



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Ruben Sandoval
523 South Main Ave.
San Antonio Texas 78204

August 18, 1980

Estimado Ruben,

Our Organization wishes to communicate some serious concerns, concerning our agreement to bring the U.S. International Tribunal to investigate human rights violations in the Chicano Community. Up to this date there appears to be a lack a seriousness or commitment in getting this effort together. There has been little communication and to put it bluntly we are still in the "dark" as to who is going to represent the midwest, Arizona and New Mexico. Also to this date we still lack a "collective" plan of action because of us not meeting.

Because of these and other concerns, my Board of Directors has instructed me to seek the following;

- (1) An agreement and commitment from those organizations in New Mexico, Arizona and the midwest in writing stating that they are in agreement with the objective of bringing an International Tribunal to the U.S. to investigate the violations of the Chicano Community's Human Rights and that they understand the responsibilities of being one of the host States.
- (2) An agreement by all parties that we will meet to develop a collective political and mechanical plan of action to deal with the Tribunal, media etc.
- (3) An agreement that all the participants will have the two documented cases and whatever backup information required by the Tribunal at the next meeting.

It is our Organizations position that because of the seriousness and importance of bringing the Tribunal to the U.S. and the time and effort which our Organization will have to expend on this matter, that the above recommendations be acted on and agreed upon by Sept 4, 1980 or we will have to withdraw our support and participation.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca
Herman Baca

cc: Corky Gonzales
Mario Cantu

... "if the Southwest does not belong to Chicanos and Mexicanos—Chicanos and Mexicanos belong to the Southwest."

Mario Cantú

MARIO CANTU DEFENSE COMMITTEE



... "y si el Suroeste no le pertenece a los Chicanos y Mexicanos—los Chicanos y Mexicanos pertenecemos al Suroeste."

Mario Cantú

CAMINANDO BRAZO CON BRAZO

WALKING ARM IN ARM

325 So. Pecos St.
San Antonio, Texas 78208
Phone (512) 223-9602—223-8785

Albert Pena—Coordinator

Attorney's for the Defense
Pete Torres—Nicasio Dimas

SUPPORTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

29 May 80

National
United Farmworkers of America
Cesar Chavez-Keene, California
P.A.D.R.E.S.—San Antonio, Texas
Crusade for Justice—Denver, Colo.
Latin American Union for Civil
Rights—Milwaukee, Wis.
The Center for Human
Development—Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, California 92050

State
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,
Texas Advisory Commission,
Bishop Patrick F. Flores—Chairman
Ron Waters State Representative
District 79 Houston, Tx.
Juarez Lincoln University—Austin, Tx.
La Causa Legal Defense Committee
El Paso
Escuela Revolucionaria Rodolfo
Corky Gonzalez

Dear Herman,

Local
Mexican American Equal
Rights Project
American Civils Liberty Union
MALDEF
I.U.E. Local #870
S.E.I.U. Local #84
"Meat Cutters" International Union
Bakery Employees Union
Phillip Randolph Institute
People's Community Dev. Corp.
Texas Farmworkers Union—
San Juan, Tex.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter written to Corky and copies of materials having to do with the Federation's future Mission in investigation of alleged violations of Chicano's human and civil rights , in this country .

Of particular concern are two areas discussed in the letter . One is the creation,utilization, and future of a National Chicano Coordinating Committee ; the other is the means of funding the above mentioned investigation . Both of these points are fully discussed in the letter .

Notice that I've sent a copy of the Federation's findings from their recent Mission to Mexico . The reason that Ruben (Sandoval) did not take you a copy of this report when he arrived for your conference was that I did not receive a copy of the report until Ruben had already left . Because of visits to two other locations prior to flying on to San Diego Ruben left earlier than I had anticipated . By the way, I have heard from several sources that your conference was very successful, I congratulate you in your efforts .

At the same time, I apologize for being unable to attend the conference. Under the circumstances the court would probably have turned down my request to travel out of state . I chose not to put myself in that position , which of course would have required me to react to the court's decision .

RECEIVED /

Paris, 25 th june 1980

JUL 5 1980

DANIEL JACOBY

AVOCAT À LA COUR

31, AVENUE D'EYLAU

75116 PARIS

553.73-96

Monsieur Ruben SANDOVAL
Attorney at law
523 S Main ave.
SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS 78204

Dear Friend,

I can give you the names of three of the four people who will composed the delegation of the FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME and MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL OF JURISTS CATHOLIQUES PAX ROMANA :

1° - Dr Antonio GARCIA BONAJO
Attorney at law (SPAIN)

Président of the LIGA ESPANOLA POR LA DEFENSA DE LOS DERECHOS DEL HOMBRE
Vice président of the FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE

2° - Maitre Etienne JAUDEL
Attorney at law (FRANCE)

3° - Daniel JACOBY
attorney at law (FRANCE)
Secretary of the international enquiries of the FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE

I am exspecting the answer from MONTREAL (CANADA) of a lawyer member of the LIGUE DES DROITS ET LIBERTES DU QUEBEC.

We want to arrive to SAN ANTONIO ont the 25 th of august coming tw from PARIS, one from MADRID and one from MONTREAL.

M. JAUDEL and I shall be accompanied by our wives. If you make the reservations from USA, we will pay you back the tickets of our wives. But, I think the best thing to do shall be the simple payment of the tickets for us (our and we will do the reservations in our respective countries (In AIR FRANCE, there is special réduction for the wife accompanying her husband)

It is urgent that you confirm me your agreement for the mission and that you make the payment of the tickets.

I have asked the secretaries of your organisations to send you documentation about our activities in the world. I hope you will received soon.

Waiting your confirmation

Your faithfully

DANIEL JACOBY
AVOCAT À LA COUR
31, AVENUE D'EYLAU
75116 PARIS
553.73-96

Monsieur Mario CANTU
325 S PECOS
SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS 78.207 (U.S.A.)

Mon cher Mario,

Je préfère vous écrire cette lettre en français
Je pense qu'il vous sera facile de la faire traduire.

J'ai tout d'abord bien reçu votre envoi du 18 juin 1980
dont j'effectue la répartition à chacun des membres de la mission.

Ceci étant, il y a maintenant une certaine urgence à ce que
tout soit mis en place pour l'exécution de cette mission pendant la
période du 25 août au 7 septembre prochain. A cet égard, je vous confir-
me avoir reçu l'accord du docteur GARCIA, président de la LIGUE ESPAGNOLE
POUR LA DEFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME et vice-président de la
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE, et de Maître Etienne JAUDEL, avocat à la
Cour membre de la Commission Juridique de la LIGUE FRANCAISE
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, qui viendrait avec moi.

J'attends encore la réponse du représentant de la
Ligue Canadienne des Droits de l'Homme qui se joindrait à nous.
depuis MONTREAL.

En ce qui concerne les méthodes, il serait souhaitable
que la mission rencontre dans chacun des Etats américains visités:

- 1° - des victimes de violations des droits de l'homme ou leurs parents,
- 2° - les avocats de ces victimes,
- 3° - les organisations de défense des droits de l'homme concernées
- 4° - Les autorités judiciaires locales,
- 5° - le Gouverneur de l'Etat ou son représentant.

Enfin, je vous rappelle que la mission souhaite
rencontrer à WASHINGTON à la fin de sa visite, soit le 5 septembre
prochain, l'Attorney Général des ETATS UNIS.

Ces démarches auprès des autorités judiciaires et
politiques sont en effet très importantes si vous souhaitez, et je
pense que c'est le cas, que la mission ait un impact de politique
important aux ETATS UNIS. IL va de soi que nous ferons aussi un
travail sur documents, mais je considère comme essentiel que
par sa présence même sur le territoire des ETATS UNIS, la mission
constitue une pression sur le gouvernement fédéral et les autorités
locales pour améliorer la situation des droits de l'homme, en ce qui

Enfin, il conviendrait que d'ici le 1er aout prochain au plus tard, le problème des billets d'avion soit réglé.

Je quitte PARIS en effet pour un voyage de trois semaines en ITALIE, et je ne serai de retour à PARIS que le 23 aout, soit à la veille du départ. Tout doit donc être réglé pour le 1er aout au plus tard.


Je pense que le mieux serait que vous vous préoccupiez d'ores et déjà de l'achat des billets aller-retour depuis PARIS (deux) et depuis MADRID (un) en nous laissant le soin d'effectuer les réservations , ce qui nous permettra également de régler les billets complémentaires des personnes nous accompagnant.

J'ai donné des instructions pour qu'une documentation concernant la FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE vous soit adressée. J'espère que vous l'avez reçue. Qu'a décidé finalement la LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE NEW YORK ?

Une prompte réponse de votre part m'obligerait.

Transmettez mon amical souvenir à votre épouse ainsi qu'à Ruben SANDOVAL.

Bien amicalement à vous.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

DANIEL JACOBY
Avocat A La Cour
31 Avenue D'Eylau
75116 Paris
553.73-96

Paris le 2 Juillet 1980

Monieur Mario Cantu
325 S Pecos
San Antonio
Texas 78.207 (U.S.A.)

My Dear Mario,

I prefer to write you this letter in French. I think that it will be easy to translate.

First of all, I have received your correspondence of June 18, 1980, which I shared with all the members of the mission.

This being the case, there is now a certain urgency that everything be organized for the completion of this mission during the period of this coming August 25th to September 7th. In this regard, I am confirming having received the agreement of Doctor Garcia, President of the Spanish League for the Defense of Human Rights and the Vice-President of the International Federation and of Master Etienne Jaudel, Court Attorney and member of the Judicial Commission of the French League of Human Rights, who will be accompanying me.

I am still waiting for a reply from the representative of the Canadian League of Human Rights who will be joining us after Montreal.

Concerning methods, it would be hopeful that the mission meet with the following in each of the American states to be visited:

1. The victims of violations of human rights or their families.
2. The attorneys of said victims.
3. Concerned organizations for the defense of human rights.
4. Local judicial authorities.
5. The Governor of the representative state.

Finally, I want to remind you that the mission wishes to meet the Attorney General of United States in Washington, D.C., at the end of its visit, probably September 5th.

The first steps with the judicial and political authorities are really very important, if you will, and I think this to be the case, that the mission have an important political impact in the United States. Of course we will do a study on the documents, however, I feel it is

July 17, 1980

Page 2

essential that for its own presence in the territory of the United States, the mission constitute a pressure on the Federal Government and the local authorities in order to ameliorate in this way the situation of human rights.

In summation, it would be more convenient for us if from now until August at the latest, the IER take care of the problem of plane tickets.

I am leaving Paris in effect for a three week trip in Italy, and I will not be returning to Paris until August 23, or the night before departure. Everything must be arranged by the IER by August at the latest.

I think it would be best if you concerned yourself with the schedules and with the purchase of the return tickets after Paris (two) and after Madrid (one) and we will take care of the reservations which will allow us to take care of the complimentary tickets of the people who will be accompanying us.

I've given instructions that a document concerning the International Federation be sent to you. I hope you have received it. What did the New York International League finally decide?

Prompt response from you would be greatly appreciated.

Please give my friendly regards to your wife and also to Ruben Sandoval.

Affectionately,

/S/ Daniel Jacoby

DANIEL JACOBY
AVOCAT À LA COUR
31, AVENUE D'EYLAU
75116 PARIS
553.73-96

RECEIVED

APR 21 1980

Paris le 15 Avril 1980

2

Monsieur Ruben SANDOVAL
Attorney At Law
523 S.Main Avenue
SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS 78 204 (U.S.A.)

Mon cher confrère,

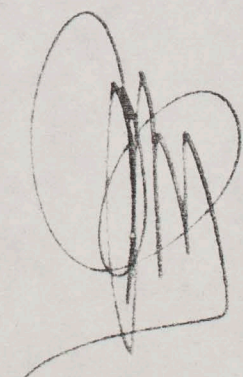
Je vous prie de trouver ci-joint copie de la lettre que j'adresse, par même courrier, à Madame Maureen BERMAN de la Ligue Internationale de NEW YORK.

J'ai pris contact, à PARIS, avec Monsieur le Bâtonnier PETTITI, président du MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL DES JURISTES CATHOLIQUES PAX ROMANA, qui m'a indiqué qu'il ne verrait pas d'inconvénient à soutenir l'enquête internationale sur les droits des chicanos demandés.

Il faudrait, naturellement, que cette enquête internationale bénéficie du plus large soutien des différentes organisations et associations de défense des chicanos aux ETATS UNIS et je pense, pour ma part, qu'il ne devrait pas y avoir, dans la Commission d'enquête, que des européens, mais également des américains : mexicains et canadiens par exemple.

J'ai pris également des contact à Paris pour rechercher les personnalités qui pourraient composer, du côté européen la Commission d'enquête et vous tiendrai au courant.

Dans cette attente, recevez, mon cher confrère, l'assurance de mes sentiments amicaux et les meilleurs.



3
Paris
April 15, 1980

Daniel Jacoby
Attorney at Law
31, Avenue D'Eylau
Paris 75116 France

Mr. Ruben Sandoval
Attorney at Law
527 S. Main Avenue
San Antonio, Texas 78204

My Dear Associate:

You will find herewith a copy of the letter which I have forwarded to Mrs Maureen Berman of the International League of New York.

I have already made contact in Paris with Mr. Le Batonnier Pettiti, President of the International Movement of Roman Catholic Jurists, and he indicated that he would like to see an international study on the rights of the Chicanos.

It would follow, naturally, that this international study would benefit a large number of different organizations and associations in the defense of Chicanos in the United States. And I feel, for my part, that it would be worthwhile to have in the Commission, not only Europeans, but also Americans, Mexicans and Canadians, for example.

I have also asked the Paris contact to search out the persons that would compose it and the European country which would be involved.

With this in mind, my good associate, I send my very best wishes and regards,

JACOBY

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

ORGANISATION NON GOUVERNEMENTALE ACCRÉDITÉE AUPRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES - STATUT B
ET AUPRÈS DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

27. RUE JEAN-DOLENT, 75014 PARIS

TÉLÉPH. : 707-56-35

Paris le 15 Avril 1980

Madame Maureen BERMAN
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
236 East 46 th Street
5 Th Floor
NEW YORK N . Y. 10017
(U.S.A.)

Ma chère amie,

Je vous confirme les termes de notre entretien téléphonique du 4 avril dernier.

Lors de mon passage à SAN ANTONIO (Texas) j'ai reçu la visite de différents groupes de défense de Chicanos, qui m'ont officiellement saisi d'une demande de mission de la FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME sur les violations alléguées par eux des droits de l'homme commises sur des chicanos et des immigrants clandestins en provenance du MEXIQUE.

Il m'a été remis à cette fin la pétition présentée au Congrès des Etats Unis le 23 juillet 1979, par le COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS THE UNITED CALIFORNIA MEXICAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, et THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, dont je le suppose, vous avez eu connaissance.

Cette demande d'enquête pourrait être soutenue par un éventail assez large d'associations de défense des droits des chicanos. La délégation aurait à se rendre dans différents Etats : TEXAS, COLORADO, CALIFORNIE, NOUVEAU MEXIQUE. Elle recueillerait les éléments qui lui seraient remis par des groupes de juristes chargés de la défense des chicanos et prendrait contact avec les autorités locales, puis fédérales à WASHINGTON.

Monsieur le Bâtonnier PETTITI, que j'ai informé de cette demande d'enquête, serait d'accord pour qu'elle soit effectuée également par le MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL DES JURISTES CATHOLIQUES, PAX ROMANA. Je souhaiterai vivement, s'agissant d'une enquête sur le territoire des ETATS UNIS d'AMERIQUE, que la mission puisse bénéficier du soutien de la INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

La mission pourrait être composée de quatre à six personnes, séjournant une quinzaine de jours aux ETATS UNIS. Je pense qu'il serait

préférable qu'elle ne comporte pas, pour lui donner un impact international particulièrement fort, de membres nord-américains. Il pourrait y avoir par exemple trois européens (un français, un espagnol et un suisse ou un belge) et deux américains (un canadien et un mexicain). Mais je reste sur tous ces points dans l'attente de vos observations.

Une prompt réponse de votre part en tous cas m'obligerait, destinée à me permettre de savoir si votre Ligue Internationale est prête à soutenir cette nouvelle mission.

Recevez, ma chère Maureen, l'assurance de mes sentiments amicaux et les meilleurs.

Le Secrétaire aux Observations Judiciaires

Daniel JACOBY

MARIO CANTU DEFENSE COMMITTEE



CAMINANDO BRAZO CON BRAZO

WALKING ARM IN ARM

...if the Southwest does not belong to Chicanos and Mexicanos—Chicanos and Mexicanos belong to the Southwest."

Mario Cantú

...y si el Suroeste no le pertenece a los Chicanos y Mexicanos—los Chicanos y Mexicanos pertenecemos al Suroeste."

Mario Cantú

325 So. Pecos St.
San Antonio, Texas 78208
Phone (512) 223-9602—223-8785

Attorney's for the Defense
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Albert Pena—Coordinator

SUPPORTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

National

United Farmworkers of America
Cesar Chavez-Keene, California
P.A.D.R.E.S.—San Antonio, Texas
Crusade for Justice—Denver, Colo.
Latin American Union for Civil Rights—Milwaukee, Wis.
The Center for Human Development—Dayton, Ohio.

State

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,
Texas Advisory Commission,
Bishop Patrick F. Flores—Chairman
Ron Waters State Representative
District 79 Houston, Tx.
Juarez Lincoln University—Austin, Tx.
La Causa Legal Defense Committee
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"Meat Cutters" International Union
Bakery Employees Union
Phillip Randolph Institute
People's Community Dev. Corp.
Texas Farmworkers Union—
San Juan, Tex.

As a means of endeavoring to persuade Mrs. Berman and the League on Human Rights to co-sponsor the Mission, it would probably serve us well if you wrote and requested that organization co-sponsor the Mission. Equally persuasive would be for you to mail a copy of the Report issued to the Congress by the Committee on Chicano Rights.

Let me hear from you at your earliest opportunity on the enclosed.

Sincerely,

Mario



20 May 80

Mario Cantu
325 S. Pecos
San Antonio, Texas 78207

Corky Gonzalez
Crusade for Justice
1567 Downing Street
Denver, Colorado 80218

Dear Corky,

As I mentioned to you in our telephone conversation, I'm following up that conversation with this explanation of some developments occurring since my trial and to bring you up to date with reference to the mission the federation has been asked to undertake .

Let me start our by giving you a run down on how I first came to know Jacoby and the work of the federation . In 1974 and through 1978 we experienced a series of set backs with our revolutionary activities in Mexico. Conditions during that time were such that most clandestine groups received a deadly blow from the Mexican regime which resulted in the jailing and killing of several thousand companeros . We were not the exception, the partido too, suffered serious consequences .

During 1976 we decided that we needed to establish contact with Amnesty International and other human rights groups so as to have them investigate the gross violations of human rights in Mexico . We wanted particularly the practice of torture investigated and made public . We felt that this would accomplish two things : first, that by such action the PRI regime would cease beating and torturing our own members ; and second that the European and North American communities especially the chicano community would begin to question the "Democratic" left (false) image of the PRI regime . In other words, our aim was to denounce and to inform of the crisis developing in Mexico and at the same time create a solidarity .

Sometime in 1976 Isaias Rojas a Mexicano who was a reporter for the magazine "Por Que" was picked up by the Brigada Blanca . He was accused of being involved with the E.G.P. of Guatemala, was questioned and tortured . Through the efforts of some of us and the committee in Mexico we succeeded in forcing the Mexican regime to free him . Nassar, the head of the Brigada Blanca, however personally placed Isaias on a plane bound for Rome forcing him into exile .

Once Isaias arrived in Europe it didn't take him long to establish contact with friends and others . Judith (Reyes) had been in Europe several times so she provided contacts . In 1977 Isaias along with other Mexicanos, Frenchmen, and Latinos in Paris founded a Mexican Solidarity Committee . That committee then approached the federation and Pax Romano with the request that they carry our a formal investigation into the violations in Mexico .

By this time I had formed, here in San Antonio, the U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the People of Mexico , consisting of a small group of people (five) . We were subsequently contacted by Isaias to help finance the trip and investigation in Mexico by members of the League on Human Rights (Robert Goldman) and the Committee in France (Daniel Jacoby) . We also provided for the committee contacts in prisons and the names of those companeros who were tortured .

In 1978 both the Federation and Amnesty issued critical reports of those findings . The names of several of our members are listed in this report . See attached reports and notice the name of Aquilero, Guero's primo , in the Amnesty report .

Prior to my decision to split the country Isaias and the committee in Paris had invited us to travel through Europe with them . Our efforts were to be directed at speaking out against the Carter Administration's failures in the area of Human rights . So when I was faced with the summons in my case I decided to take the opportunity to follow up on this task .

We kicked off the campaign in February 1979 during Carter's visit to Mexico and invited Ruben Sandoval to share with us in an international press conference at the Press Club in Madrid , because of Ruben's first hand knowledge of many cases .

We succeeded in obtaining broad coverage following up the conference with personal contacts with political parties and human rights organizations . We presented them written material copies of press articles and a dossier for future contact .

Ruben and Isaias returned to Paris and met with Jacoby to discuss the idea of the Federation's possible involvement in an official investigation on the issue of violation of human ights of chicanos in the United States .

It was naturally most beneficial that Ruben having first hand legal knowledge of many cases involving human (civil) rights violations against Mexican-Americans would meet with Jacoby while in Europe . He left Paris to San Antonio via Washington, D.C. to meet with Robert Goldman with the League on Human Rights .

Without going into much more detail I need to mention that we travelled throughout Spain, Germany, Austria, and France engaged in speaking conferences . These activities were set up by already established Latin American committees which continue to exist .

I feel that what my trip accomplished was not so much an individual effort centered around my own case but rather designed to prepare a future effort and a much more collective involvement that would present to the European community a broad based representation of the chicano movement .

When you were here it was not possible to go into the details of all the aspects having to do with your visit . It would have been very helpful had all of us gotten together . It was my intention to help establish contacts between the Crusade and the Federation as well as for you to meet Mrs. Piedra and to discuss further the idea of the Mission . For obvious reasons it was not possible to speak fully this and other plans .

Herman and Carlos had more time to spend with Jacoby than you did so consequently they learned more about what had transpired prior to his trip here . I hope this serves to make you aware of those events .

I am making to you the following proposal for your consideration :

First and foremost that the Crusade join in requesting and sponsoring the Mission; Second that the request be in the name of the Crusade , the Committee on Chicano Rights, the U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the People of Mexico and the Center for Litigation here in San Antonio . By the way that Center's work will be dealing in the field of civil and human rights . Ruben Sandoval is forming the center . Perhaps Ernesto Chacon's group could also join in this request I'm sure that all of us can get other groups to endorse us and give us their support once the project gets on its feet .

There are readily available reports and the findings of violations documented

by such organizations as M.A.L.D.E.F. , Legal Aid Society, and the Civil Rights Commission, which substantiate our allegations and the request for the Mission not to mention what we have in our files specially Ruben's documentation .

Keep in mind that the above organizations in all probability will not want to fully and publicly endorse the Mission, nor would we ask them to . It would be to the political advantage of the community that these groups play a secondary role in this inquiry . The importance of this project is that politically it will benefit the entire community giving those of us that have maintained a progressive and independent position the advantage of carrying out the results of the report . Furthermore , we hope to help guide those organizations that deviate from our position on certain issues , dealing with for example, foreign policy in the areas of migration, U.S. intervention in Mexico, Central, and South America .

Let me point out that the results of among other things my recent hearing and the appearance at that hearing by Daniel Jacoby did not come about by chance or coincidence . A great deal of work has been done by many individuals in our work with regards to the Mission of the Federation .

The first steps needed to be taken for such an endeavor have been accomplished . The federation is ready to follow our request . What remains to be arranged is the mechanics of the project . That is what we expect to happen and how to proceed now and after the report is issued .

In speaking with Jacoby I have learned that he is moving on the assumption that he expects we are prepared to move forward immediately as you can read in his attached letters . When Jacoby was here he mentioned that he would write and request that the League co-sponsor the Mission . He did as you can see . Ruben is extremely busy with construction of the center. I have to fulfill the requirements of my sentence and also have taken over full management of our business however, I am obligated to help establish and coordinate this project now and to try to move forward immediately as you can see this project is the work of many people .

Jacoby is a very serious person. The French are very punctual and expect people to keep to their word . I spoke with Jacoby prior to speaking with you . He stated that the federation is making the arrangements and has selected the people that will make up the Mission . He requested documentation by the end of the month . The Mission expects that we will provide them with a number of cases, etc.

If I may back up for just a moment let me explain that the role Mrs. Berman and her Organization (The League for Human Rights) have been asked to play in this Mission is that of co-sponsors of the Mission . The international League for Human Rights will vote on whether to participate , June 6th .

Both Maureen Berman and Daniel Jacoby suggest to me that the most important thing we can do to aid the Mission is to start gathering well documented evidence to turn over to the Mission prior to their arrival here in the U.S. As I've already pointed out much of that information can be obtained from organizations such as M.A.L.D.E.F., the Legal Aid Society, and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission .

My suggestion to you is to select for example your best two (2) cases for presentation . Remember that the Mission's time will be short . Keep in mind that the Mission will need to interview all individuals involved in those cases selected for presentation . This includes judges, lawyers, police, defense agencies, witnesses, and anyone else involved in those cases from your particular area .

Cases beyond the two (2) suggested may be presented to the Mission if well

documented by proper method (example : affidavit) . However, bear in mind that those additional cases may simply be reviewed by the Mission . Undoubtedly, those cases will be incorporated into the final report emanating from the Mission's investigation .

In addition to documentation it will be most important to work together in coordination efforts . The Mission needs to know for example where they are to meet , states, cities, addresses, times, and names of those they will be meeting . Aside from this we will be mutually responsible for the travel and lodging expenses of the Mission . Tentatively the Mission is scheduled to commence its investigation in either August or September 1980 .

To facilitate the time element involved, to lend cohesion to our efforts and so that all information thus channelled will be reviewed thus enabling us to determine the schedule to be submitted to to the Mission, I am suggesting that all documentation be forwarded here .

Equally important Jacoby needs to know the reason or reasons which your particular organization has for its appeal to the Mission , for the investigation . Also the Mission needs to know just what is expected of them that is what does your individual group expect the Mission to accomplish ?

I should mention to you that Federation expects that the expenses of the Mission be borne by those of us requesting the Mission . This means that all travelling expenses are to be met by us . Let me outline the following plan which could be implemented to those ends :

The cost of transportation from Europe to the U.S. and back (approximately half of the travel expenses of the entire project) could be incurred by us here in San Antonio, provided that we had the assurance of the appearance of you and Herman as speakers in organizing a function to raise funds .

This raising of funds could be accomplished by a testimonial dinner slated for tentatively the 29th of August or the first part of September, set to coincide with the first publicizing of the Mission or the announcement of the of the Mission's arrival and the anniversary of the assassination of Ruben Salazar .

As to the travelling expenses from Texas to other states . Each hosting state will assume financial responsibility for the travel expenses of the Mission into that state . Of course it's understood that all other expenses (lodging ,etc.) will be borne by the hosting state .

Of course you understand that the members of the Federation are professionals with strong, established reputations as egalitarian minded jurists and members of the Bar , who are volunteering their time . Theirs is a genuine interest in Human Rights throughout the world . Also the Federation is recognized by the U.N. and is the world's oldest human rights organization having been founded in 1924 .

It is tacitly understood that the report will be critical and without a question denunciation of the violation of human rights against Mexicans and Mexican-Americans by law enforcement authorities and the U.S. Government as a whole .

It goes without saying that it has political implications nationally as well as abroad . We would need to be prepared to make use, utilize these findings to the fullest advantage of our movement .

We would need to follow up immediately during the course of the investigation as well as after completion of their findings with public statements . My suggestion is that we follow the report of the Mission with a national press conference perhaps in Washington, D.C. or New York or at sometime thereafter in Europe .

If we choose the former then the announcement will be more in the nature of announcing our plans to carry those findings to the European community . In that case the trip to Europe would more than likely start from Montreal, Canada, one of the Mission members being Canadian .

During the course of the national press conference we will announce our plans to carry the Mission's findings to Europe, perhaps, even to the Middle East. Just as a thought we might take the message of the Mission to the unaligned countries, of which Cuba is the leader .

Of course with the recent developments Cuba is quite topical and while it is still early to assess the ultimate effect that situation will have its obvious that many possibilities are present .

We need a vehicle by which we can carry out this project . The idea of a "National Chicano Coordinating Committee" has surfaced time and again but has never been realized . It is my belief that this project is the perfect vehicle through which we can commence such an organization . Through its creation and use we would continue to function at other times since the effects the Mission will have will require that we continue to make use of such political findings.

In that way we can also begin to express a public opinion nationally on such issues as those related to foreign policy .

However, it is important to take note here that nothing else can happen, that is the Mission cannot be realized , unless and until we take collectively the next step . That step will require the cooperation of all of us involved in this Mission . That is why I am asking that these suggestions be acted on as quickly as possible .

Enclosed you will find the materials to which I've already referred in this letter, as well as others containing articles having to do with the issues appearing in the Mexican Press .

MARIO
Mario

DANIEL JACOBY

AVOCAT À LA COUR

31, AVENUE D'EYLAU

75116 PARIS

553 73-96

Paris le 15 Avril 1980

Monsieur Ruben SANDOVAL
Attorney At Law
523 S.Main Avenue
SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS 78 204 (U.S.A.)

Mon cher confrère,

Je vous prie de trouver ci-joint copie de la lettre que j'adresse, par même courrier, à Madame Maureen BERMAN de la Ligue Internationale de NEW YORK.

J'ai pris contact, à PARIS, avec Monsieur le Bâtonnier PETTITI, président du MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL DES JURISTES CATHOLIQUES PAX ROMANA, qui m'a indiqué qu'il ne verrait pas d'inconvénient à soutenir l'enquête internationale sur les droits des chicanos demandés.

Il faudrait, naturellement, que cette enquête internationale bénéficie du plus large soutien des différentes organisations et associations de défense des chicanos aux ETATS UNIS? et je pense, pour ma part, qu'il ne devrait pas y avoir, dans la Commission d'enquête, que des européens, mais également des américains : mexicains et canadiens par exemple.

J'ai pris également des contact à Paris pour rechercher les personnalités qui pourraient composer, du côté européen la Commission d'enquête et vous tiendrai au courant.

Dans cette attente, recevez, mon cher confrère, l'assurance de mes sentiments amicaux et les meilleurs.

Paris
April 15, 1980

Daniel Jacoby
Attorney at Law
31, Avenue D'Eylau
Paris 75116 France

Mr. Ruben Sandoval
Attorney at Law
527 S. Main Avenue
San Antonio, Texas 78204

My Dear Associate:

You will find herewith a copy of the letter which I have forwarded to Mrs Maureen Berman of the International League of New York.

I have already made contact in Paris with Mr. Le Batonnier Pettiti, President of the International Movement of Roman Catholic Jurists, and he indicated that he would like to see an international study on the rights of the Chicanos.

It would follow, naturally, that this international study would benefit a large number of different organizations and associations in the defense of Chicanos in the United States. And I feel, for my part, that it would be worthwhile to have in the Commission, not only Europeans, but also Americans, Mexicans and Canadians, for example.

I have also asked the Paris contact to search out the persons that would compose it and the European country which would be involved.

With this in mind, my good associate, I send my very best wishes and regards,

JACOBY

8

(INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS)
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ON THE RIGHTS OF MAN
27 Rue Jean-Dolent, 75014 Paris

Paris
April 15, 1980

Mrs Maureen Berman
International League for Human Rights
236 E. 46th St.
5th Floor
New York, New York 10017

972-9552

My Good Friend:

I wish to confirm our telephone conversation of April 4, 1980.

Regarding my trip to San Antonio, Texas I received a number of visits from different groups concerning the defense of Chicanos, in my official capacity with the International Federation on the Rights of Man on the alleged violations of the rights of the Chicanos and illegal Mexican aliens.

There has already been submitted a petition to the Congress of the United States on July 23, 1979, by the Committee on Chicano Rights, The United California Mexican American Association, and the Legal Aid Society of San Diego, which I suppose you already have knowledge.

This request for a study would include a large number of associations for the defense of Chicanos' rights. The delegation would go to different states including Texas, Colorado, California and New Mexico. They would report their findings to the local authorities and the proper officials in Washington.

Mr. le Batonnier Pettiti, whom I have already informed of this request, is in agreement that the International Movement of Roman Catholic Jurists are in accord with this mission, and that such a mission would benefit the entire International League for Human Rights.

The group would be composed of from four to six persons, who would stay in the United States for about 15 days. I think that to be of particular international strength and impact, the members from North America be included. It would be good to have, for example, three Europeans (a French, a Spanish and a Swiss or Belge) and two Americans (a Canadian and a Mexican). I will count on your input in this matter.

A prompt response on your part would be appreciated, and let me know if your International League is near a decision on this new mission.

My very best wishes to you, my good friend, Maureen.

DANIEL JACOBY

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

ORGANISATION NON GOUVERNEMENTALE ACCRÉDITÉE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES - STATUT B
ET AUPRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

27, RUE JEAN-DOLENT, 75014 PARIS

TÉLÉPH. : 707-56-35

Paris le 15 Avril 1980

Madame Maureen BERMAN
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
236 East 46 th Street
5 Th Floor
NEW YORK N . Y. 10017
(U.S.A.)

Ma chère amie,

Je vous confirme les termes de notre entretien téléphonique du 4 avril dernier.

Lors de mon passage à SAN ANTONIO (Texas) j'ai reçu la visite de différents groupes de défense de Chicanos, qui m'ont officiellement saisi d'une demande de mission de la FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME sur les violations alléguées par eux des droits de l'homme commises sur des chicanos et des immigrants clandestins en provenance du MEXIQUE.

Il m'a été remis à cette fin la pétition présentée au Congrès des Etats Unis le 23 juillet 1979, par le COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS THE UNITED CALIFORNIA MEXICAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, et THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, dont je le suppose, vous avez eu connaissance.

Cette demande d'enquête pourrait être soutenue par un éventail assez large d'associations de défense des droits des chicanos. La délégation aurait à se rendre dans différents Etats : TEXAS, COLORADO, CALIFORNIE, NOUVEAU MEXIQUE. Elle recueillerait les éléments qui lui seraient remis par des groupes de juristes chargés de la défense des chicanos et prendrait contact avec les autorités locales, puis fédérales à WASHINGTON.

Monsieur le Bâtonnier PETTITI, que j'ai informé de cette demande d'enquête, serait d'accord pour qu'elle soit effectuée également par le MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL DES JURISTES CATHOLIQUES, PAX ROMANA. Je souhaiterais vivement, s'agissant d'une enquête sur le territoire des ETATS UNIS d'AMERIQUE, que la mission puisse bénéficier du soutien de la INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

La mission pourrait être composée de quatre à six personnes, séjournant une quinzaine de jours aux ETATS UNIS. Je pense qu'il serait

préférable qu'elle ne comporte pas, pour lui donner un impact international particulièrement fort, de membres nord-américains. Il pourrait y avoir par exemple trois européens (un français, un espagnol et un suisse ou un belge) et deux américains (un canadien et un mexicain). Mais je reste sur tous ces points dans l'attente de vos observations.

Une prompt réponse de votre part en tous cas m'obligerait, destinée à me permettre de savoir si votre Ligue Internationale est prête à soutenir cette nouvelle mission.

Recevez, ma chère Maureen, l'assurance de mes sentiments amicaux et les meilleurs.

Le Secrétaire aux Observations Judiciaires

Daniel JACOBY

02 June 80

Mr. Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzalez
Crusade for Justice
1567 Downing Street
Denver, Colorado 80218

Re : Meeting in San Antonio on the
Mission of the Federation .

Dear Corky & Herman ,

The following is more or less a synopsis of the minutes of a meeting attended by Ruben Sandoval, his clerk, Pete Ybarra, Robert Ruiz, and myself Saturday 31 May 80 .

Topics discussed and agreed to by those attending were as follows :

Target states selected and the approximate number of cases to be prepared for presentation to the Mission are :

TEXAS	(3)		
COLORADO	(2)	ARIZONA	(2)
NEW MEXICO	(2)	CALIFORNIA	(3)

We have started the process of identifying those cases and I will make their identity available to you as soon as that process is complete .

Two other matters which go to the crux of this project were discussed . We have agreed that the best machinery for implementation of this project will be the NATIONAL CHICANO COORDINATING COMMITTEE . Its purpose as we have already discussed will be to among other things collect, colate, and present documentation to the Mission.

The funding as previously discussed by us for the project has been accepted as proposed .

Initiated as of this date are the following :

Contacts to individuals and organizations in the above named target states . With this we will be looking to the various states for assistance and cooperation .

As you can no doubt imagine the cases presented for review will be closely and with great scrutiny reviewed by the Department of Justice . Therefore, it is imperative that a priority of cases be established and heeded . That in selecting cases and their accompanying documentation emotion be divorced from fact . If there is to be any credibility associated with the final report of the Mission, then we must scrutinize cases selected more closely even than the Justice Department so as to avoid the stigma of over reaction and/or an air of alarmism .

In your search for documentation try to locate news articles which exhibit the complaints lodged over specific incidents, the response or lack of response by authorities and the (community's) reaction to the response or lack of response .

As of this week we are finalizing the preparation of two cases to be mailed to the League and to the Federation . Perhaps the League will be positively influenced to vote to co-sponsor the Mission , on June 6th . The Federation of course will begin a review of the cases in preparation for their Mission .

The cases discussed were selected as prospective cases for presentation because they best show and establish a lack of other recourse in our efforts to seek justice, a definite and continuous pattern of a total disregard of constitutional guarantees where Mexicanos and Mexican-Americans are concerned .

We intend to show violations of human and civil rights as well as a denial of due process and equal protection of the law .

We will keep you advised . If you have questions or comments please don't hesitate to write or call immediately .

Sincerely,

MARIO

02 June 80

Mr. Mario Obledo
Secretary of H.E.W. for
State of California
915 Capitol
Room 200
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Enclosed materials .

Dear Mr. Obledo,

Enclosed please find a self explanatory package including a letter to an individual involved in future Mission of the Federation to the U.S. and a copy of the report on the Mission to Mexico .

We are interested in a decision by your organization on whether you would send a telegram to the League on Human rights requesting that they co-sponsor the Federation's Mission .

Please let us know at your earliest convenience .

Sincerely,

MARIO

02 June 80

Mr. William Bennett Turner
Attorney at Law
354 Pine Street
San Francisco, California 94104

Re : Enclosed materials .

Dear Mr. Turner ,

Enclosed please find a self explanatory package including a letter to an individual involved in the future Mission of the Federation to the U.S. and a copy of the report on the Mission to Mexico .

We are interested in a decision by you on whether or not you would send a telegram to the League on Human Rights requesting that they co-sponsor the Federation's Mission . The League on Human Rights will vote this Friday June 6th on whether to co-sponsor the Mission or not . We need your support .

Please let us know at your earliest convenience .

Sincerely,

MARIO

02 June 80

Mr. Ernest Chacon
805 S. 5th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204

Re : Enclosed materials .

Dear Ernest ,

Enclosed please find a self explanatory package including a letter to an individual involved in the future Mission of the Federation to the U.S. and a copy of the report on the Mission to Mexico .

We are interested in a decision by your organization on whether you would send a telegram to the League on Human Rights requesting that they co-sponsor the Federation's Mission .

Please let us know at your earliest convenience .

Sincerely,

MARIO

02 June 80

Mr. Jim Harrington
Attorney at Law
P.O.Box 1493
San Juan , Texas 78589

Re : Enclosed materials .

Dear Mr. Harrington,

Enclosed please find a self explanatory package including a letter to an individual involved in the future Mission of the Federation to the U. S. and a copy of the report on the Mission to Mexico .

We are interested in a decision by your organization on whether you would send a telegram to the League on Human Rights requesting that they co-sponsor the Federation's Mission .

Please let us know at your earliest convenience .

Sincerely,

MARIO

Enc :

02 June 80

Mr. William Kuntsler
Attorney at Law
Center for Constitutional Rights
853 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003

Re : Enclosed materials .

Dear Bill ,

Enclosed please find a self explanatory package including a letter to an individual involved in the future Mission of the Federation to the U.S. and a copy of the report on the Mission to Mexico .

We are interested in a decision by your organization on whether you would send a telegram to the League on Human Rights requesting that they co-sponsor the Federation's Mission .

Please let us know at your earliest convenience .

Sincerely,

MARIO

(INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS)
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ON THE RIGHTS OF MAN
27 Rue Jean-Dolent, 75014 Paris

Paris
April 15, 1980

Mrs Maureen Berman
International League for Human Rights
236 E. 46th St.
5th Floor
New York, New York 10017

My Good Friend:

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A prompt response on your part would be appreciated, and let me know if your International League is near a decision on this new mission.

My very best wishes to you, my good friend, Maureen.

DANIEL JACOBY

Death Row 'Undermining U.S. Rights Policy'

LONDON (UPI) — Amnesty International said Sunday the United States has more criminals awaiting execution than nearly any country in the world, undermining its human rights policy in a manner that reinforces other nations' use of violence to stifle dissent.

The London-based human rights group issued its warning in a report calling for a moratorium on death penalties and urging President Carter to set up a commission on capital punishment.

"As of February 1980, there were more than 600 people under sentence of death in the United States, one of the largest such populations known in the world," Amnesty International said.

"Should executions of even a small number of those currently under sentence of death actually occur, the government's position on human rights would be undermined and the tendency of other governments to respond to political or social unrest with executions would to that extent be reinforced."

Amnesty International said it sent a proposal to Carter April 14 urging him to establish a presidential commission "to examine whether executions violated the country's international commitments to human rights."

A spokesman for Amnesty said the report was issued after its secretary general, Martin Ennals, visited the United States to discuss capital punishment with officials in California, Ohio, Georgia and Washington, D.C.

"A presidential commission could remove the issue of the death

penalty from the political and emotional climate which now surrounds it in the United States, and would provide objective information for the

guidance of officials, legislators and the public," the group told Carter.

Amnesty International said a presidential commission could study

several important aspects of capital punishment, including whether the "living death inflicted on prisoners segregated in death row" violates the con-

stitutional ban on cruel and unjust punishment.

A presidential commission also could determine: whether the death penalty is imposed disproportionately

ly on blacks and poor people, whether executions have a significant impact on crime rates, the fairness of jury selection for capital punishment cases and

possible alternatives to death sentences. "Amnesty International expresses its strong hope that a presidential commission on the death penalty will be

established and that there will be a moratorium on all executions until the commission reports its findings," a spokesman said.

"Amnesty International hopes that the commission will provide evidence leading to the total abolition of the death penalty in the United States."

FAXGRAM

via

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RUBEN SANDOVAL ATTORNEY AT LAW
523 S. MAIN AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO TEXAS 78204

A DELEGATION SPONSORED BY FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES
DROITS DE L'WOMME AND MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL JURISTES
CATHOLIQUES N 60 ACCREDITATED BY UNO WILL STAY USA
25 AUGUST 6 SEPTEMBER STOP DELEGATION COMPOSED 2 FRENCH JURISTS
1 SPANISH AND 1 CANADIAN WILL

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ENQUIRE ON VIOLATIONS HUMAN
RIGHTS ALLEGED BY CHICRNO5 ORGANISATIONS
JAC

NNNN



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

Ruben Sandoval
523 South Main Ave.
San Antonio Texas 78204

June 24, 1980

Estimado Ruben,

On June 23, 1980 I presented the matter discussed in San Antonio on June 21, 1980, to the CCR Board of Directors and they concurred that we pursue the stated objective agreed to in San Antonio. They also recommended the following to ensure continuity.

- (1) That all the other groups (New Mexico, Tucson Coalition for Human Rights, The Midwest Coalition) be contacted and a commitment be secured by July 7, 1980.
- (2) That the two cases to be presented by each host state and any other back-up documentation be ready to be presented at the agreed July 26, 1980 Albuquerque meeting.
- (3) That the Federation airline tickets be in Daniel Jacoby's (or whoever) hands by the time we meet in Albuquerque on July 26.
- (4) That an agenda be prepared and agreed to before the Albuquerque meeting to expedite matters.

It is our Organizations position that the effort to end the repression of our people which has been undertaken by the Crusade for Justice, the Civil Rights Litigation Center, Mario Cantu and our Organization will be a significant effort on behalf of our people. Also we should all be as prepared as possible to ensure that our efforts are successful. If you, Corky or Mario have any other recommendations, suggestions or changes please feel free to call me at (714) 474-8195

Venceremos,
Herman Baca
Herman Baca

cc: Corky Gonzalez
Mario Cantu

DANIEL JACOBY

AVOCAT À LA COUR

31, AVENUE D'EYLAU

75116 PARIS

553.73-96

Paris, 25 th june 1980

Monsieur Ruben SANDOVAL
Attorney at law
523 S Main ave.
SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS 78204

Dear Friend,

I can give you the names of three of the four people who will composed the delegation of the FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME and MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL OF JURISTS CATHOLIQUES PAX ROMANA :

1° - Dr Antonio GARCIA BONAJO
Attorney at law (SPAIN)
Président of the LIGA ESPANOLA POR LA DEFENSA DE LOS DERECHOS DEL HOMBRE
Vice président of the FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE

2° - Maitre Etienne JAUDEL
Attorney at law (FRANCE)

3° - Daniel JACOBY
attorney at law (FRANCE)
Secretary of the international enquiries of the FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE

I am exspecting the answer from MONTREAL (CANADA) of a lawyer member of the LIGUE DES DROITS ET LIBERTES DU QUEBEC.

We want to arrive to SAN ANTONIO ont the 25 th of august coming two from PARIS, one from MADRID and one from MONTREAL.

M. JAUDEL and I shall be accompanied by our wives. If you make the reservations from USA, we will pay you back the tickets of our wives. But, I think the best thing to do shall be the simple payment of the tickets for us four and we will do the reservations in our respective countries (In AIR FRANCE, there is special réduction for the wife accompanying her husband)

It is urgent that you confirm me your agreement for the mission and that you make the payment of the tickets.

I have asked the secretaries of your organisations to send you documentation about our activities in the world. I hope you will received it soon.

Waiting your confirmation

Your faithfully.

Paris le 2 Juillet 1980

DANIEL JACOBY

AVOCAT À LA COUR

31, AVENUE D'EYLAU

75116 PARIS

553.73-96

Monsieur Mario CANTU
325 S PECOS
SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS 78.207 (U.S.A.)

Mon cher Mario,

Je préfère vous écrire cette lettre en français
Je pense qu'il vous sera facile de la faire traduire.

J'ai tout d'abord bien reçu votre envoi du 18 juin 1980
dont j'effectue la répartition à chacun des membres de la mission.

Ceci étant, il y a maintenant une certaine urgence à ce que
tout soit mis en place pour l'exécution de cette mission pendant la
période du 25 août au 7 septembre prochain. A cet égard, je vous confir-
me avoir reçu l'accord du docteur GARCIA, président de la LIGUE ESPAGNOLE
POUR LA DEFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME et vice-président de la
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE, et de Maître Etienne JAUDEL, avocat à la
Cour membre de la Commission Juridique de la LIGUE FRANCAISE
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, qui viendrait avec moi.

J'attends encore la réponse du représentant de la
Ligue Canadienne des Droits de l'Homme qui se joindrait à nous.
depuis MONTREAL.

En ce qui concerne les méthodes, il serait souhaitable
que la mission rencontre dans chacun des Etats américains visités:

- 1° - des victimes de violations des droits de l'homme ou leurs parents,
- 2° - les avocats de ces victimes,
- 3° - les organisations de défense des droits de l'homme concernées
- 4° - Les autorités judiciaires locales,
- 5° - le Gouverneur de l'Etat ou son représentant.

Enfin, je vous rappelle que la mission souhaite
rencontrer à WASHINGTON à la fin de sa visite, soit le 5 septembre
prochain, l'Attorney Général des ETATS UNIS.

Ces démarches auprès des autorités judiciaires et
politiques sont en effet très importantes si vous souhaitez, et je
pense que c'est le cas, que la mission ait un impact de politique
important aux ETATS UNIS. IL va de soi que nous ferons aussi un
travail sur documents, mais je considère comme essentiel que
par sa présence même sur le territoire des ETATS UNIS, la mission
constitue une pression sur le gouvernement fédéral et les autorités
locales pour améliorer la situation des droits de l'homme, en ce qui

Enfin, il conviendrait que d'ici le 1er aout prochain au plus tard, le problème des billets d'avion soit réglé.

Je quitte PARIS en effet pour un voyage de trois semaines en ITALIE, et je ne serai de retour à PARIS que le 23 aout, soit à la veille du départ. Tout doit donc être réglé pour le 1er aout au plus tard.

Je pense que le mieux serait que vous vous préoccupiez d'ores et déjà de l'achat des billets aller-retour depuis PARIS (deux) et depuis MADRID (un) en nous laissant le soin d'effectuer les réservations , ce qui nous permettra également de régler les billets complémentaires des personnes nous accompagnant.

J'ai donné des instructions pour qu'une documentation concernant la FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE vous soit adressée. J'espère que vous l'avez reçue. Qu'a décidé finalement la LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE NEW YORK ?

Une prompt réponse de votre part m'obligerait.

Transmettez mon amical souvenir à votre épouse ainsi qu'à Ruben SANDOVAL.

Bien amicalement à vous.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

2548 E. Helen
Tucson, AZ 85716
8/13/80

Herman Baca

We're very interested in the prospective trip by members of the International Federation for the Rights of Man. Before we can organize for it we need some more concrete information than either you or Ruben Sandoval was able to give at the meeting in Tucson.

What is the estimated cost? As I understand it, we are responsible for the airfare of 2 jurists into and out of Arizona (from neighboring states), as well as in-state costs. Please verify or correct this. Will the jurists have round-trip tickets with stops in Tucson, etc., or more expensive one-way tickets? (I called several airlines and got figures of \$300 - \$600.) With your involvement in the planning, how will this be done and how much should we raise for airfare? To assure their visit, and avoid any misunderstandings, this is important.

Will there be a meeting of others involved in August? Where? Please notify us.

When will the date be finalized (or made closer)?

Do you have any suggestions for organizing in preparation for the jurists, or for plans when they are here?

The Committee in the Tucson Coalition for Justice that is working on the jurists' visit has met once, and we have distributed some copies of the letters Sandoval received to politicians and media (+ workers).

We greatly appreciate your suggestions.

In Solidarity

Erika Kreider

Tucson Coalition for Justice

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
USA**

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I would like to help in AIUSA's efforts in the following way [check appropriate boxes]:

- I would like to contribute to AIUSA's work. \$_____enclosed. (\$10 for student or senior citizen; \$15 individual; \$20 couple.)
- I would like to join an AIUSA Adoption Group.
- I would like to receive more information about participating in the Urgent Action Network for prisoners in extreme danger.
- I would like to work on behalf of an imprisoned colleague if you are running a special campaign.

My profession is _____.

- I would like to participate in the Prisoner of the Month letter writing campaigns.

Note: If you check any of the last 4 boxes, you will receive *Amnesty Action*, AIUSA's newsletter, as well as our quarterly publication, *Matchbox*, which is sent to all contributors.

If you have made a contribution and wish to receive *Amnesty Action*, but have not checked any of the last 4 boxes above, please check here

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA

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Contributions to AIUSA are tax-deductible.

In recent years, people throughout the world have become more and more aware of the urgent need for effective international protection of fundamental human rights. Reports have steadily documented the increasing imprisonment of large numbers of political prisoners (many detained without trial for more than five years), the escalating use of torture as an instrument of routine government administration, disappearances and summary executions of political "undesirables" carried out by semi-official death squads—taking place in countries of diverse cultures, economies, and ideologies.

Despite efforts at the United Nations and in the field of international law, the world is still without efficient machinery to prevent these and other violations of human rights or to protect the victims. Perhaps the only alternative which has proven at all effective has been the force of awakened world opinion which can become a potent instrument of international intervention in human rights crises. This is the fundamental belief and experience upon which the world of Amnesty International is based.

PERSONAL COMMITMENT

Working for AI creates individual relationships among AI members and their adopted prisoners. Each member soon feels a sense of personal involvement and responsibility. Amnesty International is a unique organization because its members have a chance to take direct, effective action to assist other human beings. Each letter sent, each appeal made is a way to rewrite history so that humane values are honored by all governments.

PRESSURE

The force of Amnesty's constant actions is what begins to generate pressure upon those in power. Pressure on authorities and jailers comes from the fact that these actions never stop, and from the fact that the influence of these actions continues to grow.

One well-written letter to a Minister of Justice is not pressure. A second letter is.

Two well-written letters from two people emphasizing different aspects of the case is a little more pressure, and, as new information is received, two more letters that week is a little more pressure.



NURTJAHJA MURAD

First arrested with her husband in September 1968, Mrs. Murad remains incarcerated in Plantungan Women's Detention Camp in Indonesia. Then a teacher of Indonesian at a secondary school and a part-time dressmaker, she was regarded as a security risk because of her academic training at Moscow's Lumumba University from 1959 to 1965. Although she had not played any political role after returning from the USSR, the accusations against her probably result from her association with her then politically active husband and brother-in-law. While in prison she suffered a severe attack of gallstones.



**MYKOLA GRIGOREVICH
PLAKHOTNYUK**

Detained in a psychiatric hospital in the Ukraine since 1972, Dr. Plakhotnyuk was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for having distributed a *samizdat* (unofficially produced) human rights journal called the *Ukrainian Herald*. Examined by psychiatrists who said he suffered from "schizophrenia with delusion of persecution," he was confined to the particularly inhumane Dnepropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital where his health has deteriorated. Professionally, he was graduated "with distinction" from a medical school and had worked in a children's sanatorium and a medical institute.



**SANTIAGO ABRAHAM
FERRU LOPEZ**

Arrested and carried out of his home by 11 heavily armed plainclothesmen and one woman on 11 December 1975, Sr. Ferru, an elderly man, is one of the more than 1,500 disappeared persons in Chile. All efforts by his wife to find him have proved futile. A retired furniture carpenter, his small pension from social security was the only support for his wife and himself. His wife has stated: "I do not want to die without knowing what happened to my husband. Is he still alive?"

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**

RECIPIENT OF 1977
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE



PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

*Nurtjahja Murad
Mykola Grigorevich Plakhotnyuk
Santiago Abraham Ferru Lopez*

You may not recognize these people. They are not internationally famous, but they share one terrible experience—persecution and imprisonment because of their convictions. Their predicament is not an aberration. Today, in more than 100 countries, over half a million Prisoners of Conscience are being punished solely for their race, religion, or ideas.

Isolated from family and friends, locked away in jails or concentration camps, declared insane and consigned to mental institutions, or banished to remote penal colonies, these Prisoners of Conscience, who have neither used nor advocated violence, are being physically and psychologically degraded and tortured, or killed. Their only hope is that someone outside will care enough to do something about their plight.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL



Amnesty International, a worldwide movement working on behalf of Prisoners of Conscience, is independent of any government, political faction, ideology, or religious creed.

Through letter-writing and publicity campaigns, sending missions and trial observers, and publishing special reports, Amnesty works to gain the freedom of Prisoners of Conscience and seeks humane treatment for all prisoners and detainees. Since Amnesty International's formation in 1961, more than 13,000 Prisoners of Conscience have been released.

In many cases, individual prisoners are released after sustained effort by an Amnesty International group. Others may benefit from a general or partial amnesty following a general Amnesty International campaign. At the same time, it is not the policy of Amnesty International to claim credit for the decision of any government to release an imprisoned individual.

Amnesty International demonstrates continuously to prisoners and governments that no one is forgotten; that the world cares; that injustice, mass arrests, mock trials, torture, and the death penalty will never become just another news item. The Candle of Amnesty International symbolizes both hope and illumination.

METHODS

With a staff of 100 AI's International Secretariat, based in London, pursues news of arrests, carefully investigates cases of prisoners, and follows the political and legal activities in over 100 countries of every political persuasion.

The Research Department provides information about Prisoners of Conscience to members of AI groups in over 33 countries. The government and prison officials in question are then faced with informed, insistent, and continuous appeals urging reconsideration of the cases and releases of prisoners. Letters are dispatched to government ministers, embassies, leading newspapers, international organizations, and the prisoners' relatives and friends. In critical situations, distinguished jurists or diplomats may be sent to attend controversial trials or plead for the life of a sentenced victim.

With more than 100,000 members all over the world, Amnesty International has been accorded consultative status with the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe, and the Organization of African Unity. Amnesty International was the recipient of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize.

CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH TORTURE

In addition to its regular efforts for Prisoners of Conscience, AI devotes special attention to the problem of torture. Amnesty annually receives thousands of substantiated allegations of grotesque maltreatment of prisoners. Victims are starved, beaten, and subjected to electric shock, injurious doses of drugs, and other inhuman ordeals. Many governments are developing increasingly sophisticated and insidious techniques to intimidate and silence real or imagined opponents of their regimes.

During 1973 Amnesty International launched a worldwide Campaign for the Abolition of Torture. The International Secretariat now has a department devoted entirely to raising further public awareness of the use of torture and to promoting effective international, regional, and national means to stop it, as well as establishing codes of ethics for jurists, doctors, police, military personnel and others who may become involved in the torture process.

MEMBERS OF AIUSA

Members of AIUSA work in several different ways:

Adoption Groups. Each adoption group, which consists of about 15 to 25 people, is assigned up to three prisoners by the International Secretariat. To ensure impartiality, the prisoners assigned are from countries of different political systems and no group "adopts" prisoners from its own country. Adoption groups also conduct special country campaigns.

Members write to the appropriate government, embassy, and prison officials to secure freedom for the prisoners. Members often write to the prisoners themselves and to their relatives to offer encouragement. When possible, members provide financial aid to the prisoners' families.

Urgent Action Network. Members of this special network are periodically called upon to send telegrams or airmail letters to assist prisoners in extreme danger.

Action Groups. Members work on emergency cases requiring immediate attention, where torture or the threat of execution is involved. They conduct special country campaigns and educate their communities about human rights.

Professional Committees. AIUSA members of various occupations and professions are organized to write letters, send appeals, and otherwise intercede for their imprisoned colleagues in other countries.

Individual Activities. AIUSA depends upon the work of all members. Many people individually participate in monthly letterwriting campaigns for specially designated prisoners whose names and cases appear in AIUSA's publications.

AIUSA members must also make minimum contributions annually to AIUSA which, along with their work for the organization, permits them to vote in elections for the Board of Directors.



AIUSA

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... It is the only way we have been able to voice out the needs of the American Spanish-speaking people before the American Bishops and the anglo-populations and this way P.A.D.R.E.S. has been a sign of hope for our Spanish speaking people."

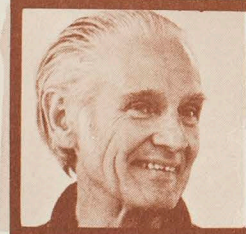
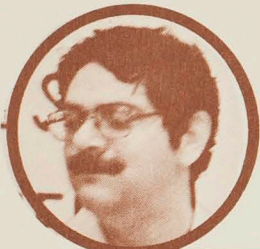
FRANCISCO CABALLERO

... The Church's special ministry to our vast Spanish-speaking people is a high priority for the Church in this country. I have been involved actively in not only the pastoral care of the Spanish-speaking, but also with their special needs as migrant farm-workers."

BISHOP ROGER MAHONY

... in making P.A.D.R.E.S. visible on the national scene; and having the hope to have some impact on national policies; as a sign to the rest of the Church that the Spanish-speaking is a very significant sector of the Church. I joined for these pastoral reasons."

PLACIDO RODRIGUEZ



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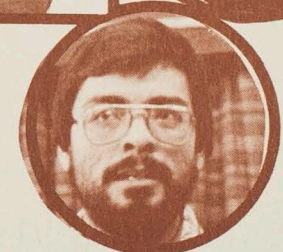
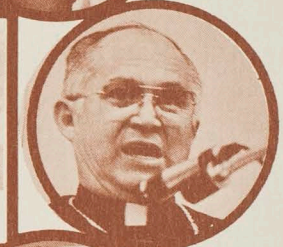
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"I am a member of PADRES

because I believe . . .

... PADRES has a destiny to lead the Hispanic people to transform the Church which should belong to them more than any other group in our land, into a Church which will be a great part of the Hispanic life. Then the whole Church will drive for and attain justice and a full life in America for all Hispanic peoples."

RALPH WOODWARD

... It is necessary to have a fraternal organization with members who share many outlooks in relationship to Hispanic ministry; P.A.D.R.E.S. addresses issues that affect the Mexican American community and assists leaders to face those issues for the benefit of the whole community."

WILLIAM G. MARTINEZ

... the communication is important to me. Communication of issues, Peoples' lives and their interests in all of us, is what I mean. I am personally supported by my membership."

ARTURO J. PEREZ

... They're giving the (few) of us a real identity; they're doing great things for our 'Raza'; they've done more as a single group for getting more Latino bishops and leaders in our Church; they've made us 'credible!'" Gracias!

PEDRO V. GARCIA



***Padres Promueve Un
Número de Causas,***

entre ellas:

PROMOCION de un liderazgo nativo de habla hispana en este país, tanto en el campo civil como en la Iglesia;

PROMOCION del mejoramiento de los Mexicano-Americanos y otros Hispanos en los Estados Unidos;

PROMOCION del conocimiento del Hispano en su vida religiosa y civil para que se disminuya el racismo;

PROMOCION del Centro Cultural Mexicano-Americano y otros centros de Pastoral;

PROMOCION e interes en la formacion del clero y de seminaristas Hispanos;

PROMOCION del desarrollo e implementacion de una legislacion justa para los campesinos y trabajadores sin documentos.

PADRES
invite you to join us in our
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just community for
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y Hermanas

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1322 18th Street, N.W.
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Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Yes, I will help Nicaragua’s “Literacy Crusade.” Enclosed is my check or money order for:

\$25

\$100

\$500

\$ _____ other

Please send me more information and your resources list.

I would like to work with a local Network-affiliated group.



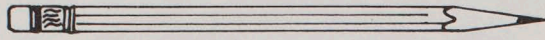
“Literacy Crusade”
National Network in Solidarity
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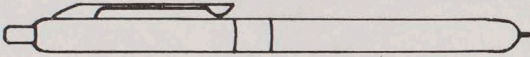
NICARAGUA'S LITERACY CRUSADE: THE “SECOND LIBERATION WAR”

Only weeks after the conclusion of one war—the revolution that put an end to the Somoza dictatorship—the Nicaraguan people started preparing for yet another. This “second liberation war,” as the Nicaraguans themselves are calling it, is the National Literacy Crusade . . . and we have been asked to help . . .



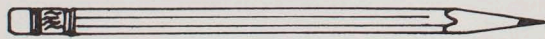
Our responsibility

As Americans and people living in the United States, we have a special responsibility to help the Nicaraguan people build a new society. It was our government, in our name, that kept the Somozas in power for almost half a century and worked to the last moment to prevent the victory of the popular Sandinista forces. By demanding that the U.S. government adopt a friendly and supportive policy toward the Nicaraguan revolution—with no strings attached—and by showing friendship and support for the Nicaraguan people ourselves, we can usher in a new era in the relations between our two countries. Supporting the National Literacy Crusade is an excellent place to start.



Why a "Crusade"?

More than 50% (approximately 1,000,000 people) of the Nicaraguan population over ten years of age is unable to read or write. In some areas of the country the figure tops 90%. This is one of the bitterest legacies of the Somoza regime, and that is why the National Literacy Crusade is a logical extension of the fight against an oppressive system which kept the country in backwardness. The poor and working people who were ignored and stepped on before, now have the power to build a new society; they must have the tools, including the ability to read and write, to carry out this beautiful construction. Somoza is no longer in power in Nicaragua; however, without the active participation of a literate, well-educated population, the multiple social and economic transformations needed by the new Nicaragua cannot be achieved, and freedom itself will remain stymied.



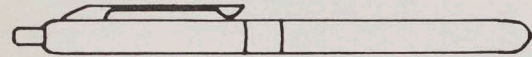
Organization of the Crusade

Nicaragua's new Ministry of Education has named Fernando Cardenal, a Jesuit priest, to head the National Literacy Commission (CNA) that will direct the Crusade. Representatives of government agencies and grassroots organizations make up the CNA, which has provincial and local branches to ensure

popular involvement and maximize efficiency.

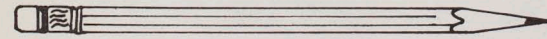
Like the first war, the second one will require the participation of the entire population: those who are not learning will teach; those who are not teaching will learn. Some 150,000 volunteers are being mobilized for the campaign. As over 70% of those needing to learn to read and write are in the rural areas, the majority of the literacy volunteers will head for the countryside, where they will work alongside the farmers and then hold classes after working hours.

The idea is to turn the country into one big school . . . a school in which cooperation and fellowship are learned along with the precious skills of literacy. The Nicaraguans have made it clear, however, that full literacy is but the first in a series of ambitious goals—after the successful completion of the Crusade, the CNA will become the Education Ministry's Department of Adult Education, to promote higher levels of learning among the population.



The timetable

Nicaragua is gearing up for the Crusade as it carries out the innumerable tasks of rebuilding an economy devastated by war and transforming the structures left behind by the dictatorship. 1980 has been named the "Year of Education" and March has been selected as the month to launch the Crusade. By December 31, 1980, it is planned that all Nicaraguans capable of learning to read and write will be literate. They will celebrate the new year having won the "second liberation war."



It is our Crusade too

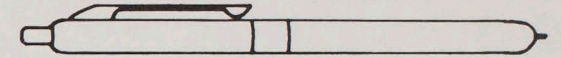
A nation-wide effort such as the Literacy Crusade requires vast resources—resources which Nicaragua still lacks. And yet it cannot postpone a task so essential to freedom and progress. It is the responsibility of people everywhere who want to see Nicaragua move forward to help make the Crusade a success.

In planning the campaign, the Nicaraguans have asked solidarity movements in different parts of the world for assistance. Many things are needed:

- paper, notebooks, pencils

- boots, lanterns, 4-wheel drive vehicles
- denim cloth
- I.D. badges for volunteer teachers.

We in the United States have been asked specifically to raise funds for the purchase of cloth that can be made in Nicaragua into trousers, hats and hammocks for the volunteers, and other essential items.



Who is sponsoring this drive here?

The National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, composed of diverse peace, community, church, solidarity and union groups and individuals, is sponsoring this campaign in the United States. Its Humanitarian Aid for Nicaraguan Democracy (H.A.N.D.)* campaign provided necessary material support during the liberation war, and will do so in this "second liberation war."

Your contribution, made out to H.A.N.D. (and earmarked for the Literacy Crusade), will help the Nicaraguan people win this crucial peacetime effort and help develop friendship between our two peoples. *A \$25 donation will completely outfit one literacy volunteer; \$100 will support a volunteer for one month in the field; and \$500 will outfit a brigade of 20 volunteer teachers.*

The National Network has films, slideshows, educational materials and speakers to help local groups in this fundraising effort. We can provide you with the name and address of solidarity groups in your area with which to coordinate this work. Contact us soon; send your contributions now!

*tax-deductible

June '80

amnesty

NEWSLETTER OF SAN ANTONIO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL U.S. GROUP 127

The recently formed chapter of San Antonio Amnesty International held its second meeting on May 28. Although the group has not yet received its first prisoner of conscience case, other areas of importance were discussed such as the death penalty and conscientious objection. There is a consensus that the main thrust of the groups activity will be that of working towards the release of prisoners of conscience. Nevertheless, there is also much interest in the area of capital punishment and it was agreed that the group would begin work in sponsoring a public debate on this issue in the fall. Joseph Heflin was chosen to coordinate this work. He pointed out that delegates to the Democratic and Republican conventions should be made aware of AI's strong opposition to the death penalty and its support of a presidential commission to investigate conditions on death row.

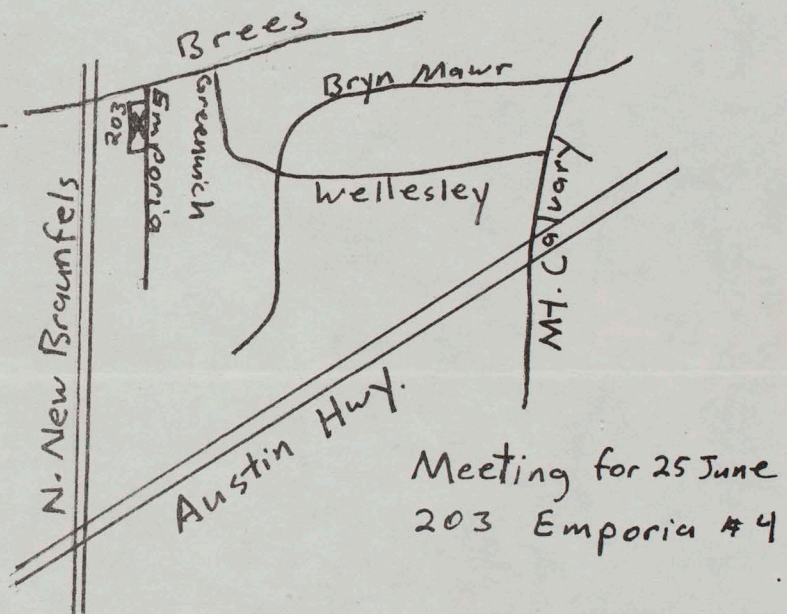
There was a brief summary on the recent AI mini-conference held in Austin with Jean Long highlighting Nestor Fantini's speech. Mr Fantini, former Argentine prisoner, had been the adopted prisoner of the Austin group. His account of his imprisonment and systematic torture underscored the importance of AI's work for human rights. It was announced at the conference of the formation of a study

group in Austin on the question of conscientious objection.

The 1980 group assessment fee is \$262. Our first fundraiser was to pass the hat and then Cecilia Barba was chosen as treasurer.

SA-AI is a multi-talented group with members who can speak French, German, Italian, Russian, Bañtu and, of course, Spanish. This should make our tasks of communicating with prisoners of conscience easier. A request has been made that the first case be from South America.

Patricia Sowers

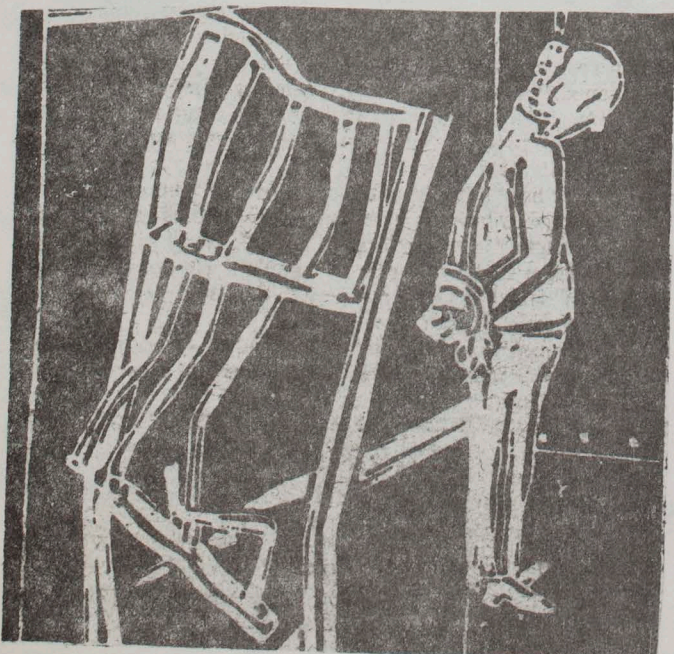


The next meeting of San Antonio Amnesty International will be held at 8pm, Wednesday, June 25th at Cecilia Barba's home, 203 Emporia #4. For more information call 822-0868 or 822-2429.

JOIN US!

Amnesty International

is a worldwide human rights movement which works impartially for the release of prisoners of conscience: men and women detained anywhere for their beliefs, color, ethnic origin, religion or language, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence. Amnesty International opposes torture and the death penalty in all cases without reservation and advocates fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners. Amnesty International is independent of all governments, political factions, ideologies, economic interests and religious creeds. It is financed by its membership and by subscriptions from all parts of the world. Amnesty International has consultative status with the United Nations and the Council of Europe, has cooperative relations with the Organization of American States, and has observer status with the Organization of African Unity.





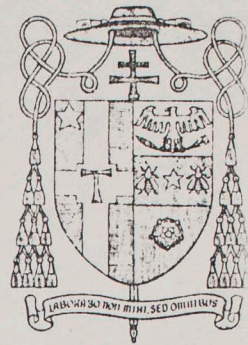
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March 31, 1980

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Carter:

On March 24 an assassin gunned down Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero as he celebrated Mass in the chapel of a terminal cancer hospital in San Salvador.

We mourn his death. He was murdered because of his forthright condemnation of violence and oppression. Our hearts go out to all the people of El Salvador who have lost their pastor whose weekly sermons gave them courage in the face of trial and who most vigorously articulated and defended their human rights before both the rulers of their own nation and the powerful leaders of the world.

We are compelled to take note of the fact that one of the last public actions of Archbishop Romero was to appeal, in writing, to you, the President of the United States, to stop the proposed shipment of U.S. instruments of war to El Salvador. In a very real sense this appeal was the last will and testament of Archbishop Romero.

Evidence abounds of the high regard in which he was held by the people of El Salvador. He was considered as "our" Archbishop by the poor. People listened to his weekly sermons transmitted by radio. He was a humble man who would have preferred a "very private life, almost anonymous". He was even appointed to his post because it was thought he wouldn't make waves, that he wouldn't talk about the oppression of the people.

In the midst of the misery of suffering, his views on human rights took on visible flesh. Seven of his priests were assassinated in cold blood. He began to realize the extent of oppression which brought his people to the bottom of the pit. It is no secret that eight percent of the people control over half the national income; where half the people have annual incomes of less than ninety dollars; where 1800 families own half the arable land. All of these were factors that influenced his views on the need to speak out boldly on behalf of social justice.


The President
March 31, 1980
Page 2

His voice has been silenced by an assassin's bullet but his legacy lives on. It is the duty of all people of good will to continue his efforts to eliminate violence and oppression from the world.

I join Archbishop John Quinn, President of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and Bishop Thomas C. Kelly, O.P., Secretary, in urgently pleading that you do everything possible to heed the voice of reason expressed in Archbishop Romero's letter to you and not feed the flames of violence in El Salvador by providing instruments of war and destruction to the oppressive rulers of that nation. Specifically this would require the defeat of the bill before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee which calls for the expenditure of \$5.7 million for arms for the government of El Salvador, to use against the very people of that nation.

Justice is a very precious thing; every generation has to win it all over again.

Sincerely yours,



Most Reverend P. F. Flores, D.D.
Archbishop of San Antonio

cc - Senator Frank Church, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations
Rep. Clement Zablocki, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs
Senator Warren Magnuson, Chairman, Senate Appropriations
Rep. Jaime L. Whitten, Chairman, House Appropriations
Ambassador of El Salvador
Ambassador Robert White
TODAY'S CATHOLIC



EL SALVADOR FACT SHEET

o El Salvador, Central America's smallest country, is also its most densely populated. 5.5 million people live in an area the size of the state of Massachusetts. A tiny handful of families, supported by the Salvadorean army and the United States government, historically have controlled all the country's wealth through their ownership of the land, the banks, and industry.

o The control of El Salvador's economy by 10% of the population has left the rest of the country on the verge of starvation. 70% of children under 5 are malnourished. 63 out of 1,000 children die before reaching one year of age. In rural areas, unemployment and underemployment approach an annual rate of 60%. Per capita calorie consumption is the lowest in Latin America.

o In October of 1979, a group of military officers and civilians overthrew the government of General Carlos H. Romero in a bloodless coup. A military/civilian junta was formed, strongly backed by the U.S. government. The junta promised reforms which in March it began to carry out. But from the first day, it continued the murder, torture, and repression of all who opposed it.

o Its policy of "reform with repression" was supplemented by death squads paid for by the wealthy families. Jointly, the military and the death squads have been responsible for the death of over 1,000 persons since January of this year.

o Opposing the junta and its oligarchic supporters is the Revolutionary Democratic Front, composed of mass popular organizations, reformist political parties, trade unions, associations of professionals and small businessmen, student organizations, farmworkers' movements, and the country's two universities. The Front supports a program for the establishment of a Democratic Revolutionary Government, which will take control of the nation's wealth from the hands of the tiny oligarchic elite which has run

El Salvador and use it to benefit the majority of the people. It will disband the seven police forces which have terrorized the populace for 50 years. It will undertake a massive literary campaign to eliminate the 45% illiteracy rate. It will carry out extensive public health programs to end the generations of diseases and early death. It will take its place in the family of nations, independent of foreign manipulation, exercising its right to self-determination. The Front and its program enjoy the overwhelming support of the Salvadorean people.

o Fearing the example of the Nicaraguan people, the U.S. government has begun to pump massive amounts of military and foreign aid into El Salvador. It has sent 36 advisors to work with what it claims is El Salvador's undertrained army---an army, most of whose officers have been trained in U.S. facilities. It proposes to send \$5.7 million dollars in additional military aid to support the tottering military/civilian junta. Most dangerously, its policies suggest the possibility of direct intervention to support an unpopular and murderous government whose reforms are bought with the blood of innocent workers, farmers, students, and church.

o We have all heard of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar A. Romero, El Salvador's outspoken champion of human rights and social justice. Archbishop Romero, shortly before his death, had asked President Carter not to send arms aid to the junta. The day before his death, Romero called on the soldiers of the junta to disobey the orders of their commanders and stop the killing of their brothers and sisters. He asked, in the name of God, that they stop the repression. That is why he was murdered.

o Romero joins thousands of Salvadoreans who have given their lives for social justice, human rights, and self-determination. Let us remember his words, for they are words of the Salvadorean people:

STOP THE REPRESSION

NO U.S. INTERVENTION
IN EL SALVADOR

THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION
FOR THE
SALVADOREAN PEOPLE

New York, April 30, 1980

EU Necesita de Millones de Braceros: Nava

Augura un Plan de Trabajador Huésped, Similar al de Europa

Por FRANK DEL OLMO,
de Los Angeles, Times

LOS ANGELES, 5 de abril—"México tiene un excedente de trabajadores, y nosotros necesitamos de varios cientos de miles, quizá varios millones de ellos", declaró Julián Nava, quien ayer fue confirmado por el Senado como primer embajador chicano de Estados Unidos en México.

La inmigración ilegal de trabajadores mexicanos en Estados Unidos es el más

Apoyo Chicano al Embajador, si Cambia la Política con Ilegales

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS RIOS

El nuevo embajador de Estados Unidos en México, Julián Nava, podrá contar con el apoyo de las organizaciones y sindicatos chicanos, si promueve un cambio real de su gobierno hacia los indocumentados, mediante el cese de la violencia y persecución que realiza la Patrulla Fronteriza y la amnistía total e incondicional para todos los inmigrantes mexicanos.

José Jaques Medina, líder del Sindicato

EU Necesita de Millones de Braceros: Nava

Sigue de la primera plana

grave problema que los dos países deben resolver, dijo Nava. Vaticina que en un porvenir cercano la posible solución a ese problema será un programa de "trabajador huésped", similar a los que se aplican actualmente en Europa.

Nava tiene la impresión de que el gobierno de Estados Unidos "se está moviendo hacia algún tipo de racionalización, hacia alguna forma de legalización" de esa corriente de trabajadores que fluye hacia Estados Unidos.

Cuando se le pidió que precisara qué quería decir con alguna forma de legalización, respondió: "Un acuerdo binacional que vaya al encuentro de las mutuamente recalcadas necesidades económicas de los dos países y que, además, proteja a los individuos que son objetos de explotación".

Insistió en que la solución parece ser un acuerdo del tipo de los programas del trabajador huésped que existen entre los países industrializados del norte de Europa, como la República Federal de Alemania y Suiza, y sus vecinos menos desarrollados, como Turquía e Italia.

Cualquier programa que surja para ocuparse de la inmigración ilegal, dijo Nava, definitivamente no será una resurrección del viejo "programa de braceros" que existió durante los años cuarentas y cincuentas.

"Nadie está hablando de un programa de braceros", dijo Nava; "los conocimientos que se tienen del problema nos llevan ahora mucho más allá".

El programa de braceros, bajo cuyas condiciones los jornaleros mexicanos venían a trabajar en el campo estadounidense, fue califica-

do frecuentemente como corrupto. Se dijo, además, que estaba elaborado en forma que permitía la explotación de los trabajadores por rancheros inescrupulosos.

Nava, que ha dado cursos universitarios sobre Historia de México, dijo que tiene "algunas ideas claras" acerca del controvertido asunto de la inmigración ilegal; pero que prefiere no darlas a conocer todas, puesto que se relacionan con un asunto que debe ser negociado entre los gobiernos de Estados Unidos y México.

"El ya sustancial comercio entre México y Estados Unidos aumentó 47 por ciento el año pasado", dijo Nava. "Este hecho sirve para recordarnos que, independientemente de otras cosas, México y Estados Unidos están aumentando su comercio entre sí a una tasa fenomenal. En la medida en que los negocios crezcan en variedad y en volumen, habrá necesidad de hacer reajustes constantemente".

Uno de tales ajustes —expresó— fue hecho recientemente, cuando el Departamento de Comercio, a pesar de las objeciones de los productores de jitomate de Florida, dio autorización para que se vendan en Estados Unidos jitomates mexicanos de la cosecha de invierno, a un precio inferior al costo de producción de ese artículo en la Unión Americana.

Nava vaticinó que algunas de las más difíciles negociaciones que se realizarán entre México y Estados Unidos en los próximos años se referirán a cuestiones de comercio, como la del jitomate.

En cuanto al acuerdo de México de no ingresar en

el GATT, el nuevo embajador de Estados Unidos dijo:

"La decisión de México de no ingresar en el GATT es comparable a la de Inglaterra, cuando decidió no entrar en la Comunidad Económica Europea. Estados Unidos deseaba, fervientemente, que México ingresara".

"La decisión de México de mantenerse al margen del GATT significa que habrá mucho regateo en los asuntos de comercio bilateral" entre Estados Unidos y nuestro vecino del sur.

Dijo Nava que ignora cuándo fluirá gas mexicano a Estados Unidos en grandes cantidades. "Por ahora no hay escasez de gas natural en Estados Unidos. Pero a la larga, será de interés para los mexicanos vendernos más gas, y de interés para nosotros, comprárselos".

Aun cuando algunas organizaciones como Amnistía Internacional y el Consejo de Asuntos Hemisféricos acusan al gobierno de México de supuestas violaciones de los derechos políticos de sus ciudadanos, Nava dijo: "No creo que sea una cuestión importante, ni que nosotros debamos darle importancia. Es un asunto interno de México, acerca del cual se muestran ellos muy susceptibles. Además, nosotros no estamos en condiciones de criticar a nadie por cuestiones relativas a los derechos humanos. Nuestra propia posición es muy vulnerable, debido al trato que damos a muchas de nuestras minorías étnicas. Si queremos arreglar cuestiones relativas a los derechos humanos, aquí tenemos mucho que hacer, en nuestra propia casa".

(c) 1980. The Washington Post.

12-A EXCELSIOR Domingo 6 de Abril de 1980

Apoyo Chicano al Embajador

Sigue de la primera plana

Internacional de Trabajadores Generales, sección 201 de Los Angeles, California, afirmó lo anterior al expresar que los sindicatos chicanos apoyan a Julián Nava en el rechazo de los programas de braceros, "porque estos son obsoletos y nocivos para los trabajadores y las organizaciones sindicales".

Entrevistado sobre la designación del nuevo embajador estadounidense y sus implicaciones en la solución del problema de los indocumentados mexicanos, Jacques Medina consideró que Nava es un académico que conoce bien esa cuestión, pero que "poco puede hacer por acabar con la explotación que propician los industriales y transnacionales norteamericanos".

Al igual que calificó acertada la posición del embajador mexicano norteamericano de rechazar los programas de braceros, le impugnó el que la actitud del gobierno de Estados Unidos hacia los trabajadores indocumentados tienda a mejorar.

"Desgraciadamente esa es una muestra de la buena fe de Nava, pero de buenas intenciones está lleno el camino al infierno", manifestó Jacques Medina.

"El otorgamiento de los derechos de educación gratuita a los inmigrantes y su familia, así como los beneficios de la asistencia médica social, aspectos todos que se fincarían en la amnistía total e incondicional", agregó.

Explicó que un nuevo programa de braceros además de no resolver el problema de los indocumenta-

dos puesto que sólo 20 por ciento de éstos se dedican a labores agrícolas, sería una arma contra las organizaciones sindicales y les negaría un derecho fundamental para acabar con los abusos y explotación de que son víctimas por parte de los patronos.

Jacques Medina reconoció también que las organizaciones chicanas "nada pueden tener en contra de él como embajador ni como miembro de la comunidad, y tampoco le exigiremos algo que vaya en contra de su cargo o que le reste lealtad al gobierno de Estados Unidos".

Sin embargo, añadió el dirigente sindical, le condicionaremos nuestro apoyo a que actúe efectivamente en favor de los trabajadores indocumentados y contribuya a resolver el problema durante su gestión.

Why won't the Mexicans sell us more oil?

MEXICO'S DRIVE TO INDUSTRIALIZE

Some Americans say that Mexico could, if it wished, pump 10 million barrels of crude oil a day by 1985, enough to satisfy the U.S.' seemingly incurable thirst for the stuff. It's a nice pipe dream. For the U.S. it would mean business as always. For Mexico it could mean an annual income from oil of \$80 billion a year in 1979 dollars, four-fifths of the country's current gross national product and enough to give almost \$5,000 a year to every Mexican family.

It isn't going to happen. Mexico will pump only 2.2 million barrels a day by 1982 and expand output sparingly after that. The future is, of course, flexible. If its economic plans fall short of goals—as economic plans usually do—the Mexicans may have to pump more oil. But the parameters are there and they are unquestionably far narrower than the U.S. would like them to be.

Are the Mexicans cutting off their noses to spite the gringos? Did President Carter fatally offend them with his remark about Montezuma's revenge? Did the U.S. alienate them by haggling unnecessarily over the price of Mexican natural gas?

It would be tempting to believe that, yes, nothing more than tender feelings is involved, and that with a bit of diplomacy the U.S. could persuade Mexico to open its treasure trove. No way. What is involved here is not pique but a deliberate policy with which nearly all Mexicans agree; the anti-Yankee rhetoric is almost coincidental. Mexico does not want to become another Saudi Arabia. It wants to become another Japan. Without understanding this vital distinction, one cannot understand Mexican oil policy.

Is that policy going to be convenient for the U.S.? No. Does it make sense for Mexico? The Mexicans think so, and the U.S. had better learn to live with it.

In the following articles James Flanigan, FORBES Southwestern Bureau manager, analyzes Mexico's new economic and social consensus and introduces some of the Mexican industrialists who are to be the cutting edge of the consensus.

MEXICO'S DRIVE TO INDUSTRIALIZE

The strategy

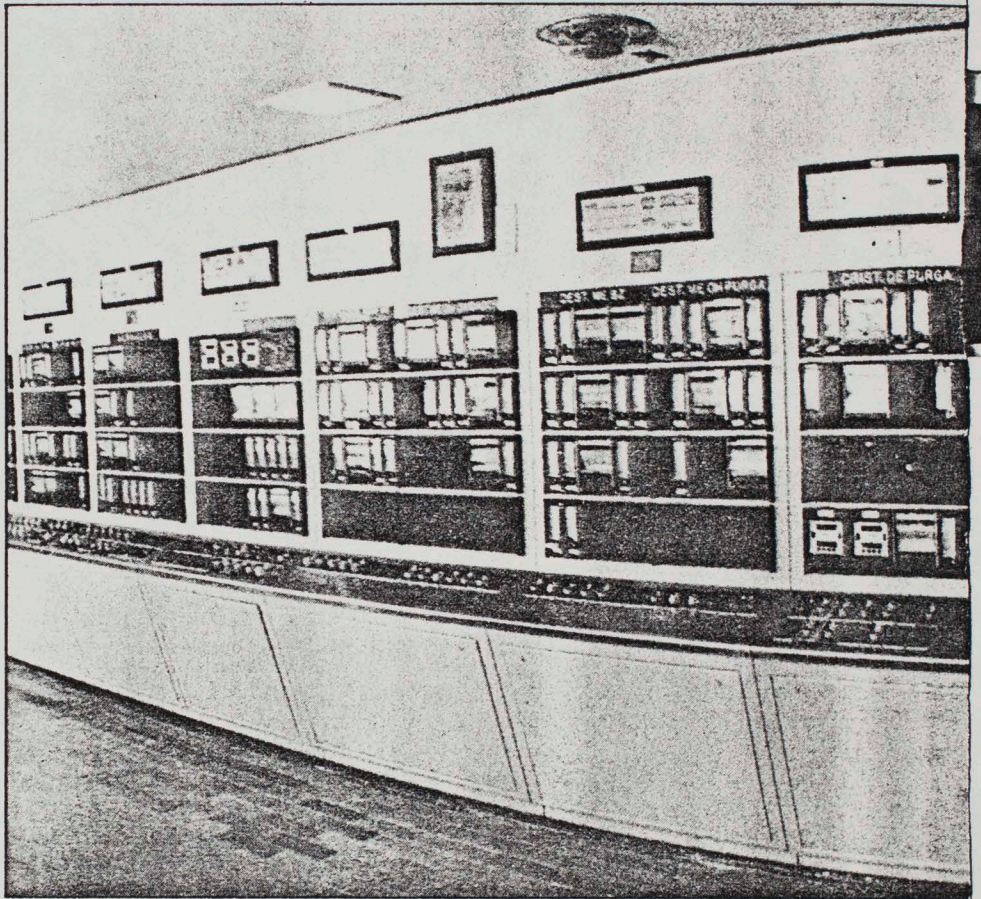
Mexico must sell oil or go hungry, but thanks to OPEC it won't have to sell very much.

By James Flanigan

YOU CANNOT UNDERSTAND Mexican oil policy unless you also look at Mexican agriculture. Through the Fifties, Mexican agriculture grew at a healthy rate along with the economy. But in the Sixties the agriculture sector, where most Mexicans lived and toiled, first ran out of new irrigable land and then began to fall hopelessly behind. Most Mexican land is poor and arid, but the farmers are tough—and fecund. They multiplied beyond all possibility of earning a decent living from the land. Modernizing agriculture and rendering it more productive would have resulted in throwing additional millions off the land and replacing them with machinery. It was an almost hopeless dilemma. But now that they have oil, the men who run Mexico have apparently decided not to tackle the agricultural problem head-on. They are reconciled to leaving as many peasants as possible on the land and importing extra food—subsidizing it if necessary—that will be needed to give an improved diet to a fast-growing population. The vast sums that would be needed to improve agriculture will be channeled instead to industry. The hope is that, as the economy grows and creates new jobs, the problem of too many farmers will solve itself.

The corollary is that Mexico must export oil to pay for the food and to help pay for the industrialization. But as far as the U.S. is concerned, the rub is this: The Mexican government has decided to export no more oil than is absolutely necessary to pay for food imports and for a certain amount of machinery. Thanks to the extortionate levels to which the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has pushed the price of oil, the Mexicans can get all the foreign exchange they need and more by exporting 1.1 million barrels of oil per day. And that is all they are willing to sell.

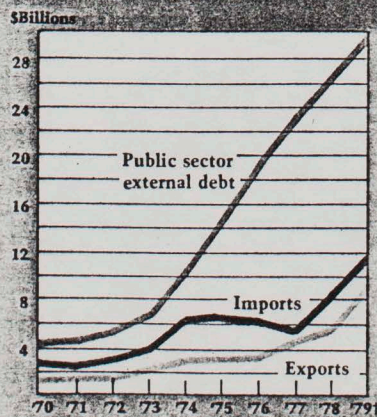
In March of this year, with President José Lopez Portillo's enthusiastic support, his government unveiled Mexico's



Control panel at an Alfa petrochemical plant in Tampico. Mexico imported the controls

Plugging a gap

In earlier industrialization efforts, Mexico had followed an "import substitution" policy to save scarce foreign exchange. But reality mocked the theory. Mexico had to import machinery to make the consumer goods that substituted for imports. Exports rose, too, but not by enough to offset the continuing climb in the cost of imports. To cover the gap the government had to borrow, ballooning the external debt.

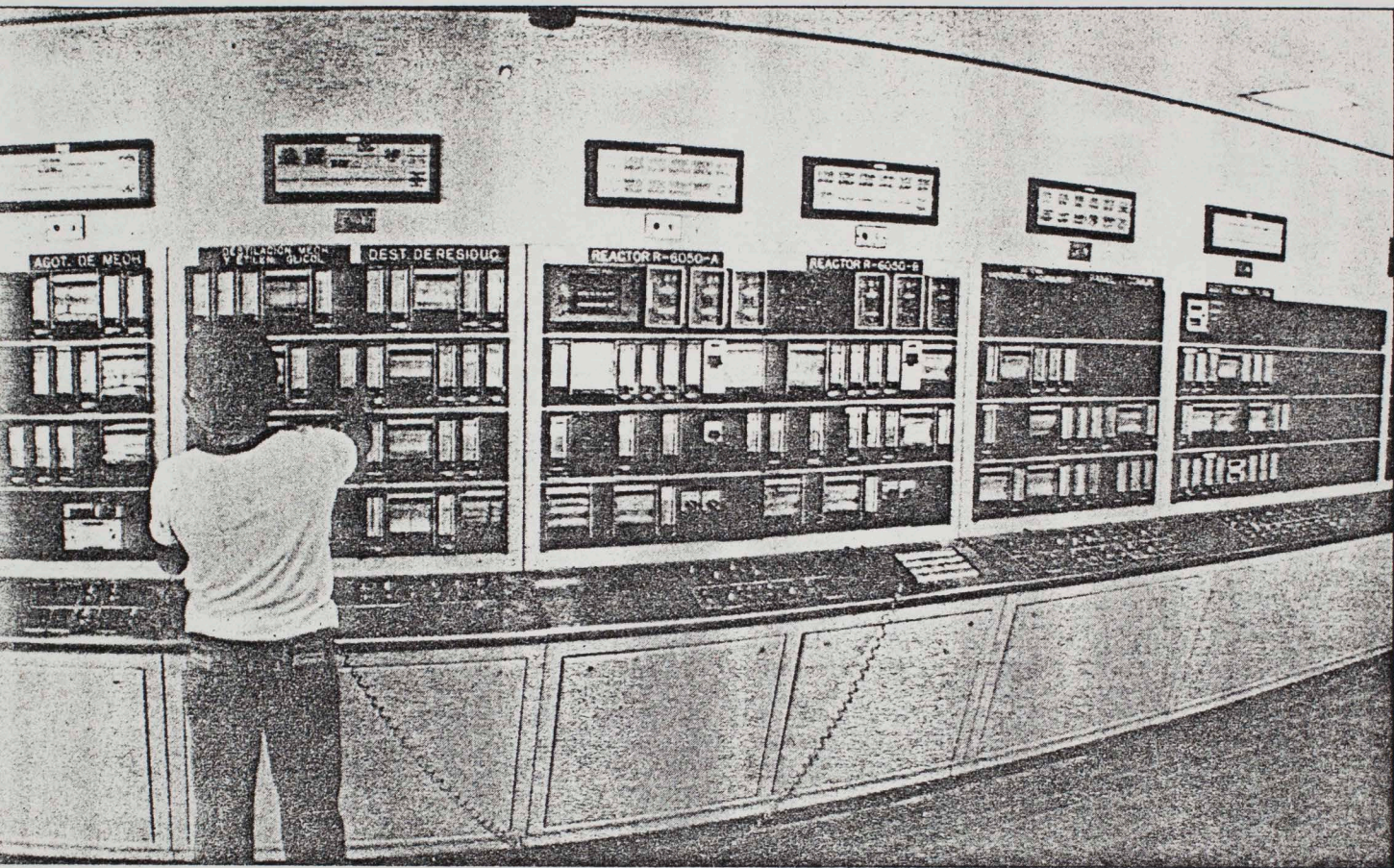


*In 1975 the Mexican government changed its method of import valuation, so the figures for 1974 and after are not strictly comparable to those prior. †Estimates.

ambitious new National Industrial Development Plan. It calls for a fast and massive development of Mexican industry, largely by private enterprise, and the transformation of Mexico from a net importer of industrial goods into a net exporter. If the plan meets its goals, by 1990 Mexico will be getting 85% of its foreign earnings from industrial products and only 15% from oil. The crude oil exports will chiefly balance the net import of food—oil for wheat, but cash for almost everything else. As President Lopez Portillo elegantly put it: "We shall use this abundance [of petroleum] to generate other resources which are renewable and which can be multiplied through work."

Fine rhetoric. What does it mean? Bluntly, this: that the Mexican government will provide cheap, nay, almost free, energy to private and state-owned enterprises in order to give Mexican industrial products a price advantage over those of the U.S. and Europe and Japan. Is Mexican labor as productive as American, Japanese or European labor? At present, frankly, no. But far lower wage rates are narrowing the productivity gap, and the Mexican plan is counting on cheap energy to swing the balance decisively.

How much oil will Mexico have to export? At, say, \$10 a barrel, a great deal. But Mexico is asking \$26 a barrel and the end is not in sight. It now looks as if



from the U.S.; in return, it hopes soon to export the chemicals—many of them to the U.S.

Mexico in the 1980s can get by exporting no more than 2 million barrels of oil and equivalents a day—the U.S.' share would be under 15% of our demand for imported oil. That figure may be low, however. The Mexican plan for industrialization is not going to proceed without a hitch, and the government may have to step up imports of food and consumer goods to keep social unrest under control. So, there is some leeway, especially if the U.S. shows itself willing to buy increasing amounts of Mexican manufactured goods. Professor James Wilkie, an expert on Mexico who teaches at UCLA, draws a parallel with Japan. He argues that a U.S. which opens its markets wide to the Japanese should at least do the same to its Mexican neighbor. Nevertheless, although there is leeway in Mexican oil policy, no matter what the U.S. does, no Mexican government is going to drain the country's vast reservoirs of oil simply to rescue the U.S. from making its own hard energy decisions.

Mexico's new industries will include petrochemicals and capital goods, machinery and electrical equipment—the kind of thing Mexico imports most of today from the U.S. The policy is designed to create jobs for Mexico's urban masses—some 60% of the nation's 69 million people. It is designed to create 12.6 million jobs by 1990—slowly at first; then, in the mid-1980s, at a rate of over 1 million jobs a year, thereby sop-

ping up the 800,000 annual entrants to the labor market. Fewer Mexicans then will slip across the border in the search for work and bread. This, presumably, will please American labor unions. It will not please the unions or U.S. businessmen, however, when Mexican-made goods begin to take exports—and jobs—away from U.S.-made goods. This new competition will certainly cause friction between the two nations, but you cannot fault the Mexicans: Jobs are their most pressing need.

The Mexican government does not give out figures on unemployment. Scholars such as John Evans at the University of Alabama say, in any case, that "open" unemployment is a non-frightening 6% or so. The problem is underemployment, which affects some 17 million people, or half the labor force. Most of them are in the rural areas where 40% of the population live, barely scratching enough corn and beans from the dry soil to feed themselves and finance an occasional binge on Superior beer. Tens of millions of farmers live on small, bedraggled plots in central Mexico, land that is theirs by the holy right of the Mexican Revolution and the land reforms enacted in its name.

There are no quick solutions. "Collectivize them," says the left, but collective farming doesn't work even in the Soviet Union. "Consolidate them" into large, mechanized farms à la U.S., says the

right. But, where would the displaced peasants go? Mexico City's already worrisome population of 14 million might swell to over 20 million, with a nightmarish potential for violence and pestilence. Thanks to oil, most of them can stay on the land and be relatively unproductive but not entirely idle, while new horizons open for their children and grandchildren in the cities and factories. It is a holding strategy as far as agriculture is concerned, and oil plays a major part in it.

In the urban areas, however, the industrial plan is a bold attempt to broaden the middle class by giving them productive work and things to buy with their pay. The priorities of the plan are: production of basic consumer goods, which are the real support for adequate compensation of labor; highly productive industries capable of competing in world markets; full use of Mexico's natural resources; and development of capital goods production.

The strategy is a direct departure from the import substitution industries that saw Mexico through its early stage of industrial development. Import substitution fell short in Mexico as it has fallen short in most other places. It did not have a domestic market large enough to permit economies of scale in production, nor did it have the quality required in foreign markets. The new idea is to make production more efficient through cheap energy and through broadening both the internal and external markets,

while building on the expertise in business and industry that Mexico has painfully developed in the past 35 years. This is what Japan did in the Fifties, Korea, in the Seventies. In ten years' time Mexico's urban market will be over 60 million people. Their improving diet will be paid for by oil, but their consumer goods will be made by home industry, which will produce for export as well.

Such is the hope. Mexico is starting with the basics. Steel production at the end of the next decade will be 29 million tons *vs.* 8.3 million today, petrochemical output 49 million tons *vs.* 7.4 million. Mexican companies are starting to make electric motors and turbine generators, pumps and forged metal products. Cars are assembled in Mexico by Volkswagen, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, the last-named of which has just announced plans for a new \$110 million engine plant.

The Mexican government is a powerful, centralized one. The two traditions that meet in Mexico, the Spanish and the Indian, are both steeped in paternalism. Not surprisingly, then, the federal government will have a powerful role in the plan, but what makes it different from most government planning is its heavy reliance on private enterprise, and on big-scale private enterprise at that. In this it resembles Japanese or Korean planning far more closely than that of the socialist countries. In many ways Mexico is becoming more, not less, free-enterprise oriented. It is trending in the direction the U.S. once went, not in the direction we seem to be going.

Says the new Mexican plan: "A product of modern technology, the large enterprise is irreplaceable in those activities that, to be competitive, require both facilities of a size comparable to plants abroad and constant development of new methods of production." Generous tax credits are extended to businesses for entering certain industries, for setting up plants along Mexico's coasts, away from the congested central plateau, and for fostering employment.

But industry is not to be burdened with excessive job-making. Only 30% of the annual increase in employment is expected from industry. The rest is to come in agriculture and services. Unproductively, with regret, in agriculture, but productively in the services which, the plan hopes, will be in increasing demand by a population beginning to find spare money in its pockets—for eating out, for traveling, for entertainment, for beauty parlors.

The files of the world's bureaucracies are crammed with five- and ten-year plans that looked good on paper but were disasters in practice. Will the present Mexican plan prove to be an exception? It starts, certainly, with two great advantages: cheap energy and cheap, potentially productive, labor. Petroleos Mexicanos

(Pemex), the state oil monopoly, will supply Mexican industry with natural gas at 29 cents per million BTUs—compared with an average gas price in the U.S. today of \$2.30 for an equivalent amount of energy. Mexican labor gets, at best, one-fourth what U.S. labor gets.

In the end, of course, much will depend upon the Mexican businessmen and industrialists. How good are they? Answer: good, and getting better. For a look at Mexican industry and what it can do, visit with us the city of Monterrey and the clans Garza and Sada.

MEXICO'S DRIVE TO INDUSTRIALIZE

The chosen instruments

If not oil, what is Mexico's future? Industry and free enterprise, which are roaring ahead—not least among Garza and Sada companies in Monterrey.

MONTERREY, A MOUNTAIN-RINGED city 150 miles south of the Texas border, is already an industrial powerhouse. That steel mill and factory city of 2 million contains 3% of Mexico's population but produces 20% of Mexico's \$99 billion gross national product. Monterrey's people are industrious, and its industrialists are legendary in Mexico—particularly the four powerful, family-linked holding companies known as the Monterrey Group. Make no mistake: This is no collection of rich playboys but a group of serious, talented men for whom business is a challenge and a calling, not merely a way to make money. "They fought hard for their business, fought for their independence," says an admirer.

The Monterrey Group is controlled—and largely owned—by two branches of the interrelated Garza and Sada families, and they are fabulously rich in the way that people are rich in a relatively poor country, where services that are a luxury in the U.S. are still quite cheap. The Garzas and Sadas have remained prosperous through a long string of revolutions and dictatorships, emerging each time stronger than ever. A cynic might say that they are experts at ingratiating themselves; a wiser man would say that they have always had something useful

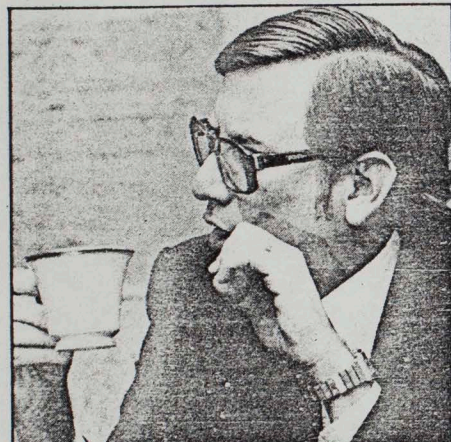


Alfa Chairman Bernardo Garza Sada
Not the eldest son in his family, but judged the most capable of running Mexico's largest private business.

to offer Mexico—their brains and energy.

It is a cliché to say that wealth is badly distributed in Mexico. Just look, the sentimentalists say, at how lavishly the rich live and how desperately the poor struggle. But distribution is not really the problem. Production is. The poor are poor because the economy is not productive enough. The Mexican gross national product is \$99 billion, or \$1,420 for each man, woman and child. The rich U.S. does not have a markedly more even distribution of wealth, but it has vastly more to go around: over \$10,000 of GNP per American. The wealth of the Garzas and Sadas stands out in Mexico as the far greater wealth of the Rockefellers does not in the U.S. Mexico simply has too little to go around.

But under Luis Echeverría, President José Lopez Portillo's predecessor, there was nevertheless much shouting about maldistribution—and at people like the Garzas and Sadas. This pleased the left but frightened businessmen, and the result was economic stagnation. Now, flush with oil money, the Mexican government—which is as firmly in control as any government in the world—is determined not to spoil this opportunity with any antibusiness rhetoric. Mexico is hell-bent for industrialization, and its rulers want private enterprise to



Alfa's diversifier Diego Sada
Vice President-Finance Maldonado

FIC's CEO Rogelio Sada Zambrano
VISA Vice President-Finance Othón Ruiz

VISA Chairman Eugenio Garza Lagüera

In family-centered Monterrey, smart, nonfamily members are rising. Maldonado is chief financial man at Alfa, and Ruiz is acknowledged number two man at VISA. As Rogelio Sada puts it: "It is friends of the family rather than just family."

play a major—perhaps *the* major—role. Mexico's businessmen realize this may be their last chance to prove that free enterprise is superior to socialism in productivity and—in the end—for economic equity. Not surprisingly, then, Mexican big business is foursquare behind the Lopez Portillo policies.

Nowhere is this more plain than in Monterrey, where the four big companies controlled and managed by the Garza and Sada families—with combined assets of \$3 billion at present—plan investments totaling almost \$7 billion in the next four years in support of Mexico's National Industrial Development Plan. One company of the four—Grupo Industrial Alfa, S.A.—has been diversifying for the last five years from its base in steel into petrochemicals, fibers, television sets, capital machinery, tourism and, recently, farm equipment. If Mexico progresses according to its latest plan, Alfa will emerge as one of the world's premier companies.

It is already Mexico's largest but, appropriately, it was born as an independent firm only five years ago, with \$315 million worth of assets in steel and packaging, \$194 million in sales and \$21 million in net income (adjusted for the 1976 peso devaluation). By the end of 1978 it had assets of \$1.5 billion, sales of \$836

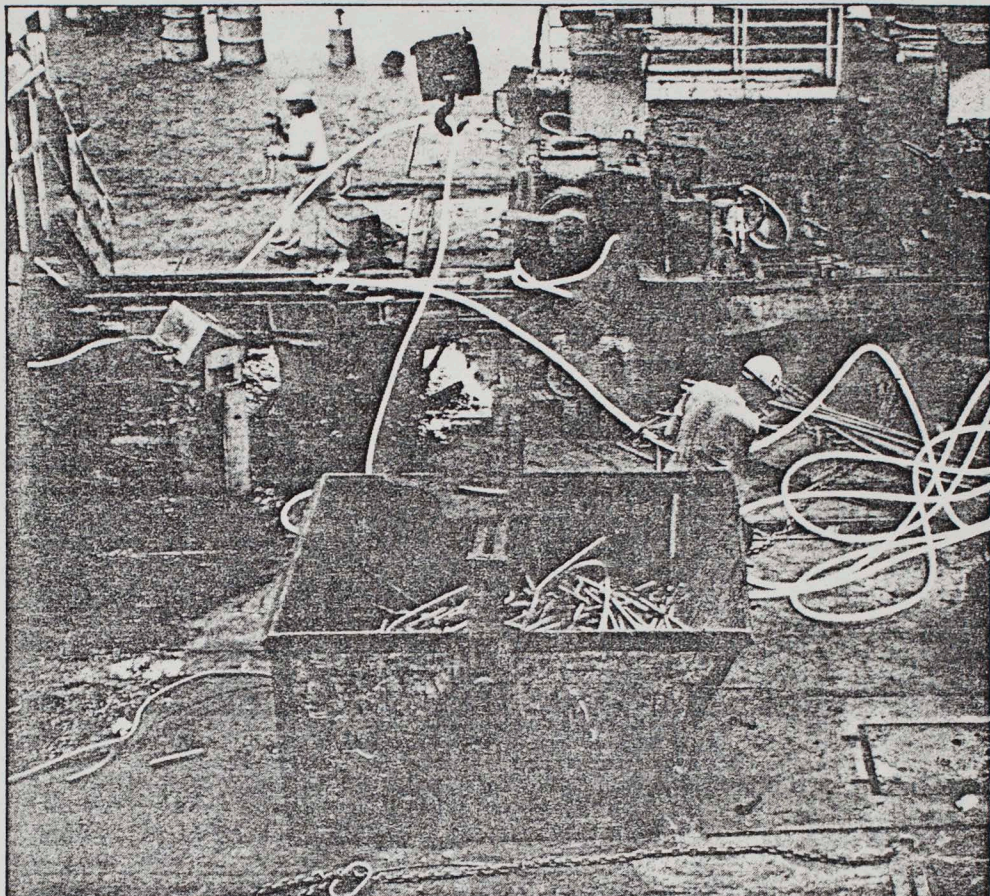
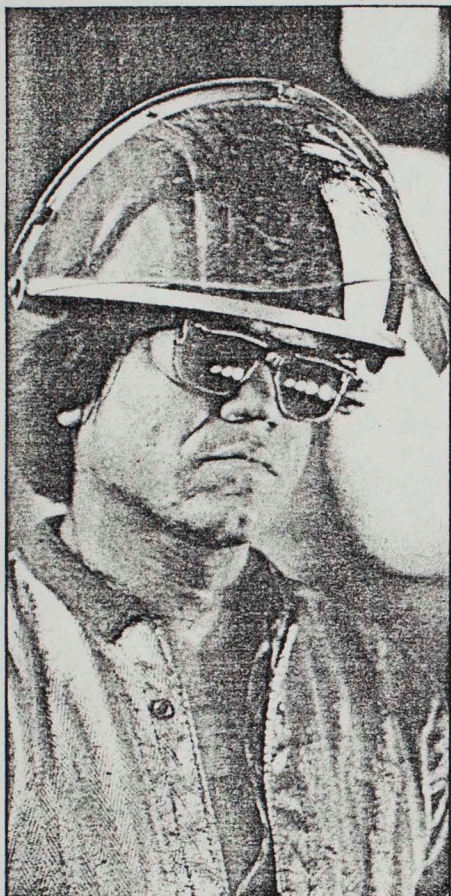
million and earnings of \$83 million, making it as large in assets as Texas Instruments, in profits as Ethyl Corp. Alfa, however, is growing much faster than those firms, faster than any major U.S. company. At the end of 1979 it should be bigger in profits than American Broadcasting Cos. or General Mills, and as big in assets as Celanese was in 1978. By the end of 1984 it could have almost \$4 billion in assets, and earnings that would have ranked it number 101 in the *FORBES* Earnings 500 (*May 14*) for 1978, ahead of International Harvester but under Chase Manhattan. Many of these Mexican companies, then, are about where their U.S. counterparts were just before World War I.

Alfa Group is headquartered in a squat, bunker-like building inside the heavily guarded gates of the company's main steel mill on Avenida Los Angeles in Monterrey. An impressive collection of contemporary Mexican art gives one the first hint that these are something more than a steel mill's offices. Then there are the top management people, schooled at Wharton and Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Chairman Bernardo Garza Sada, 48, is a 1951 graduate of MIT. Of stocky build and aquiline features, he collects the art that lines his office walls and even covers its floors, in

the form of a Picasso-like snow-white-and-dove-gray carpet.

Like any good businessman, Bernardo Garza Sada wants to make money and live well, but this is not all that impels men like him—any more than it was all that impelled men like Andrew Carnegie or Henry Ford or J.P. Morgan. He also wants to use his wealth and power and brains to help transform Mexico and preserve its culture in a modern setting. Garza Sada is currently talking to urban planners in the U.S. about ways to rebuild downtown Monterrey. He is working hand in hand with the Mexican government. "The government," says he, "is trying to do the same thing we are, produce cheaper goods for the Mexican market and for export." Lighting up another Marlboro Light, he talks in very specific terms of where Alfa, and Mexico, stand in terms of industrial progress:

We are beginning to be really sure that we can build an electric motor with the quality of Hitachi, with the brand of Hitachi, for 25% less than what they can do it for in Japan. The electric motor is 40% labor; 1.6 Mexicans are used as compared with 1 Japanese. If you take the rates the Mexican worker earns as compared with how much the Japanese earns, you come out with an electric motor 25% cheaper than



A steelworker at Alfa's Monterrey works. At right, Alfa's direct reduction mill in Puebla copes with a malfunction on the wire rod line
A skilled Mexican steelworker makes about \$100 a week, one-fourth U.S. steelworker pay. His productivity is half that of the U.S. worker. The arithmetic adds up to an important advantage. With that edge plus the direct reduction process it developed, Alfa makes steel competitive with the U.S.

the Japanese. We sell these in Mexico for the time being."

For the time being. Alfa's whole outlook is geared to the government's plan to raise exports of increasingly sophisticated consumer and industrial goods. The nation that last year exported less than \$6 billion worth of merchandise hopes to be exporting some \$40 billion in ten years' time. After more than three decades of industrial progress based on native or multinational companies manufacturing only for the Mexican market—import substitution—the nation is now trying the next step, to produce basic capital goods (like Alfa's electric motors) and export them.

Mexico is ruled today—as it has been ruled since the 1930s—by the interestingly named Party of the Institutionalized Revolution. The name is appropriate to Mexican history—and not without a touch of irony. Between 1911 and the mid-1930s Mexico knew no peace. There were revolutions from the right and revolutions from the left and revolutions motivated by naked, apolitical greed. In the end the Mexicans, ambitious for national progress, weary of bloodshed but in love with leftist rhetoric, decided to "institutionalize" the revolution. That meant incorporating its factions into one monolithic party. Representing both labor and

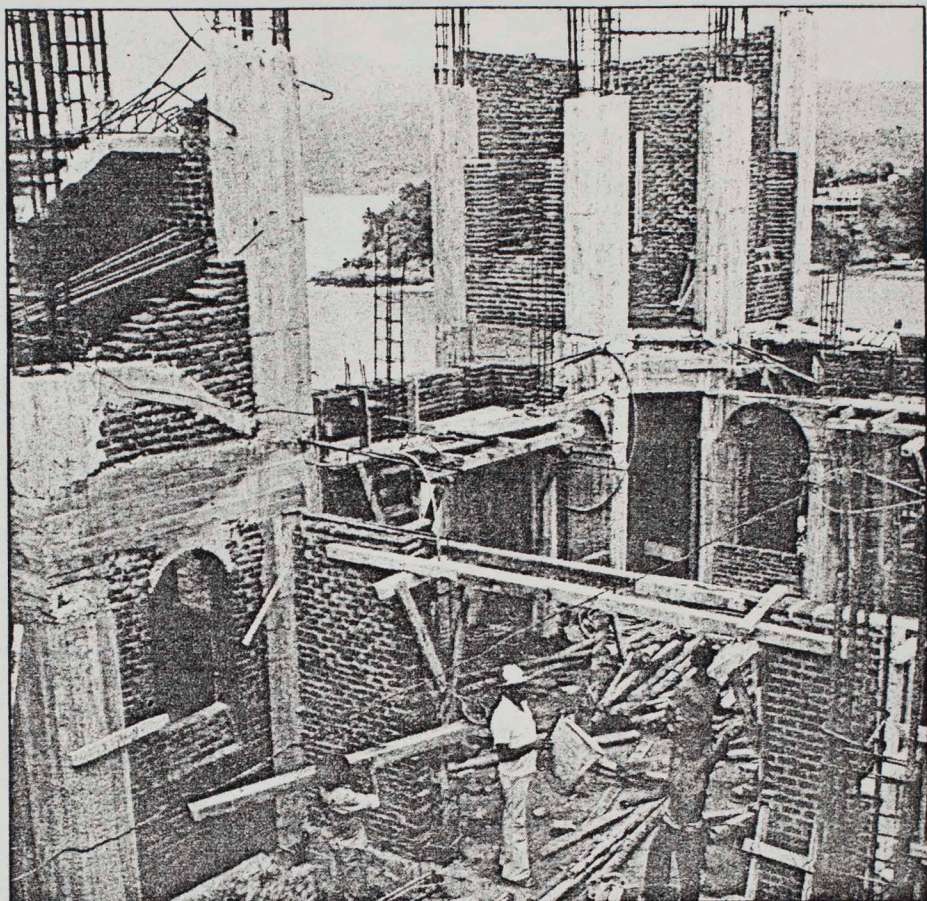
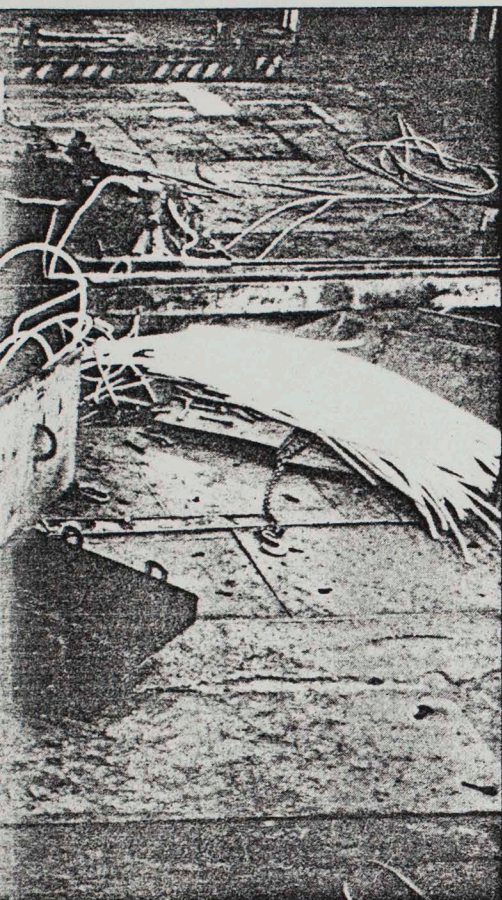
capital, industry and agriculture, the party arrives at a consensus, then enforces it—with arms if necessary—on an unruly people. It is "revolutionary" in the sense that Mainland China is "democratic"—that is, simply because it says so. Under the banner of the left it has moved steadily to the right, but in a pragmatic, non-ideological manner. It's an unusual system—half democratic, half autocratic. But it works. Mexican politicians, unlike so many others, need not become prisoners of their own slogans; their party embraces most rhetoric.

This translates itself into government policies that greatly encourage capital investment by private industry. The investment tax credit in Mexico is up to 20%; dividends are taxed, capital gains are not. The new industrial plan contains a wealth of tax credits to spur business. The official corporate tax rate in Mexico works out to 50% but, because it invests so heavily year after year, the Alfa Group usually pays at the rate of 17% or 19%. Mexican companies are still small by U.S. standards, but they are growing very fast. And they are not infant industries. They have been around long enough to play in the big leagues.

Alfa's roots, like those of the whole Monterrey Group, run back to a pair of

entrepreneurs, Isaac Garza and his brother-in-law Francisco Sada, who founded a brewery in Monterrey in 1890. They were Marranos, descendants of Spanish Jews who converted to Catholicism during the Inquisition. Their forebears had come to Mexico in the middle of the 19th century and gone into business in the dry, northern settlement of Monterrey. That the city became an industrial power is due in no small part to the energies of Isaac and Francisco's children, who founded several separate companies with investments cutting across family lines and beyond, to other families then settling in northern Mexico.

The brewery, Cervceria Cuauhtemoc, is well known to visitors for its Carta Blanca, Tecate and Bohemia beers. It is owned by the VISA Group, Valores Industriales, S.A., the company built mainly by Isaac's sons, Eugenio and Roberto Garza Sada. VISA had sales of \$529 million last year in food, beverages and tourism. It also owns 77% of \$2.7 billion (assets) Banca Serfin, Mexico's third-largest bank. VISA plans to invest \$1 billion over the next five years in its current businesses, particularly tourism, and to get into capital goods manufacturing. "Not high technology items," Vice President for Planning Noel Orozco carefully explains, "but we could make



Construction of resort homes at Manzanillo on the Pacific Ocean
Alfa bought Las Hadas, a luxurious hotel built as a haublie by a Bolivian tin millionaire, and is turning it into the base of a serious business of second homes for foreigners and a vacation spot for Mexican families.

the pumps and light machinery."

From beer, the group—which has always had a passion for vertical integration—went into bottle manufacture in 1909 with technical help from the original Owens of Toledo, Ohio. The result today is Mexico's largest glass company, \$423 million (sales) Fomento de Industria y Comercio, S.A., which almost always goes by the name Grupo FIC. In a few years, using the production from a new float glass plant it is building with Pilkington Brothers of the U.K., FIC will be making the windshields for Ford cars in Europe and South America. Those two ventures will demand some \$150 million of investment from FIC, but its plans go far beyond that. It will invest \$1.5 billion in the next four years and join a partnership with Westinghouse to produce turbine generators for Mexico's vast electrification program. The chief executive of FIC today is Rogelio Sada Zambrano, a grandson of Francisco Sada.

In 1945 family members invested in founding—and later took over management of—Celulosa y Derivados, S.A., or CYDSA, originally a producer of rayon but today a diversified, \$207 million (sales) chemical company producing acrylic fibers, plastics and cellophane films. CYDSA plans investments of \$600 million in the next several years, greatly

strengthening its position in plastic intermediate chemicals and looking toward finished products in the apparel field. The apparel would be made primarily for export. "Mexico has foregone for too long the chance to become another Korea," says Executive Vice President Fernando Sada. "Textiles are becoming more and more a product that should not be made in the U.S." CYDSA's chairman is Andrés Marcelo Sada Zambrano, another grandson of Francisco; the executive vice president is Andrés' cousin—a word heard often in Monterrey.

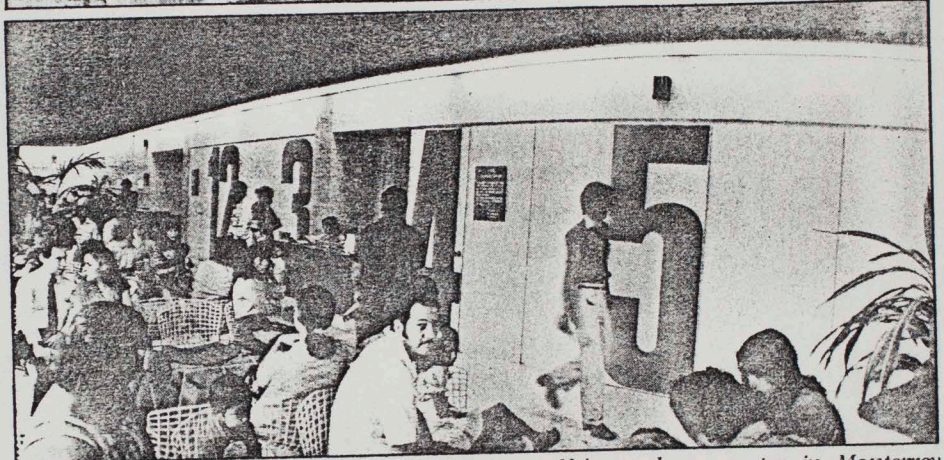
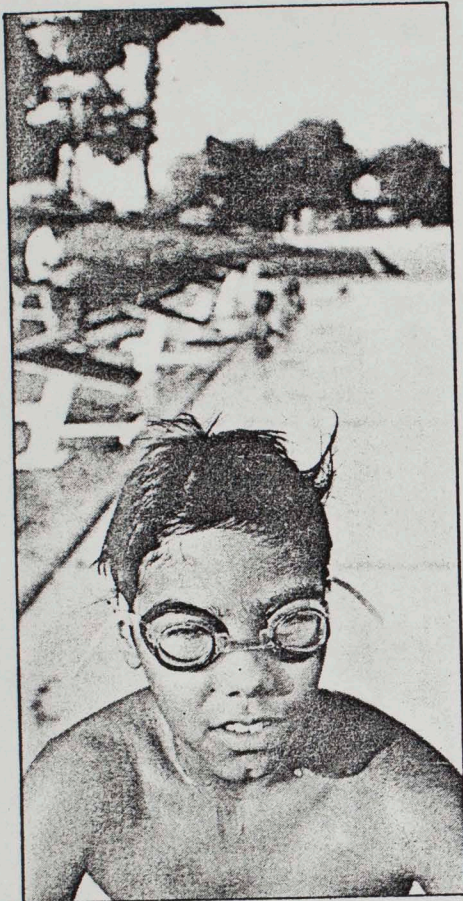
The steel business that became Alfa Group was founded in 1942 within VISA. The brewery owners feared they could not get steel for bottlecaps in wartime. The steel stayed within VISA until the 1973 murder by terrorists of Eugenio Garza Sada, at the time the outstanding businessman in all Mexico. VISA is run today by Eugenio's sons, led by Chairman Eugenio Garza Lagüera, known outside Mexico as a director of Texas Commerce Bank and an adviser to Wells Fargo International and IBM International.

Alfa's Chairman Bernardo Garza Sada is the son of Roberto and first cousin to the boss of VISA. There was, he explains, a shareholder decision made after Eugenio's death that two men could not run one company. So, he says, there was a

peaceable parting, and he created Alfa from the steel and packaging business.

The family members of Monterrey are at pains to point out that their companies are changing from family concerns. Stock in all of the companies has been sold on the Mexican exchange—generally some 10% of the outstanding shares. There is probably another generation to go before a nonfamily member is made chairman of any of the companies, but it is equally true that Mexican graduates from Harvard, MIT, Wharton, Stanford or Monterrey's fine Technical Institute are welcome. And not to work for tortillas and tequila. A top financial officer can earn \$120,000 a year or better in the Garza and Sada empires, including benefits worthy of a generous U.S. outfit.

But perhaps the best fringe Mexican executives enjoy is the knowledge that the whole world is their oyster. U.S. executives hoping to expand must search diligently for a gap in the marketplace and then hope that the Justice Department or another agency won't seek to hobble them. But in Mexico, with a seemingly unlimited economic horizon, the biggest problem is picking from the numerous opportunities. Take the Alfa Group. Its steel business is nicely profitable, earning 10% net on sales (U.S. Steel last year earned 2% net). But the steel



A swimmer surfaces, ladies practice badminton and workers await free medical care at Alfa's employee center in Monterrey. Alfa and VISA are especially forthcoming with such employee benefits. They build houses for their employees and make low-cost housing loans, too. The result: Both firms have only company unions in their plants, have kept out the tough Workers Confederation of Mexico.

business is limited; the Mexican government now owns 72% of it. So Alfa simply made the steel business the cash cow for its diversifications, which are managed by Diego Sada, now 38, an MIT-trained businessman and cousin of Bernardo. In his downtown Monterrey office, which resembles a Victorian drawing room, Diego—ruffled, black hair down to his shoulders, puffing on repeated cigarettes—explains Alfa's moves in the last five years. In the U.S., their mere recital would have Justice Department attorneys reaching for their briefs.

Alfa examined maybe 40 industries for diversification and narrowed the choice to 7, Diego Sada says. "We looked for businesses that could compete internationally. We thought that industry had to be competitive eventually, and the protection that Mexican industry had had historically was something that was not going to be maintained. This was fairly obvious—maybe not to all the people—but to those who were in touch with the government, who really dealt with the government. You could grasp it if you wanted." Also, explains Diego, the company wanted to play a socially responsible role in a developing country—which means jobs and exports.

Alfa made a mistake in the first business it went into: The manufacture of

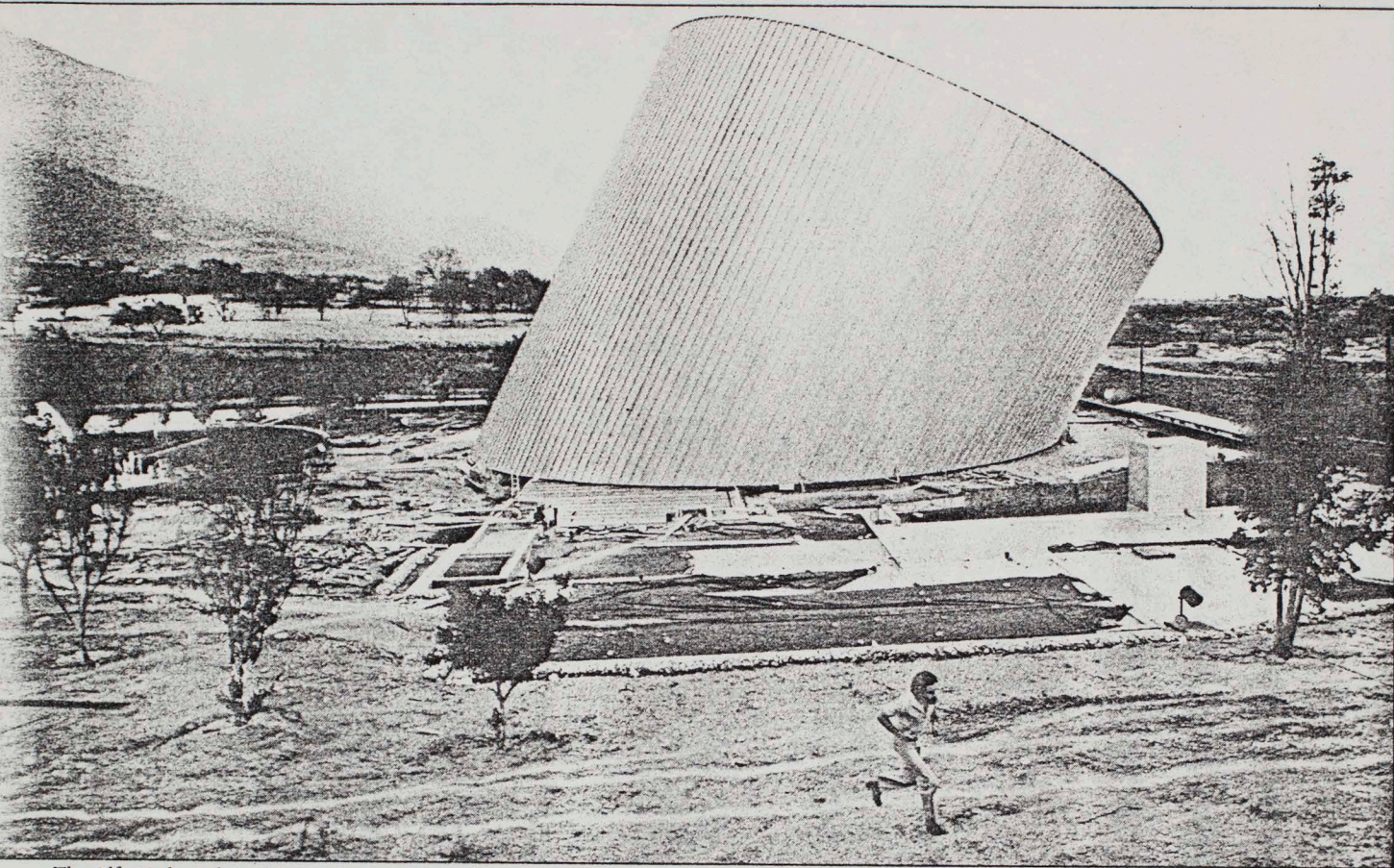
television sets, for which it bought Philco of Mexico from Ford Motor Co. Alfa thought that making television sets was a labor-intensive industry where it could use Mexico's low wage rates—one-fourth to one-fifth of those in the U.S.—to compete internationally. Alfa found out that TV is a business far more components intensive than labor intensive and that the many small shops in Mexico turning out components for the small Mexican market—850,000 sets a year total—are nowhere near competitive. Alfa now has added the Mexican divisions of Magnavox and Admiral to its stable of TV setmakers, has a roughly 35% market share against competition from General Electric and Philips, and will make about \$4 million on sales over \$100 million this year. But \$100 million is peanuts in TV, and 4% net on sales is starvation profits by Mexican standards. So Alfa plans to expand in two directions: at home, as the middle class grows in size and affluence; and abroad. Again, they are taking a leaf from the Japanese book in seeking to obtain U.S.-scale production runs by exporting heavily.

"We want to create a new structure producing very efficiently in Mexico for the Mexican market and for export," says Bernardo Garza Sada. "One of the possibilities we are looking into is join-

ing forces with one of the Japanese who don't have a plant in the States." The company in question is Sony and, says Alfa's chairman, if the figures look good he would be willing to invest anywhere from \$50 million on up to \$300 million: "It depends on how integrated you are in the components."

Alfa is already entrenched in the chemical industry, making \$14 million on \$169 million sales in synthetic fibers and \$11 million on \$74 million in petrochemicals last year. The petrochemicals are destined to become a large part of Alfa as soon as Petroleos Mexicanos expands production of a key raw material for Alfa's polyester intermediate. Alfa is expanding its petrochemical plant at Tampico to qualify for the 30% discount offered by Pemex, the state oil monopoly, on petrochemical raw materials. Mitsui's trading company is already handling the export of some of the output of Alfa's existing joint venture with Hercules and American Petrofina in that polyester chemical and is looking to a future cheap supply for the world markets.

In its joint partnerships, Alfa goes into no ventures where foreigners are allowed to manage. The new motto of Mexican industry is: "Technical help, yes; management, no." In 1975 Alfa bought out Du Pont's Mexican partner in a firm



The Alfa Cultural Center on the outskirts of Monterrey

Alfa teaches schoolchildren the principles of science and engineering in a playful way here and also shows the Alfa film in a theater where the picture seems to surround the viewer. The film, which the company also shows to investment bankers abroad, stresses first Mexico, then Mexican industry, then Alfa. Its most common word: "progress."

named Nylon de Mexico that was losing money. Du Pont balked at giving up the management. Alfa, says Bernardo Garza Sada as diplomatically as possible, "tried to convince them that we could do it better in Mexico." As the minority partner, Du Pont had to give in. Du Pont could have sold out its interest, says Bernardo, "but now they're making so much money they don't want to sell."

We manage these ventures, *always*," says Diego Sada. "We demand that! We had trouble with Hitachi. After all, these are old, conservative Japanese businessmen. 'Who the hell are these young Mexican guys?' they ask."

Alfa has the venture with Hitachi—51% Alfa, 49% Hitachi—in electric motors. It has another, \$53 million venture with Ford—75% Alfa, 25% Ford—making aluminum cylinder heads for Ford's new lightweight cars. Both ventures come under the heading of capital goods for Alfa—one of the prime categories of the National Industrial Development Plan and therefore subject to generous tax credits.

"When you're as large as we are, you have to have both a private and a national interest," says 39-year-old Francisco F. Maldonado Jr., Alfa's Wharton-educated financial vice president. "The govern-

ment will give incentives to invest in different areas and we've invested in things of national priority."

Like Japan. Like Korea, too (FORBES, Apr. 30). The practical Mexicans use as their model the successful developing countries, not the ideologically pure ones. In Mexico today the government directs, but private enterprise executes.

On Sept. 7, Alfa paid \$25 million for the Mexican business of Massey-Ferguson, the market leader in tractors with about \$88 million in sales and \$4 million in earnings. How did Alfa get it so cheap? The Mexican government, because of the sensitivity of the agricultural area, was pressuring Massey to "Mexicanize"—i.e., sell 60% of the company to a Mexican buyer. Alfa wouldn't settle for less than 100% because it wanted to expand the business, in Diego Sada's words, "into a big complex of agricultural machinery," and thought that the troubled parent company wouldn't be able to ante up its share of the investment.

Investment, investment. Alfa plans to invest \$3.5 billion between now and the end of 1984, including some \$650 million it will pay in interest. It plans to finance about 42% of that internally and the rest with debt, most of it raised outside of Mexico. Where will this company—huge by Mexican standards but not all that

large globally—get all this money?

The key to it all is profits. If Americans no longer appreciate the nourishing role that profits play in economic development and in a gradually rising standard of living, the present Mexican government does. Alfa's earnings have grown at an average 26% a year in real terms. This year earnings are rising 65% which, even subtracting Mexico's 20%-plus inflation, means better than a 40% growth rate. To come to grips with inflation in their investment decisions, Alfa's executives, like most Mexican businessmen, have their company's fixed assets appraised every year. They then take depreciation against the higher, appraised value rather than historic costs—though this is not allowed for tax purposes. Where most U.S. companies today overstate profits because of inadequate depreciation, Mexican companies like Alfa are more realistic.

What with all this, the world's bankers are eager to lend money to Mexico and to Mexican companies like Alfa. Earlier this year First Boston floated \$65 million of debt for an Alfa subsidiary in a private placement to five U.S. insurance companies. It was the largest private placement ever done for a Mexican private company, and First Boston thinks Alfa should go for \$100 million the next time round. Bank of America is leading a syn-

Mexico's Bolsa—volatile and growing

The bad news about the companies you've just read about—Alfa, VISA, FIC, CYDSA—is that foreigners cannot buy them. The good news is that the Mexican government is devising a way for foreigners to buy the stocks but leave the voting rights with Mexican institutions.

The basic problem is the country's mortal dread of foreign control of its industry. Mexican law restricts foreign participation in certain industries—40% in petrochemicals, for example—and direct investors take up all of that. In other sectors, notably broadcasting and most transportation, foreigners are not allowed.

But the government also wants to build the Bolsa Mexicana de Valores to help finance small and medium-size companies. So, since 1975 it has encouraged its own middle class to invest in equities and directed foreign companies to sell shares. The response has been phenomenal.

Volume on the Bolsa, housed in an unprepossessing building next to a discount store in Mexico City's financial district, has rocketed from 300,000 shares a day two years ago to 3-million-share days currently. The number of issues

listed has grown to some 450, about 100 of which are actively traded. It remains a thin, volatile market—especially so lately. The Bolsa price index rose 145% from October 1978 to May 1979, then fell 33% in three months, only to rise again by 18%. The summer correction was sparked by just two major banks selling investments to build liquidity.

It is an auction market with no specialists to moderate price swings, as in the U.S. But there is a powerful regulatory agency, the Comision Nacional de Valores. To give the Bolsa greater liquidity, it has been working on a plan whereby foreigners can own but not vote a share in Mexican industry. The formula is anticipated before year's end.

Meanwhile there are four bank-owned mutual funds you may buy in Mexico, and First Boston plans to bring out another in the U.S. early next year. There are also many issues you can buy if you favor auction markets and have no fear of fast, bewildering action. Here is a list of such large companies, courtesy of the Mexico City brokerage firm Casa de Bolsa Interamericana, which is controlled and run by John B. Rhoads, a California-born Mexican citizen.

Company	Listed as	Business	1978 sales (mill)	Reported income (mill)	Income per share	12-month high	12-month low	Recent price
Altos Hornos de Mexico	Ahmsa	govt-owned steel	\$ 649	\$13.4	\$0.21	\$ 9.42	\$ 1.97	\$ 6.22
Aurrera	Aurrera	supermarkets, restaurants	429	19.1	0.19	3.00	1.49	2.82
Banco de Comercio	Bancomer	largest private bank	6,709*	66.5	0.19	2.52	1.40	2.19
Banco Nacional de Mexico	Banamex	2nd-largest private bank	6,336*	57.3	0.89	12.58	8.51	12.15
Cerveceria Moctezuma	Cermoc	brewery	266.7	14.6	0.26	5.92	3.29	3.79
Grupo Industrial Saltillo	Gissa	foundry, tools, appliances	111	6.7	1.03	24.73	11.62	19.30
Industrias Resistol B	Irsa	chemicals	164.3	8.6	0.24	4.91	2.14	3.49
Puerta de Liverpool	Liverpool	retailing	196.7	21.8	0.69	21.49	9.21	16.66
Fabricas de Papel Loreto y Peña Pobre	Loreto	paper	35.6	1.8	0.47	7.14	2.69	7.01
Nacional Financiera	Nafin	govt development bank	7,407*	17.9	0.74	11.31	3.14	7.48
Industrias Pantoles B	Pantoles	mining	381.4	16.1	3.50	57.00	19.86	57.00
Telefonos de Mexico	Telmex	govt-owned natl tel svc	600.1	81.0	0.49	3.51	2.82	3.09

Figures are U.S. dollars. *Assets.

dicate that includes the Deutschebank in a \$75 million loan to Alfa. The rate is only 7/8% over the London interbank rate, an interest cost unheard of in the old days, when, as one businessman tells it, "The man from the Girard Trust of Philadelphia came down to visit and you got your children out to dance for him."

The question facing Mexico, and, indeed, the world, is whether Mexico's partnership between free enterprise and a powerful central government can produce results quickly enough in a land where half the labor force is underemployed and 40% of the people, for whom the new industrial plan can do little, live on subsistence agriculture in the countryside. Where, in teeming Mexico City, 14 million people live in cinder-block dwellings all over the smog-shrouded Valley of the Mexico, spreading as far as the eye can see from an airplane. And where a sense of violence seems omnipresent: At a motel in Puebla, east of Mexico City, catering to

businessmen from the nearby Volkswagen works or one of Alfa's steel plants, you are checked in at the gate by an armed guard. Businessmen in Monterrey do not give out their whereabouts to just anybody. Alfa's headquarters may be filled with art, but it still resembles a bunker. And in Tampico, a city on the Gulf of Mexico where in 1937 oil refinery workers struck and sparked the nationalization of Mexican oil, industrial relations people for Alfa's petrochemical plant still check the family background of every job applicant to see if he comes from a "radical Pemex" family.

Violence is never far beneath the surface in Mexico, nor are bribery, skimming and graft. Blame history and geography, though, not the system or the national character. The real question is: Can the new Mexico be built fast enough to keep the old one from exploding? Nobody knows. But one should see the new Mexico with clear eyes. A lot is written

by intellectuals today about the ancient spirit of Mexico, "fascination with death," Indian legend and the rest. But the new Mexicans, like their American neighbors, dream of two weeks off with pay and somewhere to go with the family.

A taxi driver engaged an American journalist in conversation recently as they headed to Mexico City's airport. "I want to practice my English," the driver said. "I will take the examination for tourist guide. After that, I want to start my own tourist business. My mother and father were poor people. I do not want to be a taxi driver all my life." Significantly, one of Alfa's most successful investments is the Club Maeva, a vacation plan for Mexican families at Manzanillo on the Pacific. The condominiums, which rent long term, are booked solid.

The news of Mexico today is that beyond the poverty, beyond the fabulous wealth of people like the Garzas and Sadas, Horatio Alger is alive and well. ■

Death Row 'Undermining U.S. Rights Policy'

LONDON (UPI) — Amnesty International said Sunday the United States has more criminals awaiting execution than nearly any country in the world, undermining its human rights policy in a manner that reinforces other nations' use of violence to stifle dissent.

The London-based human rights group issued its warning in a report calling for a moratorium on death penalties and urging President Carter to set up a commission on capital punishment.

"As of February 1980, there were more than 600 people under sentence of death in the United States, one of the largest such populations known in the world," Amnesty International said.

"Should executions of even a small number of those currently under sentence of death actually occur, the government's position on human rights would be undermined and the tendency of other governments to respond to political or social unrest with executions would to that extent be reinforced."

Amnesty International said it sent a proposal to Carter April 14 urging him to establish a presidential commission "to examine whether executions violated the country's international commitments to human rights."

A spokesman for Amnesty said the report was issued after its secretary general, Martin Ennals, visited the United States to discuss capital punishment with officials in California, Ohio, Georgia and Washington, D.C.

"A presidential commission could remove the issue of the death

penalty from the political and emotional climate which now surrounds it in the United States, and would provide objective information for the

guidance of officials, legislators and the public," the group told Carter.

Amnesty International said a presidential commission could study

several important aspects of capital punishment, including whether the "living death inflicted on prisoners segregated in death row" violates the con-

stitutional ban on cruel and unjust punishment.

A presidential commission also could determine: whether the death penalty is imposed disproportionately

ly on blacks and poor people, whether executions have a significant impact on crime rates, the fairness of jury selection for capital punishment cases and

possible alternatives to death sentences. "Amnesty International expresses its strong hope that a presidential commission on the death penalty will be

established and that there will be a moratorium on all executions until the commission reports its findings," a spokesman said.

"Amnesty International hopes that the commission will provide evidence leading to the total abolition of the death penalty in the United States."



amnesty action

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Five Await Trials

Six Dissidents Sentenced in Prague

In a trial that rocked all of Europe, six prominent human rights activists in Czechoslovakia were convicted of "subversion on October 23 in Prague and given prison sentences of up to five years. More still await trial.

Those sentenced are:

Vaclav Havel, a world famous playwright, 43 years old, who was sentenced to four and one-half years' imprisonment;

Peter Uhl, a former economist, 38, sentenced to five years' imprisonment;

Vaclav Benda, a mathematician and spokesman for the group, who received four years;

Jeri Dienstbier, a former television commentator in Washington, DC, who received three years;

Otta Bednarova, a journalist, 54 years old, who also received three years. Mrs. Bednarova was the subject of an Amnesty International Urgent Action appeal on October 16. She is reported to be in extremely poor health, having suffered infectious hepatitis in 1944, a relapse in 1967; leading to chronic liver damage and pancreatitis. She requires a special diet for her illnesses;

Dana Nemcova, a psychologist, received a suspended two year sentence. A Roman Catholic dissident, she is the mother of seven children.

Those still awaiting trial are: Piri Dienstbier, Jiri Nemecek, Ladislav Lis, Jarmila Belikova, Vaclav Maly and Albert Cerny.

Amnesty has adopted all 11 as prisoners of conscience.

The defendants, who were arrested on May 29, are all members of the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS), an offshoot of the Charter '77 human rights movement.

The committee was formed in April 1978 and had issued 113 statements on human rights violations in Czechoslovakia up to the time the 11 were arrested.

International Outcry

The trial provoked sharp protests inside the country and elsewhere. More than 80 dissidents demonstrated outside the courtroom to protest the verdict. In New York, authors Kurt Vonnegut Jr. and Arthur Miller, who demonstrated with others outside the Czechoslovakian Mission to the United Nations, carried a letter from the US section of the Helsinki Watch Committee and the PEN American Center calling upon their immediate release. Among the signers were: Edward Albee, E.L. Doctorow, Don Fraser, Allen Ginsberg, Lawrence Hughes, Edward Kline, Jerzy Kosinski, Jeri Laber, Beverly Sills, Susan Sontag, Rose Styron, William Styron, and Robert Penn Warren.

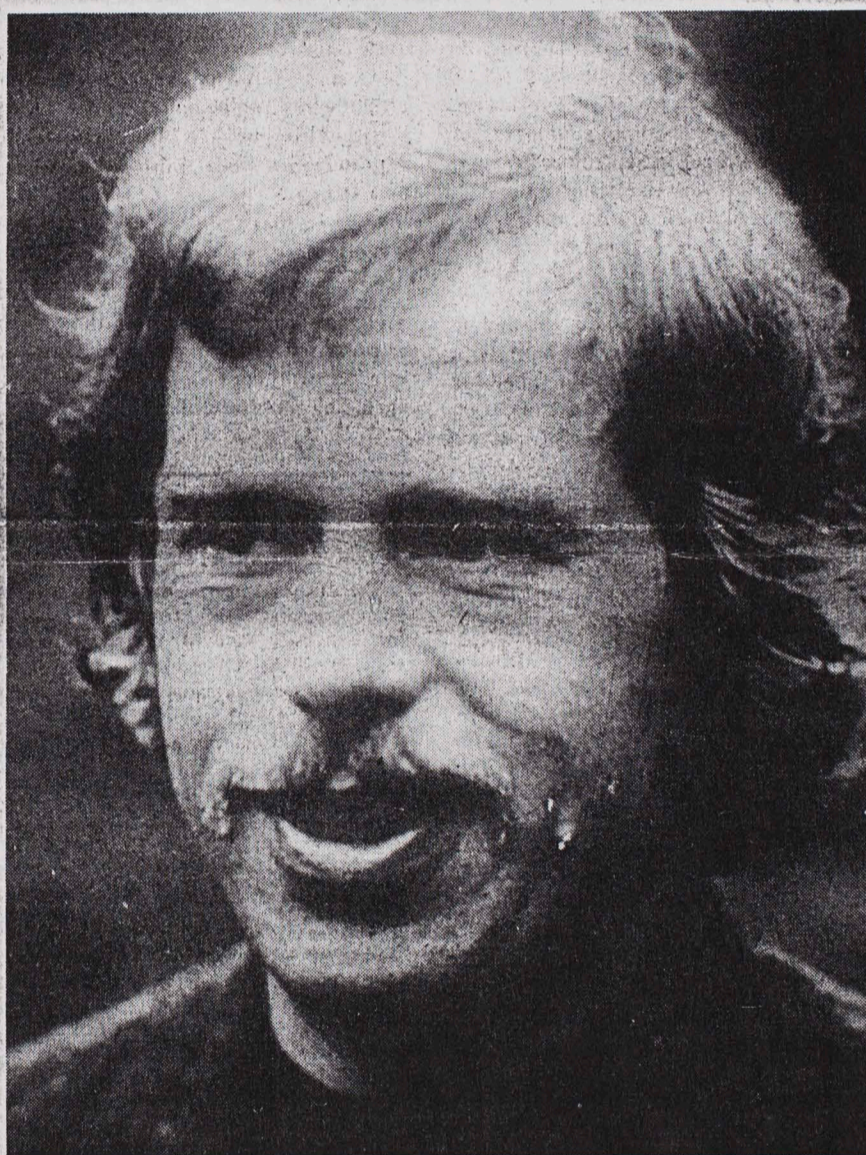
And President Carter, who temporarily recalled the US ambassador from Czechoslovakia, called the trials a contradiction of the 1975 Helsinki accords.

The Indictment

The indictment cited the fact that one of the accused had made VONS documents on human rights violations available to two members of Amnesty International, an organization described in the indictment as "systematically spreading slanders about Czechoslovakia throughout the world."

Amnesty International rejected this allegation that it slandered Czechoslovakia, stating it had followed its customary practice of publicly reporting cases of individual prisoners of conscience regardless of the country in which they were held — and that it would continue to do so.

Another section of the indictment deals with the receipt by the defendants of financial support from abroad. Funds reaching VONS were used to support relatives of persons being prosecuted or serving sentences. (Editor's Note: This underlines the absolute necessity of AIUSA members consulting with the AI National Office whenever they wish to send assistance anywhere. The East European Co-Ordination Group advises that no money should be transmitted to



Vaclav Havel

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Prague Sentences 6 to Prison

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Czechoslovakia until further advice.)

AI Delegate Reports

Amnesty International received an oral report from its delegate, Austrian lawyer Henry Goldmann, who was in Prague to observe the trial for AI. Though he was denied admission to the courtroom, he was able to interview family members and others who were present at the two-day trial. On the basis of his report, AI concludes that the accused did not have a fair trial by the international standards to which the CSSR is committed by treaty, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

For instance, the trial was closed to the general public and international observers. No one was permitted to take notes. AI's delegate stated that, in his opinion, the prosecution had not substantiated the charge that the accused, in their activities, had acted with the intent to "subvert the Republic."

The VONS documents cited in the indictment were made available to AI members in Prague in September 1978 and

included statements that the committee had submitted to the Czechoslovak government and that also had been sent abroad. Amnesty has stated that after scrutinizing the statements carefully, nothing in them could be construed as incitement to violence or subversion. Thus, the decision to prosecute the accused on the basis of writing and disseminating such documents at home and abroad is an infringement not only of the Czechoslovak Constitution but also of the internationally-agreed right to receive and impart information regardless of frontiers.

Relatives Arrested

According to the *New York Times* of November 7, police detained the son and daughters of Dana Nemcova, who received a two year suspended sentence. Mrs. Nemcova's daughter, Marketa, 23, was driven away by police on November 4. Another daughter, Pavla, 21, was detained on the 5th, and a son, David, 18, was taken away on November 6. At the time of press, there is no news of where or on what grounds they are being held.

(See also page 3, "Prisoners of the Month.")

Catholics Detained

At least 11 Roman Catholics, including two priests, are reported to have been arrested in the CSSR in September for the clandestine printing and dissemination of theological literature. Six of them were subsequently released.

Those still in detention include Frantisek Lizna, a Jesuit priest who was a nurse, and Jan Krompholtz, both from Olomouc; Josef Adamek, a former printer from Brno and Rudolf Smahel, a Jesuit priest from Uhersky Brod. A fifth person, Jose Vleck, is reported to be held in Olomouc prison. AI has no further information about him. All five have been charged under Article 118 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code for "engaging in unauthorized enterprises,"

and face sentences of up to three years' imprisonment. It is expected that criminal charges will be brought against all 11 including those who have been released.

Advance Notice

RESERVE THIS DATE:

The 1980 Amnesty International USA Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, on **June 13-15, 1980**. All AIUSA members are welcome to attend. Further information, details and agenda items will appear in upcoming issues of *Amnesty Action*. AGM Contact: Jan Benson, 1023A 29th Ave. SE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55414.

Join Amnesty International

Amnesty International is a worldwide human rights organization that works on behalf of prisoners of conscience—those men and women who are in prison for their beliefs, color, ethnic origin or religion—and that opposes the death penalty and the use of torture in all cases.

If you are not already a Supporter of AIUSA and would like to become one, please fill out the coupon below.

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From the Executive

Human Rights Day and

Once again it is December and the UN Human Rights Day and Week have rolled around. For AI members this is more an opportunity to reach out to others than a special occasion to remember human rights issues—most of us rarely forget about them in our waking hours at the very least!

There is much to reach out with and for: violations abound, as the 1979 AI Annual Report released December 9 testifies. It particularly emphasizes the thousands of "disappeared" who have not been accounted for by the authorities implicated in their disappearance, and also the rising tide of extra-legal and judicial executions.

The fate of children continues as a special concern in this International Year of the Child: there is now a set of slides available on this sad topic, and a week's high school teaching unit is in preparation at the Chicago regional office. Incidentally, a first draft of a high school human rights "alternative curriculum" is currently being tested and revised: it was developed by Western Regional Office staff and others. We are also in the final stages of preparing a two-part human rights filmstrip.

An official AI Mission to the US was scheduled to end in Washington DC on Human Rights Day with a call for a Presidential Commission to review the application and effect of capital

Call for Candidates

DEAR FRIENDS

The Nominating Committee is actively seeking candidates for the AIUSA Board of Directors. Ideal candidates will have some of the following skills, interests, and/or backgrounds.