muchas diferencias entre los dos programas puesto que este tipo de programa sería hasta más explotador del inmigrante tanto como representaría un amenaza seria para el ciudadano y residente permanente Latino en los E.U.

PROGRAMA BRACERO

En 1917 se estableció el primer programa de Braceros o sea programa de trabajo contratado, entre México y E.U. durante la primera guerra mundial y la Revolución Mexicana. Los E.U. necesitando mano de obra barata unilateralmente estableció un programa para reclutar trabajadores mexicanos.

Lo que generalmente conocemos como un programa de braceros se conoce formalmente como el programa de Trabajo Mexicano y se estableció entre México y E.U. en 1942 durante la segunda guerra mundial. El Acuerdo Bracero estableció un programa para el reclutamiento de trabajadores mexicanos principalmente para la agricultura. No obstante las garantías formales, el Programa Bracero fue conocido por los abusos a trabajadores sujetos a la discriminación racial; bajos salarios, pobre alojamiento y condiciones de trabajo y en general por el pobre tratamiento que recibía todo inmigrante "ilegal." Ultimamente en 1954 el gobierno mexicano puso tanta protesta antes estos abusos que se rehusó renovar el Acuerdo Bracero. El gobierno de E.U. ignoró la posición de México y continuó con el programa arrogantemente hasta 1964.

H-2

Aunque el programa de braceros terminó en 1964, actualmente existe otro programa de trabajo contratado que se conoce como el H-2 o la Provisión para el Trabajador Temporal. Esta provisión es importante porque hay propuestas para un programa de trabajadores Huespedes que buscan ampliarla. Bajo el H-2 un patrón puede peticionar al Departamento del Trabajo comprobando que es incapaz de encontrar trabajo nacional y el SIN le dá un permiso para contratar trabajadores temporales. Trabajadores que entran al país bajo esta provisión

están bajo el control completo del patrón quien los puede despedir y deportarlos a su gusto sin presentar razón alguna por sus acciones. Bajo este programa los trabajadores no cuentan con derechos humanos o civiles solo aquellos que le desee otorgar el patrón. Además padecen del derecho a sindicalizarse. La provisión H-2 ha sido rotundamente criticada por el movimiento laboral por su carácter anti-sindical y antiobrero. Consecuentemente el número de trabajadores que se aceptan al país bajo esta provisión se ha limitado a 60,000 por año.

Es importante recordar que los fines principales de todo programa de ésta índole son: garantizar trabajo mal pagado, la superexplotación del trabajo inmigrante cuyo flujo y reflujo puede ser controlado para los fines del patrón. Garantías hechas a los trabajadores contratados y al movimiento obrero son nada mas que ilusiones que pronto se olvidan tal y cuando las ganancias estén en jaque.

PROPUESTA DE TRABAJADORES HUESPEDES

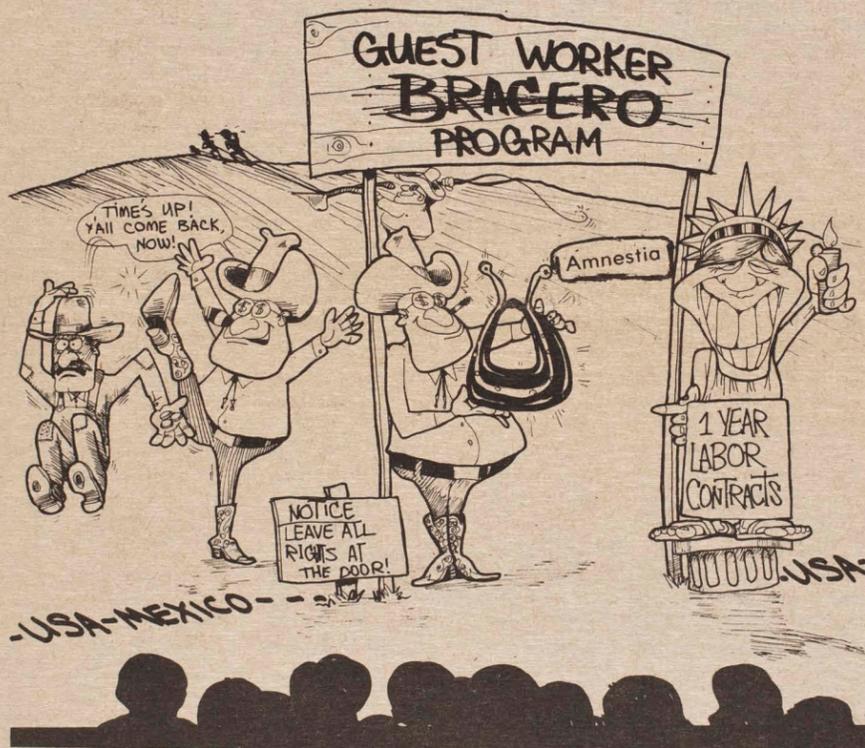
¿De donde están originándose las propuestas para el programa de trabajadores huespedes? Primeramente, hay una serie de proposiciones que ha

La mayoría de las proposiciones incluyen alguna forma de amnistía para los trabajadores indocumentados y además la expansión del SIN y la clausura de la frontera internacional a inmigrantes indocumentados.

Esto incluye alguna forma de identificación nacional, tal vez una tarjeta del seguro social a prueba de falsificación, que todos las personas serían obligadas a cargar y sería presentada cada vez que se hiciera una aplicación para trabajar o para el uso de servicios sociales.

¿A QUIEN BENIFICIARIA?

Es importante examinar los supuestos beneficios del programa de trabajo huesped. Uno de estos supuestos beneficios es que este programa resultaría en: (1) la eliminación de la inmigración ilegal; (2) eliminaría la explotación de los trabajadores indocumentados; (3) garantizaría mejores condiciones de vida; (4) preveniría la creación de una sub-clase de trabajadores; (5) eliminaría impactos negativos a trabajadores miembros de minorías raciales; (6) disminuiría problemas sociales, ecológicos y de salubridad; y (7) un programa de trabajadores huespedes o temporales ayudaría a México y a otros países participantes.



El programa de "Trabajadores Huespedes"
John Alvarez : El Foro

considerado el gobierno de Carter y que han sido presentadas por expertos o oficiales del gobierno, académicos, y grupos de intereses particulares que incluyen industrias que emplean a trabajadores inmigrantes. Pero el número o variedad de estas propuestas se conocen solo por agencias gubernamentales. Pero con seguridad que hay generalmente dos categorías: aquellas que proponen establecer un programa basado en la experiencia de Europa occidental y los que requieren la adaptación o expansión de las provisiones que existen actualmente en la provisión H-2.

Diferencias críticas entre las proposiciones traen al fondo preguntas, entre ellas: ¿Será establecido el programa por medio de un tratado entre México y E.U.? o por medio de una decisión unilateral de los E.U.; ¿sería un programa pequeño de aproximadamente 100,000 trabajadores o uno de una escala mayor de 300,000 a 800,000 trabajadores?; ¿habrá trabajadores contratados a un patrón específico o van a ser permitidos buscar su propio empleo?; ¿cuanto tiempo se les permitirá estar en los E.U., uno, dos, tres años?; ¿se les permitirá ser miembros de sindicatos, el uso de servicios sociales, los derechos civiles?; se le permitirá a sus familias acompañar al trabajador a los E.U. y podrían ellos usar ese tiempo trabajando en tal programa para sus requisitos de residencia permanente o de ciudadanía?

Al evaluar estas promesas es esencial tomar en consideración los resultados de los programas de trabajadores temporales en Europa occidental. En respecto a la pretensión que un programa de trabajadores huespedes terminaría con la inmigración ilegal, únicamente necesitamos examinar la experiencia de Alemania donde se ha aceptado que 15% de 200,000 personas de la población de inmigrantes trabajadores consiste de "inmigrantes ilegales."

La experiencia del programa de braceros indican que por razones de proximidad geográfica, la inmigración de indocumentados ilegales seguiría existiendo.

Es mas, en vez de eliminar la explotación de estos trabajadores, este tipo de programa intensificaría su explotación ya que los trabajadores indocumentados seguirían trabajando al lado de los trabajadores "huespedes."

En vez de eliminar una subclase de trabajadores, (los indocumentados), un programa de trabajadores huespedes estaría institucionalizándolos y encadenándolos a una clase de esclavitud que se supone fue eliminada por la 13ª enmienda a la constitución.

Ya que la mayoría de estos trabajadores huespedes serían Latinos o miembros de otras minorías, la creación de una sub-casta serviría para re-enforzar el racismo ya existente y la posición de segunda categoría a los ciudadanos de descendencia Latinoamericana, Negra, y Asiática, dentro de los Estados Unidos. Finalmente, respecto a la pretensión de que el programa de trabajadores huespedes ayudaría a México, uno debería preguntarse si Europa Occidental ha considerado la posibilidad de compensar económicamente a Turquía y a otros países involucrados por la pérdida de sus recursos humanos. Un programa de trabajadores temporales le daría a los E.U. todavía mas control sobre los recursos del trabajo de México de acuerdo con los intereses económicos de las corporaciones transnacionales.

CONSIDERACIONES POLITICAS

Viendose en estos términos, como se incorporan las proposiciones de trabajadores huespedes una consideración política referente a la inmigración y quienes son los que están apoyando estos programas? Primero, es importante reconocer el significativo internacional de la póliza de inmigración entre los países que mandarían trabajadores y especialmente México ya que sería el país mas afectado por cualquier cambio.

La póliza de inmigración ha sido usada por oficiales mexicanos al igual que estadounidenses en las re-negociaciones de las relaciones entre los dos países. Es de conocimiento público que el gobierno mexicano ha indicado a los E.U. su interés en un programa de trabajadores huespedes de braceros. El interés de mexicanos encargados de formular pólizas del programa de trabajadores temporales es motivado por la necesidad de resolver los problemas económicos de la nación y de prevenir un conflicto político manteniendo la inmigración como "válvula de escape." Oficiales estadounidenses han visto la póliza de inmigración como una manera efectiva de presionar a México a poner sus recursos de energéticos a la disposición de los E.U. en cantidades mayores y a precios "razonables." Por un lado los E.U. le ofrece a México un anuelo en la forma de un programa de trabajadores huespedes y por otro amenaza con cerrar la frontera. La gente obrera en ambos países deben darse cuenta que están siendo usados en estas negociaciones que benefician política y económicamente a los grupos selectos de México y los E.U.

Relevante al proceso de la póliza doméstica, expertos en pólizas de inmigración han identificado a grupos industriales y agrícolas que mas se beneficiarían por el trabajo de los indocumentados; agencias del gobierno como el Departamento de Trabajo, el Departamento de Justicia y Estado, agencias preocupadas con el problema de la energía y el SIN; grupos que apoyan las restricciones de inmigración como el grupo "Zero Population Growth," y otros ecólogos, los sindicatos del AFL-CIO y miembros de minorías principalmente los "Hispanos" (Latinos).

CONCLUSION

Durante este año ha sido evidente que grupos influyentes en negocios, agencias del gobierno, y restrictionistas se han estado poniendo de acuerdo de la necesidad de un programa de trabajadores huespedes. Las audiencias públicas de la Comisión Selecta en Pólizas de Inmigración y Refugiados únicamente se han formado para aplacar a sectores de trabajadores y a las comunidades de minorías especialmente los latinos.

Un programa de trabajadores huespedes no serviría de ninguna manera a las intereses de la gente obrera en México o en los E.U. La oposición contra un programa de trabajadores huespedes debe ser uno de los pilares de la unidad del pueblo trabajadora mexicano.

Bill of Rights for the Undocumented Worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Coordinating Committee

1st International Conference for the Full Rights of Undocumented Workers

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Carta de Derechos Para Los Trabajadores Indocumentados

Artículo I: Derecho a la residencia legal, demostrando simplemente su calidad de trabajador y contribuyente, para lo que se les otorgará su visa de residente permanente.

Artículo II: Derecho a un procedimiento justo y legal que garantice la inviolabilidad de su domicilio, la privacidad de su persona y otros derechos civiles para el trabajador y su familia, suspendiéndose totalmente las redadas fabriles, domiciliarias y en lugares públicos, así como todo tipo de deportaciones y prácticas anti-constitucionales.

Artículo III: Derecho a la reunificación de las familias para todo trabajador con o sin documentos que así lo desee. Se podrá trasladar al conyuge, hijos y padres sin más trámites que demostrar su calidad de trabajador y contribuyente en la sociedad norteamericana.

Artículo IV: Derecho automático a legalizar su residencia sin tener que regresar a su lugar de origen, como lo exige actualmente la ley de Inmigración de Estados Unidos.

Artículo V: Derecho de gozar plenamente de derechos sindicales, sociales y económicos que disfrutan el resto de los trabajadores ciudadanos.

Artículo VI: Derecho a la vivienda en condiciones de higiene y seguridad adecuadas para todo trabajador cíclico o por obra determinada.

Artículo VII: Derecho a los servicios de salud y atención médica gratuita y adecuada, guarderías y demás beneficios en las mismas condiciones que los recibe cualquier ciudadano norteamericano.

Artículo VIII: Derecho a recibir educación pública adecuada en el idioma materno, utilizando el inglés como segunda lengua y acceso sin restricciones a la cultura de su país de origen.

Artículo IX: Derecho a disfrutar de los seguros de incapacidad (parcial o permanente), por accidente de trabajo, enfermedades profesionales, vejez o muerte. En caso de fallecimiento, los gastos de traslado a su lugar de origen correrán a cargo del patrón, y los beneficios de los seguros correspondientes serán entregados a los familiares no importando su lugar de residencia.

Artículo X: Derecho a la organización sindical, ya sea ingresando a sindicatos ya existentes o formando nuevos, para la defensa de sus derechos laborales y el mejoramiento de sus salarios y sus condiciones de vida y de trabajo.

(A) Derecho de Negociaciones Colectivas para los trabajadores agrícolas y trabajadores públicos para garantizar su derecho a la organización sindical.

Artículo XI: Derecho al uso de la lengua materna en los tribunales cualquiera que sea el carácter de estos, para adquirir la ciudadanía, en procesos judiciales y en todo arreglo contractual público o privado.

Artículo XII: Derecho a que se le otorguen plenas facilidades para el ejercicio del voto en elecciones federales de su país de origen. Este derecho se ejercerá a través de consulados y todo lugar (sindicatos, escuelas, demás) designados por autoridades competentes.

Artículo XIII: Derecho desde el momento de legalizar su residencia y sin necesidad de adquirir la ciudadanía norteamericana de ejercer el voto en las elecciones locales y estatales en Estados Unidos. Este derecho nace de su condición de contribuyente, de trabajador y de residente.

Comisión Internacional Coordinadora
1ra Conferencia Internacional Por Los Derechos Plenos de los Trabajadores Indocumentados



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Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

FACT SHEET ON THE BRACERO PROGRAM

4 MILLION MEXICAN WORKERS IMPORTED BETWEEN 1942 -- 1964.

- 1) The inadequate wages, housing, food and protection of rights in violation of the signed agreement between the United States and Mexico.
- 2) The collusion of government agencies and agricultural corporations to prevent enforcement of the signed agreement between Mexico and The Unites States.
- 3) The depression of wages, the increase in poor working conditions and the wrecking of unionizing efforts wherever the program exists.
- 4) The establishment of the practice of Mexican workers paying bribes to officials on both sides of the border to be allowed into the Bracero program.
- 5) The massive violation of the human rights of braceros including beatings,shootings, discrimination, in medical care and separation of families.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

FACT SHEET ON IMPORTATION OF TEMPORARY ALIEN AGRICULTURAL
WORKERS UNDER THE H2 PROGRAM

AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE ARE 7.7 MILLION U.S. WORKERS UNEMPLOYED NATIONWIDE
ACCORDING TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Section H-2 of the Immigration and Nationality Act allows for the importation of temporary alien workers only "if unemployed persons capable of performing such labor cannot be found in this country." There is no such shortage in this country.

THE H-2 PROGRAM DEPRESSES FARMWORKER WAGES.

U.S. farmworkers cannot negotiate for higher wages where the threat H-2 exists. In fact, if farmworkers ask for merely one cent more than the "prevailing wages" (which is considerably lower in states which use H-2 workers), the Department of Labor can certify that these workers are unavailable for work and bring in H-2 workers to fill these jobs.

H-2 WORKERS HAVE FEW FREEDOMS OR PROTECTION.

H-2 workers may not change employers. If an H-2 worker complains about working conditions he may be sent home, black-listed, and never allowed to work in the U.S. again. Only those H-2 workers who are extraordinarily hard working and complacent will be allowed to return for employment in future years.

EMPLOYERS WHO EMPLOY H-2 WORKERS DO NOT PROVIDE BENEFITS REQUIRED OF
OTHER EMPLOYERS.

Employers of H-2 workers need not contribute toward social security or unemployment insurance. Even U.S. workers who work for H-2 employers become ineligible for unemployment insurance for that period.

GROWERS PREFER THE H-2 SYSTEM BECAUSE IT PROVIDES THEM WITH A CHEAP,
CAPTIVE LABOR FORCE.

For years, growers have used Jamaican workers to cut sugar-cane in Florida and pick apples in New England, Virginia, west Virginia and New York. Growers use a variety of means

(over)

page 2

to circumvent Department of Labor regulations and avoid hiring U.S. workers. Last year, growers refused to hire, or harassed and fired more than 2,000 workers from Puerto Rico, so they could hire H-2 workers.

THE H-2 PROGRAM THREATENS TO EXPAND DRASTICALLY.

Approximately, 15,000 H-2 workers were imported into the U.S. last year. The Carter Administration has stated that as many as 500,000 H-2 workers may be imported in the near future. Already apple growers from Oregon and Colorado, citrus growers from Arizona, and tomatoe growers form Virginia have attempted to import H-2 workers.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

RESOLUCIONES ADOPTADAS EN LA CONFERENCIA CHICANA NACIONAL DE INMIGRACION

24 DE MAYO DE 1980

VIOLENCIA EN LA FRONTERA

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Pedir la abolición de la Patrulla Fronteriza/INS
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Pedir la abolición de la militarización y sistemas policiacos en la frontera, entre Estados Unidos y Mexico.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Pedir la abolición del encarcelamiento de niños y sus madres en las prisiones Federales, por la Patrulla Fronteriza y el INS.
4. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Que representantes de esta Conferencia sean designados para exponer las violencias a los Derechos Humanos y civiles cometidos por el INS y la Patrulla Fronteriza, ante organismo como la Organización de las Naciones Unidas y Amnistía Internacional, en el entendimiento que la solución a largo plazo esta en la autodeterminación del movimiento chicano.
5. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Acabar con el termino racista de "Illegal Allien"

ADMINISTRACION DE JUSTICIA

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos la creación de una organización ampliamente representada para dar fin a las redes residenciales.
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos a La Corporación de Servicios Legales y nos oponemos a toda aquella legislación que descrimine contra los inmigrantes y esta conferencia se opone a la Enmienda O'Brien.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Nos oponemos a toda colaboración con el INS/Patrulla Fronteriza que resulte en redes conducidas en lugares de trabajo y en la comunidad.

PERSPECTIVA CHICANA/MEXICANA

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Demandar residencia incondicional y derechos y privilegios de ciudadanos para toda persona, de acuerdo con el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo.
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Anular todas las cuotas de inmigracion de paises en los cuales los Estados Unidos domina economica, politica y militarmente.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Analizar y criticar la politica inmigratoria de ambos gobiernos y que se exsija de estos gobiernos una actitud mas severa en favor de estos trabajadores o de lo contrario se rompera todo trato con el.
4. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyan el hecho "Que Somos un Pueblo Sin Fronteras", y que la lucha por los derechos de los inmigrantes es parte insepable de la lucha por los derechos de los Chicanos/Mexicanos a la auto determinacion.
5. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos los esfuerzos de los trabajadores de la compania "Vogue Coach" y otras uniones similares que van hacia adelante, organizando esfuerzos en defensa de los trabajadores indocumentados.
6. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Denunciamos al Embajador de los Estados Unidos, Julian Nava, por su apoyo al programa de trabajadores huespedes, y por su ignorancia a los problemas de inmigracion.
7. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Desarrollar una cadena de informacion y una campana para informar a educar a nuestra gente sobre el problema de inmigracion.

LA ECONOMIA, EL TRABAJO, Y EL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJADORES HUESPEDES.

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos una frontera abierta para trabajadores inmigrados y una frontera cerrada para corporaciones multi-nacionales.
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Estamos a favor de las alegaciones de derecho presentadas en la Conferencia Internacional de Inmigracion que se llevo acabo en la ciudad de Mexico el 28 de Abril de 1980.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Se opone a toda forma de "trabajadores contratados" como el programa H2, programas de visas temporales o programas de trabajadores huespedes.

CONTINUACION

TALLER CULTURAL

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - El arte y la cultura deben ser como una cadena que se una al problema de inmigracion y lo ayude y que no solo sea una forma mas de entretenimiento.
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - acordamos que nuestra cultura debe usarse como un arma para resistir.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Nos oponemos al comercialismo de trabajadores culturales por las grandes industrias como Coors y las Compañias Petroleras.

TALLER DE EDUCACION

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Dar caracter politico a la comunidad Chicana sobre sus derechos civiles y educativos.
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Como una fuerza para precionar al systema educacional para que sea responsable en asegurar la competencia academica, social y economica para todos los estudiantes Chicanos.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Desarrollar un systema educativo basado en un systema democratico, humanitario y principios de consciencia social que garanticen a la comunidad Chicana el derecho al poder social, economico y politico, como señala la comunidad Chicana.
4. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Reclamamos el derecho de servicios educacionales y de beneficios que mantengan y desarrollen el idioma principal y la cultura de la comunidad Chicana/Mexicana en todas las instituciones de nuestra sociedad.
5. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Condenamos al Estado de Texas por su reciente ley que niega la educacion en las escuelas publicas a niños de personas indocumentadas.

TALLER DE LA IGLESIA

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos la cadena Ecumenica que se reunio aqui para afirmar su deceso de continuar a reunir y dar sosten a las organizaciones comprometidas en los esfuerzos de inmigracion.
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyan la junta de la Cadena Ecumenica del Suroeste que llevara acabo en la primavera de 1981, para examinar el reporte Presidencial de la Comission Selecta de Inmigracion.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos el deceso de la Cadena Ecumenica de comunicarse con organizaciones para ayudarles a llevar su mensaje a la gente.

CONTINUACION

4. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos un acuerdo con la Cadena Ecumenica que las causas economicas, politicas y sociales de inmigracion deben ser acentuadas en la educacion sobre inmigracion.

TALLER DE SALUD Y SERVICIOS SOCIALES

1. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Todas las instituciones de Salud y Servicios Sociales deben proporcionar sus servicios a quienes los requieran, sin importar su ciudadania.
2. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Apoyamos dar a los indocumentados los beneficios de salud y servicios sociales sin consecuencia s bajo la ley de inmigracion, pasadas o presentes.
3. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Desde ahora, que la forma MC-6 o sus equivalentes sean eliminados. (La forma MC-6 es usada en el sistema de servicios de salud para reportar la condición de inmigrante de una persona al Servicio de Inmigracion y Naturalizacion)
4. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Alto a la recopilación de informacion sobre la situación de inmigrante del paciente, usando para otros fines por el INS, o difusion de estos datos, en violacion del derecho de privacidad de las personas, y puesto bajo proceso legal en caso necesario.
5. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Creación inmediata de una línea de emergencia en todos los puertos de entrada para permitir tratamiento médico de emergencia, a fin de atender a los pacientes sin tener que esperar a que el INS determine si puede ser admitido en Estados Unidos o no.
6. QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO - Todos los proveedores de servicios sociales y de salud deben tener personal profesional, bilingue y bicultural, en proporción a las necesidades de la comunidad.

.....

Y FINALMENTE QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO APOYAMOS QUE SE EMPRENDA UNA CAMPAÑA NACIONAL PARA EDUCAR AL PUBLICO EN GENERAL Y A LOS POLITICOS SOBRE LAS CRACTERISTICAS DE DERECHOS HUMANOS, LAS NECESIDADES DE SALUBRIDAD Y LAS CONTRIBUCIONES DE IMPUESTOS DE LAS PERSONAS INDOCUMENTADAS.

ADEMAS QUE ESTA CONFERENCIA SEA ACENTUADA EN EL REGISTRO QUE APOYA Y FOMENTA A LOS GRUPOS DE LA COMUNIDAD Y GRUPOS POR TODO EL PAIS A IMPLEMENTAR LOS OBJETIVOS ESTABLECIDOS POR LA CONFERENCIA CHICANA NACIONAL DE INMIGRACION!!

Chicano National Immigration Conference and Memorial March AGENDA

FRIDAY, MAY 23

10:00 a.m. REGISTRATION
6:00 p.m. GET TOGETHER

5:00 p.m. DINNER

7:00 p.m. CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

Music
Poetry
Speaker
Ballet Folklorico
Speaker
Break
Speaker
Teatro

SATURDAY, MAY 24

8:00 a.m. REGISTRATION
Pan Dulce & Cafe

8:30 a.m. MARIACHI

9:00 a.m. Invocation

9:15 a.m. Welcome

9:30 a.m. Introduction of Speakers

11:30 a.m. Lunch

1:00 p.m. Conference Convenes

1:30 p.m. Workshops

- *Economics, Labor
- *Administration of Justice
- *Residential Sweeps
- *Legislation
- *Border Violence
- *Chicano/Mexicano Perspective
- *Woman & Immigration
- *Social Services
- *Media
- *Education
- *The Church
- *Cultural
- *Health
- *Guest Worker Program

SUNDAY, MAY 25

10:00 a.m. Mass

10:30 a.m. Menudo

12:00 noon MARCH

2:00 p.m. Rally & Press Conference

Reading Of Conference Resolutions

Music

Speakers

Ballet Folklorico

4:00 p.m. Break

6:00 p.m. Dinner

7:00 p.m. Dance

Featuring "La Familia"

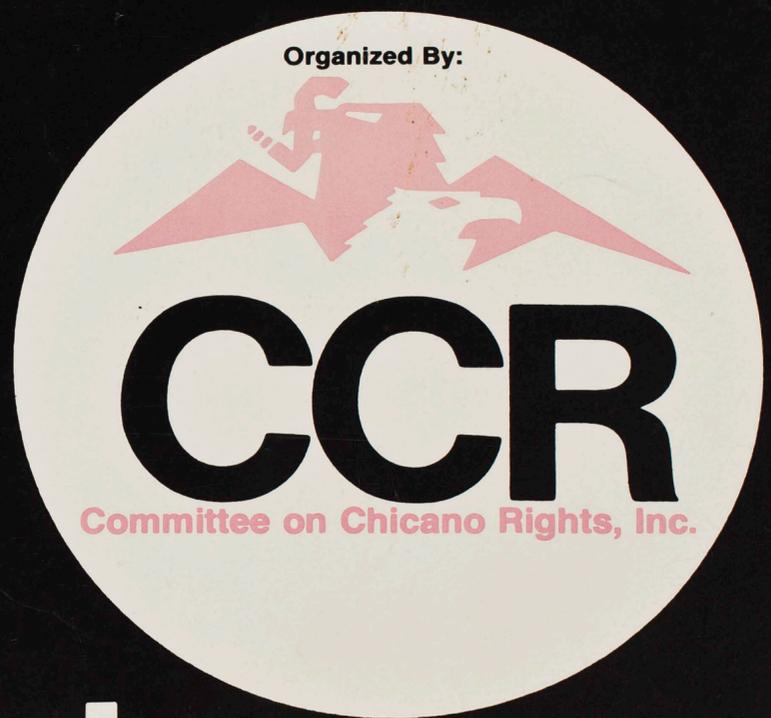
ENDORSED BY:

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

Organizate Raza!

" A TIME FOR RESISTANCE "

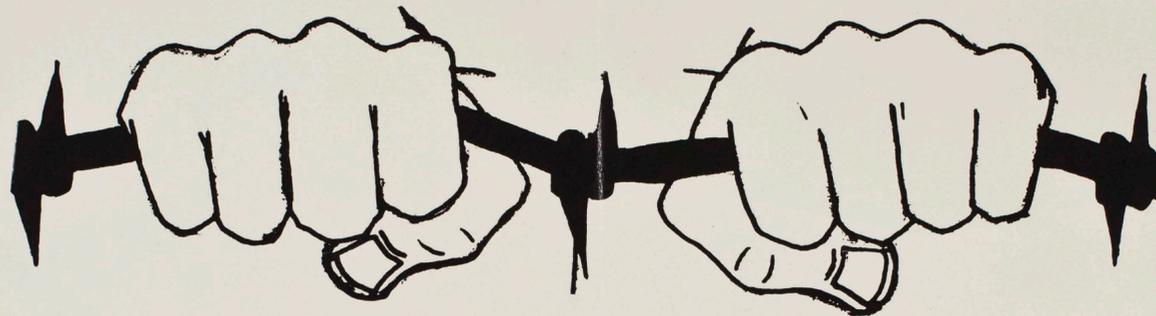
Chicano National Immigration Conference and Memorial March



TENTATIVE AGENDA

• BORDER VIOLENCE

- ECONOMICS & IMMIGRATION
- FOREIGN GUEST WORKER PROGRAM
- INCARCERATION OF THE UN-DOCUMENTED
- LEGISLATION
- MEDIA
- MEXICAN PERSPECTIVES & POLICIES
- ORGANIZED LABOR
- RESIDENTIAL SWEEPS
- SOCIAL SERVICES
- WOMEN & IMMIGRATION



MAY 23, 24, 25 1980
SAN DIEGO, CA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Calif. 92050
(714)474-8195
(714)477-3800

Endorsers & speakers will be announced at a future date.

Estimados Hermanos & Hermanas

You are invited to attend a



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

BENEFIT

TARDEADA

PARTY! MUSIC! FOOD!

Musica Latina por el Grupo

“TRIO FAMILIA”

(Food will be served from 4-6 p.m.)

**at the residence of
Carlos Vasquez**

1022 E. 8th Street

National City, CA 92050

477-0952

Sat. July 12, 1980

3-9 P.M.

Donation \$4.00

***Funds will be used to investigate INS/Border Patrol violence.**

ACTO CULTURAL de Respuesta a la Política Anti-inmigrante de Reagan

ORADORES

- HERMAN BACA** • **PETE BELTRAN**
Comite Derechos Chicanos Presidente, Local 645
San Diego U.A.W.
- JORGE BUSTAMANTE** • **JUAN GÓMEZ QUIÑONEZ**
Srio. Gral. Sindicato de Dir., Dto. de Estudios
Maestros, Colegio de México Chicanos, UCLA
- JOSÉ JACQUES MEDINA** • **JIM SMITH**
Pres. Local 301, IUGW Dir., CWA Psych Tech Union

MÚSICA

- LAS PAXINAS** • **LOS ORPHIS**
LOS TESTIGOS • **LOS CRISTALES**

EXHIBICION ARTISTICA

**Del Frente Mexicano de los
Trabajadores de la Cultura**

**Placita Olvera
Sábado, 6 de Febrero
1:00 a 3:00 pm**

**Comisión Internacional Coordinadora
3123 W. 8th St., LA 90005 • (213) 383-7057**

MITIN • RALLY

I. CRISIS

VIOLATION BORDER REDEADS
II. B.L.U.D LETTERS, Z.I.P.

III. PEOPLE

WASHINGTON
IV. CANT LOOK AT MARGAIN, COUNSEL,

SUMMARY--TEMPORARY WORKERS

ISSUE

Should the United States change its current temporary worker (H-2) program?

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

In the years ahead, Mexico and nations located in the Caribbean basin will continue to face enormous population pressures and the need to create or find jobs for millions of their citizens, conditions that will continued to exist in the future. In addition demographic changes in the United States point to continued high demand for low-skilled and seasonal labor. These factors, along with the likelihood of a legalization program and increased enforcement against illegal migration, must be taken into account in the consideration of what, if any, changes should be made in the current H-2 program.

OPTIONS

1. Large-scale, noncontractual temporary worker program.
2. Interim five-year, phased-out temporary worker program.
3. Maintain status quo (current H-2 program).
4. Modify employer provisions of current H-2 program (employers to pay FICA and Unemployment Insurance).
5. Slightly expand and streamline H-2 worker program.
6. Expand commuter program status.
7. Eliminate the H-2 program.

RECOMMENDATION

Option 5. The staff believes it is unwise to make a decision based on speculation that there will be a continuing large-scale need for temporary workers, especially when the extent to which the proposed new enforcement measures will be effective, and the effects of legalization are unknown.

DECISION

Agree with Staff Recommendation (Option 5) _____.

Prefer Option _____.

Suggested Option _____

TEMPORARY WORKERS

ISSUE

Should the United States change its current temporary worker (H-2) program?

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Background

There are four sources of temporary workers in the United States:

The H-2 program: H-2 visas are issued to admit temporary workers. Petitions for these workers are reviewed by the Department of Labor which must certify that U.S. workers are not available and that the employment of aliens will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of other similarly employed U.S. workers.

Between 1973-1978,* H-2 admissions have averaged a little more than 30,000 workers annually, 12,000 of whom have been agricultural workers. British West Indians account for 95 percent of these agricultural workers and have been imported primarily to help harvest apple crops in the Eastern United States and sugar cane in Florida.

Border crossers/commuter alien status: U.S. permanent residents who live in Mexico and Canada cross the border to work in the United States. Commuter status was established by administrative fiat in 1927. Although their numbers are not known with precision, it is estimated that more than 8,000 people from Canada and 60,000 people from Mexico commute on a daily, weekly or seasonal basis.

HOLDERS OF 72-HOUR SHOPPING/VISITOR PASSES: At the Mexican border, more than 4.5 million visitor passes have been issued to aliens. These aliens are admitted for up to 72 hours to shop and conduct other business in the United States within 25 miles of the border. Though it is illegal for the holder of a visitor card to work, it is believed that many people who enter with the 72-hour card do work illegally.

Illegal/undocumented migrants: This group provides the largest number of temporary workers in the United States. These people either enter without documents or overstay or violate valid nonimmigrant visas.

* The number of H-2 workers has dropped to below 30,000 in 1977 (just under) and 1978 (23,000), the most recent year for which data is available.

Option 5

Slightly expand and streamline H-2 worker program.

Under this option, the number of visas issued under the current H-2 program might be slightly increased, but the main emphasis would be placed on streamlining the process and protecting U.S. workers. This alternative would:

- a. Amend Section H(ii) of the INA, to read: "If unemployed persons able and willing to perform such service or labor at the place and time needed for this work cannot be found in this country;"
- b. Require the Department of Labor to refer workers to an employer within 60 days of that employer's request for certification, or to issue certification for foreign agricultural workers within 30 days;
- c. Require the Department of Labor to adopt a more effective method for setting the Adverse Effect Wage Rate;

- d. Require employers to pay social security and unemployment insurance taxes for H-2 workers;
- e. Make H-2 workers eligible for the same benefits as U.S. workers;
- f. Require payroll deductions to be reimbursed to workers upon return to native countries;
- g. Require the Department of Labor or Justice to institute grievance procedures to resolve H-2 labor-management disputes; and
- h. Require, as an interim step, the government not to replace H-2 workers fired for labor market reasons (H-2 employers to be limited to a preemptory firing of no more than one percent of their work force in a given year).

Reasons For:

- Enforcement is enhanced when workers are contracted to specific employers (under the current H-2 program, workers have an excellent rate of return to home countries);
- Streamlining the labor certification process will help employers meet emergent agricultural needs;
- Full protection of H-2 workers is provided under new grievance procedures;
- Elimination of wage wedge (not having to pay social security and unemployment insurance for H-2's) ends past advantage to employers of hiring H-2 workers over U.S. citizens or permanent residents; and
- Additional workers can be certified if greater need for foreign workers is demonstrated.

Reasons Against:

- A slight increase in numbers may be insufficient to meet demand;
- Certification requirements are still regarded as too rigorous by most employers;
- The Adverse Effect Wage Rate remains difficult to determine and administer in an ever-changing economic climate; and
- A shorter period for certification may make it difficult to recruit sufficient U.S. workers.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Legalization Program

The proposed legalization program (see Legalization Decision Memo) will probably grant immediate permanent resident status to all undocumented aliens who have resided in this country for two to three years prior to passage of the legislation, and who can meet additional eligibility requirements (are not excludable). It is also proposed that the residual group of persons who are not eligible for immediate permanent resident status but who are not otherwise excludable, will be eligible for conditional entrant status, leading to permanent resident status after five years. During this five-year period, these applicants must show that they worked in the United States for four out of the five years.

Recommendation on Temporary Workers

The staff believes that an increase in the immigration of resident aliens through a two-tiered legalization, the clearing of backlogged applicants, and a small increase in legal migration is clearly in the best interests of the United States; a large-scale temporary worker program is not. Any positive effects on foreign policy or economic growth from such a program are speculative, and must be weighed against the known disadvantages.

Given the proposed legalization program and a belief that an increase in the immigration of resident aliens is good for the United States, a slightly expanded and streamlined H-2 program is recommended--Option 5.

The staff believes it is unwise to make a decision based on speculation that there will be a continuing need for a large-scale temporary worker program, especially when past temporary worker programs in the United States and Europe have shown what the negative effects of such programs can be. Until legalization, the phase-in of backlogged applicants and the new immigration system are instituted there is no way of knowing:

- ° The extent to which new enforcement measures will be effective; or
- ° The effects of legalization, including the numbers, remittances and satisfaction of employer needs.

Future conditions may warrant reconsideration of these options. A slightly expanded and streamlined H-2 program is preferred since it does not commit the United States, in principle, to an institutionalized temporary worker program.

FOREIGN POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF A TEMPORARY WORKER PROGRAM

The Commission staff has asked the State Department to examine various temporary worker programs and their foreign policy implications. The following is from a preliminary report and does not represent a definitive State Department position. Nevertheless, it indicates that the foreign policy aspects of such proposals may have the potential for harming as well as improving U.S. relationships with other nations.

" Conclusion. Based on past history, a temporary worker program by itself has as much potential for complicating or even damaging our relationships with Mexico and other countries as it does for improving those relationships. To benefit bilateral relationships, a temporary worker program would have to be only one part of a broad program of migration and employment controls and incentives. To be successful a program would have to be carefully designed--most of the present proposals are little more than sketches or outlines. Furthermore, it would have to be accepted and conscientiously implemented by both sides. A temporary worker program would not be a panacea for an immediate improvement in U.S.-Mexican relations, an objective which requires patient, day-to-day work on a wide range of issues." (U.S. Department of State, Foreign Policy Implications of a Temporary Worker Program, November 1980, p. 10.)

PROGRAM OPTIONS --- TEMPORARY WORKERS

<u>PROVISIONS</u>	<u>OPTION 1</u> NONCONTRACTUAL TEMPORARY WORKER PROGRAM	<u>OPTION 2</u> INTERIM FIVE- YEAR, PHASED- OUT TEMPORARY WORKER PROGRAM	<u>OPTION 3</u> CURRENT H-2 PROGRAM (MAINTAIN STATUS QUO)	<u>OPTION 4</u> MODIFIED EMPLOYER PROVISIONS OF CURRENT H-2 PROGRAM	<u>OPTION 5</u> SLIGHTLY EXPANDED AND STREAMLINED H-2 PROGRAM	<u>OPTION 6</u> EXPANDED WORKER CORRUPT STATUS	<u>OPTION 7</u> ELIMINATE H-2 PROGRAM
<u>Terms of Visa:</u>	Up to 9 months per calendar year; renewable.	9 months; renew- able outside U.S. Would preferably be negotiated on a bilateral basis with Mexico and other sending countries.	9-11 months; renewable up to 3 years.	Same as Option 3.	Same as Option 3.	Permanent resident status but must prove at least 6 months U.S. employment annually.	N/A
<u>Projected Number of Visas to be Issued:</u>	850,000 +	Year 1-Up to 500,000 Year 2-Up to 400,000 Year 3-Up to 300,000 Year 4-Up to 200,000 Year 5-Up to 100,000 Year 6 - 0	Average of 30,000 annually.	Possibly fewer than Option 3.	Possibly more than Option 3.	Would be offered to those eligible for a legaliza- tion program.	None
<u>Restrictions on Employ- ment:</u>	Free agent status --no occupational or geographical restrictions.	Contract with specific employer.	Contract with specific employer.	Same as Option 3.	Same as Option 3.	None	N/A
<u>Mechanism for Pro- tecting Domestic Labor:</u>	Sec. of Labor can bar foreign workers from specific busi- nesses if domes- tic workers available.	Individual labor certification but streamlined, less stringent. Sen- ding countries would have role in monitoring labor standards.	Individual labor cer- tification process for each request.	Individual labor cer- tification. Require employers to pay FICA and unemployment taxes.	Individual labor certi- fication, but stream- lined, less stringent FICA and unemployment taxes.	Computers pro- hibited from strikebreaking.	Reduced competition from foreign workers.
<u>Relationship to Legalization/ Enforcement:</u>	N/A	Implemented after legaliza- tion of those here, employer sanctions, and a worker identity system for all workers.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Would be con- tingent on the terms of a legalization program.	N/A
<u>Rights, Status of Workers:</u>	No provision for adjustment of status. Dependents not allowed.	Negotiable with sending coun- tries who have role in moni- toring labor standards.	No provision for adjust- ment of status. Dependents allowed.	Same as Option 3.	Same rights and benefits as U.S. wor- kers, except unemployment compensation. No provision for adjust- ment of status.	Same rights and benefits as U.S. wor- kers. Right to reside permanently in U.S. at any time.	N/A

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS*

Border Enforcement

- a. Border Patrol funding levels should be raised to provide for replacement sensor systems, additional light planes and helicopters, and other needed equipment.

Only after illegal migrants are excluded from the labor market through an employment eligibility program will border interdiction and deterrence have a lower priority. For the next five to eight years at least, a visible deterrent must exist between the ports of entry. The expanded use of aircraft, sensor systems, and nightviewing devices will raise the effectiveness of Border Patrol agents in providing this deterrent.

- b. Port-of-entry primary inspections should be enhanced by increasing the number of primary inspectors, instituting a mobile inspections task force, and replacing all outstanding border-crossing cards with a counterfeit-resistant card.

The flow of people across our borders for business and pleasure has nearly overwhelmed federal inspection agencies. Additional personnel are needed to deal with this flow so that people will pass through the inspection process within an acceptable time frame without sacrificing the effectiveness of a process which deters illegal entry. Annual program funds of \$500,000 would allow a mobile task force to institute unannounced inspections at ports of entry with high rates of fraudulent entries.

- c. Regional border enforcement command posts should be established to coordinate the work of the INS, the U.S. Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Coast Guard in the interdiction of both illegal migrants and illicit goods, specifically narcotics.

These four agencies already cooperate in El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) which maintains records of narcotics movement, as well as information on illegal entries. This sharing of information should be part of an organizational structure that would allow the rapid deployment of joint resources to respond to emergencies or to provide for coordinated enforcement programs. The staff believes that a regional border enforcement command post would coordinate the particular strengths and distinct responsibilities of each border enforcement agency. The creation of regional command posts could improve interdiction of illegal migrants, without disrupting the existing mandates of the affected agencies.

- d. Antismuggling efforts should be improved through better preparation of cases, leading to higher rates of successful prosecutions.

The greater and more effective overall enforcement is, the more illegal migrants rely on smugglers. Much of alien smuggling is organized and it is often abusive of the aliens. In the past year, members of a group of El Salvadoreans died as they wandered in the Arizona desert, while 14 Dominicans, hidden in the ballast tank of a ship, died when the tank was flooded.

Smuggling violations are commonplace and prosecutions are rare. U.S. attorneys will accept only the most egregious cases. In 1979, out of 18,277 alien smuggling-related violations, 8,002 (43%) were sufficiently meritorious, by established guidelines, to present to U.S. attorneys. Of these, only 2,207 (28%) were accepted for possible prosecution. In the end, there were 1,291 convictions with sentences of 30,255 months and \$111,631 in fines of which 19,070 months and \$13,948 in fines were suspended, for an average sentence imposed of 8 2/3 months and average fines amounting to \$76.

The Commission staff believes that only a higher rate of successful prosecutions, with resulting convictions and fines will reduce smuggling attempts. Such successful prosecutions depend upon careful investigation and development of evidence.

- e. Deportation and removal of illegal migrants should be effected to discourage early return. Adequate funds should be available to maintain high levels of alien apprehension, detention and deportation throughout the year, including funds to encourage voluntary repatriation to the interior of Mexico. Where possible (the alien has more than \$50 in cash or easily convertible assets), the alien should be required to pay the transportation costs of deportation or removal under safeguards.

During 1975-76, INS repatriated many undocumented Mexicans by air to the interior of Mexico instead of taking them only to the border. This resulted in a decrease in the volume of would-be illegal/ undocumented migrants at the border. The program was suspended, however, because of the Mexican government's objections to such repatriation on an involuntary basis. Renewal of the airlift on a voluntary basis and the provision of free bus tickets to various interior locations could reduce the revolving-door effect of returning aliens to the border.

When possible, migrants should be required to pay for their return transportation costs. Current INS costs for detention and transportation of illegal/undocumented migrants exceed \$12 million per year.

2. Interior Enforcement

Interior enforcement involves both efforts to prevent the entry of illegal/undocumented aliens into the workforce and the monitoring of nonimmigrants during their stay in the United States.

- a. Employee Eligibility/Employer Responsibility.

See "Options" in Enforcement Memo No. 1.

- b. Enforcement of wage and working standards legislation should be increased in conjunction with enforcement of employee eligibility/employer responsibility legislation.

The improvement of wages and working conditions, or the meeting of required wage and working standards, should be a side benefit of preventing illegal migrants from entering the labor market. Department of Labor investigators, using the Employment Standards legislation, safety and health regulations, and the Farm Labor Contractors Registration Act, should continue their efforts to monitor the workplace. Similarly, INS investigators should continue area operations where they have reason to believe that illegal migrants are already working for certain employers or have recently been hired in violation of the new employee eligibility/employer responsibility (EE/ER) law. By cross-designation, if not as a prime responsibility, they should have access to employer records relative to new employees whose hiring was covered by the EE/ER law. Since illegal migrants are believed to have a depressing effect on wages and working conditions, the joint effort to enforce working standards and uncover illegal migrants will benefit U.S. workers.

Should employee eligibility/employer responsibility legislation not be enacted, administrative policy changes could encourage illegal/undocumented migrants to report labor law violations. Currently, illegal/undocumented migrant workers who are the victims of labor law violations will not seek the protection of U.S. laws because of their fear of deportation. This problem could be partially overcome by guaranteeing that the identity of complainants would not be revealed by the Department of Labor to other agencies or by instituting a policy of granting extended voluntary departure (temporarily deferring deportation) to persons who file legitimate labor complaints.

3. Nonimmigrant Policy

To maintain greater control over nonimmigrants from the time of their visa application to the time of their departure from the United States, and to deter and apprehend visa abusers, the following measures are recommended.

- a. Nonimmigrant visitors for pleasure entering the United States by plane should be required to buy a roundtrip plane ticket with a nonrefundable return portion.

By definition, nonimmigrants intend to return to their homelands. Consular officials normally expect applicants for a visitors' visas to possess a roundtrip ticket or have the funds at hand for such a ticket, plus the cost of their stay in the United States. However, whether planned in advance or the result of a decision made after

arrival in the United States, cashing in the return portion of an airline ticket can provide significant resources to the individual trying to find a job. Denying this source of cash should discourage planned visa abuse, without discouraging legitimate tourism, at no additional cost to U.S. taxpayers.

- b. An automated system of nonimmigrant document control should be established to allow prompt tracking of aliens and to ascertain their departure.

At present, nonimmigrants fill out a travel control document (I-94) which gives information about their arrival, initial destination in the United States and the date through which their stay in the United States has been approved by an INS inspector. One copy is retained by the alien until collected at departure; the other copy is used for recording the information (manually entered into an automated system) in INS records. This tracking system has been plagued by underfunding, large backlogs or delays in entering the data and lost documents. An automated system of nonimmigrant document control, now in the planning stage, would provide automated information on new arrivals within two days of their entry and printouts of persons overstaying their departure dates. This system could be fully implemented within two years.

- c. Investigations of overstays and student visa abusers should be maintained regardless of other investigative priorities.

Because of fiscal constraints and border enforcement priorities, INS has not had the resources to devote to interior enforcement on a broad scale. Interior investigations have been concentrated almost exclusively on likely places of employment for illegal/undocumented migrants. Failure to broaden these investigations to include overstays and student visa abusers could lead to the charge that the government is interested only in persons who have to work, not those wealthy enough to enter the country and keep themselves apart from the workplace. Despite court-imposed limitations on INS interior enforcement procedures--some of these procedures will be clarified in proposed amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act--the execution of interior investigations will not be prevented (see Decision Memo on the Powers of INS Officers to Arrest, Interrogate and Search).

SUMMARY--EMPLOYEE ELIGIBILITY/EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY

ISSUE

Should the United States adopt an employee eligibility/employer responsibility (EE/ER) system to achieve optimum enforcement in curtailing illegal migration?

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Since it is believed that most illegal migrants come to the United States to work, the most effective enforcement measures are those that require all prospective employees to demonstrate eligibility to work in the United States, while simultaneously placing certain responsibilities on prospective employers to ensure that persons who are hired are in fact legally authorized to work. Increasing current enforcement efforts will not, in itself, deter the growing number of illegal/undocumented migrants who seek work in the United States.

OPTIONS

1. Statement of eligibility system.
2. Call-in or real-time access data bank system.
3. Eligibility system based on counterfeit-resistant card.
4. Eligibility system using social security number and a less secure card.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The staff recommends implementation of an employee eligibility/employer responsibility system based on a counterfeit-resistant card (Option 3), to be implemented in three stages:

- A. An initial system based on the statement of eligibility (Option 1);
- B. A second-phase based on a counterfeit-resistant work authorization card (Option 3) for certain age groups; and
- C. Eventual implementation of the work authorization card system for the entire labor force.

Start-up costs would total \$50 million to be spent over a six to seven year period on system design and development. This expenditure would be followed by \$40 million spent on hardware, training and other up-front items. From the beginning, annual operating costs of \$180 to \$230 million would cover:

- ° approximately 5,000 work years by intake clerks, data entry operators, technicians and supervisors handling and managing the system that would enroll 17 million applicants annually;
- ° production of applicants' cards at an average cost of \$1.00 per card;
- ° data transmission and computer maintenance costs; and
- ° the salaries of an additional 800 field investigators.*

After seven years these costs should decrease by 30 percent owing to lower enrollments and card production costs. The maintenance costs of the system will rise slightly as the data base increases to hold an eventual 300 million files. The field investigation complement may be reduced in time, given the expected effective enforcement.

Reasons For:

- ° Requiring preemployment enrollment will discourage large numbers of illegal migrants from seeking employment;
- ° This system provides the quickest means of establishing employee eligibility and complying with employer responsibility provisions;
- ° A preenrollment system relieves employers of having to determine eligibility and results in minimal, intentional or unintentional discrimination against persons whose appearance or speech seems "foreign" and who might later be determined to be ineligible;
- ° An employment eligibility card system can be uniformly applied to all persons seeking employment and to all employers;

* These costs are SCIRP staff estimates based on fiscal year 1981 costs and are not adjusted for inflation.

- ° This system is least disruptive of existing employment application processes and very effective in ensuring that only people entitled or authorized to work are able to secure employment; and
- ° It allows for the ready identification of eligible workers by field investigators, although individuals would not be required to carry the card at the work site.

Reasons Against

- ° Requiring preenrollment as part of employment procedures places a burden on many persons who may resent it both as an intrusion on their freedom and as an irritant;
- ° The demand for documentation needed for preemployment enrollment will place additional burdens and costs on federal, state and local government agencies as millions need to secure vital records information;
- ° Card could be used for other identification purpose despite initial legislative prohibition;
- ° Having a data base on so many people may attract other uses and could ultimately become a national personal information data base;
- ° The cost of establishing and operating such a system is significant and will remain so over time;
- ° Employment eligibility cards could be used by imposters who resemble the card owners; and
- ° The system could not be put into operation for seven years, while it was being designed and developed.

3. Aliens found working without authorization should be promptly deported.

4. Employers knowingly hiring ineligible aliens should be subject to graduated administrative and civil penalties.

After an initial warning to a noncomplying employer, the following series of penalties would be imposed; (seriousness of the offense would determine actual administrative or prosecutorial action):

- a) Administrative citation. Served on an employer by a delegated agent of the Attorney General* whenever there is a determination that an employer has knowingly hired an illegal migrant or is guilty of gross noncompliance in keeping records or filing forms as required by the Employee Eligibility/Employer Responsibility system.
- b) Civil fine of up to \$1,000 per illegal migrant employed. Administratively levied by a delegated agent of the Attorney General on employers for a second offense of knowingly hiring an illegal migrant or blatantly disregarding employer responsibility requirements to secure and record information on all newly hired employees and make that information available to federal investigators if illegal migrants were found among the newly hired personnel of the employer.
- c) Injunction in a federal district court. Secured by U.S. attorneys in cases where employers continued to knowingly hire illegal migrants after civil penalties had been applied. Evidence would consist of knowingly hiring illegal migrants or the continued refusal to comply with the employer responsibility requirements.
- d) Criminal misdemeanor punishment. Fines of \$1,000 to \$2,000 per alien and/or up to one year imprisonment could be sought for violations subsequent to the granting of injunctions against employers.

* Delegation could be given to the Wage and Hour Division investigators of the Department of Labor and possibly to IRS agents and Occupational Safety and Health Administration compliance officers if the evidence to be consulted was in the personnel records to which these federal officers had access.

- e) Felony charges. Could be brought against employers who conspired with smugglers to receive and employ illegal migrants who had been smuggled into the country.*

Effectiveness of the EE/ER System

It is expected that illegal migration will be sharply curtailed (30 percent) in the first year of implementation. However, participation in the labor force probably will drop off at a slower rate (30 to 40 percent) during that time. With the card-based system covering the labor force, effectiveness could increase to about 95 percent by the tenth or eleventh year of the program.

* At present, such evidence is available as part of various smuggling prosecutions. Nevertheless, there is no basis for prosecuting the employers unless they withhold employee wages to repay themselves for smugglers' fees or to pay directly to the smuggler on behalf of the illegal migrant.

APPENDIX A

Implementation of the EE/ER System

Year X	Legislation passes
Year 1	Implementation of statement system Design phase for secure card system begun Complementary enforcement measures instituted Illegal migration curbed 30-40 percent
Year 2- Year 12	Statement system operative
Year 4	Contracts awarded for procurement of card-based system
Year 6	Beginning of enrollment for card-based system Testing of card-based system
Year 7	Phase-in of card-based system by age groups
Year 13	Completion of enrollment of all workers in card-based system Phase-out of statement system Illegal migration and illegal participation in labor force negligible

APPENDIX B

COST OF EE/ER SYSTEM

Implementing the Three-phase System

The following estimates for preemployment enrollment costs and the operation of a computer data base system with a secure eligibility card were based, in part, on figures provided by the Department of Labor Employment Service Administration and the Social Security Administration.

(in millions of dollars)

	<u>Development</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Field Investigation</u>
Year 1	\$ 5*	--	\$ 10
Years 2-7	90	330	180
Years 8-15	<u>--</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>320</u>
	\$95	\$2,080	\$580

Maintaining the System.

Total 15-year developmental and operational costs:

\$2.685 billion (\$269 million/per year)

Maintaining the system on-going costs:

Year 16-?: \$175 million per year.

Savings

After the full implementation of the card system, as the number of enforcement personnel on the borders, at ports of entry and in the interior, is probably reduced by 25 percent and as U.S. workers are employed in jobs formerly held by illegal migrants, the savings should be considerable.

* Start-up cost for statement of eligibility system.

APPENDIX D

NEW HIRE REPORTING FORM

TO BE COMPLETED BY EMPLOYER

NAME OF EMPLOYER _____ EMPLOYEE NUMBER _____
 ADDRESS _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER _____
 TYPE OF BUSINESS _____ DATE OF HIRE _____

NAME OF WORKER _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____
 ADDRESS _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____
 TELEPHONE NUMBER _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

DO YOU POSSESS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING? (if so, note number)

TO BE COMPLETED BY EMPLOYEE

U.S. PASSPORT	CITIZEN CARD (Form I-197)	ALIEN CARD (Form I-551)	DISCHARGE FROM U.S. ARMED FORCES
# _____	# _____	# _____	# _____

If you possess one or more of the above do not complete the following section.

COMPLETE BLOCK BELOW CORRESPONDING TO YOUR STATUS IN THE U.S.

United States Citizen, Native Born or by Derivation
 Mother's Birth Name _____ Your Height _____
 Name and Location of School Attended in 5th Grade _____
 Driver's License Number and State _____

Naturalized Citizen A-Number _____

Permanent Resident Alien A-Number _____

Other - A few aliens in other classes have been given INS permission to work; attach two (2) sets of photocopies of pertinent INS documents.

I, the employee, certify, under penalty of perjury, that I am entitled to work in the United States and that the information given is true and accurate.

 Employee Signature Date

CHECK ONE ONLY

I, the employer, certify, under penalty of perjury, that I

helped the employee complete this form.
 did not help the employee complete this form.

 Employer Signature Date

LA PRENSA



SAN DIEGO

Immigration Meeting Condemned by CCR

San Diego...The Committee on Chicano Rights Issued a press release condemning the Select Commission and Immigration and Refugee Policy meeting.

Dec. 4, 1980...The Committee on Chicano Rights at a press conference today condemned the Select Commission and Immigration and Refugee Policy meeting in Virginia as improper and illegal. According to CCR Chairman Herman Baca "The upcoming is nothing but a fraud and a charade that is being perpetrated on the American public "Lame Duck" Carter appointee's." The meeting where the commission is expected to vote on staff recommendations will have long range foreign policy ramifications and will inevitably affect the human rights of every united states citizen. "The eighteen month four hundred page report besides being riddled with major contradictions stands as a symbol of the commission's lack of seriousness in addressing the immigration issue. Furthermore, "The fact that the commission never held hearings in the border cities, had little communications with Mexico, never addressed the causes of immigration and disregarded the massive public testimony which was in opposition to its proposed

recommendation proves that the immigration issue will not be solved."

In concluding, Baca stated that it is ludicrous for the commission to expect that in one day it will be able to read, study, analyze and make decisions which will affect foreign policy, the civil liberties of the American people and the expenditures of billions of dollars.

The following is the letter sent the Select Commission On Immigration and Refugee Policy, by the Committee on Chicano Rights.

Dear Reverend Hesburgh,

The Committee On Chicano Rights condemns the attempts by the Select Commission On Immigration and Refugee Policy to hold a "secret meeting" for the purpose of voting on staff recommendations which will inevitably affect the "human rights" of millions of immigrants and the basic constitutional rights of every citizen in the United States.

The proposed recommendations which the Commission will be voting on are riddled with major contradictions which the Commission

The proposed recommendations which the Commission will be voting on are riddled with major contradictions. The report is faulty, racist and represents a total waste of taxpayers monies. In fact, the report is nothing more than a rehash of the bankrupt 1977 "Carter Immigration Plan," which was unanimously rejected by the American public and the U.S. Congress.

We question the credibility of a report which is suppose to be objective and emperical, when in fact the report was drafted by a staff of individuals with no immigration experience, manipulated by the self-serving Immigration and Naturalization Service and State Department bureaucrats. In addition, further doubt has been cast on the Commissions work by totally ignoring the massive public input and expert research of individuals, organizations and concerned citizens on major Immigration policy questions.

Con't on page 6

Con't from page 1

Immigration And Policy

For example, the Commission's staff recommendation calling for a "slightly expanded and streamline" H-2 program, in our opinion, is nothing more than "Twentieth Century Slavery." This recommendation which could result in the massive numbers of Foreign Workers is a gross contradiction, when at the present time there are at least four million U.S. workers unemployed. The H-2 program which is not in affect represents the last remnants of the old Bracero Program and an expanded program can only mean further exploitation of this captive work force.

Secondly, the proposed employee eligibility/employer responsibility recommendation will cost 2½ billion dollars and requires every U.S. Citizen to carry a National Identification Card will be a giant step backwards in civil rights legislation for the 20 million Chicano/Latinos in the United States. In essence, this proposal represents a gun pointed at the head of the Chicano/Latino Community. This is a dangerous and simplistic recommendation that is reminiscent of totalitarian states like Nazi Germany and South Africa. Identification Cards are effectively only in theory, as we have seen proven in other European countries. It is highly unlikely that Congress would ever approve of sending business executives to jail. In practice, it will be the

Chicano/Latino Community who employers and law-enforcement agencies will be asking to present I.D. cards.

Aside from ignoring the civil liberties question and being expensive (180 to 230 million dollars annually) the recommendations will prove to be unworkable and difficult to enforce. In practice, it will hurt the very people it intends to help. It will increase unemployment, since no provisions were presented for an appeal system for redress. Businessmen who hire undocumented workers will not cooperate due to the large profit involved and the giant legal loop holes which have been provided by the proposed recommendations. The additional recommendation calling for curbing "illegal migration" will prove to be another bankrupt effort in resolving the immigration issue.

Immigration, as it has been pointed out by the experts and community organizations is not a law enforcement problem, but rather is a social, economic and political issue. The proposed plan to increase the militarization of the U.S./Mexican Border is the wrong approach in resolving this issue between two friendly nations.

We condemn the violation of the principle of reunifying families as recommended by the Commission's staff to eliminate the Fifth Preference Category by creating a new Independent Immigrant Category which will benefit the affluent, with a quota of 250,000.

Since the causes that make up the immigration issue,

such as the economic domination by Multi-National Corporations in foreign countries, the bankrupt revolving door immigration policy, the secondary labor market in the U.S. and the issue of guaranteeing and protecting the human and civil rights of the undocumented have not been addressed by the Commission, that this Report is totally unacceptable and will be opposed by our organization and the Chicano/Latino Community.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca
Chairman

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Los Angeles Times

Friday, December 5, 1980

Baca Rips Report of Immigration Unit

By ROBERT MONTEMAYOR, *Times Staff Writer*

The head of the Committee on Chicano Rights Thursday condemned as "faulty, racist and . . . a total waste of taxpayer's monies" staff recommendations in a report that will be considered by President Carter's Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

The proposed recommendations, which the commission will consider this weekend at a meeting in Virginia, "are riddled with major contradictions," according to Herman Baca, head of the San Diego-based organization.

Baca called the 400-page report, which he said was obtained through sources in Washington, D.C., a rehash of the 1977 Carter immigration plan, which was rejected by Congress.

The commission has been examining the country's immigration and refugee policies for two years. The culmination of its effort will come this weekend when the 16-member commission votes on final recommendations that may affect current immigration and refugee laws.

Baca, a vocal critic of the commission from the outset, further condemned the Virginia gathering as a "secret meeting that is nothing but a fraud and charade that is being perpetrated on the American public by lame-duck Carter appointees."

In a letter to the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, chairman of the commission, Baca stated that, based on his review of the 400-page document, the report appeared to be drafted by a staff with no immigration experience.

He also claimed that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department manipulated members of the commission.

"Further doubt has been cast on the commission's work by totally ignoring the massive public input and expert research of individuals, organizations and concerned citizens on major immigration policy questions," Baca said in his letter to Hesburgh.

He said that, according to documents he saw, the commission's staff had recommended a "slightly expanded and streamlined" H-2 program, which, Baca charged, "is nothing more than 20th-Century slavery."

The H-2 program allows foreigners to work in the United States under certain conditions.

Immigration study riddled with contradictions: Baca

By HUGH GRAMBAU
TRIBUNE Staff Writer

The Committee on Chicano Rights says it had acquired a copy of a federal study of immigration and refugee policies and adds the draft report indicates the 1½-year study will recommend to Congress:

- National worker identification cards.
- Beefed-up border security patrols.
- A slightly modified temporary foreign worker program.

CCR chairman Herman Baca said the 400-page document, prepared over 18 months at a cost of \$2 million, was "riddled with major contradictions" and was a rehash of a plan rejected by Congress in 1977.

"We question the credibility of the report... drafted by a staff of individuals with no immigration experience, manipulated by the self-serving Immigration and Naturalization Service and State Department bureaucrats," Baca said.

The 16-member Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy was appointed by President Carter nearly two years ago to recommend legislation to the White House and Congress.

The group's final recommendations are due this month, with a report to be made to President-elect Ronald Reagan and Congress next month.

The report obtained by Baca and made available to reporters yesterday contains alternative proposals



HERMAN BACA

and staff recommendations that will be voted on secretly tomorrow, Baca said.

Baca, who refused to say how his committee got the copy, said the proposal for a slightly expanded and streamlined temporary worker program was "nothing more than 20th century slavery."

He predicted that a national identity card for workers would be a serious setback to the civil liberties of the 20 million Chicanos and Latinos in the United States.

"This is a dangerous and simplistic recommendation, reminiscent of totalitarian states like Nazi Germany and South Africa," he said. "In practice, it will be the Chicano-Latino community whom employers and law enforcement agencies will be asking for ID cards."

Baca charged that proposed penalties for employers who hire undocumented immigrants are unlikely to

be approved by Congress or enforced.

He said the plan would cost \$2.5 billion over 15 years and would cost between \$180 million and \$240 million to maintain, according to the staff figures.

Baca said the commission staff recommended elimination of the current immigration law which allows U.S. citizens to bring brothers and sisters to this country.

"We condemn the violation of the principle of reunifying families," Baca said.

He said another recommendation creates an "independent immigrant" category, which, he said, would benefit affluent, white-collar immigrants.

The CCR's excerpts indicated the report calls for a highly visible deterrent along the border with funds provided for sensor systems, additional light planes, helicopters and other equipment.

"Only after illegal migrants are excluded from the labor market through an employment eligibility program (ID cards) will border interdiction and deterrence have a lower priority," the report said, adding

"The expanded use of aircraft sensor systems and night viewing devices will raise the effectiveness of the border patrol agents in providing this deterrent."

The staff also recom-

mended more border inspectors, a mobile inspection force and replacement of all border-crossing cards with a counterfeit-resistant card.

"The proposed plan to increase the militarization of the U.S.-Mexican border is the wrong approach in resolving the issue between two friendly nations," Baca said.

The staff recommendation for a streamlined H-2 program would allow workers to enter the country for a specified time when the Labor Department identified a particular area of labor shortage in the United States.

The program is currently used primarily in Florida for seasonal entry of sugar cane cutters from Jamaica. Such workers are not allowed to bring relatives and must return to their country after a specified time.

Los Angeles Times

Sunday

Sunday, December 7, 1980

CC/ 634 pages/Copyr

Panel Proposes Penalties for Hiring Illegal Aliens

From Times Wire Services

WASHINGTON—The Select Commission on Immigration Saturday voted to recommend civil and criminal penalties for employers who hire illegal immigrants.

Meeting behind closed doors, the commission, headed by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, failed to reach agreement on a controversial proposal by its staff that all persons in the United States be required to obtain worker identification cards from the government in order to prove that they are in the country legally and entitled to work.

The worker identification card proposal was denounced before the meeting began by three commission members, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, (D-Mass.), Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.) and Secretary of Health and Human Services Patricia Roberts Harris.

"I am against identity cards absolutely and unalterably," Harris said. "It is a historic reversal of a quality

of independence and of lack of central government control of individual activities." Harris said the possibilities for government prying and wrongful use were too great to warrant use of worker identification cards merely to help curb illegal immigration.

Under existing law it is not illegal for an employer to hire an illegal immigrant. Under the commission's tentative proposal, the officers of a business would be subject to fines and criminal penalties if it could be shown there was "a pattern and practice" of hiring illegal aliens.

One of the commission's chief objectives was to recommend policies to help stem the flow of illegal immigrants, which may be as high as 300,000 per year. Current estimates show there are between 3.6 million and 6 million illegals residing in the United States, about three-fifths of them Hispanic, mostly from Mexico.

Please see PANEL, Page 3

PANEL: Immigration

Continued from Third Page

parents of U.S. citizenship children under 21 and brothers and sisters of residents or citizens. National quotas that have made it easy for relatives of citizens in some continents to emigrate while others wait years also should be changed, the staff recommends.

Members of Panel

The panel, set up by law two years ago to evaluate immigration problems, consists of eight members of Congress, four Cabinet members and four citizens appointed by President Carter.

It has expected to make its final report to the President and Congress in March, although immigration to date has been a low priority for the transition team of President-elect Ronald Reagan.

One immigration proposal Reagan appeared to endorse during the campaign—a large new guest worker program—was rejected by the staff to the commission as difficult to enforce, a problem for U.S. workers and costly to administrate.

PANEL: Recommendations on Immigration

Continued from First Page

A copy of the still-unreleased staff report given to The Times shows that the panel also will be asked to approve a recommendation that would grant virtually all foreigners living in the United States illegally "immediate permanent resident status."

To qualify, the illegal residents would probably have to offer some proof of residency dating to before the release of the commission's final report.

Assuming that legislation setting up the program probably would not be passed for another two or three years, foreigners would need some proof of their previous residency to qualify anyone who moved here illegally between the date the report was published and the date Congress passed its legislation.

Those "conditional entrants" could continue to work here, the report suggests, and would become eligible for permanent resident status in five years if they were able to maintain jobs during four of those five years.

The report argues that conditional entrants could fill jobs normally held by seasonal workers whose long-established migratory flow theoretically would be interrupted by a reinforced Border Patrol.

The commission staff makes a strong pitch in its report for more command posts, helicopters and manpower to be allotted the U.S. Border Patrol. However, it warns, the entire Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) needs to be "professionalized" because of its "poor record at providing service" and "its image as an inbred, mis-

managed and at times corrupt agency."

According to at least one spokesman for illegal immigrants, however, no foreseeable increase in vigilance at the border "will stop us from coming."

Jose Jacques Medina of the International Coordinating Committee for Full Rights of Undocumented Workers in Los Angeles, who gave The Times a copy of the leaked report, said the commission's recommendations will "not work because they are treating the situation only as a law enforcement problem."

After an increasing national trend to view amnesty as a positive rather than a negative force, the report quotes findings that illegal immigrants do not affect U.S. salaries in general, have payment records at public hospitals comparable to those of U.S. citizens and utilize welfare programs less than citizens.

Emigration Easier

The legalization proposal would allow between 3.5 and 6 million foreign-born residents to begin living more open, normal lives. An estimated half of those residents are Mexican citizens who, despite years, or in some cases, decades of residency here, have been unable to freely visit their homeland for fear of detection upon return.

Under another commission staff recommendation, aliens would also find it legally easier to emigrate members of their immediate families. The current federal backlogs for legal residents trying to emigrate their spouses and children from Mexico is eight years, the report says.

The commission staff recommends increasing the annual ceiling on immigration quotas (excluding refugees and certain other immigrants) from 250,000 to 450,000.

However, those who would find it as hard or harder to emigrate here in the future would be foreign



DERIS JEANNETTE / Los Angeles Times

Border Patrol checks for illegal aliens on Interstate 5 at San Onofre.



Illegal immigrants hide in ingenious places—here in a railroad boxcar.

Please see PANEL, Page 31

Federal Panel Supports Illegal-Alien Amnesty

Preliminary Report Urges Penalty For Hiring Undocumented Workers, Rejects ID Card Idea

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — A federal commission studying immigration policy voted over the weekend to recommend amnesty for illegal aliens already in the United States and penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens in the future. The panel did not adopt a staff proposal to issue worker-identification cards to all Americans.

No clear mandate emerged from the two-day meeting of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, an advisory committee required to submit its final recommendations to the president and Congress by March 1. The 16-member commission was deeply divided on several major issues.

Commission officials said that at a closed meeting Saturday in the Capitol, a majority of the panel favored imposing punishing employers who hire illegal aliens, especially those who demonstrate a "pattern or practice" of such hiring. Civil sanctions would be available along with criminal penalties for the most serious cases.

The commission agreed that employers should use existing means of

identification, such as birth certificates and high school diplomas, to establish whether job applicants were legally entitled to work in the United States.

A brisk trade in bogus documents of every kind exists along the Mexican border, from passports to Social Security cards, driver's licenses and baptism records. Counterfeit birth certificates are available for as little as \$50.

However, the commission did not endorse the use of worker-ID cards or a computerized data bank to verify the status of citizens and aliens authorized to work in this country. Members voted 7-5 against requiring any new means of identification.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and chairman of the commission, said that all votes were tentative and subject to revision. The final recommendations of the commission will also be subject to review and

(Continued on A-6, Col. 1)

S. D. Union 12-8-83

Panel Backs Illegal-Alien Amnesty

(Continued from A-1)

change after President-elect Ronald Reagan takes office next month.

The commission staff said in its report to the commission that the measures it recommended would virtually eliminate future illegal immigration over a 10-year period. Those measures included a system of "counterfeit-resistant" work-authorization cards as an essential part of a package including employer sanctions.

Hesburgh warned that "employer sanctions don't work very well without identification." Health and Human Services Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris, however, said she was "unalterably opposed" to worker ID cards because of the potential for "wrongful use."

Harris, one of four Carter Cabinet officers on the commission, said that adopting a nationwide system of identification cards to deal with, at most, six million illegal aliens would be "a historic redirection of government policy."

The size of the illegal-alien population is not known, but the most frequently cited estimates range from three million to six million. Census Bureau researchers have told the commission that Mexicans account for a smaller portion of the total than is popularly believed, because many Mexicans who enter the United States illegally later return home.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., one of eight members of Congress on the commission, said yesterday she had "grave reservations" about sanctions against employers because they might lead employers to discriminate against citizens and legal aliens who speak English with an accent.

Another member of the commission, California Judge Cruz Reynoso, said 90 percent of the undocumented aliens would probably not seek legalization of their status because they would fear deportation if they tried to take advantage of the amnesty program.

Other members of the commission were much more optimistic about the program, noting that the legal grounds for excluding and deporting aliens would probably be revised. While the commission endorsed some kind of change in the 33 existing categories for exclusion after hearing testimony that many of them were archaic and arbitrary, there was no vote on any specific changes.

The commission agreed to continue and intensify

the current emphasis on family reunification as a goal of U.S. immigration policy. The panel decided that only unmarried brothers and sisters of adult citizens should be given preference in entering the country.

The commission favors the admission of spouses and minor children — in effect, reunification of the "nuclear family" — at the expense of married siblings. It voted to ease the entry requirements for grandparents of citizens and for elderly parents of legal resident aliens.

The panel also recommended creation of a separate category for "independent immigrants," to encourage the migration of people with "special merit and ability" but no close family ties to U.S. citizens.

It voted in favor of a moderate increase in the basic number of immigrants admitted annually, to 350,000 from the current 270,000. Neither number includes refugees, who are subject to separate limits, or immediate relatives of

U.S. citizens, who are exempt from numerical limits.

Lawrence H. Fuchs, executive director of the commission, said that 75,000 to 100,000 aliens could be admitted as "independent immigrants," with the remainder of the 350,000 places allotted to family-reunification cases. In addition, the commission recommended admission of 100,000 immi-

grants a year for five years to accommodate relatives of newly legalized aliens and those who have been waiting abroad for years under the current system.

The commission urged the Labor Department to streamline the current program for admitting temporary alien workers and did not rule out a slight expansion of the program.

Los Angeles Times

Monday, December 8, 1980

12-8-80 L.A. Times

Immigration Panel Stresses Enforcing Laws

BY EVAN MAXWELL
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy Sunday publicly recommended that enforcement of laws to control immigration take precedence over any other policy revision in the field.

Continuing to embellish a theme developed in secret sessions Saturday, members of the blue-ribbon panel struggled, sometimes unsuccessfully, to develop a consensus on difficult issues in light of what many of them perceive as increasing public resentment against immigrants.

The atmosphere in Sunday's final public meeting was acrimonious at times. One California member of the panel, District Court of Appeal Justice Cruz Reynoso of Sacramento, called the commission's recommendations for legalization of illegal immigrants "a disaster."

Called Too Restrictive

Reynoso, normally noted for his calm and judicious manner, said terms of an amnesty recommendation approved Saturday were so restrictive that "probably no more than 10%, if that, of all undocumented persons would come forward to apply" for legal status.

Saturday's recommendations would deny amnesty to those illegals who have not maintained continuous residency in the United States, thus excluding large numbers of Mexicans who are part of a seasonal influx to the Southwest.

Reynoso also criticized the commission's refusal to waive normal exclusion provisions in the legalization plan, "such as has been done for refugees in the past.

"If these people had ever been on welfare, for instance, they could not legalize," Reynoso said.

The commission recommended several other policies that angered proponents of expanding and loosening the country's immigration laws.

In one move led by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Sen. Alan

Please see CONTROL, Page 24

CONTROL: Immigration Panel's Stand

Continued from First Page

K. Simpson (R-Wyo.), the commission recommended that any legalization or amnesty programs be held in abeyance until Congress is satisfied that an expanded program of law enforcement has brought illegal migration under control.

Simpson, chairman of the newly reestablished Senate Immigration Subcommittee, said it is "essential that the American people are satisfied we are controlling our immigration system."

The commissioners did work out a compromise on the question of upper ceilings for legal immigration, recommending an increase from the present annual level of 270,000 to 350,000. That increase was smaller than had been recommended by the commission staff.

(All commission recommendations are subject to congressional approval.)

The compromise, engineered by Reps. Elizabeth R. Holtzman (D-N.Y.) and Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.), also calls for 100,000 additional immigration slots annually for five years to accommodate the immediate families of persons brought into this country under an amnesty program.

Provision for Workers

But perhaps the most significant compromise of the day involved a proposal for the importation of temporary foreign workers, an issue on which there was no clear consensus Saturday.

At the urging of the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, commission chairman, commissioners adopted by a 9-to-2 margin a new recommendation to streamline the present temporary workers visa program, while discouraging reliance on imported workers by any U.S. industry.

The carefully worded policy, worked out to be acceptable to organized labor and Latino groups, may become moot, however, several commissioners admitted, if the

Reagan administration moves to expand the temporary worker program, as it has suggested it will.

The resolution, although it contained language that it "does not exclude a slight expansion of the program," was one of the more significant victories for proponents of immigrant rights and protections.

Some of the other efforts were rejected, sometimes in sharp exchanges. In one such display, Holtzman, who is leaving Congress after an unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Senate, sought approval for a recommendation to strike

homosexuality from the list of legal grounds for excluding aliens.

But Simpson, who led conservative forces on the panel, argued that current public opinion will not permit such relaxations.

The proposal, "is another sign of how it is here (in Washington) and how it is out there with the 'great unwashed' in the rest of the country," Simpson said.

Holtzman replied that to leave the homosexual exclusion intact would be to endorse a policy "which is highly offensive to a lot of people."

But before she could force a vote on the matter, Simpson won adjournment of the commission meeting for lack of a quorum.

Immigration study riddled with contradictions: Baca

By HUGH GRAMBAU
TRIBUNE Staff Writer

The Committee on Chicano Rights says it had acquired a copy of a federal study of immigration and refugee policies and adds the draft report indicates the 1½-year study will recommend to Congress:

- National worker identification cards.
- Beefed-up border security patrols.
- A slightly modified temporary foreign worker program.

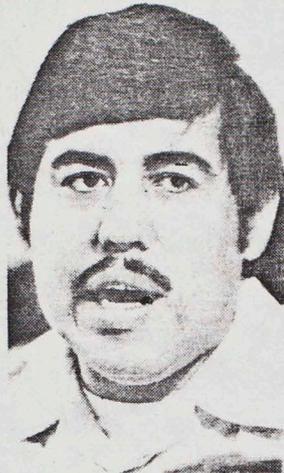
CCR chairman Herman Baca said the 400-page document, prepared over 18 months at a cost of \$2 million, was "riddled with major contradictions" and was a rehash of a plan rejected by Congress in 1977.

"We question the credibility of the report ... drafted by a staff of individuals with no immigration experience, manipulated by the self-serving Immigration and Naturalization Service and State Department bureaucrats," Baca said.

The 16-member Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy was appointed by President Carter nearly two years ago to recommend legislation to the White House and Congress.

The group's final recommendations are due this month, with a report to be made to President-elect Ronald Reagan and Congress next month.

The report obtained by Baca and made available to reporters yesterday contains alternative proposals



HERMAN BACA

and staff recommendations that will be voted on secretly tomorrow, Baca said.

Baca, who refused to say how his committee got the copy, said the proposal for a slightly expanded and streamlined temporary worker program was "nothing more than 20th century slavery."

He predicted that a national identity card for workers would be a serious setback to the civil liberties of the 20 million Chicanos and Latinos in the United States.

"This is a dangerous and simplistic recommendation, reminiscent of totalitarian states like Nazi Germany and South Africa," he said. "In practice, it will be the Chicano-Latino community whom employers and law enforcement agencies will be asking for ID cards."

Baca charged that proposed penalties for employers who hire undocumented immigrants are unlikely to

be approved by Congress or enforced.

He said the plan would cost \$2.5 billion over 15 years and would cost between \$180 million and \$240 million to maintain, according to the staff figures.

Baca said the commission staff recommended elimination of the current immigration law which allows U.S. citizens to bring brothers and sisters to this country.

"We condemn the violation of the principle of reunifying families," Baca said.

He said another recommendation creates an "independent immigrant" category, which, he said, would benefit affluent, white-collar immigrants.

The CCR's excerpts indicated the report calls for a highly visible deterrent along the border with funds provided for sensor systems, additional light planes, helicopters and other equipment.

"Only after illegal migrants are excluded from the labor market through an employment eligibility program (ID cards) will border interdiction and deterrence have a lower priority," the report said, adding:

"The expanded use of aircraft sensor systems and night viewing devices will raise the effectiveness of the border patrol agents in providing this deterrent."

The staff also recom-

mended more border inspectors, a mobile inspection force and replacement of all border-crossing cards with a counterfeit-resistant card.

"The proposed plan to increase the militarization of the U.S.-Mexican border is the wrong approach in resolving the issue between two friendly nations," Baca said.

The staff recommendation for a streamlined H-2 program would allow workers to enter the country for a specified time when the Labor Department identified a particular area of labor shortage in the United States.

The program is currently used primarily in Florida for seasonal entry of sugar cane cutters from Jamaica. Such workers are not allowed to bring relatives and must return to their country after a specified time.

(2) Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1980

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON BORDER PATROLMAN***Alien killing justified, probers say***

The fatal shooting of an undocumented Mexican alien yesterday by a Border Patrol agent appears justified, according to investigators.

Ricky B. Mauldin, 31, a three-year veteran of the patrol, had been struck on the back of head by a rock thrown at him by one of three aliens he had apprehended, said William H. Selzer Jr., deputy patrol chief for the Chula Vista sector.

"A preliminary investigation indi-

cates he (Mauldin) acted in a responsible manner," Selzer said today.

The alien, tentatively identified as Francisco C. Sanchez, about 40, was struck twice by bullets fired from Mauldin's pistol, investigators said.

Deputy Coroner Max Murphy, who was called to the scene east of Barrett Junction, said the alien was struck in the upper left chest and in the right forearm.

Mauldin was investigating a citi-

zen's report of aliens making their way north near Barrett Smith Road and State Highway 94.

Selzer said Mauldin had left his patrol car and was tracking the three men through rough terrain.

About 12:30 p.m., Mauldin caught up with the three and ordered them to sit down — the usual procedure in taking aliens into custody, Selzer said.

"As the three men were sitting down, one of them apparently grabbed a rock and threw it at Mauldin," Selzer said. "Mauldin attempted to duck, but was struck by the rock.

"He drew his pistol and fired it three times, striking the man who had thrown the rock.

"Fearing that he would lose consciousness, Mauldin then handcuffed the other two men and radioed for help."

Mauldin was taken to Kaiser Hospital, where 20 stitches were taken to close his wound.

"As far as we're concerned, the patrol agent's actions were absolutely justified," said Sheriff's Lt. Gene Moyer, who was called to investigate.

***ALIEN REPORTED
KILLED IN ROW WITH
BORDER OFFICER***

One man, reportedly an alien, was shot to death this afternoon in an altercation involving a Border Patrol agent in a wilderness area of the East County, authorities said.

Sheriff's officers said they were just beginning to piece together the facts of the incident about 1:30 p.m. "But I understand an alien has been shot by a Border Patrolman," one said.

Reportedly a Border Patrol officer was hit on the head by a rock and an ambulance was summoned for him.

A Border Patrol spokesman said the incident occurred after 1 p.m. near Cottonwood Creek.

12-8-80 E.T.

Worker ID urged to curb illegals

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Americans could be required to carry "counterfeit-resistant" workers' identification cards under a new proposal to curb illegal immigration.

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and chairman of the 16-member Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, said he favors use of identification cards.

The commission voted 7-5 against that proposal during the weekend, Hesburgh said yesterday, but the tally could change when four other members vote.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Health and Human Resources Secretary Patricia Harris, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., can still vote during the next 10 days.

Hesburgh told a news conference "a counterfeit-resistant worker I.D. card as automatic as Visa or American Express" would back up commission recommendations of amnesty for illegal aliens and increased immigration quotas.

The amnesty proposal, unanimously approved by the commission over the weekend, would give permanent resident status to illegal aliens who have been living in the United States for at least a year.

The Census Bureau estimates between 3.5 million and 6 million illegal aliens are living in the United States.

Hesburgh said amnesty should be considered only when accompanied by another commission recommendation to impose strong curbs on future illegal immigration.

The commission recommends permanent immigration quotas be raised from 270,000 a year to 350,000, with an additional 100,000-a-year allocation for five years to clear up a logjam of admission applications worldwide.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a commission member, said other commission recommendations to bolster the Immigration and Naturalization Service and penalize employers who hire illegal workers "are going to be of significant importance in halting the hemorrhaging of immigrants coming into the country illegally."

The select commission is due to expire March 1, after it formally presents its recommendations to Congress.

Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., said he expected most of the commission's recommendations to be enacted by Congress "if we don't get bogged down on partisanship."

Simpson said Americans are "offended and embarrassed" by the "absolute chaos of U.S. immigration policy now based on compassion-fatigue."

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Los Angeles Times

Friday, December 5, 1980

Baca Rips Report of Immigration Unit

By ROBERT MONTEMAYOR, *Times Staff Writer*

The head of the Committee on Chicano Rights Thursday condemned as "faulty, racist and . . . a total waste of taxpayer's monies" staff recommendations in a report that will be considered by President Carter's Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

The proposed recommendations, which the commission will consider this weekend at a meeting in Virginia, "are riddled with major contradictions," according to Herman Baca, head of the San Diego-based organization.

Baca called the 400-page report, which he said was obtained through sources in Washington, D.C., a rehash of the 1977 Carter immigration plan, which was rejected by Congress.

The commission has been examining the country's immigration and refugee policies for two years. The culmination of its effort will come this weekend when the 16-member commission votes on final recommendations that may affect current immigration and refugee laws.

Baca, a vocal critic of the commission from the outset, further condemned the Virginia gathering as a "secret meeting that is nothing but a fraud and charade that is being perpetrated on the American public by lame-duck Carter appointees."

In a letter to the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, chairman of the commission, Baca stated that, based on his review of the 400-page document, the report appeared to be drafted by a staff with no immigration experience.

He also claimed that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department manipulated members of the commission.

"Further doubt has been cast on the commission's work by totally ignoring the massive public input and expert research of individuals, organizations and concerned citizens on major immigration policy questions," Baca said in his letter to Hesburgh.

He said that, according to documents he saw, the commission's staff had recommended a "slightly expanded and streamlined" H-2 program, which, Baca charged, "is nothing more than 20th-Century slavery."

The H-2 program allows foreigners to work in the United States under certain conditions.

The Fresno Bee

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, Friday Morning, December 5, 1980

25

Guest-worker plan rapped as 'slavery'

By RICARDO PIMENTEL
Bee staff writer

Expanding the national guest-worker program is tantamount to reinstating slavery, a Chicano activist says, and other government proposals on immigrants and refugees are contradictory and weighted in favor of big farming interests.

Herman Baca is founder-chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, a San Diego-based organization that has waged a decades-

old struggle against perceived Immigration and Naturalization Service abuse of illegal aliens and U.S.-born Latinos. The proposals he is speaking out against are contained in a staff report that the U.S. Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy is scheduled to review this weekend.

If the bipartisan, 16-member panel accepts the recommendations, it will include them in a report to Congress early next year.

As it stands, the report recommends that

Congress increase by 40 percent the number of illegal aliens allowed into the United States and the expansion of the existing guest-worker program. It also recommends that all persons eligible to work in the United States, including American citizens, be made to carry national identification cards.

A copy of the inch-thick report was obtained by the Dallas Times Herald last

See Aliens, back page

Aliens

Continued from Page A1

week. Baca also has a copy, and he's not too happy with what he's read.

The report was written with the knowledge that by the year 2000, the United States will need from 5 million to 20 million foreign workers to maintain economic growth, Baca said in a telephone interview. Thus its conclusions are geared toward ensuring cheap and subservient labor, mostly from Mexico.

The recommendations on the guest-worker program and the national identification card are particularly dangerous, in Baca's opinion.

An expanded foreign-workers program will depress wages, he said, and the workers under the program will have few rights.

"These workers will have few freedoms. He may not change employers. If he complains about working conditions, he may be sent home. In other words, deported, blacklisted and never allowed to work in the United States again," Baca said. "All the discretion is in the hands of employers."

Nor will foreign workers be allowed to negotiate their salaries, he added.

Baca explained that about 30,000 foreign workers are legally allowed to enter the United States to work in jobs that the Department of Labor has determined Americans will not or cannot do. The report recommends "streamlining" the program, making it easier for employers to certify the jobs for foreign workers.

The foreign worker will have to sign a one-to 11-month contract, renewable for up to three years. Baca said that at the end of the period — no ands, ifs or buts — the worker must return home. However, the Dallas Times Herald reported that a small number of the workers may become eligible for naturalization after their work period. The guidelines on who is eligible for naturalization are not precise.

Baca said the worker will leave the country, but not before he has paid enormous amounts in Social Security taxes and, perhaps, unemployment compensation fees, from which he will never reap benefits.

"The danger here is that it is the remnants of the old bracero program," Baca said. "It (the bracero program) is the most humane program ever conceived — on paper. In reality, according to its ex-director, it was a slave program."

An expanded program opens the door for mass importation of foreign labor. This is an unconscionable act, Baca said, in light of the 4 million jobless U.S. workers today.

"In our opinion, it is nothing more than 20th century slavery," he said, although he acknowledged that there are provisions in the report for equal treatment of foreign workers.

But he belittled these, saying that in theory it sounds fine, but in practice, the foreign worker will end up with the short end of the stick.

"You know this is ludicrous. They can't even enforce minimum-wage laws, can't even enforce OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) regulations ... yet they say this is going to be enforced," Baca said.

"It's ridiculous. The whole system has built in exploitation factors. It's rampant."

The report is unabashedly forward with its desire that foreign workers simply do their time and leave and that the expanded program will be a boon to agricultural employers.

It reads, "Enforcement is enhanced when workers are contracted to specific employers. Under the current H-2 program, workers have an excellent rate of return to their mother country" or "will help employers meet emergency agricultural needs."

But, Baca maintains, a contractual program by any other name still comes up bracero.

"We have a saying around here. All of the contract programs for the importation of foreign worker are like Snickers bars. No matter how you cut it (Snickers), it comes up peanuts. No matter how you cut it (guest-worker programs), it comes up braces. Bracero, bracero," he said.

There are several drawbacks to the national identification card proposal, Baca said, foremost of which is that it will infringe on the rights of Latino-Americans. They will be the only ones asked to show them.

Although Mexican undocumented workers comprise less than 50 percent of all undocumented workers in the United States, 95 percent of all apprehensions are Mexicans, he said.

And the report's given reason for the card — to protect American labor — is ridiculous, he added.

"This is the contradiction. They are saying this is necessary to protect the jobs of American citizens, even though their (guest-worker) program is going to import anywhere upward of 30,000 workers."

He described the card program as a "pointed at the head of the Latino-Chicano community.

"It is reminiscent of totalitarian nations like Nazi Germany and South Africa."

The card allegedly will make it easier to penalize employers who hire illegal aliens. However, according to the Chicano activist in the 11 states where laws exist that provide for prosecution of employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers, only one employer has been brought to court since 1977, and then was assessed only a \$250 fine.

But Baca is not merely criticizing. He has a partial solution to the immigration problem. Totally against contracted foreign labor, he wants to legalize all illegal aliens in the United States holding jobs.

His reasoning?

"If a person is good enough to work, pay taxes and make contributions to society, he is good enough to have rights."

Por Rogelio LAVENANT SIFUENTES

NATIONAL CITY.- "El Comité de Derechos Chicanos condena los intentos de la Selecta Comisión sobre Inmigración y Política de Refugiados, por tener una "reunión secreta" para votar sobre recomendaciones que inevitablemente afectará los

derechos humanos de millones de inmigrantes y los derechos constitucionales básicos de todos los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos".

Tal es lo expresado por Herman Baca, líder del mencionado organismo, que ayer ofreció una conferen-

cia de prensa para manifestar la oposición a los planes de la Selecta Comisión por ampliar "ligeramente" el Programa H-2, "que representa el último remanente del Programa de Bracero y sería aumentar la explotación de la mano de trabajo cautiva".

Dió a conocer el

El Comité de Derechos Chicanos Condena Intentos de la Comisión Sobre Inmigración y Política de Refugiados

presidente del Comité de Derechos Chicanos, que obtuvo una copia del reporte de 400 páginas, del estudio federal sobre las políticas de inmigración y refugiados políticos, mismo que contiene las recomendaciones que según dijo la citada comisión, nombrada por el Presidente Carter hace dos años, "analizará" y votará secretamente el sábado próximo.

Entre las recomendaciones que contiene este documento, Herman Baca mencionó tres, principalmente: Tarjetas de identificación de trabajadores en todo el país, aumentar la vigilancia en la frontera Estados Unidos-México, y un programa de braceros "ligeramente modificado".

"Todas estas medidas son racistas", apuntó Baca, y solo muestran una tendencia a profundizar las

medidas para su retorno a la esclavitud en pleno siglo Veinte, pero no tienden a resolver el problema de inmigración".

Conforme lo comentó por Herman Baca, "la próxima reunión de la Selecta Comisión es nada más que un fraude y una charada que está siendo perpetrada sobre el público norteamericano por "agazapados" nombrados por Carter".

El reporte del estudio de 18 meses, en 400 páginas, además de estar repleto de contradicciones, se coloca como un símbolo de la falta de seriedad de la Comisión en atender este asunto", citó el dirigente chicano.

"Aun más -agregó-, el hecho de que la Comisión nunca tuvo audiencias en las ciudades fronterizas, de que tuvo muy poca comunicación con México, que nunca se

enfocó a las causas de la inmigración y despreció el testimonio público masivo, el cual estuvo en oposición a sus propuestas recomendaciones, prueba que el problema de inmigración no será resuelto".

Por otra parte, Herman Baca cuyos seguidores se cuentan por miles -reveló que, ante la intención de la Selecta Comisión de sesionar el sábado para tomar acuerdos y aprobar las recomendaciones que a mediados de febrero deberán ser presentados al Presidente (electo) Ronald Reagan, optó por enviar una larga carta al director de la Comisión Reverendo Ted Hesburgh, diciéndole:

"Las propuestas recomendaciones que la Comisión votará con confusas

"Las propuestas recomendaciones que la Comisión votará son confusas y tienen

mayores contradicciones. El reporte es erróneo, racista y representa un total desperdicio del dinero de los contribuyentes. En efecto, el reporte es nada más que un refrito del fracasado "Plan de Inmigración Carter"-1977, el cual fue unánimemente rechazado por el pueblo y el congreso norteamericanos".

"Nosotros cuestionamos la credibilidad de un reporte que se supone debe ser objetivo y empírico, cuando en efecto el reporte fue esbozado o escrito por un grupo de individuos sin experiencia en inmigración, manipulado por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización y los burócratas del Departamento de Estado. Además, mayor duda ha sido originada en el trabajo de la Comisión por ignorar totalmente la opinión del público y las encuestas de individuos

expertos, organizaciones y ciudadanos interesados en las principales cuestiones de la política de Inmigración".

"Por ejemplo, la recomendación del equipo de la Comisión, pidiendo un "ligeramente ampliado y reforzado" Programa H-2, en nuestra opinión es nada más que la "esclavitud en el Siglo Veinte". Esta recomendación que podría resultar en los números masivos de trabajadores extranjeros, es una gran contradicción, cuando actualmente hay al menos cuatro millones de trabajadores norteamericanos desempleados. El Programa H-2 que está ahora en efecto, representa el último remanente del antiguo Programa de Braceros y un programa ampliado solamente puede significar mayor explotación de esta fuerza de trabajo cautiva".

The San Diego Union

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

 a Copley Newspaper

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1980

Reagan Changes Loom In Alien Worker Plans

By BENJAMIN SHORE

Copley News Service

and

RICARDO CHAVIRA

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Ronald Reagan's administration probably will modify key aspects of immigration reform recommendations now being finalized by a special commission dominated by Carter administration officials and appointees and congressional Democrats, sources close to the president-elect's tran-

sition team said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the commission staff has recommended against any major expansion of the temporary foreign worker program, one of the most controversial issues facing the Select Commission on Immigration and

(Continued on A-12, Col. 1)

(Continued from A-1)

Refugee Policy.

The commission, after 18 months of study and public hearings, is scheduled to issue its recommendations by mid-January, just before the Reagan administration takes office.

But four of the panel's 16 members are, by law, members of the Cabinet. The current members on the commission — the attorney general and the secretaries of Labor, State and Health and Human Services — will be replaced by Reagan appointees when he is sworn in Jan. 20.

Also, the Republican takeover of the Senate in the next Congress, which begins Jan. 5, will give the Reagan administration a significant opportunity to coordinate immigration reform legislation.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has been chaired by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., one of the dominant forces behind the creation of the immigration commission. The new chairman will be Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., whose conservative philosophy would make him more receptive to proposals from the Reagan White House.

The commission is scheduled to meet this weekend to act on the recommendations of its staff. A commission report, including dissenting views, is scheduled to be issued before President Carter leaves office.

Nearly all of the commission staff's recommendations, which deal with issues ranging from the admis-

sion of temporary foreign workers to better ways to handle immigration paperwork, are similar to positions suggested by the staff and panel members several months ago.

The most controversial aspect remains the concept of a temporary worker program, which many Republican senators favor but which organized labor and minority groups oppose.

The staff has recommended that the current program of admitting foreign workers for specific agricultural jobs be expanded slightly. The staff rejected proposals for a large-scale, non-contractual temporary worker program, or even an interim program that would be phased down and out over five years.

In addition to the four Cabinet officers, the commission membership includes four Republican and four Democratic members of the House and Senate's judiciary committees, and four presidentially appointed lay persons, including the chairman, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University.

The commission's work now is being monitored by Loren Smith, a top Reagan transition official responsible for preparing the new administration to deal with legal issues.

Smith, 35, former chief counsel of the Reagan campaign and a specialist in constitutional law, is said to be under consideration for a high position in the Justice Department, which

has jurisdiction over immigration law.

Smith, according to transition officials, generally approves of the immigration commission's approach to the controversial issue and likely would endorse many of its recommendations.

But the Reagan team, aware that the commission does not go out of business officially until April, believes it will want to revise some aspects of the current commission's January report.

A revised report totally approved by the Reagan administration could be delivered to Congress by the end of March, one official said.

"This would let the House and Senate (judiciary) committees get an early start" on the traditionally controversial issue of reforming immigration law, he added.

Commission officials predicted yesterday that the 16 commissioners will propose a half-dozen ways to deal with the insistence by some employers that their need for short-term, low-cost labor can be met only by foreign workers.

The staff report tells the commissioners "it is unwise to make a decision based on speculation that there will be a continued large-scale need for temporary workers, especially when the extent to which the proposed new enforcement measures will be effective, and the effects of legalization, are unknown."

The recommendations, to a large

STUDY UNDER CARTER OPPOSES MAJOR EXPANSION OF PROGRAM

Reagan Changes Are Foreseen In New Foreign Worker Reform Proposals

degree, are interlocked. A major change in one part of the package could render some of the others ineffective.

For example, the commission staff, as reported earlier, is recommending that it be made a violation of federal law for an employer to hire an illegal alien. Simultaneously, the staff proposes, all persons eligible to work in the United States should be issued counterfeit-resistant identification cards.

"The most effective enforcement measures (against the growing flow of illegal aliens seeking work in the United States) are those that require all prospective employees to demonstrate eligibility to work in the U.S., while simultaneously placing certain responsibilities on prospective employers to ensure that persons who are hired are in fact legally authorized to work."

The staff argues that current enforcement efforts, even if increased, are insufficient to deter illegal aliens unless the tandem hurdles of work-eligibility cards and employer sanctions are erected.

Such sanctions have been popular in Congress — although never approved — for many years, but civil libertarians have succeeded so far in keeping work-eligibility cards from even being considered.

The commission staff says the cards would be comparable in purpose to drivers licenses in that no one would be forced to obtain or show a

card except for the purpose of applying for a job.

The staff, as expected, also calls for the legalization of nearly all illegal aliens residing permanently in the United States. Mass roundups and deportation were rejected. The staff made no recommendation on the minimum number of years of residency that would be required, but it said illegal aliens who are not self-supporting should not be eligible for amnesty.

They and others not eligible, such as criminals, should be deported, the staff added. The staff also proposed tough controls on the numbers and types of legal immigrants admitted to the United States each year.

Each country's quota should have separate categories for persons wanting to join family members already in the United States and for persons considered independent immigrants, the staff says. The independent immigrants should not be admitted without a firm job offer that has been certified by the Department of Labor as one that could not be filled easily by an American.

And, linked with the proposal for a widespread amnesty for illegal aliens who would be granted permanent resident alien status, the commission staff suggests that permanent resident aliens no longer be able to gain the admission of relatives using exemptions currently in the law.

As for refugees, the commission

staff says the Refugee Act of 1980 fairly completely deals with the growing problem. But the staff does recommend that the law be amended to provide greater federal financial help for cities and states where large numbers of refugees settle.

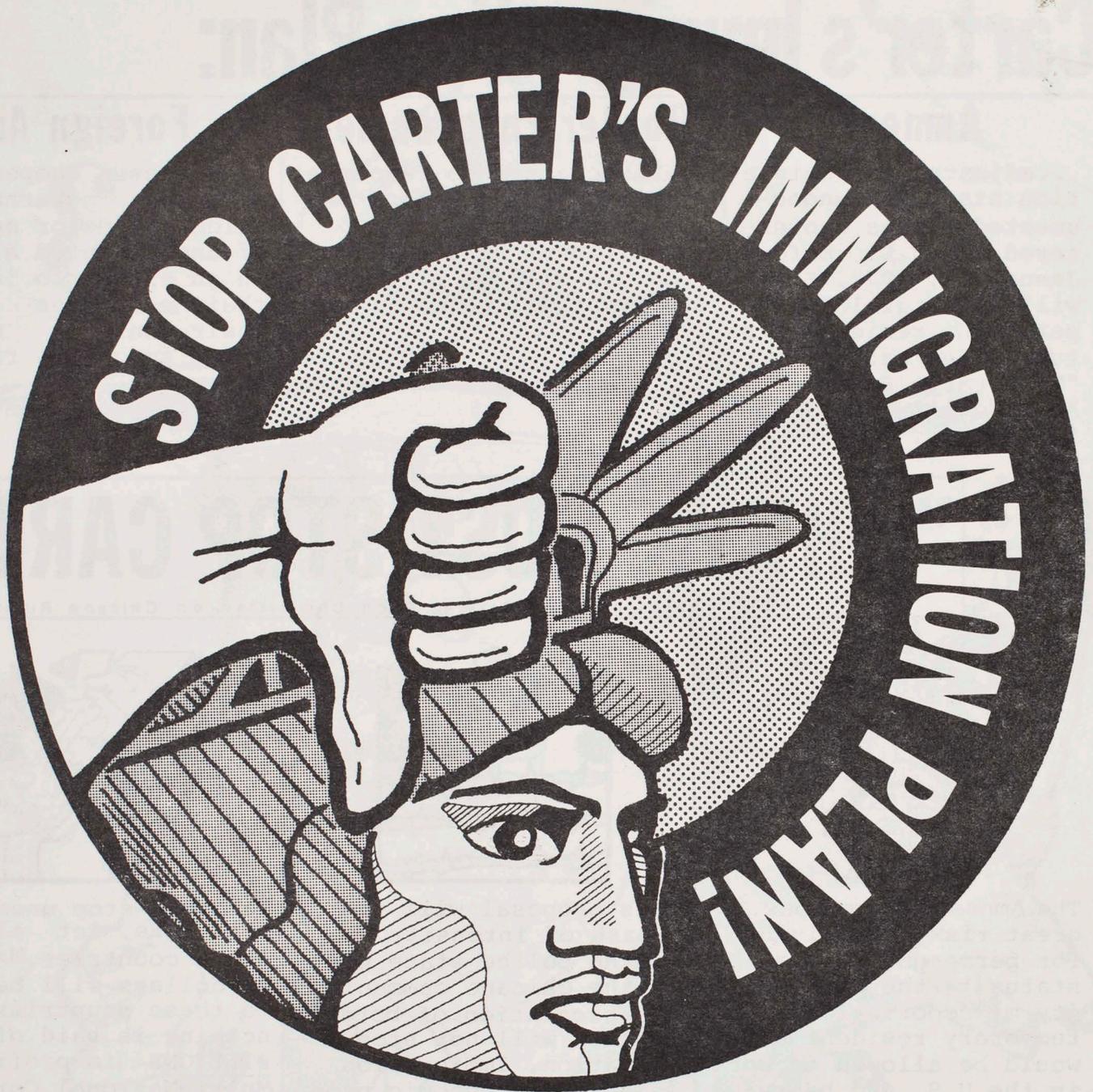
And the staff calls for a general strengthening of border enforcement, including the replacement of all current border-crossing cards with counterfeit-resistant ones.

Several of the staff recommendations already have drawn fire from a local Chicano civil rights group, the Committee on Chicano Rights, which labeled the study "a rehash of the bankrupt 1977 Carter Immigration Plan."

With the most controversial proposals those dealing with the guest worker program and identification cards, commission staff members argued only for slight expansion of the present "H-2" worker program rather than the creation of a separate program.

Under the H-2 plan, an average of 30,000 agricultural laborers are allowed into the United States each year. About 95 percent of them are from the West Indies.

Herman Baca, head of the San Diego-based Committee on Chicano Rights denounced the H-2 program as "nothing more than 20th century slavery." He said that with millions of U.S. workers out of jobs there is no justification for importing foreign laborers.



**A Chicano Perspective
on the
President's Immigration Proposals**

Compiled By:



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City CA 92050
(714) 474-8195



**Trust me
... I'm only obeying orders.**

**Leonel "Coyote" Castillo
INS Boss
Salary: \$50,000**

Carter's Immigration Plan:

Amnesty

...adjusts the immigration status of undocumented aliens who entered the U.S. before January 1, 1977. Some will be eligible for permanent resident status. A new category of "Temporary Resident Alien" will be created for others.

Border Enforcement

...increase the resources available to control the Southern Border; 2,000 additional Border Patrol Agents will be hired to prevent illegal immigration.

Foreign Aid

...proposes cooperation with the governments which are major sources of undocumented aliens, in an effort to improve their economies and their controls over alien smuggling rings.

Immigration Policy

...reviews existing immigration laws and policies. It supports pending legislation to increase the annual legal limitation of Mexican and Canadian immigration to a total of 50,000 allocated between them according to demand.

Foreign Workers

...reviews the current temporary foreign worker (H-2) certification program so as to control the problem of undocumented aliens. It is possible to structure this program so that it responds to the legitimate needs of employers, by providing a needed work force.

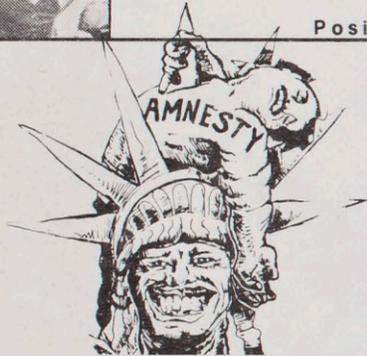
Employer Sanctions

...makes unlawful the hiring of undocumented aliens, with enforcement against those employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of such hiring. Penalties would be civil injunctions and fines.

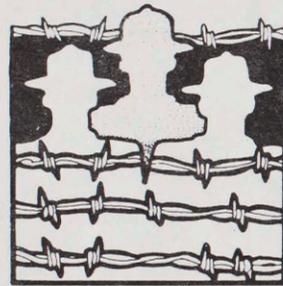


"WHY WE MUST STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN"

Position Statement by Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano Rights



The Amnesty is a hoax. A great risk in applying for permanent resident status is the possibility of deportation. The temporary resident alien would be allowed to work in the U.S. and be required to pay taxes to support a government that would not allow them to be politically represented, to be united with their families or to use the social services their taxes pay for. A "semi-slave" state is created.



This proposal will increase of intensity of the police state within the Chicano community. The escalation of border tension will not stop immigration. Immigration is a socio-economic problem, not a law-enforcement problem. The added agents will mean more violations of the Chicano Latino community's civil, constitutional and human rights.



We can't stop unemployment here, let alone in other countries. Millions of dollars will be sent to these countries, but nothing is said of the BILLIONS in profit that Multi-National Corporations take out of these same countries.



This proposal is a band-aid. What we need are: 1.) Unconditional amnesty with family reunification; 2.) The immediate stopping of all deportations; 3.) Congressional hearings to form a just immigration policy.



This proposal is proof that Carter is working to protect business interests. It would allow for the importation of workers to meet the demands of Agribusiness and other employers for cheap, easily exploitable labor. It is nothing but a sugar-coated "Bracero Program". This proposal is a contradiction when one considers that on the one hand Carter wants 2,000 Patrol Agents to keep out immigrants and on the other hand Carter wants to import immigrant workers for big business.



This proposal would make federal agents of every employer. The easiest way for employers to avoid fines would be to refuse to hire any brown or Spanish-speaking persons. Chicanos would be threatened with increasing unemployment. A South African-type I.D. card for workers is being considered. This sanction attacks our community instead of the root of the problem.



**DERROTE EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION CARTER
STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN**



**DERROTE EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION CARTER
STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN**

Which Side Are You On? | ¿En Que Lado Estas?

For the Plan
en favor del plan



Leonel Castillo
Immigration and
Naturalization Service
Salary: \$50,000

Against the Plan
contra el plan



Cesar Chavez



Bert Corona



Corky Gonzales



U.S. Congressman
Roybal



Bishop
Patricio Flores



Vilma Martinez
MALDEF



Ed Murga
LULAC

Chicanos throughout the U.S. who have marched, and signed petitions to STOP CARTER'S PLAN!

MAKE YOUR DECISION !

Things you can do to help stop Carter's Immigration Plan:

1. Organize a committee in your community to stop Carter's Immigration Plan.
2. If you have a news publication, give prominent play to convince your readers of the need to stop it!
3. Write letters or send telegrams to Senators and Congressmen stating your opposition to the Plan.
4. Give cash support to those organizations working to stop Carter's Immigration Plan.

LLEQUE A SU DECISION!

Lo que usted puede hacer para poner el alto al Plan de Inmigracion de Carter es lo siguiente:

1. Organizar un comite en su comunidad.
2. Si tiene alguna publicacion, convenza a sus lectores de la necesidad de derrotar este Plan.
3. Escriba cartas o mande telegramas a miembros del congreso afirmando su oposicion.
4. Contribuya fondos a organizaciones que intentan derrotar el Plan.

CONTACT US AT: Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc. 1837 Highland Avenue National City CA 92050 (714) 474-8195



DERROTE EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION CARTER STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN BEGINS TO BE HEARD

What is a WETBACK?

During this time of revolution in Mexico, thousands of men and their families streamed across the border to the United States. The border was a line on a map, but there was no line on the ground. It was generally accepted that if you crossed a certain river, the Rio Grande, you had gone from one country to the other.

The frontiers of the West and Southwest were filling up with more and more immigrants from the Eastern United States. The new country was building, and much as they might be scorned for their poverty and lack of English, Mexicans were in demand because they worked for less money.

The Mexicans who fled the constant warring in Mexico often came to the United States with nothing but the clothes on their backs. Where the river was high, they had to swim. In times to come, the United States would "close" this border, and make it illegal to cross without permission. Mexicans who crossed without this permission were known as "wetbacks."

The United States had giant railroads to build, linking the East and West. Builders of the railroads were allowed to import laborers from as far away as China, and the practice continued until some United States citizens protested. After the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 cut off labor from this supply, the Mexican was even more welcome. He was welcome as a laborer, but still distrusted.

Mexicans kept on crossing the border, and many new generations of Mexican-Americans kept on growing up. Being treated as a "foreigner" did not drive the Mexican out. Many people from countries all over the world were coming to the United States during the early 1900's.

They felt at home in the growing, thriving country; they made the name, "America, the Melting Pot." Other countries were far away, but Mexico was close; the Mexicans in the United States changed their ways more slowly.

What Does "MEXICAN" Mean?

By the time Mexicans were running across the border to escape the wars, the word Mexican already meant several things in the United States. There were the old Mexican families who had been here from the beginning. They probably spoke English more often than Spanish and did not consider themselves Mexican.

Other old families did speak Spanish, but they said they said they were Spanish families, not Mexican. The very poor people were Mexicans because the "gringos" called them Mexicans, and they called themselves Mexicans. Most of the Anglos did not distinguish between the newcomers and the original Mexican settlers, in the Southwest.

Even before Mexico's Revolution had started, many other Mexicans had escaped Diaz and come to the United States. They came for different reasons. Some came only to escape the war and forget it. These were the men who worked in fields, on railroads, in mines. Others came to prepare a new fight against Diaz and to help liberate Mexico.

In order to prepare the fight they had to get together and work together. Getting together in this way is called "organizing."

What Does it Mean to "Organize?"

One of the most important things for a minority group to do is to organize. Large groups of people can often get things done when one or two people working alone cannot.

The organizations or clubs which are most important to Mexican-Americans today, really began as a result of these first efforts for a cause.

The first clubs were formed to get things done in Mexico; later Mexican-Americans were interested in getting things changed in the United States. People organize to get higher wages (unions), to improve a neighborhood or a town or a school. The first important Mexican-American organization formed in St. Louis in 1906 to help change the government of Mexico. They were the Mexican Liberal Party, and they raised money for Madero and for the Revolution.

There were workers on strike in Mexico, at the copper mines at Cananea and the textile mills at Rio Blanco. The Mexican Liberal Party was able to send money and help so that the strike could go on.

The floods of "new" Mexicans crossing the border to the United States to escape the wars made life somewhat uncomfortable for the Mexican-Americans who had been in the United States for a generation or two. First of all, they caused a real danger, for "white" American people were shooting at them. In order to escape his enemies, for instance, Pancho Villa crossed the border many times to hide or get money, then returned to Mexico.

Second, the fleeing newcomers were hungry and would work for very little pay. They put others out of work. And sometimes they had to steal; then too, they spoke little or no English, where the Mexican-Americans who were settled in the U.S. were bilingual (spoke two languages).

Many Anglo Americans came to hate the Mexicans. "If you like Madero and Pancho Villa, go back to Mexico," they would say.

Of course the Mexican-Americans resented being lumped with all other Mexicans. Some of the people who were more interested in having the accent on "American" instead of "Mexican" formed a new club. They called themselves the "Order of Sons of America." It was in 1920, and these men had several things in common besides their Mexican heritage. They met in hotels or restaurants and they wore business suits. They did not like all Mexicans and Mexican-Americans to be thought of as wearing the peon or laborer's costume topped by a wide-brimmed sombrero. They spoke English at meetings, not Spanish.

In a way, they were ashamed of being of Mexican background. Most of them knew little about Mexico's history. They didn't know that Vicente Guerrero and others had outlawed slavery in Mexico in 1824 about 45 years before the United States did the same thing. Since they knew little about Mexico, they thought they had little to be proud of.

The Order of Sons of American didn't attract a large membership. They were a small group which seemingly did nothing except proclaim that they were American citizens. As the organization dwindled away, some of its more aggressive members formed another club. This was LULAC, the "League of United Latin American Citizens." This club was formed in Texas in 1927 and is now one of the larger Mexican-American organizations.

In 1927 it was not a very popular thing to be a Mexican-American--especially in Texas. So the men who formed LULAC said that their club would "...develop within the members of our race the best, purest and most perfect type of a true and loyal citizen to the United States..." They also wrote this, about the English language: "...which is the official language of our country,...we pledge ourselves to learn and speak and teach same to our children."

Today there are several organizations or clubs that are working for entirely new causes for the Meaicn-American. New studies on how people get along (social science) and on the best ways to educate children have led to a different struggle by minority people. LULAC is helping in this fight for an improved position in American life for all Mexican-Americans.

ARGUMENTS OVER LABOR

What Else Did Organizations Do?

Between 1920 and 1930 the farmers and growers in California had welcomed and praised the Mexican and Mexican-American. Paying low wages to the workers helped keep profits high. But the Mexican field-worker could see that while he was paid little for long hours under the hot sun, the boss grew rich.

Some of the fieldworkers remembered or had heard of the 1906 strikes in Mexico, at Cananea and Rio Blanco. It made sense to have a Union, an organization. They experimented with small unions, not-well-organized strikes.

The first big organized farmworkers' union was born in Southern California in 1927. Soon there were 3,000 workers in 20 different small branches of the Union, "Locals." In 1928 this union, CUOM or Confederacion de Uniones Obreras Mexicanas, called for a strike in the Imperial Valley. That was where some of the largest and most important foodcrops of California were growing.

The United States responded in 1928 very much like Mexico's Diaz had done in 1906 to a strike. Policemen arrested the striking workers. Many were beaten, and most of them deported to Mexico. It made no difference if they were U.S. citizens or not.

In 1930 the Union had another strike. This time 5,000 workers walked out on the picking of fruit that might rot in a few days. The growers had no choice but to settle with the workers and give them more money. But a few months later over 100 union leaders were arrested, shipped, jailed or deported.

In June of 1933 over 7,000 workers--most of them Mexican and Mexican-American--walked out of work in the celery, berry and onion fields of Los Angeles county. As the unions got stronger and had more members, the violence got worse. Union meetings were broken up by tear gas and billy clubs. Suspected union organizers were arrested on almost any charge. There were so many Mexican names, people talked about "shipping all the Mexicans back to Mexico."

THE UNITED STATES IN THE DEPRESSION

Why Were Mexican-Americans Forced to go Back to Mexico?

Do you know what it means to be a citizen? Can you prove that you have a right to live in this country? What would happen if someone told you and your family that they had to leave the United States because they were not good enough to live here?

Most people take it for granted that because they were born in the country they live in, they will always be allowed to live there. Or else, they have moved to a country of their choice and have become naturalized citizens--they have papers which grant permission to stay.

In 1930, our nation was in a depression. Thousands of men were wandering the roads because there was not enough work. Many thousands were on relief or welfare. In order to save money, in some of the cities in the South-

west, new rules were made. Many thousands were on relief or welfare. In order to save money, in some of the cities in the Southwest, new rules were made. "Mexicans" who did not have jobs were shipped to Mexico. It did not matter if they were Mexicans from Mexico, or Mexican-Americans born here.

In February 1931 the first trainload left Los Angeles. Mexicans and Mexican-Americans, carrying what they could, were taken "back to Mexico." It cost Los Angeles County over \$75,000 for that one shipment--but Los Angeles saved almost \$350,000 in relief. There were still many Anglo families accepting relief money. But they could cross the Mexican names off the list. In 1932 alone, over 11,000 "Mexicans" from Los Angeles were shoved into trains and trucks and dumped over the border.

What was it like to be Deported?

For Jorge Acevedo, the large vans came to Maravilla (MAH RAH VEE AH) early one morning. Maravilla, "The Marvel," was the Mexican-American area in Los Angeles. Nobody really explained why the people had to get into trucks. Families were not asked what they would like to take along, or told what they needed...or even where they were going.

"Get in the truck," was the only explanation. Families were separated. Jorge Acevedo recalls, "They pushed most of my family into one van, and somehow in all the shouting and pushing I was separated and got stuck in another van. It was a very big one with boards across it for us to sit on. Nobody knew what was happening or where we were going. Someone said, to a health station."

"We drove all day," Jorge says. "The driver wouldn't stop for bathroom nor food nor water. The driver was drinking and became happier as he went along. He was singing and laughing to himself. It was dark when he finally ran the truck off the road. Everyone knew by now that we had been deported. Nobody knew why, but there was a lot of hatred and anger. Most of us were U.S. citizens and for some unknown reason--though most of us, I think, knew--we had been thrown out. We had always known that we were hated. Now we had proof.

"One of the reasons I made it back was because I was alone. The others who were dumped into Mexico tried to travel back across the border in families or groups. These were easily spotted and turned back. I was young and strong, and I kept walking. I traveled at night, crawling into some hole or under some brush during the day. I kept off the roads when I had to and went around the larger villages. In this way, then, I walked through the northern part of Mexico, and made my way back to El Paso, Texas."

Alone and on foot Jorge Acevedo walked the first part of his journey, close to 500 miles. He had never been in Mexico before. In El Paso he found a relative, and it became a little easier to move on--back to Los Angeles, his home. "I kept walking at night, moving a little at a time from one part of family or friends to the other."

There was no money for bus fare. He was afraid to hitch rides, since any Anglo face might be an enemy. It took a few months, but Jorge Acevedo made it home to Los Angeles--2500 miles alone on foot and at night.

Historians estimate that during the early 1930's the United States deported about 300,000 people, many of whom were citizens, just like Jorge Acevedo.

In 1967, Mr. Acevedo, a resident of California, was appointed director of the War on Poverty in Santa Clara County. His story is more than just an "interesting adventure." Jorge tells it because he was lucky. He knows that most of the people who were deported never got back into the country, and those who did had very few chances to become community leaders or hold important jobs.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

How Did the War Change Things for Mexican-Americans?

The Second World War brought a tremendous change to the way Mexican-Americans lived. Many thousands of men who had gone through the hungry days of the Depression now found that it was easy to get jobs. Women who could not even find ironing to do for a dollar a week in 1935, found in 1942 that they could earn forty and fifty dollars a week in our war factories.

Another thing just as important as having more money, is where you live. The Armed Forces moved Mexican-American soldiers about the country. Soldiers from Texas found that there was not as much prejudice against Mexican-Americans in Northern California. There was much traveling back and forth. Men from different parts of the Southwest compared notes. Even overseas, in Europe, a Mexican-American soldier from New Mexico might find himself beside a Mexican-American from Texas or Colorado. It was natural to talk about what home was like and where the best place to live was, and why.

Did Prejudice Disappear with the War?

On one side of the world, America was at war with the Japanese. On the other side of the world, we were fighting the Germans and Italians.

We did not put German-Americans or Italian-Americans into concentration camps. But in March of 1942 we did put Japanese-Americans into concentration camps.

Some of these people were American citizens, and some of them were natives of Japan and had not become citizens. Nevertheless, their homes and businesses were taken away by government order. Some of these men volunteered to become soldiers for America. They went to Europe and fought bravely. While the 442nd Combat Team Battalion--made up of Japanese-American soldiers--won the most medals of any U.S. unit in World War II, friends and relatives of these men lived as prisoners behind barbed wire. It is not a part of America's history to be proud of.

It is a sad fact that the white man, the yellow man, the brown or black man first see each other as one color or another, and form opinions on that basis.

THE VIOLENCE AT HOME

At the same time that huge numbers of Mexican-American soldiers were fighting and dying overseas for America, a man was preparing a report on Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles, California.

This man was Captain E. Duran Ayers, Chief of the Foreign Relations Bureau; in 1942 he prepared his report for the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office. There had been a crime, and some Mexican-American boys were on trial for it. Captain Ayers' report sums up the feeling of many white (Anglo) residents of the Southwest, toward Mexican-Americans.

To quote his report: "Mexicans ... are restricted...to certain kinds of labor, and that being the lowest paid." This was often true, but through no choice of Mexican-American.

Do you wonder that they eagerly joined the Army, where every private receives the same pay? In the Army, the pay scale advances according to rank and not according to race or to color.

The report goes on: Mexican-Americans "...are discriminated against and have been ... practically barred from learning trades." Then there is a detailed explanation of what segregation means. Separate churches, special days in the public swimming pools (plunges) and theaters, or else separate theaters, are all methods of segregating white people from non-white people. And the Ayers report goes on to say this is the best way!

Captain Ayers concludes that while men are different from Mexicans: for instance, they fight differently. While men resort to "fisticuffs" and on rare occasions will kick when they want to fight, even through this is considered "unsporting." But supposedly, Mexicans only feel a desire to use a knife! "In others words, his desire is to kill or at least let blood... When there is added to this inborn characteristic that has come down through the ages the use of liquor, then we certainly have crimes of violence..."

The same ignorant argument has been used to support race prejudice for a long, long time. Cavalry officers fighting Indians used to write into their reports that Indians could not handle their liquor: some Indians got drunk, therefore, all Indians are drunks.

"Inborn characteristic." That means, in Captain Ayers' report, that a man is doomed by his race.

What can Prejudice Do in a Courtroom?

The Ayers Report was made to a special committee of the Grand Jury in Los Angeles. It was a part of the Leyvas trial, a case where Mexican-Americans were put in jail for something they did not do.

On August 2, 1942, a young man was found dying on a Los Angeles street. His name was Jose Diaz, and a group of Mexican-American boys were charged with his murder after he died.

The police picked up the twenty-four members of the so-called "Leyvas Gang" and began to question them. They severely beat up two of the young men; there are newspaper photographs and sworn testimony from defense attorneys as evidence of this. This is not the way American justice is supposed to work. It is hard to believe it even happened, but it did.

The attorneys who were supposed to defend the youths in court were not permitted to talk to their clients except briefly. And the boys (who were from eighteen to twenty-one years old) weren't allowed to change their dirty clothes or cut their hair during the months of the trial. After many weeks went by, you may imagine what they looked like!

The result of the trial was that all twenty-four boys were told they were guilty of the murder of Jose Diaz, and had to go to prison. It took two years before a different judge and jury decided that the verdict had been a mistake. The boys got to go free. The District Court of Appeals warned in an angry statement that many unfair things had occurred during the trial.

Were There Other Incidents?

Between 1942 and 1943 there was constant trouble in Los Angeles between the whites and non-whites. The first week of June, 1943, exploded into the "Zoot-suit Riots." Hundreds of sailors, soldiers and marines (all white) piled into taxicabs and prowled through the barrios, or slums looking for boys wearing zoot suits.

At this time, teenagers who hung around streetcorners together wore a special kind of clothes as a fad. The wide-cut trousers and striped jackets were called "zoot suits." They were especially favored by Mexican-American teenagers. To the people who disliked them, these clothes became a symbol of "gangs" and "trouble."

The newspapers defended the resulting beatings. Even old men were not safe. The boys were not without defenses--they fought the soldiers and sailors and marines--but the fight was one-sided. The newspapers declared that the zoot-suiters should be "cleaned up" and "wiped out." The violence did not end until Los Angeles was declared "off limits" to the military. Before that happened, the Los Angeles police stood back and said "this was a matter for military police." There are pictures of Mexican-Americans and Negroes being beaten by mobs of whites. Buses were stopped, and passengers hauled off to beatings, if they were not white.

At least half a dozen other cities had riots, during that same month. The war had changed things. While there was conflict in every part of the world, why should Mexican-Americans or Black people stand meekly aside while White people pushed them out of the way?

THE STORY OF THE SOLDIERS

The very first soldier to be drafted into the U.S. Army for World War II was a Mexican-American named Pete Aguilar Desparte. He was from Los Angeles. The first draftee to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Pacific Theater was a Mexican-American from Colorado, Private Jose P. Martinez. He was killed after he had single-handedly cleared a pass of enemy soldiers. There were Mexican-American soldiers in North Africa

grappling with Rommel's famous 10th Armored Division. Mexican-Americans were fighting in the jungles of New Guinea and French Indo-China.

When the 82nd Airborne went into Sicily in July of 1943 to head invasion forces, hundreds of Mexican-Americans shouted "Geronimo 1" and jumped into the thick of World War II.

On September 9 of that same year, American forces invaded Italy at the beachhead near Salerno. One of the first units to land was Company E of the 36th Division. Company E was made up exclusively of Mexican-Americans. Within the first hour, a sergeant in Company E had won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery.

His name was Sergeant Manuel Gonzales, called El Feo or "Ugly" by his friends. As soon as his unit hit the beach they were pinned down by enemy machine gun fire. Sgt. Gonzales started moving forward. He recalls, "I had so many hand grenades with me...I wonder how I could move at all!" When he returned from his crawling he had silenced four German machine guns and a mortar.

In France, in 1945, Luciano Adams was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for incredible bravery. Running from tree to tree with an automatic rifle he made a singlehanded attack against a special German force--and he won. His War Department Citation reads, "He personally...cleared the woods of hostile elements and reopened the supply line..."

Could Mexican-American Heroes Escape Prejudice?

Macario Garcia earned his Congressional Medal of Honor on November 20, 1944 in Germany. Although he was painfully wounded, he destroyed two machine gun positions and captured several of the enemy. He had already earned a Bronze Star for valor two months earlier.

One day when he was back home on furlough he walked into the Oasis Cafe in his home town of Sugarland, Texas. A furlough is for resting away from the war. Macario Garcia had forgotten about the war of discrimination raging at home. Or perhaps, he thought things had changed. This cafe did not serve Mexicans. He asked for a cup of coffee, but it was refused. He fought when the owner tried to throw him out. The deputy sheriff who came to break up the fight told everyone to "forget it."

A radio commentator, Walter Winchell, learned of the incident and told it to his radio audience. A few days later, Sgt. Garcia was arrested on a charge of "aggravated assault." He was told that he had broken a law. After fighting to make the world safe for democracy, he could not buy a cup of coffee in his own home town.

Another famous soldier from Texas was Sergeant Jose M. Lopez. The Army considered him one of its biggest heroes, and to show what good neighbors the United States and Mexico were, the Army set up a "good will tour."

In a war as big as World War II, it was extremely important that Mexico be on our side. The Army sent Sgt. Lopez on a tour of Mexico as a representative of our Mexican-American fighting men. The tour was very successful. The President of Mexico invited Sgt. Lopez to dinner. But when the tour was over and Sgt. Lopez was back home in Brownsville, Texas, he was refused service in a restaurant.

How Did Languages Help in the War?

During the war, many Navaho and Apache Indians used their Indian language as a code to confuse the enemy. Nearly all Mexican-Americans spoke Spanish as well as English. When American forces landed in the Philippines, where Spanish was spoken, Mexican-Americans made excellent translators.

There was a soldier named Louis Gabaldon. Louis had grown up with a Japanese family in Los Angeles, so he spoke not only English and Spanish, but Japanese as well.

During the battle for Saipan he slipped through the jungles calling to Japanese soldiers to surrender. After a month or so of this kind of "fighting" he had captured almost 400 enemy, about ten or twenty a day.

One day he surprised six Japanese soldiers. He held three and sent the other three back in the jungles to bring in their friends. The Japanese had thought he would surely shoot them or hurt them in some way. Louis convinced them that they would be well fed as prisoners, and have new clothing, and medical care. All day long he kept sending Japanese soldiers back to bring in more prisoners.

In the evening, the Marines were stunned when he requested trucks to come for his prisoners. He had captured almost eight hundred Japanese soldiers without firing a shot.

The Mexican-American fought long and hard. From the very beginning he was the first one in. When the war was over somebody noticed that of all the minority groups in this country, the Mexican-American had more Congressional Medals of Honor and other citations than any other group. No one publicized this though. Nobody praised them for the hard work they had done.

AFTER THE WAR

What is a Bracero?

While the war was going on, there were not enough men to help in the fields picking crops and harvesting. The farmers and big growers had to ask the government for help. When the men had left to become soldiers, who was to pick the crops? And Mexican-Americans, who had done much of the field work, were among the first soldiers to go.

EXISTE UNA NACION CHICANA?

by

Maya Angel S. Sanchez

Jackie Tunberg
Comparative Literature 499
Special Study
May, 1978

EXISTE UNA NACION CHICANA?

I. THE BASIC DEMANDS OF THE CHICANO MOVEMENT

The root cause of the oppression of the Chicano people is the loss of their land, its control by the Anglo-American imperialists. Control of the land gives them also control over the timber, the agriculture and the mineral wealth of the Southwest. Economic control and political control go hand-in-hand. Utilizing their political control they have been able to systematically wrest more and more land from the Chicano campesino through an oppressive system of taxes; their power of eminent domain, etc., (this in addition to outright violence and robbery of the lands, as well as squeezing many small farmers out through control of water, timber and grazing rights). In turn, with the wealth gained from the land, the oppressors can expand and strengthen their political rule which finds its expression in the denial of democratic rights to the Chicano people. To end this vicious system we must raise the following demands in the Southwest:

(1) Expropriation of the land and all natural resources of the Anglo-American capitalists as well as all those belonging to the federal and state governments. As we have pointed out the loss of their land forms the basis of Chicano oppression. Loss of their land forces the Chicano farming masses into the factories of the oppressors--to increase his wealth and, consequently, HIS POWER over the Chicano people. Land taken from the Chicano people produces tremendous mineral, timber, animal and

agricultural wealth for the U.S. imperialists. This control allows these imperialists to keep the Southwest unorganized and therefore a tremendous source of capitalist superprofits--at the expense of the Chicano people, of course.

(2) State unity of the Southwest. To maintain their rule, the capitalists have systematically gerrymandered the areas of Chicano majority (roughly from Southern Colorado to New Mexico through to South Texas and Southern Arizona and possibly the southeastern part of Southern California), combining into counties huge areas of territory, much of it sparsely inhabited by Chicanos and Native Americans, with the metropolitan centers that have large Anglo majorities. To make effective the possibility of the Chicano people putting their right to political secession into force, it is required to unite into one governmental unit all areas of the Southwest where Chicanos constitute a majority of the population. This is to ensure the effective democratic exercise of their right to self-determination.

(3) Right of Political Secession (Self-determination). This is our central demand in the Chicano liberation struggle in the Southwest. In order to guarantee a revolutionary potential of the Chicano masses we must raise this demand in opposition to all bourgeois integrationist schemes which preach that "hard work", or bourgeois "education" can win Chicanos equality. We must also oppose those forces who say that "there is no Chicano people"--that the Chicano movement is a "CIA plot". These forces, (who refuse to make these assertions in front of the movement, or in a printed public document), claim that Chicanos in the Southwest are actually Mexicanos, a part of the country of

Mexico. They desire, therefore, not the right to political independence, but re-annexation to Mexico. This is the only conclusion to be drawn by thinking people.

We must also struggle against calls for "Chicano Socialism". This cover for narrow, cultural nationalism tries to accomodate the striving of the Chicano people towards socialism with reformism and cultural nationalism.

No, against all this, as well as against those chauvinists who would deny freedom to the Chicano people because it would "split the working class" (!), we must call for the complete and unequivocal right of the Chicano people in the Southwest to exercise political control of their territory as well as to decide upon the relation between their territory and other nations, including the U.S. The right to self-determination means that the Chicano majority in its united territory exercises the right of administering executive, legislative and judicial authority. It is presently the U.S. imperialists who control this power, the Anglo-American capitalists and land owners. They select all appointive officers, control "public domain", levy and collect taxes and make all the laws. It is this rule which must be smashed and overthrown if self-determination is to be exercised. ONLY if the Chicano people lift the burden of imperialism off their backs, to the point of determining for themselves their national relationship with all other governments will it win real self-determination. Being that the U.S. imperialists rely, ultimately, on military force to preserve its rule we must demand that all U.S. imperialist armed forces be removed from the Southwest.

(4) The full democratic rights of all Native Americans in the Southwest must be upheld and fought for, including the right to self-determination where it is applicable. They must be guaranteed the complete right to all their lands and full water rights for them.

(5) Full Democratic Rights for all Chicanos. This is our main special demand in areas of Chicano concentration (or wherever Chicanos reside and are denied their rights) outside the Southwest. In the course of our work we must show that this lack of democratic rights of the Chicano people flows from the forced domination of their homeland.

II. OUTSIDE THE SOUTHWEST - COMMUNIST WORK WILL INCLUDE . . .

(1) The thrust of the struggle must be around democratic rights and equality. The areas of struggle should be within the working class, among students and generally against police repression. The forms of organization will arise in the course of the struggles themselves. It is not necessary to draw up blueprints or lists of demands now. The demands will flow from the character of the struggle in line with our general line.

(2) The starting point of our mass work among Chicanos will be the immediate economic and political demands of the specific struggles in line with our program. In the course of struggle the source of the oppression of Chicanos will be raised as well as the basic demands.

WITHIN THE SOUTHWEST - COMMUNIST WORK WILL INCLUDE. . .

(1) The thrust of our work will be around the three basic demands. These demands are not to be raised in a preaching or artificial manner, but are to be patiently explained to the masses in the course of our everyday work with them around the various economic and political issues which they are fighting.

(2) We must pay special attention to the struggle of the Chicano peasantry for their land. These struggles have the potential to galvanize and inspire the entire movement. At the same time, they will draw forth the sharpest resistance from the imperialists, as their control of the land lies at the heart of their power. We must train cadres, as a special area of work, for this task--to be prepared to win the leadership of ALL FORMS of this struggle. Preparation and training must include a working knowledge of the history of the area, its traditions, culture -- and especially what issues form the central focus of the struggle (taxes, water, timber or grazing rights, etc.).

(3) The Chicano working class in the Southwest is often little more than a generation or more removed from the peasantry. As such they have a strong sense of feeling for the peasant struggle, as well as sharing the revolutionary traditions of that struggle. At the same time, they bring with them into the proletariat some of the inertia and vacillation of the campesinos. We must utilize their ties with the land to rouse them to resolute support for the campesinos. We must, as well, fight against every manifestation of national oppression which the Chicanos face as workers -- denial of the right to organize, to use their native language, etc. Our basic demands must be raised in the

course of leading the struggles around these issues.

(4) Chicano women are a rapidly growing sector of the industrial and rural proletariat in the Southwest. They face the triple oppression of class, nationality, and sex. As such they suffer to the extreme from the yoke of capitalist slavery. We must be the hardest fighters against this oppression--championing every demand aimed against this oppression. We will be required from time to time to formulate these demands ourselves. We must do so without hesitation, combining our organizing work with broad agitation and propaganda among all workers. Chicano women must learn (especially through our work), of the indispensable role they must play in the liberation struggle of their people and in the movement of the working class.

(5) Chicano students played perhaps the largest role of any sector of the people in the Chicano upsurges of the 60's. Due to the present capitalist crisis many of the gains that they made are being snatched back by the imperialists. We must give direction to the struggle of the students against this, arousing in the course of this work their revolutionary ferment--drawing them actively into the broader struggle of their people--particularly their strong sentiments of support for the struggles of the Chicano workers and campesinos.

(6) We must not disdain work in the various mass organizations which are (or have) arisen in the Southwest. Particularly should we be prepared to work within the mass organizations which many of the Chicano masses see as their own. We must where possible turn these organizations into fighting organizations directed towards militant mass actions, and not allow

them to become mere electoral machinery or appendages of bourgeois politicians. The tradition of political parties goes back in history to the time of Las Gorras Blancas. These mass organizations are a potentially excellent source of struggle and revolutionary education. We must not counterpose the vanguard communist party to this form of organization, as we would not counterpose the communist party to the trade unions. Comrades, this resolution is a battle cry, a declaration of WAR against the U.S. imperialists! It is up to us to make it a living reality--to give it life by integrating its truth and direction with the historic revolutionary struggle of the Chicano people.

- 1) CONFISCATION OF ALL THE LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE SOUTHWEST FROM THE U.S. CAPITALISTS.
- 2) STATE UNITY FOR THE SOUTHWEST.

III. THE TERRITORY OF THE CHICANO NATION

The areas of Chicano majority are roughly from Southern Colorado to New Mexico through to South Texas and Southern Arizona and possibly the southeastern part of Southern California.

Throughout the region, Chicanos have formed a stable community that continues to have close ties to the land. Despite immigration from Mexico and of Anglo-Americans into the Southwest, the Chicano people living in the territory can often trace back their generations living in the same general vicinity for more than five generations. This is especially true in northern New Mexico and Colorado (the San Luis Valley). Migration from Mexico has been concentrated in California and Texas. In New Mexico only the southeastern and south central mining areas have

attracted large numbers of Mexican immigrants. In both Colorado and New Mexico over 80% of the Chicano population in the census reports of the last three decades were natives of the state born to parents who were native to the state. Only about 4% of the population of these two states was born in Mexico, and in Texas it was about 1 out of 6 in 1960. (Grebler, pg. 107).

In 1970 the Chicano population in the entire Southwestern part of Texas was over 50% in every county but three. In New Mexico from Dona Ana County northward to Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, and Huerfano counties of Colorado and westwards to Greenlee county in the Eastern section of Arizona, the same is true. In this area alone the population is 1.7 million and is over 60% Chicano. Bordering these counties where the majority population is Chicano and which represent more or less a continuous area are many more counties with populations of about 20%-50%.

Several urban centers lie on the edges of the core region of the Chicano nation, such as Tuscon in Pima County, Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, San Antonio and Corpus Christi. Each plays an important role in the economy of the area and has strong ties to the rural areas of the region.

This general description of territory of the Chicano nation makes no attempt to specify its borders or to limit the territory only to those areas of majority population. The Southwest was taken at the force of arms and it will be the force of the toiling masses of the Chicano nation that will determine the exact area in which the call for self-determination would be exercised.

IV. LANGUAGE OF THE CHICANO PEOPLE

Since the Spanish colonized the Southwest, the Spanish language became the dominant language of the region--even many natives were forced to learn Spanish by the missionaries and to adopt Spanish surnames (to this day many Navajos, Zunis, and Pueblos have Spanish-surnames and some are tri-lingual, speaking their native tongue, some Spanish, and English). Spanish reached dominance in the area with the growth of trade between Taos and Chihuahua and its importance as the language of commerce. By the 1830's the use of the English language was becoming more common in the area as a small group of merchants and traders came to New Mexico and Colorado and as English began to rise as the language of commerce. Still, however, Spanish remained the dominant language. After the war of 1846 and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 the use of English increased significantly in the Southwest (mostly because of increased influx of Anglo-American settlers). With the establishment of the Bureau of Indian Affairs near the end of the last century, English rather than Spanish became the language of instruction on all native reservations.

Because of the increased Anglo-American population in the Southwest and because of the enforced use of English by Chicanos, English is now the dominant language of the region. However, it is not the dominant language within the Chicano population of the region. Spanish continues to be the language of the people of the Chicano nation. In fact, the Spanish language population has actually increased in the Southwest since

the 1930's. In Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado, for example, 80% of the Chicano population is Spanish-speaking and in the 1970 census 69% of the Chicano population in the region listed Spanish as their mother tongue. In Texas and Arizona, 91% of the Chicano population reported their native language as Spanish. In the core of the Chicano nation, Spanish is the dominant language of 85% of the Chicano population. The imperialists have tried hard to wipe out the use of Spanish among the Chicano people. In Texas (which is more influenced by Mexican immigration than New Mexico), Spanish is prohibited on school grounds. This rule applies not only to students, but also to teachers, deliverymen, custodians, cafeteria workers, etc. (who in South Texas are usually Chicano). As recently as 1970 a Chicano teacher in Crystal City, Texas was indicted for conducting a high school history class in Spanish. Despite the fact that the case was later dismissed, law prohibiting the use of Spanish remain in effect. (The Excluded Student, pg. 15)

In many sections of the Southwest the majority of children entering public education speak little or no English. In 1967 in seven counties of South Texas for example, 70% of the Chicano population could speak only Spanish when they began school. (Moore, pg. 122) This fact, coupled with the brutal oppression of Chicanos and the suppression of the Spanish language has made the struggle to use Spanish in the schools an important one in the Southwest and outside of it. Thousands of students have walked out all over the nation demanding bilingual-bicultural education, demanding the right to use Spanish as their own language in the schools and to be educated in that

language.

The Chicano peasantry lives mostly in northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado, but there are also many small farmers in the South Texas area. The land is poorly irrigated and only sparsely populated in these areas. In Tierra Amarilla, a mountain village in Northern New Mexico, for example, there are only about 300 residents but it has been the center of struggles of the peasantry as shown by the Alianza in 1967 and La Federacion right now. Costilla County of Colorado, particularly San Luis Valley, has also become a center of struggle over land. There the "Association" has taken up the struggle against the Taylor Ranch (which lays claim to over 77,500 acres of communal lands) and absentee landlords, such as the Arizona Land and Cattle Company (which also owns the Alamosa National Bank and Baca Grande).

Through the State and federal government, millions of acres of land in the Southwest has been transferred to the imperialists. National Forests (while closed for use to the Chicano peasantry) are handed over to the timber industry or mining industry. The Bureau of Indian Affairs also works hand-in-hand with the imperialists to make certain they reap huge super-profits from the exploitation of the native peoples of the region. On the gigantic Navajo reservation which overlaps the borders of four states of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, is a case in Point. While only one in three Navajo homes have electrical lighting and only one in five have running water, the imperialists have built several coal gassification plants (each is one hundred times larger than the average gassification

facility) to burn Navajo coal and pollute Navajo water while carrying electricity to Phoenix, Tuscon, Albuquerque and Los Angeles. (Awkesanne Notes, Early Spring, 1976, pgs. 22-23)

As with the Chicano people, the construction of mines and utilities on native lands has intensified the struggles of the native peoples. While a small strata of the native people have become wealthy off the gassification plants, the average income of the Navajo people is \$900 per year. The mines and factories built on native lands to take advantage of the high unemployment of the area has meant the rise of proletarians among the native people and has connected the struggle for land of the native people in the Southwest with the proletarian movement (witness the recent take-over of a Fairchild plant on reservation land by Native American revolutionaries during a strike.)

The tremendous oppression of the Chicano people in the Southwest means that in many sections of New Mexico--particularly in Mora County which is 94.6% Chicano--over half the families in the area live at below poverty level. Counties such as Rio Arriba, Taos, San Miguel and Mora have unemployment rates triple the national average. Similar conditions exist in South Texas where Chicanos represent more than 60% of the population. Throughout the core region of the Chicano nation the average family income in 1970 was less than \$3,000. In Brownsville for example, the average annual income in 1975 was \$2,413; in McAllen it was \$2,574; in Laredo it was \$2,488; in Hidalgo County (75% Chicano) it was less than \$3,000 with a per capita annual income of only \$625!!! (L.A. Times, June 9, 1975).

The imperialists have used the Texas Rangers, the national guard, police dogs, and riot squads, mace and bullets, injunctions, and anti-worker "right-to-work" laws throughout the Chicano nation to break strikes and cripple the trade union movement. Even so they have not been able to defeat the proletarian movement there. As the Farah Strike taught workers throughout the Southwest, the struggle to unionize the Southwest is on the rise. Workers in ports and oil fields of Southeast Texas, in the mines of New Mexico and Arizona and the large farms of agribusiness as well as the garment and electronics industry along the border have intensified union struggles.

Outside of the Chicano nation, the Chicano national minority is highly urbanized. In 1950 throughout the country as a whole, 60% of the Chicano people lived in urban areas; by 1960 the ratio was 7 out of 10, today it is about 3 out of 4. Highly proletarianized, the Chicano people living in and out of the Southwest are found in basic industries--steel, auto production, petro-chemical, mining, etc. Chicanos make up 32% of all steelworkers in the eleven Western states and account for one-third of the membership of District 6 of the UAW (Arizona, Utah and California). In addition, Chicanos work in meat packing, transportation, warehouse and longshore, construction, garment, electronics, and aerospace industries. Chicanas too are highly proletarianized. Of the almost two million Chicanas 16 or over in the five Southwestern states, 40% are in the labor force. One out of every four Chicanas (Chicano women) works as an operative or transportation worker; about the same number work as clerical workers, and one out of five works as a service

worker. In urban areas in the Southwest Chicanas are concentrated in the canneries and garment and textile industries. (Arroyo, pg. 20, pg. 24; Nieto-Gomez pg. 357)

Within the Chicano nation the imperialist monopoly of the land and natural resources and the intense oppression and continual resistance of the peasantry has made the land question a burning one in the region. The Chicano bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie have shown their incapacity to lead the national movement. They have either openly sided with the imperialists in the oppression and exploitation of the Chicano people or they have capitulated to that oppression in the hopes of themselves escaping its brutalities. Only the Chicano peasantry and the proletariat will deal resolutely with the land question in the Southwest. It is the task of communists to lead the struggle for land in the Southwest against the imperialists and provide a revolutionary solution to the land question. The new communist party will ultimately lead this struggle to the successful overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat--laying the real basis for "solving" the national question.

V. ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE CHICANO NATION

Having ripped the Southwest out of the hands of Mexico, the U.S. capitalist class quickly set out to develop it, and in the era of imperialism built there great railroad lines, transportation systems, means of communication, etc. This meant the development of select urban areas (such as Albuquerque and El Paso) as centers for commerce within the Chicano nation and

through them with the imperialist centers on the West and East Coasts. Traditional trade centers such as Taos fell by the wayside and the isolation of towns under semi-feudalism was broken and a network of trade relations and divisions of labor between small towns and rural areas and between large cities and small towns were established. The three most important urban centers in the Chicano nation (from the standpoint of connecting the region economically) are Tuscon, Albuquerque, and El Paso. El Paso is especially important because of its location on the border next to the large commercial center of Ciudad Juarez. This has meant the development of strong ties between the two oppressed nations, the Chicano nation and Mexico, and particularly between the Mexican and Chicano proletariats which are usually employed by the very same imperialist corporations and exploited and oppressed by the same enemy. The Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, for example, estimates its immediate market at 1.8 million consumers living in West Texas, Southern New Mexico, Southern Arizona, and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. (El Paso Area Fact Book, Sec. IX, pg. 1)

The imperialists dominate all major aspects of the economy of the Chicano nation. An example is the New Mexico and Arizona Land Company. Owned by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (The Frisco), the land holding company was established in 1890 from land grants of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railway. The "Frisco" holds 50% of the landholdings of the company (totaling 1.4 million acres) and is one of the largest absentee landowners in the Chicano nation. Owning mineral rights to this huge area (twice the size of the state of Rhode Island), for

years it granted exclusive exploration rights to the Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Co. on the land. In Arizona, Arkia found and has developed deposits of potash, copper, molybdenum and uranium. Since 1970 exploration on NM & AL Co. holdings have been extended to other giants of mining and energy. A Phelps-Dodge subsidiary (Western Nuclear) recently discovered deposits of about one-half million pounds of uranium oxide. In western New Mexico the company owns coal reserves totaling 160 million tons. To develop the reserves the Peabody Coal Co. is using slurry pipeline from Black Mesa to Four Corners which is draining the entire region of its limited water table. The process requires 2500 gallons of water per minute! in an area that is mostly desert. Finally, the NM & AL Co. owns 600,000 acres of land which it leases (at a per acre fee) to individuals and corporations for cattle grazing. (Rowen, pg. 17-18)

The Chicano nation is extremely rich in minerals. Its mine fields are owned by Phelps Dodge, Anaconda, Kennecott and Kaiser Gypsum among other giants while its petroleum and coal reserves are owned by Exxon, Tenneco, Standard Oil, etc.

While the imperialists monopolize the natural resources and land of the Chicano nation (along with banking and industry) a small but influential Chicano bourgeoisie exists in the Chicano nation. Having risen with the imperialists they serve the interests of imperialism. This bourgeoisie has close ties with the imperialists politically (as for example Ramona Bunelos as Treasurer under the Nixon regime). Existing inside as well as outside of the Southwest, its foothold in the barrios of the Southwest allows for very limited access to the home market of

the Chicano nation as well as to barrios outside of the Southwest) and has focused in on "Chicano" banks such as the Pan-American Bank as well as Spanish-language media, production of Chicano foods, etc. But even here the market is dominated by the imperialists (as for example INASCO's marketing of frozen and canned Mexican foods through S&W and Toltec Tortilla factory or Heublein, Inc. production of canned and frozen foods through Ortega Chiles).

With very few exceptions the Chicano bourgeoisie is really a petty-bourgeoisie and most of its holdings are in retail and wholesale trade and construction rather than manufacturing or banking. Of the Chicano-owned businesses in 1969, only 50 employed more than 50 employees and only 15 employed more than 100. (Minority-owned Businesses, pg. 148-150) In contract construction there were just under 400 firms with gross receipts of more than \$100,000, eight of which earned more than a million. In manufacturing just over 200 firms with gross receipts of over \$100,000 and 12 had more than \$1 million. (Ibid., pg. 156) In finance there were 85 with over \$100,000 and 4 with more than a million in gross receipts. Throughout the Chicano nation there are about 30,000 Chicano owned firms with another 23,000 in California. Gross revenues (excluding California) total just under \$900,000,000. (Ibid., pg. 72-73) As is quickly apparent the holdings of the Chicano petty-bourgeoisie and bourgeois form only a drop in the bucket to the billions of dollars extracted from the mines and oil fields of the Southwest and the huge super-profits taken up by the imperialists by their exploitation of the Chicano working class.

VI. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTLOOK OF CHICANO PEOPLE

The outlook of the Chicano people has been conditioned by their history of oppression and resistance. The people itself is a blend (enforced) of the peoples and cultures indigenous to the area with those of Spanish. The culture of the people of the Southwest has changed with the changes in the mode of production of the region.

The semi-feudal relations brought to the Southwest by the Spanish, particularly the patron-peon relationship was accompanied by the ideology of that period which preached docility and absolute authority of the patron, the clergy and in the family, of the father. Remnants of semi-feudal relations which continue in the Southwest along with influx of peones from Mexico during the years immediately after and during the Mexican revolution has meant some hang-overs of feudal culture persist in the culture of the Southwest, especially of machismo which is being staunchly opposed by Chicanas active in the national movement.

As capitalism rose in the Southwest, particularly in the era of imperialism, the culture of the Chicano people reflected a people suppressed and forcibly subjugated by foreign rule. The development of the corridos and muralista movement told the history of the Chicano people and of their struggle against the imperialists (especially against the vigilantes of the imperialists such as the Texas Rangers). With the appearance of the Chicano nation, the resistance and the common oppression throughout the nation gave rise to a common psychological outlook throughout the Southwest--people began seeing themselves as an

oppressed nation, and calling for self-determination (as seen in the various calls and planes since 1915).

The contemporary Chicano movement has seen a further development of this common psychological outlook with the use of a common name to designate the people--"Chicano", and the development of a name to refer to the territory ("Aztlán"). It has also seen the emergence of a distinct flavor, with the rise of Chicano publications and media, Chicano theater groups, Chicano musicians, playwrights, artists, and poets, which for the most part focuses in on the oppression of the Chicanos in their artistic work.

Rising with the national movement and with the development of Chicano culture has also been the influence of proletarian culture. The liberation struggles waged against imperialism (especially in Cuba, China, and Vietnam) have contributed many works of art describing these victories which have influenced the art forms and styles of Chicano artists. However, without the guidance of a revolutionary party to encourage this development, many revolutionary artists have degenerated into bourgeois art forms.

It is the task of communists to encourage the development of the most democratic aspects of the Chicano culture and to lead the way in eliminating outlooks and practices which do not promote the full equality of women with men or of the various nationalities. In addition, communists and revolutionaries must foster the development of revolutionary art and culture which will move forward the revolutionary struggle of the Chicano people and of all oppressed people.

VI. WHO IS A CHICANO?

Generally this question would not arise, but one of the particularities of Chicanos is that they inhabit a border region which shares considerably with Mexico by way of history and culture. Given this, Bundist forces like C.A.S.A., have laid out that Chicanos are in fact part of the Mexican nation, and the implications flowing from this is the need for a Mexicano Communist Party in the U.S. (which of course is to be duty bound to sleep with the "C" PUSA, a la P.S.P.) and the obligation of Chicanos to organize solely Chicanos.

This preposterous proposition, whose chief exponents (CASA) are the puppets of the "C" PUSA, in the Chicano National movement, flies in the face of the historical development of Chicanos as a people and the development of the Mexican nation. The Mexican nation is the result of three revolutions--the war of independence of 1811-1821, the liberal-bourgeois revolucion de la Reforma led by Benito Juarez, and the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1920. Chicanos in the Southwest were not a part of these revolutions and only a handful minimally participated in the 1910 Revolution. Chicanos as a people developed under different historical conditions, those of colonization and national oppression within the borders of the U.S. The Mexican masses, for example, do not suffer from racial or national discrimination, the Spanish language is not suppressed in Mexico but is the "official" language, the Mexican culture is not systematically attacked by the State, the Mexican masses study their own history in their native language, etc. Further, the Chicano masses are much further removed from feudalism than the

rural Mexican population. All of these form part of the material conditions of "life" which are reflected in the psychological make-up of a people, reflected in their culture.

These particular conditions of oppression have given rise to a distinct psychological make-up (although there are some similarities to Mexican culture), reflected culturally in their language, their art, their music, etc.

VII. DO CHICANOS CONSTITUTE A NATION OR A COLONY?

The period following the annexation of the Southwest found the Chicano masses under the heel of military rule. During this period Chicanos were not assimilated into the Anglo-American nation as was the case with European immigrants, (nor has this assimilation taken place today in the historical homeland of the Chicano people, contrary to the C.L.P.'s claims). Instead what we find is barbaric national oppression, military rule, and direct rule by the oppressor nation. Economically, the Southwest was not yet assimilated into the economy of the U.S. to any great extent. This can be characterized correctly as the time when Chicanos did in fact constitute a colony of the U.S. To some extent, vestiges of this colonialism existed until 1912 when New Mexico was admitted into the union as the 48th state.

The case today is different. Formally, Chicanos are not under military rule, they have the "legal" right to elect representatives to legislative bodies on local, state and federal levels, to serve on juries, etc. In actual fact however, what we find is gerrymandering, repression of the Spanish language

and the Chicano culture, police terrorism, job and educational discrimination, robbery of Chicano lands, etc. This in fact characterizes the political relationship between the oppressor nation and the Chicano people. Economically, the export of capital to the Southwest and the consolidation of the border-region market show us that the economy of the Southwest does not represent an integral whole, distinct from the economy of the U.S. For these political and economic reasons, Chicanos do not constitute a colony but an oppressed nation within the boundaries of the U.S.

In the years from 1836-1915 (from the founding of the "Republic" of Texas to the call for independence in San Diego) the Southwest had undergone profound changes. The trade routes established by Anglo-American capital connected for the first time what had been islands of settlements in California, Tejas, and Nuevo Mexico. The Chicano population was then divided into five states--with the vast majority living in New Mexico and spilling over into what now became South Texas, Southern Colorado, and Western Arizona. The isolation of the towns and villages under the patron-peon relationship and the central role of a few small trading centers such as Taos, was broken down with the expansion of capitalism and the seizure of land by the Anglo-American. But what proved decisive was the flood of capital into the area in the 1880's. The merger of banks, land syndicates, railroad companies, mining and lumber trusts, and large agricultural concerns meant the tremendous concentration of wealth in the hands of the imperialists. The growth of industry and the laying of the infrastructure of capitalism (railroads,

telegraph, etc.), meant the rise of the new market in the Southwest. Labor-power itself was now a commodity to be bought and sold on the market as the campesinos lost their land and were forced to work for the capitalists. At the same time, this new class of proletarians represented a market for goods produced by the imperialists. But it also represented a market for the Chicano petty-bourgeoisie who produced or sold goods and services which the campesinos once produced themselves on their own land (sheep and wool products, meat, grain, hides, clothing, etc.). In New Mexico this market was firmly in the grips of the imperialists and the comprador bourgeoisie who even held trade fair merchants from the East Coast and Midwest bragging of the extent of this market. (Prince, 1890). In Texas, the home market had been developed by the Chicano petty-bourgeoisie and the intense competition with the imperialists and the brutal oppression of the tejanos (including the petty-bourgeoisie) at the hands of the Texas Rangers gave rise to the liberation movement that issued the Plan de San Diego.

Imperialism had thus laid the basis for the Chicano nation. It laid the infrastructure of capitalism in the Southwest connecting all areas economically. It broke down the isolation of the towns and villages making a division of labor between town and country there. It brought into existence a class of proletarians (both rural and industrial), but most of all, its intense oppression of the Chicano people wielded together the progressive classes and strata of that nation into a strong and powerful national movement that was now demanding its independence.

And what was the culture of the Chicano people at this time? It was the culture of an oppressed people rising up against imperialism.