

Chicano Group Plans Own Party

County Canvassed For Support; Leaders Charge Democrats Have Ignored People

By LAURIE BECKLUND

Disenchanted with traditional political parties, a group of Mexican-Americans is canvassing the county to gather support for a new party of their own.

Herman Baca, who is coordinating San Diego's version of the statewide drive to put the party on the 1972 ballot, yesterday said the campaign is being conducted by several Mexican-American groups.

Baca is also vice director of the Mexican-American Political Association of San Diego County (MAPA).

"This is a grass roots movement. We go to dances, churches, or door-to-door, wherever Chicanos congregate," he said. "We're trying to make a registrar a part of the landscape."

About 35 registrars throughout the county also have signed up a smattering of Negroes and whites, he added.

Nearly 300 persons have registered with La Raza Unida (The United Race) since the campaign began a few months ago, Charles Sexton, registrar of voters, reported yesterday.

"That number may not sound like very many, but it really represents just the cap of an iceberg. There are 250,000 Mexican-Americans in the county and we're just beginning to reach them," said Baca.

JUST SIGN 80,000

Similar campaigns are being waged in Colorado and Texas, in hopes of consolidating the Mexican-American vote, Baca said.

Almost 4,000 have registered in Los Angeles County.

To put the party on the California ballot in the 1972 elections, 1 per cent of the registered voters, or approximately 80,000 persons, must be signed up with the party state-wide by Dec. 30, Sexton said.

"The younger people are more aware, more responsive, and still have some faith in the power of their vote," Baca said, noting the majority of those registered with La Raza Unida are between the ages of 8 and 25.

Older people often have lost faith in the political process, he explained.

"Politicians go into the bar-

rios saying 'We'll set you free,' and when they come back four years later, everything is the same — the Chicanos still have low-paying jobs and an average of four years less education than the whites."

LOSS IN DEMOCRATS

Because the Mexican-American population traditionally votes with the Democrats, Baca said they will feel the loss of voters more than other parties.

"We're putting the onus right on the Democrats because they are the ones we helped put in power to represent us. They've ignored the political and racial gerrymandering which has split up our vote and they have failed to help us elect anybody who really represents us."

Immigration Violence Escalates

SAN YSIDRO, Acts of violence and gross negligence at the U.S. Mexican border by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents has resulted in INS beatings, tear gasing of victims and several deaths.

Herman Baca of the Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc. (CCR), has described these incidents as "brutalities which have caused a war now raging along the international border."

Since 1978, over a dozen deaths have been attributed to the INS near the various ports of entry. Victims have even included children.

On May 16, 1978, Maria Contreras, eight months pregnant, crossed the border checkpoint at Progreso, Texas. After initial questioning by customs officials, she was take to INS headquarters. Thereafter, according to the *Guardian* she was intimidated and further questioned by immigration officials over the status of one of the

June 18, 1979

Metro-Regional

Chicano leader visits Nebraska penitentiary

'Corky' Gonzales keeps 5-year-old promise

By Mari Marlette

National Chicano leader Rodolpho "Corky" Gonzales kept a promise Sunday he'd made five years ago.

He paid a return visit to the Nebraska penitentiary.

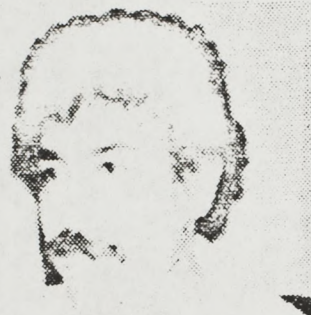
The promise was made in 1974 when he spoke at the University of Nebraska at Omaha about rights for Mexican-Americans.

Speaking Sunday night to members and guests of MATA, the prison's Mexican-American Club, the Denver man emphasized the need for people to work for each other and believe in themselves.

"Too many people never believe in themselves — and that's the important thing," he told inmates observing MATA's fifth annual fiesta inside prison walls.

Gonzales was a top professional fighter when he started to work for Mexican-American rights. He got into Democratic Party politics, ran for office — and met frustration, he said.

He said he found that Mexi-



Rodolpho "Corky" Gonzales

can-Americans faced employment discrimination, police brutality and a bad situation in hospitals.

After trying to make changes from within the Democratic Party, he formed the independent Crusade for Justice in the '60s.

Support groups were organized, and a myriad of issues tackled, he said.

Some of the results: a Chicano school, Escuela Tlatelolco; a ballet company; youths trained to work in the

parks; and day care and lunch programs.

Always, Gonzales said, "we tried to work in the area of education. We realized the system was completely void of mention of our contributions. We went to school boards, to students."

Primarily, "we organized to give people confidence they could do it for themselves."

"It's a difficult thing for a repressed minority to find an identity. And without an identity, you're a zero or a number," he told the prison audience.

Describing Mexican-American people "as a network, a bloodline," he said "we are interrelated not only by blood, but by culture and by history."

"Each of us makes his own life, but it takes a lot of help, a lot of love and a lot of brotherhood."

Interviewed later, Gonzales said his wife, six daughters and two sons were involved in the movement to improve the life and awareness of Mexican-Americans.

One daughter is coordinator for an association that monitors the media for depiction of minorities. Others direct or dance in the ballet company or run a lunch program. One son writes poetry (as does his father) and works for a sports magazine. The other son is a Golden Gloves champion and manages a park program. Gonzales' wife administers a grade school and "is involved in everything I do."

Now 51, Gonzales said, "I'm old enough to see changes." An example:

When he started to swim at age 5, Mexican-Americans were allowed to use the pool in Denver only on Saturdays. Blacks could use it on Sundays, then it was drained, and Caucasians used it Monday through Friday — even though the population of the area was 90 percent Mexican-American.

It is open to everyone now.

"In many ways, the social element doesn't change, but certain people do," he said. "I've been involved a long time, and will continue to be involved. It's a satisfying life for me and my family."

Arrests called racist

Chicanos blast police Highland sweep

National City is not above the law of the Constitution of the United States," said Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights in a press conference here Friday.

According to the committee, the police sweeps resulting in the arrests of about 170 low riders last weekend violated their constitutional rights, specifically the right to assemble the right to be free from illegal search and seizure, and the right to equal protection under the law.

THE COMMITTEE is seeking a temporary restraining order to prevent further sweeps and is preparing a class-action suit to be filed early next week.

"If a person is violating the law he should be arrested and given due process," Baca said, but called the police sweeps a blanket indictment against the Chicano community of National City.

Baca said the word low-rider has become associated entirely with Chicanos and that the word is in-

terchangeable with the words Jew, Catholic, Republican, Democrat, or any other group which is not the majority.

"The sweeps show a significant degree of racism because they are aimed at a specific group," Baca said,

unlike similar sweeps in Imperial Beach he said were aimed at all races and economic groups who were thought to be violating the law.

"The law must be applied equally," Baca said.

PROBLEMS should be corrected if

they exist, Baca said, but according to the law.

According to Baca, the "innocent majority" of Chicanos are suffering for the violations of a few. "We have as much right as anyone else to ride the

✓ Please turn to back page, this section

Stabbed by rival gang

Low-rider death ends turf war

A National City man was stabbed to death yesterday in what police called a "low-rider" fight for territory.

Brad Oral Bailey, 21, of 3010 Shelby Dr., was taken to Paradise Valley Hospital emergency room in the early morning hours Saturday with multiple stab wounds.

HE WAS pronounced dead at 3 a.m. Police said the killing occurred in the 3000 block of National City Blvd. at about 2:15 a.m. in what appeared to be a turf dispute between warring gangs

of low-riders.

A verbal confrontation between two carloads of young cruisers ended in the fatal stabbing, police said, and the victim was rushed to the hospital. Officials at the hospital then notified police.

There are no suspects in custody, but police said an investigation is continuing.

THE MURDER seems to be unrelated to the Highland Ave. arrests

last week, in which police jailed about 170 people on that popular cruising strip.

Although the avenue was as crowded as ever Friday night, National City police were low-key. Arrests amounted to "a very few, maybe two or three," according to a police spokesman.

Police said they were only responding to complaint calls from businessmen and residents this weekend, and would not be patrolling the street in a saturation tactic.



National City Star-News

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Chicanos blast police Highland sweep



HERMAN BACA CALLS POLICE SWEEPS OF HIGHLAND AVE. RACIST
Chicano Rights Committee chairman calls for constitutional rights.

Star-News photo

(Continued from Page A-1)

streets and patronize businesses," he said.

"Where are our young people supposed to go?" Baca asked.

"We asked the National City Council for recreational centers when these young people were 9 and 10 years old, and were told by the pro-business council to go to hell," Baca said.

Baca said some young Chicanos were arrested for curfew violations at 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. He added that one young woman was arrested while on her way home.

DAVID HERNANDEZ, 21, of the National City Car Club, said the car clubs responsible for most of the low-riding are well organized and not violent.

"We don't go out and look for trouble," he said. "It happens sometimes when people congregate. It doesn't have anything to do with being Chicano."

He said the car clubs, which consist of about 15 members, meet once a month. San Diego police keep lists of the car clubs and their members, Hernandez said, and may have any trouble with them.

Herman Baca, chairman of the
Committee on Chicano Rights
press conference
National
curfew violator
He was referring to a police
Highland Ave. and 170
(312) 471-1000

He added that the Office of Civil Rights might be added as a defendant since it failed to meet the group's demands for an aggressive investigation.

BACA'S GROUP, purportedly made up of several black and Chicano community groups, is supposed to raise the funds for the suit, said Arreola.

It is a repeat of Baca's past efforts against "the duly constituted legal authorities."

Three years ago Baca staged protest marches on National City Hall to try to force rezoning of the West Side from industrial to residential during revision of the city's general plan.

When his demands were not met, he launched an unsuccessful recall effort against city officials. The zoning matter eventually was put to a public vote, and industrial zoning for the West Side was retained.

Over a year ago National City Police Patrolman Craig Short shot and killed Jesus "Tato" Rivera, 20, a Puerto Rican youth who fled from the officer during a purse snatch investigation.

BACA SEIZED on the emotional concerns of the Mexican-American community over the slaying of the youth to launch a political attack on the City Council for alleged insensitivity to the Mexican-American community.

A recall effort spluttered along for nearly a year, in and out of court, without Baca's group ever collecting enough signatures to qualify a recall election against a majority of the City Council.

West Side residents, concerned that they did not want to live side

West Side residents' concerns that they did not want to live side by side with auto body shops and other industrial uses were real and valid, but Baca failed to organize community residents and present their views in a

way to bring about changes.

Baca's charges of police insensitivity to and polarization from the minority community were true and the action he sought — the police chief's firing — eventually resulted.

WHAT THE San Diego media apparently does not perceive is that Baca is regarded as bankrupt as a spokesman by most members of the minority community in the South Bay.

Most of his adherents come from San Diego and want to use Baca's media forums to espouse one cause or another or to bask a little in the glow of television camera lights.

Tuesday each took a turn in front of the microphones and managed to speak only in generalities.

Baca, in this reporter's observance

It is doubtful Baca and his group will bring about any changes.

in four years, has never attended any City Council meeting without a group of placard-carrying protesters and media reporters in tow.

ALTHOUGH Baca is a graduate of Sweetwater High School and has a son in Sweetwater schools, he has never attended a public session of the board of trustees to express his concerns with district policy.

His repeated controversial efforts to redress alleged community wrongs have left a sour taste in the mouths of many members of the Mexican-American community.

Many have contacted this newspaper to say Baca and his group do not speak for them, and that they do not agree with Baca or his tactics.

Many of those same persons are reluctant to identify themselves for fear of reprisal by Baca's adherents. Whether their fears are justified is

difficult to tell, but they do exist.

TUESDAY the out-of-town media collected Baca's words and reported them with little or no background knowledge of the Sweetwater School district and its problems.

Some interviewed Denton, but their reports left the impression that Sweetwater District is greatly troubled, and a community group is mounting an intensive effort to right those ills.

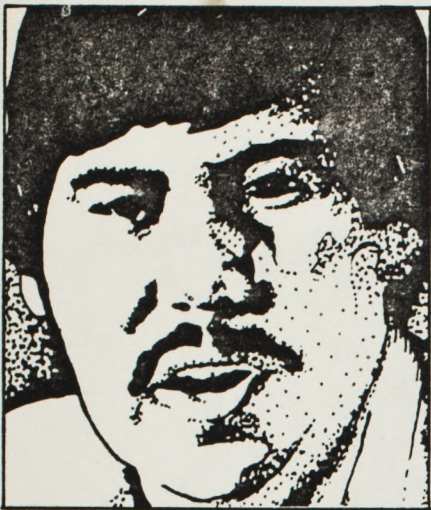
It is doubtful Baca and his group will bring about any changes in this case. Change probably will occur, but legislative and judicial rulings in force now will bring about those changes, not press conferences and high-flown rhetoric.

Baca is used by the media because he will come forward and speak about problems which the media knows exist. He has been quoted by this newspaper because the ills he speaks of are often real, and in the hopes that his willingness to be quoted and be visible would encourage other minority community members to be less reticent.

But many who would speak out on such issues as police mistreatment of minorities, segregation, inadequate bilingual instruction and other issues affecting minorities are reluctant to do so because they do not want to be aligned with Baca or his protest tactics.

His protests following the Rivera killing only put the National City Council's collective back up, and changes that eventually occurred, such as the replacement of the police chief, were delayed until all the furor died down.

There is truth in his charges against National City and the school district which allows the media to feel justified in reporting his actions, but it is probably unfair for Baca to be depicted as representative of the South Bay minority community.



Herman Baca

Baca remarks end in shouting match

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

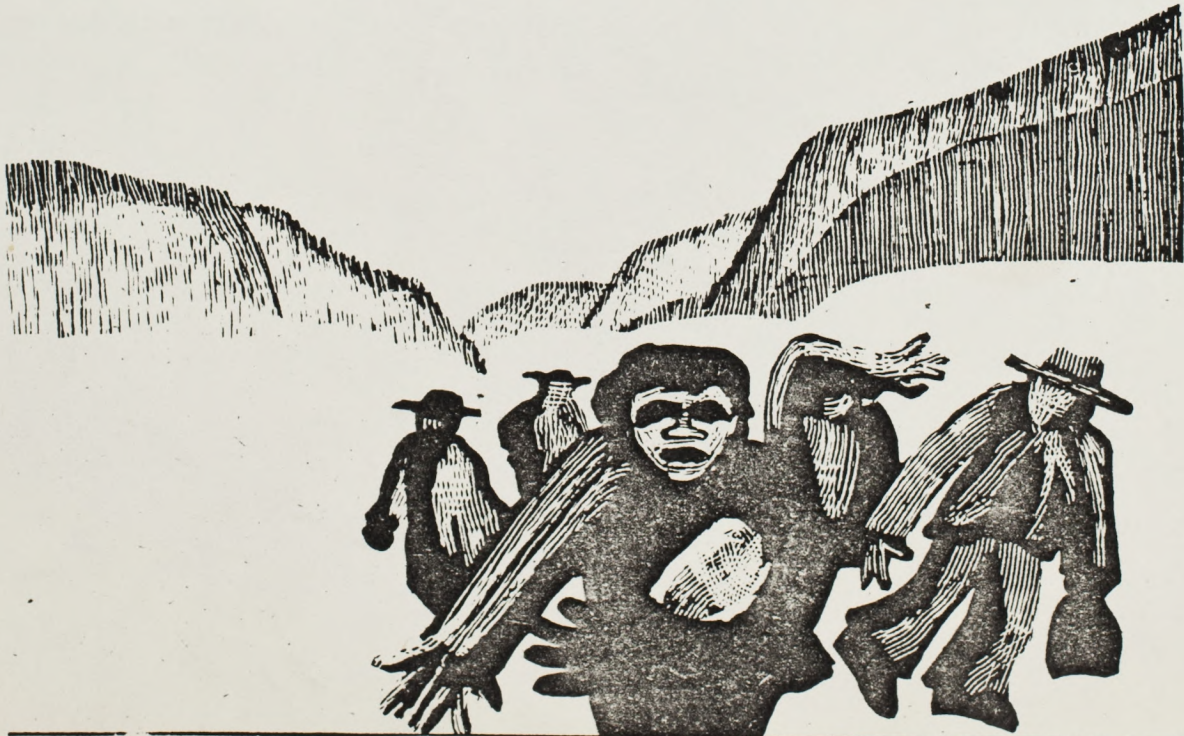
"Mr. Congressman, we want a solution," Baca countered.

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

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

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

Ilegal Balaceado Desde un Helicóptero de la Border Patrol



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Attacks Against Mexican/Latino Ancestry Persons Increasing

Investigation of Border Vigilante Groups Called For!

By Daniel L. Muñoz

Alarmed over the escalating attacks against persons of Mexican-Latino ancestry in the San Diego region, a local coalition of Chicano-Latino groups, the AdHoc committee "El Comité", has sent an urgent request to the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Hispanic Caucus of the California Legislature calling for immediate investigations.

"We are calling for an immediate investigation including congressional hearings of para military vigilante terrorist groups operating along the U.S./Mexico border," said Herman Baca of the Committee on Chicano Rights. "These terrorist activities have developed in a climate of racial hysteria encouraged by the INS, law enforcement agencies and elected officials which threaten to flare up into a race war," said Baca.

"El Comité", called for the investigation after a long series of incidents which have been occurring in the San Diego region culminating in a recent documentary aired over the Fox Network. "This program 'The Reporters' clearly revealed that a malignant cancer of racism, bigotry and white supremacist attitudes exist in our region," stated Al Ducheny, chairman of the Harborview Community Council. "Racist elements within the County of San Diego are becoming bolder in their attacks on the undocumented migrant and all people of Hispanic descent. We as

Latinos and all people of conscience cannot stand idly by while innocent people are victimized," said Ducheny.

The straw which finally broke the camel's back were the revelations on the program 'The Reporters' which showed attacks against innocent migrants attempting to cross the border in search of work were being carried out by teenagers and young adult members of ROTC units based in the Sweetwater Union High School District. Armed with knives and nunchakus, illegal weapons, these teenage hoodlums roamed the two mile no man's land alongside the borders and actively hunted down men women, and children. The incident filmed by the investigative reporters of the Fox network program 'The Reporters' unfortunately is not the first time that these so called teenagers wearing camouflage uniforms have been observed playing their 'war games' with 'beaners', as they called them, being their victims. In a recent letter, Dale W. Cozar, Chief Patrol Agent said. "During the evening of December 9, 1989, Border Patrol Agents encountered twelve individuals clad in camouflage uniforms and carrying plastic pistols and rifles, nunchakus, knives, and sling shots. These individuals stated they were playing 'war games.' The individuals were United State Citizens. They were referred to the San Diego Police Department. The Chief Patrol Agent once again referred to another incident which occurred on December

13, 1989. "Agents of the mounted unit encountered seven individuals carrying air guns. As these persons were also U.S. citizens, they were referred to the San Diego Police Department," stated Cozart in his letter of Feb., 1990.

On January 27 and Feb. 3, 1990, the para-military ROTC groups were filmed along the border during one of the so call 'war games.' The time 3 a.m. Reporters of the Fox Network with cameras at the ready followed them. What they filmed appeared on the Fox Network on Feb. 24, 1990. The program threw the school district into turmoil, enraged parents, and frighten the ROTC members who were now faced with an enraged Chicano community seeking retribution.

Rather than exposing the racist activities of the rambo-type teenagers and exposing the attitudes and conditions which underlie the behavior of these youths, both the Border Patrol and the San Diego Police said that they had no evidence that these kinds of activities had taken place in the past! Parents and the Superintendent of the Sweetwater School District as well as administrators, sought to tarnish the Fox Network by claiming that they 'induced' their children to carry out the scenario shown on 'The Reporters'.

"On January 28, 1990, at approximately 3:00 a.m., Border Patrol agents encount-

Border Violence

(cont. fm. pg. 1)

ered some individuals near the border," stated Cozart, Chief Patrol Agent, "They were clad in camouflage uniforms and wearing camouflage face paint. They were accompanied by two reporters who said they were doing a story on the individuals playing "war games." San Diego Chief of Police, R.W. Burgreen in a letter to Congressman Jim Bates on February 28, 1990, which was made available to *La Prensa San Diego*, stated "Your information about groups of American teenagers, or any others dressed in paramilitary attire, attacking illegal immigrants is not substantiated. . . . "You should be aware that a National Syndicated News feature program was in San Diego this month. Their staff was attempting to sensationalize this type of alleged activity."

"It appears quite clear that the San Diego Police Department, the Sweetwater School District, and the local Border Patrol are involved in a massive effort to cover up and white wash what is occurring on our borders," stated Al Ducheny, Pres. Harbor View Community Council.

"These attacks are not limited only to the border lands. In recent times, there have been unwarranted attacks against undocumented workers in the Vista area by White supremacist and other racist. Beatings and killings have occurred. The Rancho Bernardo Town Council just last month attempted to exclude Mexican people from entering their town

and using their park benches, stores, or streets. They attempted to smear all of us as being criminals and unworthy of being in their community. Three years ago, Supervisor Golding attempted to blame Mexicans and Latinos for all the crime in the area."

"We are being stigmatized and categorized as subhumans by the adult society. Is it any wonder that their children behave as they do? We are living in an unhealthy climate of hate and fear," said Herman Baca.

According to Mr. Baca, 'El Comit ' will be presenting to Sr Armando Beteta, Consul General of Mexico in San Diego, with a request that an investigation by the Salinas administration be made of the violations of Human Rights against Mexican citizens along the San Diego/Mexican border.

'El Comit ' will be meeting with the Consul General on Thursday. "A copy of the video tape will be presented to the Consul General so that he may view the program and if he desires make it available to the Salinas government in Mexico. "These vigilante terrorist acts and violence against persons of Mexican ancestry must end before racial war erupts," said Baca.

We intend to bring the issue to the attention of the Salinas administration, who has the responsibility to protect the human rights not only of its nationals but of the Chicanos under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," concluded Herman Baca.

Por Nuestra Dignidad y Honor Alzamos Nuestra Voz

For Our Dignity & Honor We Raise Our Voice

LA PRENSA

SAN DIEGO



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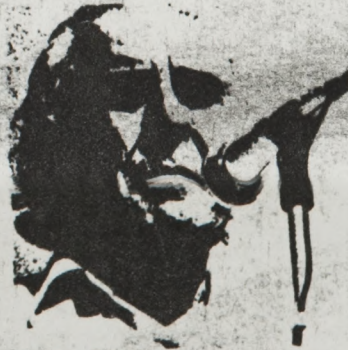
La Prensa San Diego

May 16, 1980

Chicanos Reject Carter-Kennedy Candidacy!



Corky Gonzales



Bert Corona



Herman Baca

"This Conference will withhold any political support to Gov. Brown, Senator Edward Kennedy, and President Carter until such time as those candidates take a political position on the current bankrupt Immigration Policy." LULAC, AMERICAN G.I. FORUM MAPA, MELDEF, MANO, NALCO Sacramento, CA 1979

along with the President of the American G.I. Forum, **Lupe Saldena**, who also was a sponsor and endorser of the Sacramento Conference; **Ed Sandoval**, Chairman of MAPA, whose organization recently endorsed Senator Kennedy and George Bush for President.

Los Angeles, Ca. . . Today members of a statewide Coalition of Chicanos rejected both President Jimmy Carter's and Senator Edward Kennedy's bid for Chicano support from California's 3 million Chicanos.

Joining Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee Rights of San Diego, at a joint Press Conference in Los Angeles were the various Chicano community leaders of Los Angeles and surrounding areas. Baca, in his prepared statement called for Latinos, Mexican/Americans and Chicanos to abide by their 1979 Sacramento Resolution which was passed their first Hispanic Civil Rights Conference. At this conference, which was sponsored by The American G.I. Forum, LULAC, The Office of Civil Rights, various resolutions were passed and endorsed by the participating organizations and representatives. Among the resolutions passed were (1) that the conference withhold any political support or endorsement to President Jimmy Carter because of his bankrupt Immigration Policy, and (2) that the conference also withhold any political support to Governor Brown, Senator Edward Kennedy, and any other prospective Presidential candidate until such time as they took a political position calling for the ending of violence involving the violations of human, civil, and constitutional rights against persons of Latin and Mexican ancestry by the INS, U.S. Border Patrol, and U.S. Customs and called for a policy for ending the militarizing of the border.

Among the endorsers of the resolutions passed at this statewide conference were **Esteban Torres**, now Carter's Hispanic assistant; LULAC, whose President, **Ruben Bonilla** recently was charged with selling out after publicly endorsing President Carter

According to Baca, "Neither Kennedy or Carter have gone beyond 'Patronizing platitudes' in their dealings with the Chicano Latino community, as seen by their dismal failure to address themselves to the most important issue confronting the more than 20 million Latinos in the United States."

"Political expediency has become their immigration policy while children die, women are raped then murdered, individuals are shot and killed daily along our U.S. borders."

Angered over the apparent indifference of President Carter who was typified as taking a "Rose Garden" attitude towards the U.S./Mexican Border situation and Senator Edward Kennedy who is being identified as "rather running than facing the unpleasant issue of U.S./Mexican Immigration policy". Chicano activist, who control the mail apparatus for voter activity in California, are determined to make political candidates responsive to the needs of the Chicano-Latino population before any support is promised or given.

According to Baca, spokesman for the group, "this failure of the Presidential candidates to address themselves to the issue of Immigration and border violence has now led Chicanos to take matters into their own hands. A call has been sent to every major Chicano Latino leader in the U.S. to attend a major conference on U.S. Immigration Policy to be held May 23, 24, 25 in San Diego, CA."

The conference will be followed by a massive protest March to the Border on the 25th of May.

"To Chicanos, the Immigration Issue has now become a matter of life or death", concluded Herman Baca.

Millions For Downtown— Not One Penny For Southeast

San Diego... "We are sick and tired of being ignored," with these words members of the *Logan Heights Residents For Action* pulled a prayer sit-in of Mayor Pete Wilson's office this past Monday. The sit-in was prompted by the lack of concern demonstrated by the city, in particularly the Mayor's office and staff, to the deteriorating conditions of their neighborhood in Southeast San Diego.

Barbara de La Cruz, a member of the committee sent a letter (April 30, 1980) addressed to the Mayor outlining the residents complaints. "For several weeks we have been trying to set up an appointment with you to let you know of our concerns," stated the letter. "But your underlings...OUR EMPLOYEES...do their job well and keep us...the people who voted for you...from meeting with you...We demand the same rights accorded to residents of La Jolla, Clairmont and other more affluent areas."

Members of the Committee indicated that previous efforts had been made to meet with the Mayor but that *Ellsworth Pryor* the Mayor's assistant, had rudely dismissed their attempts to bring their concerns before the Mayor. "A letter was eventually received," indicated *Rev. Father Mike McFadden*. Our Lady of Angeles Parish, "the letter informed the residents that they couldn't meet with the Mayor but that perhaps they could meet with a

member of the staff. Immediate contact was made, and we were informed that **Bob White** would meet with the committee. However, when Mrs. Myrtle Lee, a member of the committee, called to make an appointment with Mr. Bob White unaccountably, he was always busy. Eventually, he promised to call us in a few days. He never did."

In her letter to the Mayor, Mrs. de La Cruz demanded her rights as a citizen of San Diego to have access to the city administration. "We have the right and responsibility to voice our concerns. As Chief Administrator of San Diego you have the responsibility to at least listen to us. We would like to meet with you on Thursday, May 8th, 1980 at 7:30p.m. at the Southeast Organizing Office. Our task is to get our neighborhood cleaned up, our alleys repaired and we want to meet with you to discuss how soon this can be done."

The Mayor never met with the group on May 8th. Frustrated and angered, the group brought their message directly to the Mayor's office. On Monday May 12, 25 to 30 representatives of the committee held a sit-in within the Mayor's office.

"The people came to see their Mayor or Mr. Bob White," indicated Father McFadden. "They brought jars full of alley mud and slime to present to the Mayor. Some brought flyers and placards. Mr. White refused to see us. The staff

informed us that he was out. Eventually Mr. Otto Boss came out and informed us that we couldn't see Mr. White that he was out."

In appeal to a higher authority, the group, under the direction of Father McFadden knelt and prayed in the Mayor's office...

"Surprisingly, Mr. White, who was supposed to be out came out of his office," said Father McFadden.

Members of the group confronted Mr. White and demanded to know why Federal money that had been received for re-development or upgrading deteriorating areas had not been used for that purpose...

"Southeast San Diego has been used as justification for the receiving of millions of dollars of Federal funds...yet not a penny is being used in these areas. We come in good faith and all Mr. White offered

were forms to fill out...applications for funds...Funds had been requested since 1968. How long do we have to wait?" Demanded the Committee, to know.

"How long do we have to wait to have our streets, alleys, sewers, repaired?" This is the question that members of the Logan Heights Residents for Action want answered.

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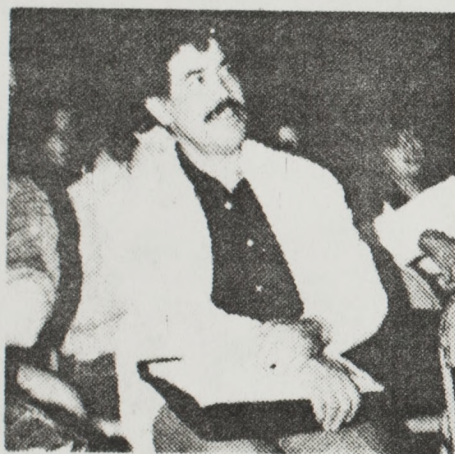
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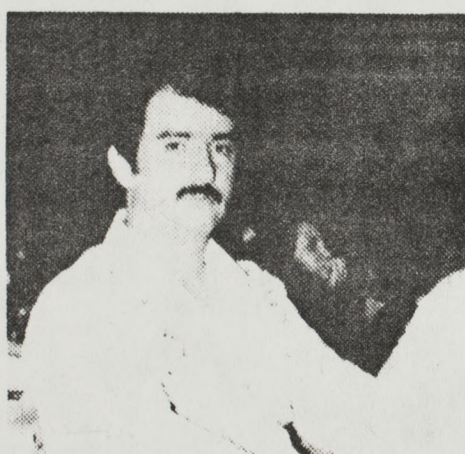
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May 30, 1980

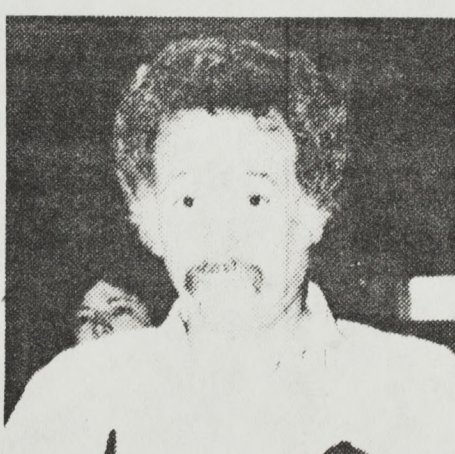
National Immigration Conference Call For Abolition Of INS !



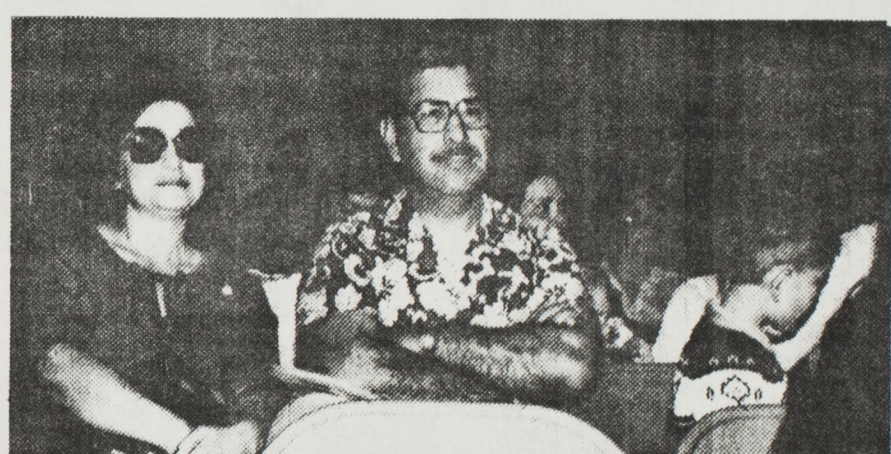
"Corky" Gonzalez



Dr. Armando Navarro



Rene Nunez



Mr. & Mrs. Jess Macias, President C.D.A.

San Diego CA...St. Ritas' Church, in Southeast San Diego became the focal point for close to 800 people throughout the United States who came to listen, speak, and register their protest against the Department of Immigration (INS) and its agents...The Border Patrol.

The mostly Chicano audience roared with approval as speaker after speaker rose to condemn the INS for its racist

and brutal activities carried out against Chicanos and Mejicanos (sometimes called Illegals, Undocumented workers, and lately undocumented taxpayers.) The tenor of the conference was set by conference chairman Herman Baca who called for the abolition of the INS. Joining Baca of the stage, was Corky Gonzales, leader of the Crusade for Justice based in Denver Colorado. "Corky" as

he is known to his followers, called attention to the international significance in the pattern of racism and bigotry being carried out by an arm of the U.S. Government. Pointing to the historical antecedents and precedence which are the foundation for the persecution of Third World peoples, Corky joined in the call for the disestablishment of the INS.

Attending the conference and participating in the daylong workshop seminars, were Dennis Banks, from the American Indian Movement, (AIM), Attorney Peter Schey and Tim Barker from The National Center for Immigrants' Rights, Armando Navarro, Congreso Para Pueblos Unidos, Rudy Acuna, Professor Northridge College, California, Tom Payton, Father

Frank Riley and Pastor Ricardo Miller from Local and Ecumenical Councils, among many others.

A surprise element was introduced in the morning's session with the appearance of Fred Drew, Ex-Border Patrol Agent. Mr. Drew, shocked the audience with his "insider" revelations of the workings of the Border

Con't from pg. 1

ABOLITION OF INS!

Patrol. Mr. Drew, a Black, stated that "I left the Border Patrol after I discovered what the real purpose was. I didn't suffer racial perescution all my life in order to join an organization whose sole purpose was the racial peresection of a group of people (Mexicanos.)"

Pointedly, Mr. Drew told the audience that not knowing Spanish, he was sent to a language training school run by the INS. "I was shocked," he said, "When I was told that the only Spanish word I had to know was "Cabrones" (bastered) because thats all that Mexicans are...So I resigned."

The conference was concluded with a mass march to the Tijuana Border which drew upwards of a thousand marchers.

UNIVERSITARIO

Organo de Difusión de la Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa

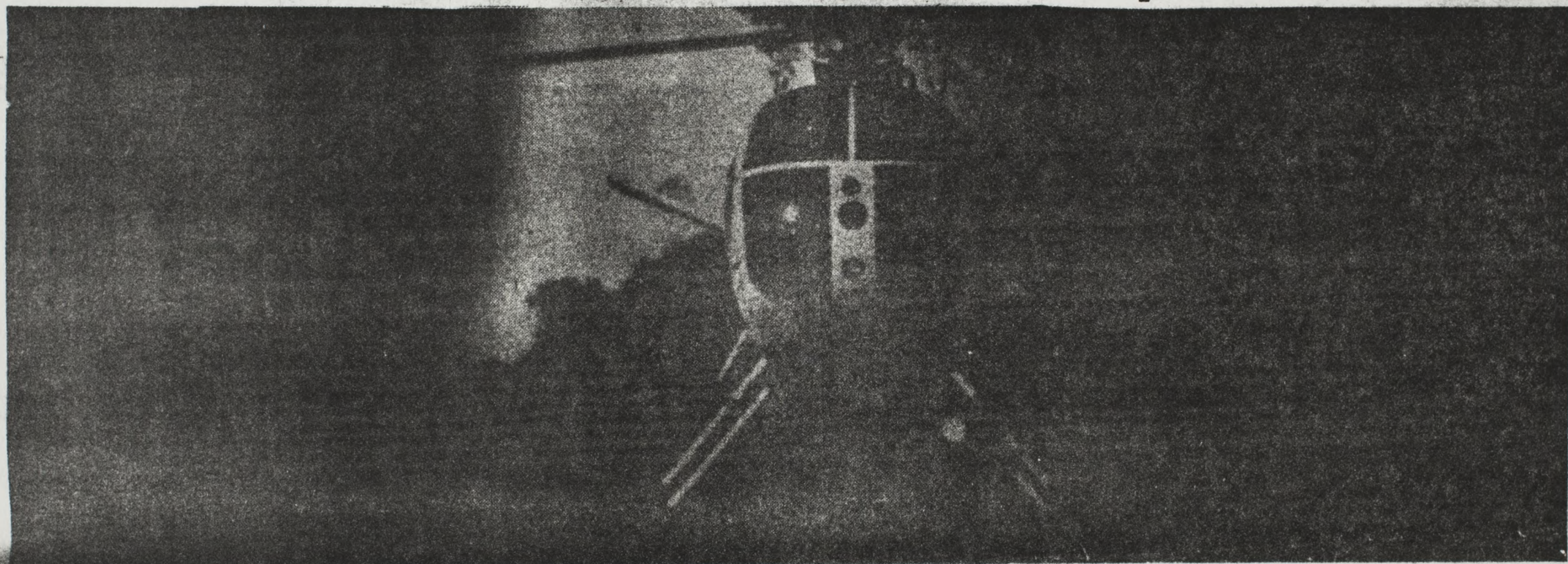


AÑO II

CULIACAN ROSALES, SINALOA, LUNES 9 DE JUNIO DE 1980

No. 24

Simposium Sobre las Causas y Efectos de la migración en México y EE.UU.



EDICION ESPECIAL



césar velázquez

una entrevista con bert corona sobre la situación de los mexicanos radicados en E.U.

INFORMACION PAGINA 6 Y 7

jaime labastida

los chicanos, minoría nacional y opresión

INFORMACION PAGINA 3

carlos vázquez

las mujeres en el movimiento chicano

INFORMACION PAGINA 8

gustavo a. hiraes morán

notas para una línea política de clase en el movimiento chicano

(Inf. página 4 y 5)

las mujeres en el movimiento chicano

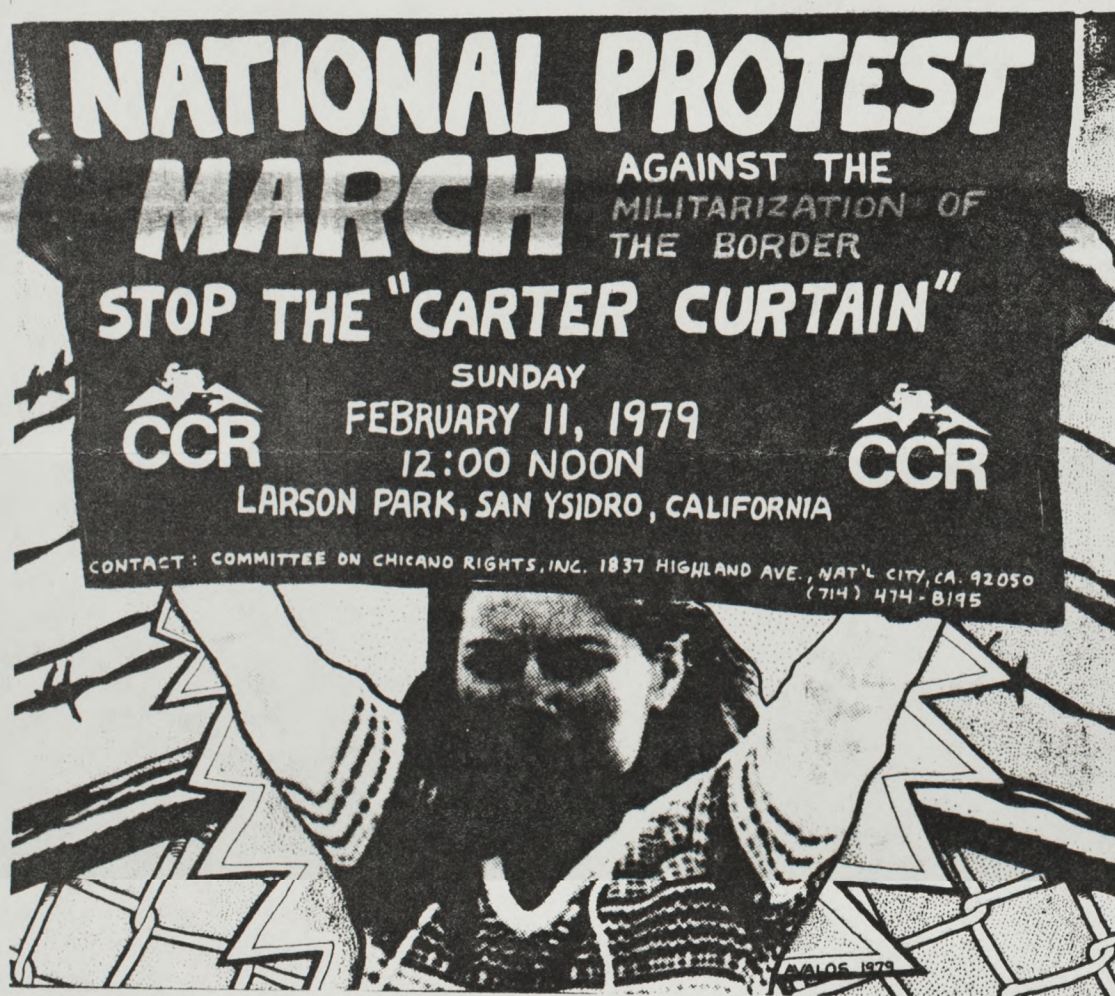
carlos vásquez

Una resolución surgida de la charla de mujeres en la conferencia juvenil chicana de 1918, celebrada en Denver, Colorado, rezaba: "hemos llegado al consenso de que no queremos ser liberadas". Esto fue indicativo, en ese momento, de dos dinámicas en el Movimiento Chicano: 1) una reacción para intentos de grupos Anglo "izquierdistas", particularmente el Partido Socialista de Trabajadores; y 2) la falta de claridad ideológica y de unidad entre las mujeres chicanas obre la cuestión. Esta situación habría de cambiar dramáticamente en los años sucesivos.

En las primeras etapas del movimiento chicano y a través de sus últimos años, el sexismo se encontraba prístinamente presente de muchas maneras y ocasiones. Había un doble estándar de trabajo y vida social entre los hombres y las mujeres involucrados en la misma lucha. Las mujeres efectuaban los trabajos menores, los hombres lidereaban. Las opiniones de las mujeres se empequeñecían o descartaban y muy raras veces se les permitía tener cargos significativos de liderazgo. Se utilizaban simbolismos para las mujeres que estaban de acuerdo con la postura dominante masculina en grupos u organizaciones, en tanto que aquellas que se oponían se les aplicaba el ostracismo, calificándolas de "Anglo" o "burguesas feministas".

Para evitar los inevitables cambios en el status de las mujeres en el movimiento, se intentó deshacer el problema romanticizando las cualidades de las "adelitas" y de las "hermosas princesas aztecas", atribuidas a las mujeres. Esta era la manera de reemplazar el pedestal religioso en que se había mantenido a la mujer mexicana en servidumbre, utilizándose criterios románticos, políticos y culturales para esa misma finalidad. Romanticizando la situación de la mujer, ésta podría permanecer callada y obediente.

En otro aspecto, nos aferramos al concepto tradicional de la familia mexicana y por este medio tratamos de encajonar a la mujer en los papeles de madre, recamara y no mucho más. Esto limitaba su participación en la lucha política y la imposibilitaba virtualmente para participar al mismo nivel de intensidad que su compañero.



De estas luchas emergieron dos clases de líderes femeninas. Hubo aquellas que poco se diferenciaban de los más egoístas y oportunistas hombres. Estas mujeres generalmente lograban hacerse de renombre, pero no pudieron nunca retener posiciones respetadas de liderazgo político. Aunque los esfuerzos de las mujeres ocasionalmente se veían infectados con autoim-



portancia rimbombante, fue inmediatamente menos la tendencia entre mujeres líderes con muchos de sus compañeros.

La lucha sirvió para agudizar las contradicciones entre aquellos que veían la necesidad de cambio y estaban dispuestos a luchar por él, y aquellos que simplemente trataban de cubrir actitudes básicamente chovinistas; las compañeras fuertes, persistentes que estaban preparadas para estudiar y llevar la lucha entre los sexos, y dentro de nuestro pueblo a los niveles personales más caros, establecían la diferencia entre aquellos que llegaron a cambiar sus actitudes de machismo y chovinismo reaccionario. Su entrega a amar y respetar a la mujer y seguir siendo fuertes en su entrega a su pueblo, les mereció respeto entre hombres y mujeres.

Como trabajadores prácticos, las mujeres comprobaron ser más serias y perseverantes. Eventualmente, los antagonismos que inicialmente obligaron a la mujer a imponer su identidad, su dignidad y su contribución a la lucha del pueblo produjeron diálogos creativos y una lucha que obligó a muchos varones y permitió que muchas mujeres maduraran. Muchos hombres, viendo la energía, el talento, la inteligencia y los esfuerzos que esto desencadenó dieron la bienvenida a las mujeres. Otros no lo hicieron así, y maneras aún más sutiles continuaron perpetrando sexismo y chovinismo.

Aprendimos muchas lecciones de estas luchas para definir el papel de las mujeres en el movimiento. Las mujeres son punto central en la formación de una nueva sociedad y para la preparación de aquellas generaciones que tendrán que pelear para consolidarla. Aprendimos que la participación de la mujer en la lucha es un factor que fortalece y que en verdad solidifica el movimiento. No es tanto una lucha entre los sexos, cuanto una lucha que asegure que la mujer desempeñe un papel igual en la lucha del pueblo por su autodeterminación. Aprendimos que la opresión de las mujeres es una opresión triple de sexo, nacionalidad y clase. Aprendimos que el sexismo priva al movimiento de más de la mitad de las fuerzas del pueblo. Hoy día, un movimiento revolucionario puede tener éxito únicamente cuando las fuerzas se vena libres de las restricciones del chovinismo sexual.

Todas estas lecciones se clarificaron a lo largo de la lucha, pero no todos los hombres, ni siquiera todas las mujeres, se han interiorizado de ellas ni las han aprendido. Tenemos mucho que hacer y un largo camino para definir el papel apropiado de las mujeres para nuestra autodeterminación. Pero ciertamente el movimiento chicano ha hecho mucho para comenzar el proceso que asegure a las mujeres el desempeño de su papel correspondiente en las fuerzas políticas que nuestro pueblo cree.

Fue en medio de esta confusión y lucha dentro del movimiento que los grupos "izquierdistas" estadounidenses trataron de asegurarse una postura en el movimiento chicano con sus definiciones de feminismo. Estos intentos provocaron una reacción del movimiento chicano y obligaron a las chicanas a encarar la verdadera naturaleza de la lucha en que estaban comprometidas. Tenían que diferenciarlo de aquel que promovía un feminismo que exigía poco más que la igual participación en las actividades explorativas y racistas de los varones blancos de clase media. Era precio diferencias: Estaban las que miraban al enemigo como hombres y aquellos que llegaban a comprender que el sexismo emana de relaciones explotativas de clase y que la resolución solo puede encontrarse en la lucha de clases.

En el proceso, muchas chicanas fueron "quemadas". Las identificadas como feministas burguesas fueron al ostracismo, tanto por los hombres del movimiento cuanto por las mujeres que veían esto como una forma más de asimilación y no como una verdadera concientización de lucha entre las mujeres de un pueblo oprimido. Era fácil determinar quién peleaba en pro de los derechos de la mujer y quién luchaba por los derechos de todo un pueblo.

Tradujo del original inglés: Lic. Raúl López Franco.

En Frecuencia

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

PAGINA 1

JULIO 1980

A MONTHLY BILINGUAL MAGAZINE AND GUIDE TO THE PROGRAMMING ON RADIO KBBF FM89

20 MILLION CHICANOS AFFECTED BY BORDER PATROL

Chicanos y Mexicanos reclamando sus derechos.

Invitados por el CCR, Oradores y Líderes de Varios Estados del País, Asistieron.
Por Jose Bahena S.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF. La degradante violacion de los derechos humanos por parte de las autoridades (policías), norteamericanas fue el tema principal que se discutió durante el desarrollo de la Primera Conferencia de Inmigración Nacional Chicana Y La Marcha denominada "memorial march", efectuada del 23 al 25 de mayo de 1980 en esta ciudad, convocada por el Comité de los Derechos Humanos (CCR).

La abolición de la "border patrol", de la política militar que se esta aplicando entre este país y Mexico (línea divisoria), la inminente disolución de los encarcelamientos de niños y de sus madres, fueron otros de los más importantes temas que se trataron en este magno evento político.

Las conferencias se llevaron a cabo en instalaciones de la iglesia de la Virgen Santa Rita en esta fronteriza ciudad, participaron alrededor de 600 políticos, líderes, estudiantes, periodistas y activistas del norte y sur del estado, así como de Texas, Nuevo Mexico, Colorado, Chicago entre otros.

Polítizar a la gente o como dijo Hermana Baca, líder del Comité de los Derechos Humanos, educar y organizar a la población chicana y mexicana, fue el primordial objetivo de los "workshops", expuestos por verdaderas autoridades en la materia.



STOP THE BORDER KILLINGS, Dice la pancarta que estos hombres portan.

Bert Corona y Nick Hernandez, expusieron sobre Economics, Labor, Guest Worker Program; Antonio Rodriguez, Raul Valderrama y Juan Soliz, acerca de Administration of Justice; conferenciaron sobre Residential Sweeps; Peter Schey y Ester Estrada, Legislation; Herman Baca, Ruben Sandoval y Alberto Garcia, disertaron sobre Border Violence; "Corky" Gonzalez, hablo de Chicano-Mexicano Perspective; Adela Serrano, Soleda Alatorre, Ann Legrada y Maria Montes, expusieron aserca de Women; Juan Lopez, Alan Deck y Margo Cowan, sobre Health, Education and Social Services; Tom Payton, Frank Riley and Pastor Ricardo Miller, conferenciaron concerniente a Church.

La gran marcha se llevo a efecto como homenaje postumo a los mexicanos asesinados por elementos del Departamento de Inmigracion y Naturalizacion a lo largo de la linea divisoria (San Isidro Espana) en los últimos meses, desprendio gran emotividad e impacto entre la gente como a las mismas autoridades policiales norteamericanas.

Carteles y Pancartas con significativos y singulares expresiones que reclamaban justicia, fueron portados por los centenares de norteamericanos-mexicanos y anglos que se unieron concientes de que solo creando una union se puede alcanzar el cambio.

Entre otros importantes personajes de la política chicana estuvieron presentes gente como lo es Rudy Acuna,

Jose Antonio Burciaga, el conjunto musical Los Alacranes Mojados, Herminia Enrique, Dennis Banks, el Obispo Gilberto Chavez, el Grupo musical La Novelera y los integrantes del Teatro Unidad.

La conferencia inicio el dia 23 (registraiones, etc.) y finalizo el domingo 25 con un baile. La marcha se efectuó iniciando las 12 del día, pasando por Front Willow, Camino de La Plaza, Camiones, cruzando por el puente internacional para entrar a San Isidro Boulevard. La manifestación partió del Parque "Larson Park" y allí mismo finalizó.

La Línea Internacional EL VIETNAM DE E.E.U.U.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF. Efectivos del Departamento de Inmigración (Border Patrol), han convertido la línea internacional en el Vietnam del Suroeste de los Estados Unidos. Los Asesinatos a mansalva, Golpizas, Violaciones y el sinnúmero de atropellos contra mexicanos y chicanos, denunció energicamente el activista Herman Baca, quien liderea al Comité Chicano de los Derechos Humanos, al ser entrevistado por En Frecuencia.

Al mismo tiempo Baca, dirigente del C.C.R., organizador de la conferencia, criticó crudamente al actual sistema de inmigración estadounidense.

"El asunto de inmigración esta afectando el proeso social, económico y político d los 20 millones de chicanos-mexicanos y latinoamericanos en general."

Al preguntarle cual era el camino para conseguir una solución, expuso: "Con la perspectiva chicana vemos que la única solución de este gran asunto que nos esta afectando esta en nosotros, es un problema que se puede arreglar solo si la comunidad esta educada y organizada para, así crear impacto y presión para cambiar las normas de la ley de inmigración actuales."

"Ojala que en esta conferencia comience a captarse este concepto de ver que la solución esta en nosotros, si estamos educados y organizados, volvió a recalcar." el habilidoso político de



Concientes de la injusticia, también Los Anglos se unieron a la marcha.



Todo lo contrario a efectivos de inmigración, la policía municipal colaborado dando seguridad.

origen mexicano, Herman Baca. Asimismo Herman Baca, con su clásico español-chicano recrimino al presidente Jimmy Carter por recibir con los "brazos abiertos" a miles de cubanos. Con eso "Carter" demostro su falcedad y discriminación contra el pueblo mexicano.

Al requerirle su opinión sobre la nominación de Nava como embajador en Mexico de E.U., dijo "Nava siempre ha dado la espalda a los problemas de nuestra" raza. Acerca de la

propuesta de Nava, Baca senalo el problema de braceros es simplemente el regreso a la antigüedad donde los únicos beneficiados son el gobierno y los patronos, por que al trabajador se le explota vilmente.

Por último-declaro - con relación al problema de indocumentados que tiene estudios, echos por agencias del mismo gobierno que prueban que las personas sin documentos dejan cerca de 500 millones de dolares en impuestos. (escribo Jose Bahena).

Chicano Moratorium groups join forces



Anaheim, Cal.—Efforts to build a united march and rally to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Chicano anti-war Moratorium took a big step forward July 7. Five previously separate Chicano Moratorium coalitions, national and local, agreed to unite under the themes of "Self-determination for the Chicano people" and "Raza si, guerra no!" ("Chicanos yes! War no!")

A July 7 unity meeting here was attended by the National Chicano Moratorium Committee, the August 29th Coalition, the San Diego Chicano Moratorium Committee, and the Riverside (Cal.) Moratorium Committee. Unable to attend, but a definite endorser, was a committee from the state's agricultural heartland, the San Joaquin Valley.

A call is being issued to all organizations fighting for Chicano rights to participate in the event, which will commemorate the huge outpouring of Chicanos in opposition to the Vietnam war on Aug. 29, 1970. Moratorium organizers still hope to include such groups and individuals as Corky Gonzales and the Denver-based Crusade for Justice as well as

Herman Baca and the San Diego-based Committee on Chicano Rights. Participants at the meeting also stressed that representation from the Southwest—New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona—should be sought in much the same way as it was in the original protest.

It was also agreed that opposition to Carter's draft registration plan, especially its implications for Chicanos, should be a focus of the day.

The electric spirit of unity at the meeting was slightly marred by the fact that representatives from the August 29th Coalition, a major group building for the demo, said they were not ready to discuss the program or theme of the event and left the meeting early.

Overall, however, the meeting represents to many people a growing unity among Chicano organizations in general. It stemmed directly from a June 28 California conference of MEChA, a Chicano student organization, which committed itself to mobilize for the Moratorium and criticized the existence at that time of a divided effort to commemorate the event.

The Call, July 21 - August 4, 1980



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY PROTEST SHOWING OF "BORDER-LINE"

Over 200 concerned Chicanos, Blacks, Anglos, Asians, joined the Committee of Chicano Rights in front of the Cinema 3, Mission Valley, to call attention to highly false presentation of Border Reality. A call is being issued to all Chicano organizations throughout the U.S. to protest the showing of "Borderline"



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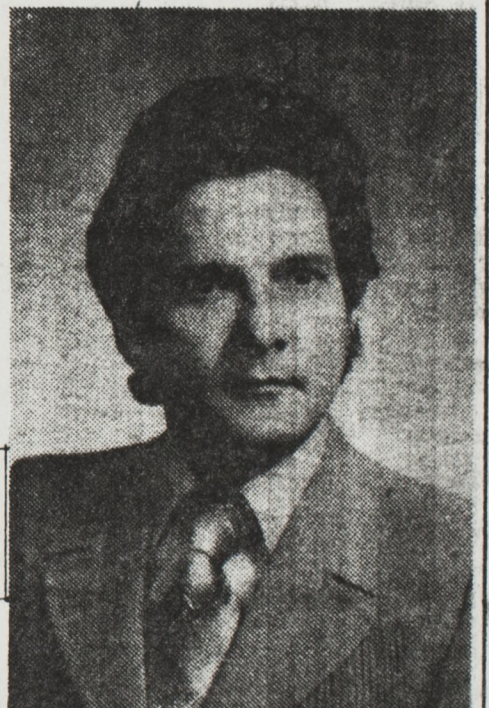
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Los Angeles Times

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1980

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Los Angeles Times

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Part II - Fri., Sept. 5, 1980 J

Los Angeles Times

U.S. May Move to Expand Juvenile Hall

By **TED VOLLMER**
Times Staff Writer

Federal officials may finance expansion of state and county juvenile detention facilities so minors arrested for federal violations can be removed from the Metropolitan Correctional Center, acting U.S. Atty. M. James Lorenz said Thursday.

Lorenz said expansion of the Hillcrest Receiving Home and Juvenile Hall may be necessary to comply with a U.S. Bureau of Prisons mandate against the housing of juveniles with adult inmates.

Very few juveniles are housed at the federal MCC, but Lorenz said that the few who do wind up there should be segregated from their adult counterparts. The only question, he added, is where to put them.

The Bureau of Prisons policy against cohabitation of minor and adult defendants was set to go into effect Oct. 1, but local federal officials agreed after meeting Thursday that an extension was necessary for the San Diego-Imperial counties area.

No Place for Them

"We didn't initially think that in principle it was a bad policy," Lorenz said. "But after exploring the alternatives we came to the conclusion that there is absolutely no place to house juvenile defendants pending trial."

The U.S. marshal's office has authority to contract with state and county facilities for housing of inmates, but both Hillcrest Receiving Home and Juvenile Hall already are overcrowded and currently unavailable for federal use, Lorenz said.

Officials agreed that pending a solution to the housing problem the juveniles would be segregated at the MCC,

probably on one floor.

Alternative housing for juveniles apparently is not a problem in other areas of the country, Lorenz said, and is a problem in San Diego only because of its proximity to the Mexican border.

Smuggling Cases

Most of the juveniles arrested by federal authorities are involved in alien and drug smuggling or are being held as material witnesses in alien-smuggling cases. Those held as material witnesses, usually Mexican youngsters who are among persons brought across the border and caught, normally are housed at a Salvation Army facility unless they refuse. In the latter case, they are housed at the MCC.

LA PRENSA



SAN DIEGO

1950 Fifth Avenue

(714) 231-2873

September 5 1980

Baca Charges Lorenz Lied

U.S. Attorney Lorenz Promises Border Patrol Investigation

San Diego, CA-U. S. Attorney M. James Lorenz today promised that his offices would investigate charges and allegations documented in a 150-page report submitted to the local U.S. Attorney's Office last July 1980.

Lorenz who recently had denied, in the local press, having received the document, restated his position to La Prensa by admitting that the report had been received! However, it had been received as item of "information" only. It had not been construed as being a request for the local office to conduct an investigation of the allegations indicated therein. The document in question was a compilation of sworn statements from victims of Border Patrol brutalities in the past year. Collected by the Committee on Chicano Rights, the document had been hand delivered to President Carter; Senator John Kennedy; Senate Judiciary Committee; Elizabeth Holtzman, House Judiciary Committee; Senator Alan Cranston, Senate Whip; Congressman Roybal, Chairman Hispanic Caucus; Benja-

min Civielitti, U.S. Attorney, Justice Department; the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights; Fred Drew, Mexican Ambassador; and to fifty or more national and international press representatives at a Washington, D.C. press conference.

Lorenz, who had been recently criticized by Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR), for failing to investigate the report and its contents, was quoted in the local press as saying, "contrary to his statements, Baca never did bring that 150-page document to us" (Union 8/1/80). Mr. Baca in response stated that "either U.S. Attorney M. James Lorenz is unaware of what is happening in his office or he is Lying!"

Further investigation revealed to La Prensa reporting staff that indeed the document had been delivered. Not once but twice. In a signed statement, Attorney Ralph Arreola, member of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, in

Page 2 La Prensa San Diego

Con't from page 1

BACA CHARGES LORENZ LIED

Sacramento, stipulated that as a member of the Committee on Chicano Rights and as a practicing attorney with the San Diego Legal Aid Society, that he had personally delivered the document to the local U.S. Attorney's office. "The then U.S. Attorney, Micheal Walsh was not present in his office," he indicated. "Therefore the document was delivered to Deputy U.S. Attorney, Peter Nunez. Subsequently," continued Mr. Arreola, "there were telephonic conversations with Walsh and myself over the contents of the document."

Con't on page 2

Alberto Garcia, Chairman of the United California Mexican-American Association, who has been continually involved in Border issues, responded to our reporters that "Not only was the office of the U.S. Attorney given one copy, but I personally delivered a second copy on or around Sept. 10, 1979. I can't understand why U.S. Attorney Lorenz can't find even one copy of the report. Manolo Alberto, Mario Cane-do, Efren Reyes, Benito Rinco, and many many others have been shot or killed. 150 pages of sworn statements were in that document. Lorenz now says he can't locate it."

Garcia continued by indicating that the community was not after anyone's scalps. But that the community deserves the decency of being informed what was being done.

Baca further remarked to La Prensa that, "All we asked for was an impartial investigation of these serious allegations. And all we have seen is a minor indictment from the local Federal Grand Jury. We charge the Border Patrol with murder and they get indicted for cursing."

U.S. Attorney Lorenz, with less than two months on the job, felt the attacks on him were unjustified. "Mr. Baca should come and talk to me personally," he said. "And I would be happy to discuss with him the status of those documents."

La Prensa questioned Lorenz whether any investigation of the allegations had been made. Lorenz informed La Prensa that indeed the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights had investigated some of the allegations through the offices of the FBI. He, the U.S. Attorney's office, had received copies of the investigation. "No grounds for prosecution

had been discovered," Lorenz said. It was later learned that the investigation made by the FBI was never made public.

Herman Baca when informed of the FBI investigation was quoted as saying, "That's news to me. I have never been approached by the FBI."

U.S. Attorney Lorenz concluded his statements by indicating to the Editor of La Prensa, that his offices would review the FBI investigation and any other investigations made by other agencies. Furthermore, that if there were grounds for further investigation that the local office would investigate the Border Patrol. A full public report would be made at the conclusion of the investigation.

Baca when informed of Lorenz's statements indicated that the Committee would take a Wait-and-See attitude.

TEZOSOMOC SPEAKS

Heat picking up on U.S. Attorney James Lorenz. New York Times snooping around town wanting to know just what Lorenz has been doing about INS policy of jalling children at the local dungeon. . . . First the case of the missing CCR files, now this.



Los Indocumentados Solo Representan Para Los Políticos Votos en Estados Unidos

En los Estados Unidos, se acercan las elecciones presidenciales.

Y los votos mexicoamericanos, principalmente a lo largo de la frontera son muy valiosos para los candidatos no solo a la Presidencia de la República sino también para gobernadores, senadores y diputados.

Además, como el político mexicano, se abanderan de las irregularidades de las autoridades actuales para aportar nuevas soluciones que utilizan como carnada para atraer al simpatizante a su partido.

Los indocumentados, siguen siendo tan explotados ahora como lo han sido desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial a la fecha, a pesar de que numerosos programas para la ayuda de los Chicanos fueran prometidos por políticos de todas las esferas y que hoy en día de ello sólo queda el recuerdo.

En conferencia de prensa llevada a cabo en Culiacán Sinaloa el 16 de julio de este año, tres líderes chicanos en los Estados Unidos y un investigador mexicano, señalaron que tanto

Carter como Reagan, son "iguales" políticamente al proponer sus "...pocas soluciones", que únicamente surgen en tiempo de campaña.

En Estados Unidos, existen no menos de seis millones de indocumentados y tres cuartos de millón en California, lo que representa un poderoso grupo que debe de ser tomado en cuenta políticamente. A esto se le uno otros tantos millones de ciudadanos norteamericanos de ascendencia mexicana.

Los líderes, señalaron que ni el embajador ni los consules mexicanos en Estados Unidos hacen esfuerzos por ayudarnos. Incluso, Berth Corona, coordinador del Comité Nacional de Unificación de Defensa de los Trabajadores Indocumentados aseguró que Hugo B. Margala intenta disminuir el problema, cuando asegura que hay menos de tres millones de obreros sin documentos migratorios según se publicó en la omanstano.

Hernán Baca, en su intervención declaró que la política migratoria del presidente Carter está destruyendo -o pretendiendo hacerlo- los avances logrados por los chicanos en diez años "...por eso es nuestra batalla ya de vida a muerte".

autoridades responden imponiendo mas fuerza bruta policiaca.

Y prueba de ello ha sido los acontecimientos denunciados por el CCR, desde 1978 que incluyeron en un paquete de información que entregaron al procurador General de los Estados Unidos Griffin Bell, pero ignorado en su totalidad.

Dentro del paquete se encuentra la denuncia de la muerte de María Contreras el 16 de mayo de 1978, cuando en estado de embarazo fue golpeada y ultrajada por oficiales de la Línea Internacional.

—En octubre 22 de ese mismo año, Abel Reyes Silva de 21 años en San Ysidro, fue asesinado cuando trataba de huir del territorio norteamericano.

—El 11 de febrero de 1979, Margarito Balderas de 30 años, después de haberse rendido a la Policía norteamericana, fue herido en dos ocasiones por la espalda por la Border Patroll.

—El 17 de marzo Efrén Reyes, fue asesinado cuando se encontraba esposado a Benito Rincón, después que fueron detenidos por un oficial de la Border Patroll.

—El día 20 de ese mismo mes, Alberto Cañedo de cuatro años murió ante la negativa de los agentes de inmigración para permitirle el paso a los Estados Unidos a recibir atención médica.

—Un día después, Guillermo Lozano de 19 años en San Ysidro, fue herido con arma desde un helicoptero de la Patrulla Fronteriza.

—El 28 de mayo, nuevamente los oficiales de la Patrulla Fronteriza vuelven a la carga desde un helicoptero disparan a dos ilegales que resultan ser Isidoro Villa y Martín Olmos, que fueron atendidos médicamente por las graves lesiones recibidas en la espalda.

—Por último Manolo Alberto de 18 meses de nacido en Tijuana, muere el 16 de junio del año pasado por habersele negado el paso hacia los Estados Unidos por parte de oficiales de Inmigración para que recibiera mejor atención médica.

Y si a esto se le uniera la lista de atenciones médicas que a diario otorga la Cruz Roja a indocumentados que prefieren no denunciar a los oficiales o crímenes que aún no se han esclarecido como la muerte de tres ilegales localizados el miércoles 23 de julio de este año en la Zona de Otay, la lista fuera interminable.

Lo único que los miembros del CCR lograron con el paquete de información fue que tomaran en cuenta únicamente la agilización en el sistema de paso hacia los Estados Unidos en caso de enfermos y el arresto de dos agentes de la Migración que posteriormente salieron en libertad bajo fianza por solamente un crimen.

Por tal motivo el 30 de julio Hermán Baca, acusó al procurador J.J. Lorenz, junto con el Gran Jurado Federal a limitarse en las investigaciones hechas en San Ysidro. Baca, señaló que solamente tres casos fueron investigados a pesar de que hace mas de 12 meses habian entregado un paquete de 150 páginas donde se mencionan los recientes actos de violencia de las autoridades norteamericanas.

En ese paquete también por enésima ocasión se pidió justicia en un caso de violación ocurrido el 31 de mayo de 1972, en contra de una mujer mexicana, por parte de un oficial de la Border Patroll. La mujer tuvo que ser hospitalizada en México pues sufrió hernias internas y numerosos golpes en el pecho.

El tema del indocumentado no solamente han tratado de que lo resuelvan los dos gobiernos vecinos, sino que también ha sido llevado ante la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) y ante la Asamblea Internacional.

"...pero nada se hace", dijo Berth Corona, coordinador del Comité Nacional de Unificación de Defensa de los Trabajadores Indocumentados.

Los acontecimientos en contra de los indocumentados han sido entregados al presidente de la

Federación Internacional de Derechos Humanos, Daniel Jacoby, quien prometió actuar, pero tampoco se ha visto algún resultado favorable.

Pero a pesar de que los ilegales siguen siendo tratados constantemente en formas por demás inhumanas, aumenta año tras año el número de indocumentados, atraídos por el dinero y por la falta de trabajo bien pagado en su tierra.

Se considera que el año próximo los ilegales que ingresen a los Estados Unidos, será en un 20 por ciento. Dichas cifras fueron los resultados de una investigación realizada en el Instituto de Investigaciones de Ciencias y Humanidades de la Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa (UAS).

A 10 años de lucha, Hermán Baca, aporta una sin ple solución.

"...el problema del indocumentado terminará cuando funcionarios de ambos países (México y Estados Unidos) y aporten soluciones concretas, pues esto es un conflicto económico-político-social, que no debe de ser atendido con violencia policiaca..."

Los Derechos Humanos de los Chicanos no se Respetan

No solo indocumentados sufren de violaciones a sus derechos humanos por parte de la Patrulla Fronteriza.

También los ciudadanos norteamericanos de ascendencia mexicana que viven en California, y en el resto de los estados fronterizos.

En la Patrulla Fronteriza, se ha convertido en otra "Gestapo" pues lo mismo está padeciendo la comunidad chicana que los judíos en los años cuarenta.

Hernán Baca, en una entrevista sostenida por un periódico de Culiacán durante un Simposium sobre los indocumentados, aseguró que los agentes de la Policía Fronteriza han sido los culpables de los cientos de personas asesinadas y torturadas por la "Border Patroll".

Además denunció que algunos agentes de esa corporación son los principales "covotes", vendedores de visas de pasaportes.

Para repeler todo tipo de violaciones existen mas de 200 grupos de organizaciones en California que constantemente son sujetos a campañas difamatorias en contra, con el fin de desistir al pueblo chicano de sus protestas.

Estos movimientos chicanos, han surgido debido a que constantemente son molestados por las autoridades policiacas.

Y esto se representa en constantes cateos en sus domicilios, detenciones para solicitar documentación, persecuciones ilegales etc.



En los sembradíos de Estados Unidos han quedado las aspiraciones de muchos indocumentados mexicanos. No hay un solo surco en E.U., que no hayan pisado los trabajadores mexicanos.

• Si se Aprueban las Recomendaciones de la Comisión Selecta...

Aumentará la Explotación del Indocumentado

por Gregorio A. MERAZ

“Las recomendaciones de la Comisión Selecta para resolver el problema de los trabajadores indocumentados, lejos de significar una solución, podrían agravar el problema, en muchos aspectos.

A través de ellas, se propone que se incremente la cuota de los trabajadores huéspedes, en lo que puede considerarse una modificación del plan H-2; que se dé una amnistía a los residentes con dos o más años de antigüedad en los Estados Unidos y que se militarice la vigilancia en las fronteras con México.

Además, que se implante un carnet para los trabajadores y sanciones físicas y económicas para los que contraten a indocumentados.

contra los patrones que empleen a inmigrantes que no lo tengan; lejos de erradicarse la explotación, ésta tenderá a incrementarse a niveles que pueden resultar alarmantes. Tal y como ha sucedido con los programas anteriores de trabajadores huéspedes.

Hernán Baca, líder del Comité de Derechos Chicanos, manifestó en este sentido, que actualmente hay cuatro millones de desempleados en los Estados Unidos y que la realización del programa H-2 vendría a incrementar el desempleo que afecta ya a los trabajadores residentes.

“Si ahora hay un poco de calma. Si el gobierno del presidente Carter se había hecho “de



HERMÁN BACA, DIRIGENTE del Comité de Derechos Chicanos, aseguró en una entrevista a Luis Fregoso, que las recomendaciones de la Comisión Selecta sobre Inmigración, fueron elaboradas sin tomar en cuenta la opinión pública ni a los sectores involucrados en el problema.

• Hablan Líderes y Especialistas Chicanos

• No se Resolvería el Problema, Afirman

• El Plan H-2: Un Fracaso

Sin embargo, estas son medidas que incrementarían la discriminación hacia el trabajador indocumentado y su explotación, puesto que en salarios el pago mínimo se establecería como máximo y pese a las sanciones, aumentarían los abusos contra el inmigrante mexicano sin documentos.

Así coincidieron en afirmar los dirigentes de varias organizaciones de trabajadores, como el Comité de Derechos Chicanos, representado por Hernán Baca y Bert Corona, en declaraciones que se produjeron durante una conferencia de prensa que ofrecieron los dirigentes políticos y a través de una encuesta realizada por este semanario.

También de esta forma lo expresó durante una entrevista exclusiva para IMAGEN- el profesor Juan Gómez Quiñones, director del Centro de Estudios Chicanos de la Universidad de California de Los Angeles (UCLA) quien aseguró que estas medidas son discriminatorias, puesto que el gobierno de Estados Unidos permite el ingreso de miles y miles de inmigrantes judios de varias nacionalidades -también indocumentados- sin que se adopten medidas similares contra ellos.

Estudioso de los problemas que durante años enteros han impedido el completo desarrollo de la comunidad mexicano-americana, el profesor Gómez Quiñones manifestó que con la implantación de un carnet para los trabajadores y de las sanciones físicas y económicas



JUAN GÓMEZ QUIÑONES, director del Centro de Estudios Chicanos de la UCLA, también se manifestó en contra de los planteamientos de la Comisión Selecta para resolver el problema de los trabajadores indocumentados.

la vista gorda” ante el flujo de trabajadores indocumentados mexicanos, la situación tiende a agravarse con la nueva administración, en caso de que se dé luz verde a las recomendaciones que serán presentadas al presidente electo Ronald Reagan, el día primero de Marzo”.

Juan Gómez Quiñones expresó que si se concede la amnistía para todos los trabajadores que tienen más de dos años de residencia, eso podría ser el inicio de una cacería de brujas, como las que ha habido an-

teriormente en las que participaron las policías e inclusive la Guardia Nacional como ha sucedido en otras fechas.

EL GOBIERNO MEXICANO:

SERA UN PUNTO CLAVE Gómez Quiñones, fundador del Centro de Estudios Chicanos, quien mediante análisis e investigaciones socio-económicas ha contribuido a combatir algunos vicios y discriminaciones que afectaban a la comunidad mexicano-americana, expresó:

“En la aprobación o desa-

probación del proyecto que será presentado, el papel que juega el Gobierno de México será determinante. Si se mantiene en esa posición firme que lo ha caracterizado. Si continúa en la defensa del trabajador indocumentado y de sus derechos, no habrá ningún problema y nada de qué preocuparse.

De lo contrario, el gobierno mexicano puede ser el primero en contribuir en el incremento de esa explotación de los trabajadores, su discriminación y en el

retroceso de los pocos avances que, con el curso del tiempo se han ido logrando.

Tanto Gómez Quiñones como los líderes chicanos que se han pronunciado en contra del documento elaborado por la Comisión Selecta, manifestaron que los estudios se han realizado sin tomar en cuenta a las organizaciones de trabajadores que representan a los principales protagonistas del problema.

Ellos han expresado su confianza en que se enmiende el documento que será presentado a las autoridades mexicanas y estadounidenses y que se consulte a los dirigentes de las organizaciones que aglutinan a los trabajadores de la Unión Americana.

Hernán Baca y Bert Corona, señalaron que la Comisión nunca realizó audiencias en las ciudades fronterizas, que tuvo muy poca comunicación con México y que despreció el testimonio público masivo que es opuesto a sus soluciones.

Baca señaló: “Las conclusiones de la Comisión Selecta Sobre Inmigración y Política de Refugiados, contenidas en un documento de mas de 400 cuartillas, es tan solo el plan de inmigración que el presidente Jimmy Carter pretendió implantar al inicio de su gestión”.

César Chavez y los dirigentes de otras organizaciones, se abstuvieron de hacer comentarios durante la encuesta realizada por IMAGEN, aduciendo que después de hacer un intenso análisis de los planteamientos de la Comisión, harán las declaraciones que consideren convenientes.

Por Nuestra Dignidad y Honor Alzamos Nuestra Voz

For Our Dignity & Honor We Raise Our Voice

LA PRENSA

SAN DIEGO



VOL. V No. 4 La Prensa San Diego. 1950 Fifth Avenue,

San Diego, CA 92101 (714) 231-2874 January 30, 1981

Supreme Court Ruling Rejected!

Civil Disobedience Threatened



The Committee on Chicano Rights at a press conference and demonstration before the Federal Court Building in San Diego, Ca., today denounced and condemned the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision which allows law enforcement officials (Border Patrol agents) to stop vehicles under "circumstances less than those constituting probable cause for arrest and search," according to CCR chairperson Herman Baca.

The Supreme Court with one sweep of a pen has decreed that the protection of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights no longer applies to the more than 20 million Chicanos/Latinos in the U.S."

"This disgraceful decision is reminiscent of the selective

unlawful, and unconstitutional incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. And like the Japanese Americans' experience the recent "carte blanche" decision by the Supreme Court will in practice have the effect of targeting every person of Mexican/Latin ancestry in the U.S. to the whims, impulses, and feeling of the INS/Border Patrol or any law enforcement official.

Furthermore, according to Baca "the Supreme Court decision will also in essence unleash the INS/Border Patrol (an agency recently condemned by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Amnesty International, Religious organizations and numerous Rights groups for it's massive violations of human and constitutional right) on the

Chicano/Latino community much like the German Supreme Court legally unleashed the Gestapo on the Jewish Community in Nazi Germany in the 1930's.

No longer will established law procedures such as due process, probable cause, or search warrants need to be followed and according to the U.S. Supreme Court decision, all that law enforcement officials will need now is to rely on their own experience, "sixth sense", or just have a profile of generally suspicious characteristics (mexican looking) or activities, rather than a reasonable suspicion a crime has been committed, when they want to stop suspects.

In concluding, Baca stated "that we are here today to send a message to the U.S. Congress,

the U.S. Supreme Court, and to every single person of this country that we reject the Supreme Court ruling. As a people who have worked to make this country great, as a people who have had it's children bleed on the fields of combat from Germany to Vietnam and even Iran we will not stand by and have what is rightfully ours unders international treaty (treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo) and the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights stripped from us by nine old relics (Supreme Court Justices) of the past.

If necessary we will advise our people to clog the courts with lawsuits with every denial of civil rights, and if needed we will

Con't on page 6

Con't from page 1

SUPREME COURT RULING REJECTED! CIVIL

appeal to every court of human rights in the world, and if needed we will appeal to our people to launch a campaign of civil disobedience. As a right organization we can not and will not stand here and meekly accpet discrimination, racism, apartheid, or colonialism. Nothing will satisfy our people until this dasterdly decision is overuled or overturned.

Among the demonstrators were members of **La Gente de Aztlan** which drove to San Diego from Riverside county in order to add their voices to the rising protest against the Supreme Court Decision. "What we have here", said Ediberto Flore II, spokesman for the groups, is a reversion to the days of the Texas Rangers....where they shot first and asked questions later. The Supreme Court has now made it legal for any law officer to violate our civil rights. The presumption of innocences or the requireme-nts to have a probalbe cause are removed. This decision is going to effect all Chicanos, all Latinos throughout the United States. Thats why we are here today. La Gente de Aztlan, had horror stories of their own. According to reports, Mexican American residents of the Inland Empire area have been subjected to raids in the night.

FIRST FUNDRAISER OF 1981

"LIVE BAND, ENTERTAINMENT, FOOD"



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

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y

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**"FREEDOM IS NOT FREE"
YOU CAN HELP!**

Luis Natividad, past Director of the Chicano Federation, was among those who joined the Committee on Chicano Rights in protesting the decision of the Supreme Court. "This moment points out that hard times are ahead of for our people", commented Natividad. Since Reagan took over, Americas true colors have come out. Little by little all civil rights won in the past will be gone....in education, jobs, and in badly needed social services. It's know obvious that we don't have a sign saying "we don't want you". Just walk into the building and you will see that we are not there. The courts decision, if implemented, will leave us no alternative but to carry out civil disobedience. We have no other choice." he said.

"The congress, the courts, the media are all willing to give Reagan 100 day grace period. Reagan, however, began his attack on us during the campaign. he didn't give us a 100 days. The court hasn't given us a 100 days. And, we are not going to wait 100 days before we unload on Reagan. Thats why we are here. To let the country know that we are concern."

The die has been cast and the various elements that go to making the Chicano Movement have been energized. Only time will tell to what end they will have to go in order to maintain their dignity, their human rights, and their constitutional guarantees.

2-21-81

2nd Hanigan jury hears summations

By LARRY LOPEZ
The Associated Press

PHOENIX — The anger and prejudice of Thomas Hanigan against "people who are different" erupted in the robbery and torture of three Mexicans by the 23-year-old Douglas rancher and others of his family, a federal jury was told yesterday.

But the defense contended that the Mexicans were on the Hanigans' land to rob the ranch, though "we can't prove it."

In closing arguments, Assistant U.S. Attorney Jose de Jesus Rivera told the jurors that Hanigan and his 27-year-old brother, Patrick, were determined to punish Mexican aliens after a July 4, 1976, robbery of the elder brother's mobile home.

That led the Hanigans to stage "wetback-hunting parties," and the result was the next month's attack on the Mexicans as they made their way through the area toward a southeastern Arizona farm where they expected to find work, the prosecution told the jury.

The Hanigan brothers were charged with robbery affecting commerce in the Aug. 18, 1976, incident. An earlier federal trial ended in a deadlock. In 1977, they were acquitted of state charges of robbery, kidnapping and assault.

Their father, George, similarly charged, died before the trial.

Separate juries, one for each brother, have heard the current trial. The Patrick Hanigan jury was given its instructions and sequestered for deliberation Thursday evening.

"The anger of the burglary and the prejudice because these are people who are different, because they didn't belong here — all that exploded" in the Hanigans' attack on the Mexican trio, A. Bates Butler, U.S. attorney for Arizona, argued in yesterday's closing rebuttal before the Thomas Hanigan jury.

Rivera, in his closing statement, argued that the brothers decided the three Mexicans were the ones "to take their message back across the border."

As he had done Thursday, Rivera spent much of his three-hour presentation yesterday attacking the credibility of alibi witnesses.

He said Thomas Hanigan had found the Mexicans after they came into the country illegally and had ordered them into the back of his pickup truck, where one of their fingerprints was found.

Then the brothers and their father beat, stripped and robbed the Mexicans of \$37 and a key chain, bologna sandwiches and their clothes

— "all they had in the world" — threatened to kill them and then shot at them, sending them fleeing naked back into Mexico, Rivera told the jury.

Defense lawyer Alex Gaynes also followed the general path his co-counsel had traced Thursday, attacking the credibility of the Mexicans and implying that they had come across the border to steal, rather than to seek work.

The fingerprint was placed as if "you grab the truck to see what's there," Gaynes said. "You see there's nothing in it, and you leave it."

Gaynes also said Pamela Hanigan, Patrick's former wife, was seeking revenge when she testified that the brothers had discussed "wetback-hunting parties" after the July 4 robbery.

Manuel Garcia Loya, Bernabe Herrera Mata and Eleazar Ruelas Zavalas — the three Mexicans the Hanigans are accused of attacking — had changed their stories so that they and the prosecutors could "jimmy it in between our alibi testimony," Gaynes told the jurists.

The Hanigans are charged with three counts each of robbery affecting commerce under the Hobbs Act, a law dealing with interstate commerce more typically used in anti-racketeering prosecutions. Each count carries a maximum penalty upon conviction of 20 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC
 Saturday, February 21, 1981

2nd jury mulls evidence on Tom Hanigan

By Betty Beard
 Republic Staff

The second of two juries began deliberating Friday to decide whether the younger of the Hanigan brothers was involved in the alleged robbery-torture of three undocumented Mexican laborers 4 1/2 years ago.

The first jury started deliberating at 9 a.m. and continued until about 5 p.m. Both juries are being sequestered until they reach verdicts.

U.S. District Judge Richard Bilby, a Tucson jurist who moved the trial to Phoenix, said the verdicts will be announced simultaneously. The jury that reaches a verdict first will remain sequestered until the other jury finishes.

"Set Tommy free," Alex Gaynes, a Tucson attorney representing Thomas Hanigan, 23, pleaded with the jury Friday in closing arguments.

Like the attorney representing Patrick Hanigan, 27, Gaynes stressed the inconsistencies in the testimony of the Mexicans as proof they were lying and said witnesses proved his client was not involved in the incident.

The monthlong trial was conducted before two juries, one for each brother. When evidence considered damaging to one defendant was presented, the jury for the other defendant was excused.

The Hanigans are accused in a three-count federal indictment of interfering in interstate commerce by preventing the workers from getting to jobs and by robbing them of \$36

— Hanigan, B3

Hispanics to show support for Hanigans' prosecution

A group of Hispanics is staging an around-the-clock vigil, a "run for justice" and a candlelight procession to show support for the prosecution of the Hanigan brothers.

The National Coalition on the Hanigan Case has planned a week-end of demonstrations and fund-raising events.

The activities were to begin Friday evening with a run to carry a torch from South Mountain Park to the Federal Building at 230 N. 1st Ave.

A group planned to camp outside the building with the torch until the two juries inside reach their verdicts, coalition spokesman Ben Miranda said.

The juries began deliberations Friday in the cases against Thomas and Patrick Hanigan. The brothers are accused of robbing and torturing three undocumented Mexican laborers Aug. 18, 1976.

The juries may deliberate through the weekend. Regardless of whether the juries reach verdicts by Sunday evening, the coalition is planning a 5 p.m. Mass for that day at St. Anthony's Church, 909 S. 1st Ave.

The candlelight procession from the church to the Federal Building is scheduled for 6:45 p.m. Sunday.

At a press conference Friday, a San Diego Chicano leader said the Hanigan case represents a "crossroad for the United States" in its treatment of undocumented aliens and in its immigration policies.

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said that crossroad is whether the nation "will begin to resolve the immigration issue in a humane, just, sane and rational manner, or whether it will continue to give vigilante groups and law-enforcement groups the 'green light' to take the law into their hands."

Hanigan

Continued from B1

and a key chain Aug. 18, 1976, near the 2,300-acre Hanigan ranch near Douglas.

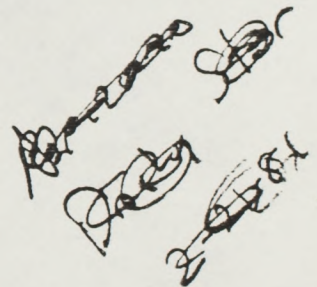
The three Mexicans say they slipped across the border to get jobs in Elfrida. While crossing the Hanigan property, they claim, they were stopped at gunpoint by Thomas Hanigan and forced into his truck.

They allegedly were taken to the Hanigan ranch, where Patrick joined them, and then were taken to a nearby windmill. They claim the Hanigan brothers tied them up, cut their clothes off with knives and cut chunks from their hair, took their money and scattered their food around the ground.

Manuel Garcia-Loya, 29, and Bernabe Herrera-Mata, 25, said they received numerous shotgun-pellet wounds in their backs as they fled. Garcia-Loya also said the Hanigans attempted to hang him, but he explained that he managed to loosen the rope and escape. The third Mexican, Eleazar Ruelas-Zavala, 25, said he had the bottoms of his feet burned with a heated metal rod.

George Hanigan, father of Thomas and Patrick, was accused along with his sons but died of a heart attack in March 1977 before the first Hanigan trial.

Gaynes argued that the government's case never pinpointed the time of the alleged assault. He said the whereabouts of both Hanigans could be accounted for throughout the day. The attorney said the Mexicans have filed a civil lawsuit seeking \$3.75 million from the Hanigans and said that would give them a motive to lie. That suit is pending in U.S. District Court in Tucson.



Civil Rights Organization Stalks Hanigan Trial Site

Members of a civil rights coalition maintained what they said would be a continuous vigil this morning as jury deliberations entered their second day in the case of two Douglas ranching brothers accused of robbing and torturing three Mexicans.

Prosecutors said Patrick Hanigan, 27, and his brother Thomas, 23, were prompted by anger over a burglary and prejudice against "people who are different," to rob, torture and strip three innocent Mexicans before shooting at them as they fled naked back to Mexico.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS maintained the Hanigans were innocent. They suggested that the Mexicans were burglars, though "we can't prove it."

The Hanigans are charged with robbery affecting commerce in the Aug. 18, 1976, incident and face a maximum penalty if convicted of 20 years in prison and \$10,000 in fines on each of three counts.

The jury hearing the case against Thomas Hanigan began deliberations around 4 p.m. Friday, while another jury began deliberations Friday morning on similar charges lodged against his brother.

U.S. District Judge Richard Bilby ordered the juries sequestered until verdicts could be announced jointly and told lawyers to be ready to show up upon 15 minutes notice today.

The two juries have been sequestered and are scheduled to deliberate both days this weekend from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Time will be granted Sunday for those interested in attending church services, Bilby said.

About 50 members of the Coalition

on the Hanigan Case, many of them university students, chanted "Justice Now" and "Raza Si, Hanigans No" in front of the deserted courthouse Friday night after a seven-mile run from South Mountain.

However, when a *Phoenix Gazette* photographer showed up at 6:30 p.m. Friday to take a picture of the runners only two men in gym shorts were there standing around.

"IT WILL be a continuous vigil," said organizer Eddie Adame, "It starts now, until whenever the verdict comes in."

The demonstrators staged what they said was an Aztec-based religious service on the courthouse lawn and heard speakers tell them that the Hanigan case was only one incident in a long series of racist incidents.

In Friday's closing argument, Assistant U.S. Attorney Jose de Jesus Rivera told the jurors that the Hanigans were determined to punish aliens after a July 4, 1976, burglary of the elder brother's trailer.

The Hanigans staged unsuccessful "wetback hunting parties" before attacking the Mexicans as the three made their way through Hanigan property on their way to seek work at a southeastern Arizona farm, Rivera told the all-Anglo jury.

AN EARLIER federal trial ended in a deadlock. In 1977, they were acquitted of state charges of robbery, kidnapping and assault. Their father George, similarly charged, died before the trial.

"The anger of the burglary and the

Turn to • HANIGAN, Page B-2

• HANIGANS AWAIT VERDICTS

(Concluded from B-1)

prejudice because these are people who are different, because they didn't belong here — all that exploded" in the attack on the Mexicans, U.S. Attorney A. Bates Butler III argued in Friday's closing rebuttal before the Thomas Hanigan jury.

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AS HE had done Thursday, Rivera spent much effort Friday attacking the credibility of alibi witnesses.

He said Thomas Hanigan had found the Mexicans after they came into the country illegally and had ordered them into the back of his pickup truck, where one of their fingerprints was found.

Then the brothers and their father beat, stripped and robbed

the Mexicans of \$37 and a keychain, baloney sandwiches and their clothes — "all they had in the world" — threatened their lives and then shot at them in sending them fleeing naked back into Mexico, Rivera told the jury.

Defense lawyer Alex Gaynes also followed the general path his co-counsel had traced Thursday, attacking the credibility of the Mexicans and implying that they had come across the border to steal, rather than to seek work.

Gaynes also said Pamela Hanigan, Patrick's former wife, was seeking revenge when she testified that the brothers had discussed "wetback hunting parties" after the July 4th robbery.

Manuel Garcia Loya, Bernabe Herrera Mata and Eleazar Ruelas Zavalas — the three persons the Hanigans are accused of attacking —

had changed their stories so that they and the prosecutors could "jimmy it in between our alibi testimony," Gaynes told the jurists.

"**WHY WOULD** they lie? I'll give you 4.25 million reasons," Gaynes said, referring to the \$4.25 million civil suit filed against the Hanigans on behalf of the three. "It's a pretty strong motive."

The Hanigans are charged with three counts each of robbery affecting commerce under the Hobbs Act, a law dealing with interstate commerce more typically used in anti-racketeering prosecutions.

Bilby, a Tucson-based judge who brought the re-trial to Phoenix in an effort to minimize effects of pre-trial publicity, told the jurors that interstate commerce included any movement of laborers across the border, whether or not the workers had proper documents.

The Phoenix Gazette

2-21-81

3/30/1981

Un Tribunal Mexicoamericano Tratará la Discriminación de Indocumentados

Por
CONSUELO L. DE AVALOS,
corresponsal de EXCELSIOR

TIJUANA, B. C. N., 29 de marzo—Las violaciones a los derechos humanos en contra de trabajadores mexicanos indocumentados en Estados Unidos serán sometidas a un Tribunal Nacional que se efectuará en San Diego el 11 de abril, dijo el líder del Comité de Derechos Chicanos en California, Herman Baca.

"Queremos que el mundo conozca la discriminación que impera en la Unión Americana contra las minorías de origen latino y que el convenio sobre braceros que pretende el Presidente Ronald Reagan será como legalizar la esclavitud".

Baca informó que el Tribunal Nacional será presidido por representantes de Asociaciones Mexicoamericanas y en él se dará a conocer las violencias a los derechos civiles constitucionales que padecen 20 millones de chicanos y latinos que viven en aquel país y que son víctimas del Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización, así como de la Patrulla Fronteriza.

Los resultados de esta reunión, donde se pretende reunir documentos y testimonios de las violaciones a los derechos humanos, serán entregados a los representantes de la comunidad chicana y a los Presi-

dentés Ronald Reagan y José López Portillo.

ACUSA A CONSULES MEXICANOS LA UTAT

En Ciudad Juárez, el líder de la Unión de Trabajadores agrícolas de Texas, Carlos Marentes, acusó a algunos cónsules mexicanos de retener ilegalmente el dinero que por concepto de indemnización a los trabajadores de México les entrega el Departamento del Trabajo y los empresarios estadounidenses, según informa nuestro corresponsal Salvador Aguilar V.

Debido a esto, agregó, el Departamento del Trabajo en El Paso, Texas, se niega a entregar al consulado los 50,000 dólares que por concepto de indemnización a 200 trabajadores de Ojinaga, Chihuahua, pagó un agricultor estadounidense.

Precisó que el Departamento del Trabajo en Estados Unidos tiene desconfianza de usar como medio para el pago de indemnización a los cónsules por lo que se estudian otros conductos que podría ser la Procuraduría General de la República.

Carlos Marentes explicó que varios cónsules mexicanos en el estado de Texas se han quedado con el dinero de los agricultores ya que éstos no radican en Estados Unidos al momento de producirse el fallo legal.

EL MEXICANO

GRAN DIARIO REGIONAL

Año XXI
Núm. 7,687

Baja California, Domingo 29 de Marzo de 1981.

SERGIO GOMEZ SILVA
Director y Gerente General



TIJUANA.- Herman Baca, Dirigente del Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos en California, señaló que "no queremos sorpresas, durante

la entrevista de los presidentes López Portillo y Ronald Reagan", refiriéndose a la solución que se de al problema de indocumentados.

(Fotocolor de Juan Barrera).

Afirma Herman Baca

"Un Convenio de Braceros Legalizaría la Esclavitud"

Por Dora Elena CORTES.

TIJUANA.- Los 20 millones de chicanos y latinos que radican en Estados Unidos, no quieren "sorpresas" como resultados de la entrevista entre los presidentes Ronald Reagan y José López Portillo, los días 27 y 28 de abril próximo, en Tijuana y San Diego, dijo el Dirigente del Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos (CCR), Herman Baca.

Baca se refirió al hablar de "sorpresas", a un programa de braceros, como posible solución al problema de indocumentados, "ya que ésto sería estar aceptando que los mexicanos vivan en un régimen de esclavitud, y que no puedan gozar de las garantías que tienen los trabajadores norteamericanos".

Un programa de braceros "sería como el H-2, que es la esclavitud legalizada, dijo Baca. Agregó que "nuestros derechos no serán sacrificados en un altar de petróleo, ni por un contrato bracero".

El líder de los chicanos, negó por otra parte que las agrupaciones de mexicanoamericanos en Estados Unidos, traten de boicotear la en-

trevista entre Ronald Reagan y López Portillo, señalando que "eso nunca ha sido nuestro propósito".

Anunció por otra parte, la celebración de un Tribunal Nacional Sobre Inmigración, que el próximo 11 de abril se llevará a cabo en San Diego, California, para reunir documentos y pruebas de casos de violaciones de los derechos humanos contra los indocumentados "por lo largo de la frontera de México y Estados Unidos.

"También informaremos sobre violaciones a los derechos civiles y constitucionales que padecen 20 millones de chicanos y latinos, en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, víctimas del Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización así como por la Patrulla Fronteriza", dijo Baca.

Las conclusiones a que se llegue en este Tribunal Nacional Sobre Inmigración, serán reportados personalmente por representantes de la CCR, en las ciudades de México y Washington, a José López Portillo y Ronald Reagan, respectivamente.

(Pasa a la Pág. 4, Col. 1)

Se pronunciaron también contra la "militarización de la frontera" que es una medida que se ha observado en California, donde también se están aumentando los efectivos policíacos, los cuales abusan de los chicanos y latinos.

Dijo que se oponen a "los programas de braceros, programas huéspedes y otro tipo de soluciones que no resolverán este problema que debe comprenderse que es histórico, moral, político, económico y social... Debe entenderse que ésto está sucediendo y no puede continuar".

Hizo saber que durante una

reunión celebrada el 24 de mayo de 1980, se acordó; solicitar la abolición de la Patrulla Fronteriza e Instituto de Inmigración; la abolición de la militarización y sistemas policíacos en la frontera, entre Estados Unidos y México; la abolición del encarcelamiento de niños y sus madres, en las prisiones federales por la Patrulla Fronteriza y el INS; apoyar la creación de una organización ampliamente representada para dar fin a las redes residenciales y oponerse a toda colaboración con el INS; Patrulla Fronteriza, que resulte en redes conducidas en lugares de trabajo y en la comunidad, entre otras.

MIGUEL RASCON S.
Director Gerente General

TIJUANA BAJA CALIFORNIA

Lunes 30 de Marzo de 1981

LIC. RUBEN TELLEZ FUENTES
SUB-DIRECTOR

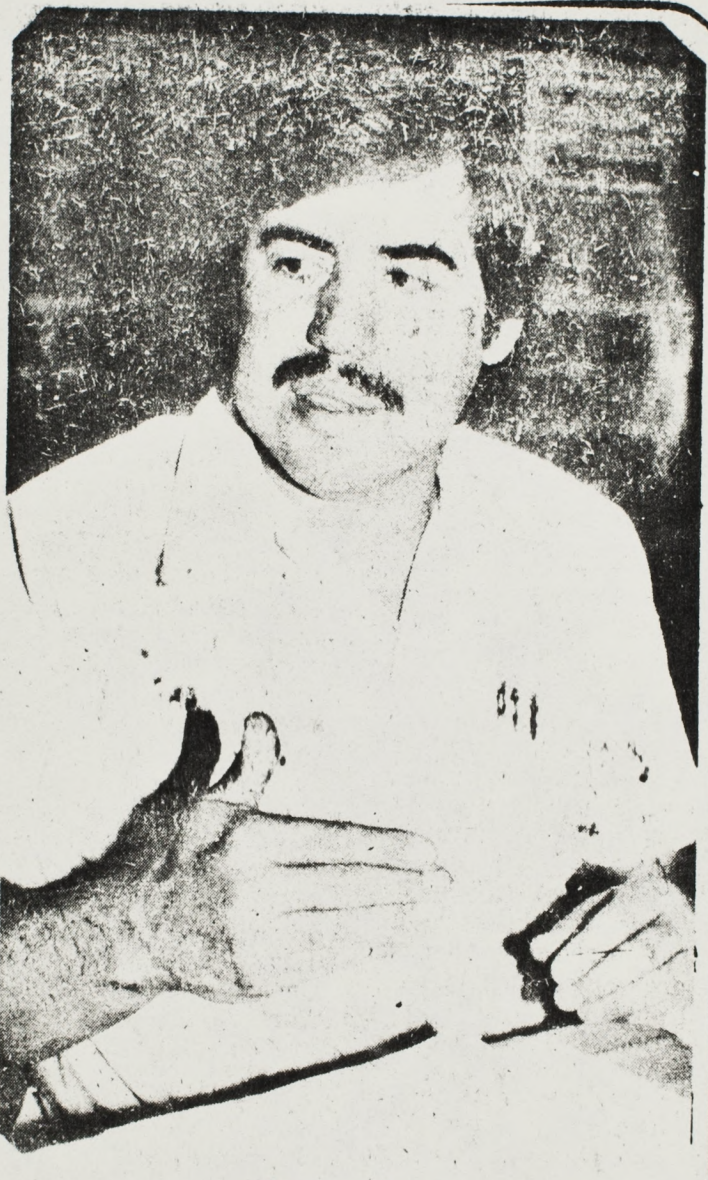
La Represión de Migración Americana Será Juzgada

Por Enrique
Méndez ALVAREZ

La represión ejercida por parte de autoridades de inmigración norteamericanas en contra de más de 20 millones de latinos, será sancionada mediante un tribunal nacional y los resultados se darán a conocer a los presidentes José López Portillo y Ronald Reagan.

La denuncia ante ambos mandatarios se hará después de que el 11 de abril próximo se sostenga un análisis en torno a dichas violaciones, mediante lo que los mexicoamericanos llamaron un "tribunal nacional".

Herman Baca dirigente del Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos di-
Pasa a la 8-A, Col. 4



Herman Baca.

jo que el propósito de este tribunal es el de reunir mediante expedientes cada caso de violaciones y abusos cometidos en contra de indocumentados por parte de elementos del Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización de Estados Unidos y la Patrulla Fronteriza.

"El Tribunal es urgente y necesario para asegurar que los intereses y derechos de los chicanos y latinos serán salvaguardados y tomados en consideración", indicó Baca.

Luego hizo hincapié el líder mexicoamericano que desea que "nuestros derechos no sean sacrificados en un altar de petróleo ni por un contrato bracero".

Después de que se efectue este tribunal se rendirá el informe sobre las conclusiones a los presidentes Ronald Reagan y José López Portillo, este reporte será entregado personalmente a López Portillo en Los Pinos y a Ronald Reagan en la Casa Blanca.

Las evidencias recopiladas en el Tribunal se darán a conocer a organizaciones internacionales en Defensa de los derechos humanos, así como a los más altos representantes de cada país.

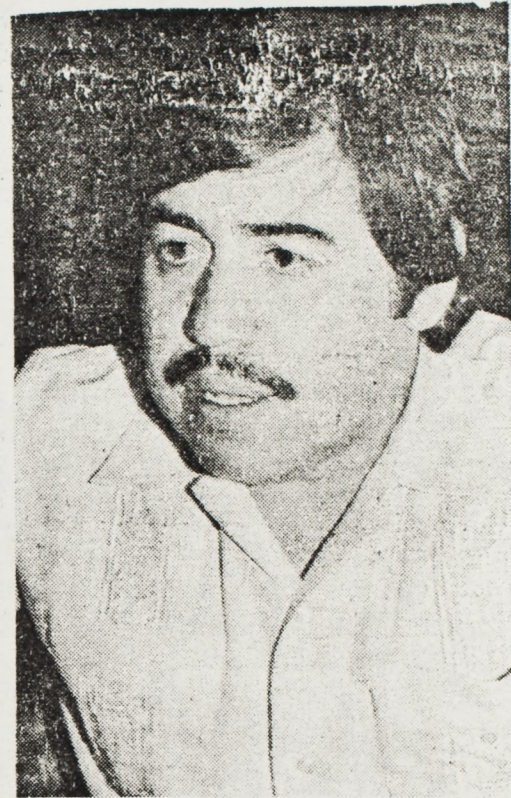
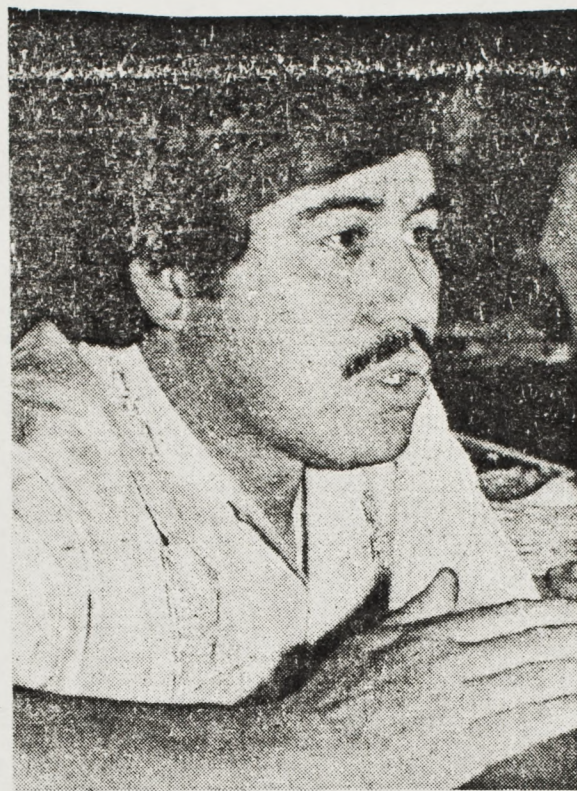
Agregó que el conjunto con otros líderes chicanos desean asegurarse que los derechos de 20 millones de chicanos y latinos no serán solo parte de una maniobra política sin tomar en consideración su voz.

Dijo que el Jurado de este tribunal escuchará y recibirá pruebas de las violaciones que se realizan en contra de ciudadanos mexicanos y latinos por el servicio de inmigración y la patrulla fronteriza.



Baja California
 Domingo 29
 Marzo de 1981
 Año 1
 Número 111
 \$ 5.00 M. Nal.

EL PERIODICO QUE PIENSA EN USTED



TIJUANA.-"Nosotros tenemos asuntos específicos que solicitar al Presidente.- No nos prestaremos a ninguna conjura o boicot a la reunión Reagan-JLP. Sería torpe de nuestra parte", dijo el dirigente Chicano Herman Baca.

"No nos Prestamos a Conjuraras": Baca

TIJUANA.-El Comité de Derechos Chicanos (CCR) anuncia que someterá a un Tribunal Nacional las violaciones a los derechos humanos que se pueden evidenciar, para que el mundo sepa de la descarada discriminación que impera en los Estados Unidos en contra y en perjuicio de las minorías de origen latino. Este Tribunal Nacional se integrará el próximo 11 de Abril en la Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles, en la calle 21 esquina con Market y comenzará funcionar en la primera de las tres etapas en que se dividirá su actividad, en punto de las ocho de la mañana.

Hermán Baca, dirigente del Comité pro Derechos Chicanos dijo que "el propósito del Tribunal es el de reunir y a la vez docu-

mentar nacionalmente, casos y estudios con respecto de las violaciones a los derechos humanos de los llamados indocumentados a lo largo de la frontera entre México y los Estados Unidos y de los derechos civiles y constitucionales que padecen 20 millones de individuos de ascendencia latina, víctimas de los agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza y del Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización".

NADA LES IMPORTA MAS QUE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS, DIJO

Herman Baca fue preguntado de una conjura descubierta recientemente para causar daño en la visita presidencial y respondió, entre complacido y colérico, "sería ridículo

que pretendiéramos meternos en asuntos que no conocemos, cuando tenemos la responsabilidad de velar por los Derechos Humanos de 20 millones de latinos que viven en Estados Unidos. Si otros quieren hacer alguna manifestación, que lo hagan; pero nosotros solamente habremos de celebrar nuestro Tribunal y posteriormente darlo a conocer a los presidentes Ronald Reagan, de Estados Unidos y José López Portillo de México".

Once casos serán llevados al Tribunal que se anuncia, y seguramente en ocho serán presentados testigos de cargo, que se encargarán de increpar a los agentes de migración y de la Patrulla Fronteriza, que son los

[PASA A LA PENULTIMA PAG]

The San Diego Union

High court rules INS raids legal

Surprise factory roundups of suspected aliens allowed

By Marcus Stern, Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Immigration agents may legally conduct surprise raids in factories and question individual workers about their citizenship, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

The ruling authorizes full-scale resumption of the raids in California and Arizona.

The justices were unanimous in finding workplace inspections constitutional, but split 7-2 on the question of whether immigration agents can question individual workers without "reasonable suspicion" of illegal status.

The decision overturns a 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in favor of four Los Angeles factory workers who alleged that their Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable search and seizure was violated by the raids.

The appeals court ruled that the INS tactic of stationing agents at all exits while others walk among workers asking whether they are in the country legally constituted "unlawful seizure" of an entire workforce. The lower court ordered a halt to the traditional INS practice.

Max Zinmy, general counsel for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, criticized yesterday's high court ruling, saying it would "diminish the rights of all workers, especially those of Hispanic origin." The union had joined the workers in the suit.

In National City, Committee For Chicano Rights Chairman Herman Baca said the decision erodes the constitutional rights of Chicanos and Latinos.

"What the Supreme Court is stating," Baca said, "is that this nation's 20 million Chicanos and Latinos must pay the price for the unresolved immigration issue through the loss of constitutional guarantees.

"The court has legalized the concept that the immigration issue is a law enforcement problem, rather than a social, economic and political matter. We believe that the ruling establishes the foundation for the establishment of a South Africa-style apartheid system for Chicanos and Latinos."

INS spokesman Verne Jervis, on the other hand, said the decision "completely vindicates our methods" and that the border agency would immediately resume its normal method of inspections that the INS

See COURT on Page A-6

Court: Surprise INS raids legal

Continued from A-1

calls "factory surveys." The agency had changed the way its agents conduct inspections within the 9th Circuit, principally California and Arizona, since the appeals court ruling almost two years ago.

Under the new procedure, a much smaller inspection group enters and leaves through one door, without blocking exits. Agents question only those workers for whom they can demonstrate "reasonable suspicion" of being undocumented aliens.

Jervis said almost 60 percent of the apprehensions of illegal aliens away from the border occur in workplaces and that inspection efforts have been seriously hampered by the changes since the appeals court ruling.

Justice William Rehnquist, writing for the court, said an unlawful seizure occurs "only when the officer, by means of physical force or show of authority; has restrained the liberty of a citizen."

The four factory workers who filed the suit argued that the manner in which the raids were conducted created a "psychological environment" that made them reasonably afraid they were not free to leave.

Rehnquist rejected that argument. He said the one- to two-hour raids, which typically involve 20 to 30 plainclothes INS agents and sometimes involve support from uniformed local police, do not constitute a show of authority.

"While the surveys did cause some disruption, including the efforts of some workers to hide, the record also indicates that workers were not prevented by the agents from moving about the factories," he said.

Rehnquist argued that the agents were stationed at the exits simply to ensure that all workers were questioned, not to prevent them from leaving.

"This conduct should have given respondents no reason to believe that they would be detained if they gave truthful answers to the questions put to them or if they simply refused to answer," he wrote.

However, Justice William J. Brennan Jr., writing also for Justice Thurgood Marshall, said that Rehn-

quist's opinion "had a studied air of unreality" in concluding that the "interrogations . . . were merely consensual encounters" that posed no threat to the workers' personal security and freedom.

"Although none of the (workers) was physically restrained by the INS agents during the questioning," Brennan wrote, "it is nonetheless plain beyond cavil that the manner in which the INS conducted these surveys demonstrated a 'show of authority' of sufficient size and force to overbear the will of any reasonable person."

"Faced with such tactics, a reasonable person could not help but feel compelled to stop and provide answers to the INS agents' questions. Indeed, the (workers') testimony paints a frightening picture of people subjected to wholesale interrogation under conditions designed not to respect personal security and privacy, but rather to elicit prompt answers from completely intimidated workers."

The lawsuit was filed by four garment workers after the INS conducted three factory raids in the Los Angeles area in 1977. The raids, which were conducted with warrants and the factory management's permission, resulted in the apprehension of a total of 162 illegal aliens.

In each of the three surprise raids, INS agents surrounded the factory and blocked the exits before entering the premises and interviewing workers.

The four workers were interviewed by the INS agents during the raids, but were not arrested because they were either citizens or permanent alien residents. Together with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, they filed suit against the INS in 1978.

The trial court ruled in favor of the INS, and found the raids legal. That ruling was overturned by the appeals court.

A California immigration official said yesterday's ruling should help in the roundup of illegal aliens at high-technology firms in the Silicon Valley, where they reportedly make up 25 percent of the workforce. "It's wonderful," said agent John Senko.

EL MEXICANO

GRAN DIARIO REGIONAL

Sección A

Año XXI

Núm. 7,701

Baja California, Domingo 12 de Abril de 1981

SERGIO GOMEZ SILVA
Director y Gerente General

Denuncian Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos de los Ilegales en El Tribunal

Por Rogelio LAVENANT SIFUENTES

SAN DIEGO.- Violaciones a derechos de mexicanos indocumentados, abusos de malos agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza y de otros cuerpos policiacos, fueron denunciados ayer en el Tribunal Nacional Chicano sobre Inmigración, llevado a cabo bajo el auspicio del Comité de Derechos Chicanos de San Diego.

Uno de los primeros testimonios, el de Fred Drew, quien hace 16 años fue agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza, reveló que los patrulleros aplican el "castigo directo" a los mexicanos que cruzan la línea fronteriza sin la debida documentación, en lugar de advertirles que no se internen en territorio norteamericano.

Christopher Enciso Robles, joven mexicano-americano (nacido en Los Angeles) declaró haber sido golpeado y presionado para firmar su "deportación voluntaria" en el año de 1979 (en septiembre), a pesar de que les habló en Inglés y Español, y les mostró (a los oficiales del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización), la documentación que comprobaba su naciona-

lidad.

Juan Solís, un abogado del Centro de Servicio Legal de Chicago, Illinois, expuso varios casos de abusos ante el Tribunal, cuyo jurado estuvo integrado por dirigentes de diferentes organizaciones chicanas, mexicano-americanas y comités de lucha por derechos civiles, humanos y constitucionales.

Habló de un señor Juan Escamilla, "que fue deportado al ser detenido como "extranjero ilegal". Su mujer (en el tiempo que esto ocurrió), tenía 6 meses de embarazada. "Escamilla pidió respeto a sus derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales, pero se los negaron. Pidió hablar con un abogado, y no lo dejaron. Pidió ser liberado bajo fianza, y tampoco le aceptaron. Pidió hablar con su mujer y no se lo concedieron".

Roy González, de 28 años de edad, casado, con dos hijos, originario de Los Angeles, presentó su caso: Es un veterano de la guerra de Viet Nam. Tomó parte en acciones de guerra y recibió la medalla de soldado. Trabaja en una planta enlatadora de alimentos, donde llegan a laborar hasta 400 trabajadores.

El 14 de septiembre de 1979, veinte agentes del Servicio de Inmigración llegaron para efectuar una redada de "ilegales". Ninguno mostró identificación. Usaban pantalón "levis", zapatos tenis y camisetas. No llevaban uniformes de la Patrulla Fronteriza ni de ninguna corporación policiaca.

"Me tomaron por la fuerza. Me torcieron los brazos. Traté de zafarme y cuando intenté escapar, me sujetaron nuevamente y golpearon mi cabeza contra el concreto del piso. Sentí mucho miedo por mi, por mi familia, por mi seguridad. Me acusaron de vender drogas. Me hicieron sentir muy mal, en verdad", dijo González, quien presentó una demanda y deberá presentarse a una audiencia en San Francisco, el día 27 de este mes.

Otros expositores y testigos desfilaron ante el Tribunal promovido por el Comité de Derechos Chicanos que encabeza Herman Baca, y en su mayoría lanzó severas críticas contra el gobierno federal norteamericano, la Patrulla Fronteriza, el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización y la Co-

misión Especial Sobre Inmigración y Política de Refugiados.

En el presidium estuvieron; Rudy Acuña, profesor de Cal State Northridge, Victoria Castro, presidente estatal de AMAE de California; Manuel López, de MANO de California, Rodolfo González, de Crusade for Justice, de Colorado; Gilberto Jasso, de la Oficina Nacional de Derechos Civiles de GI Forum; José Medina, de La Raza Legal Alliance; Juan Solís, del Centro Legal para Immigrantes, de Illinois, y Ruben Sandoval, del Civil Rights Ligation Center, de Texas.

Las conclusiones de estas audiencias serán enviados a los Presidentes de México y los Estados Unidos, Lic. José López Portillo y Ronald Reagan.

que no hay una alternativa para el comunismo soviético.

En la capital polaca, la resolución de la Dieta, órgano supremo de la autoridad del Estado según la Constitución —sobre la anulación de toda huelga o amenaza de huelga durante los dos próximos meses— reviste un carácter solemne mas no coercitivo para el sindicato So-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DOCE

En una Semana Podrá Reiniciar Actividades, Afirma su Médico

WASHINGTON, D. C., 11 de abril. (AP y WP)—El Presidente Ronald Reagan fue dado de alta hoy en el hospital universitario George Washington y volvió a la Casa Blanca, doce días después de haber recibido un balazo en el costado izquierdo.

"Llegué caminando y caminando me voy", dijo el Mandatario al despedirse de médicos y las enfermeras del hospital. "Sé que llegué aquí un poco inesperadamente

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA ONCE

Sólo Decidió el Presidente; no Acepté la Idea de Gobernar: Bush

Por HENDRIX SMITH,
de The New York Times

WASHINGTON, D. C., 11 de abril.—Por una milésima de segundo, recuerda el vicepresidente George Bush, pensó que podría asumir la presidencia de la nación cuando se enteró de que Ronald Reagan, actual Mandatario, había sido balaceado.

Pero inmediatamente rechazó tal idea y,

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIEZ

por Complacer a Todos

- ★ Acabaron los Primeros Cien Venturosos Días
- ★ Embate Demócrata a la Economía Presidencial
- ★ O'Neil, Convencido de Hundir al Stockmanismo

Por JAMES RESTON,
de The New York Times

WASHINGTON, D. C., 11 de abril.—El Congreso estadounidense permanecerá inactivo las dos semanas venideras: así que para todos los propósitos prácticos de legislación, han terminado ya los primeros cien días del Presidente Reagan en su cargo.

En términos personales, esta primera fase ha sido venturosa. El Presidente ha causado en la capital la impresión de ser un hombre amable, sin pretensiones, y articulado. Ha sido fiel a sus principios y prejuicios, y ha sido bondadoso con sus opositores, y todo lo ha hecho con admirable valentía, luego de sobrevivir al ataque de que fue víctima.

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIEZ

últimos años por el gobierno mexicano, ni el incremento en la producción de hidrocarburos de otras naciones.

De cualquier forma, el gobierno estadounidense dispone sus políticas con base en los informes que redactan sus propias agencias.

La CIA apunta que la producción de hidrocarburos mexicanos ascendió en 1979 a 1.785.000 barriles al día, lo cual la colocó en el decimotercer lugar del mundo occidental atrás, en orden de importancia de producción, de Estados Unidos, Arabia Saudita, Irak, Irán, Venezuela, Kuwait, Nigeria, Libia, Emiratos Arabes Unidos, Canadá, Indonesia y Gran Bretaña.

Esto quiere decir también que, al margen de los miembros de la Organización de Países Exportado-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA CATORCE

A la Mitad del Foro

- ◆ En Política Exterior, Nada en Común con Venezuela
- ◆ A Herrera Campins, Trato Estrictamente Diplomático
- ◆ El Echeverrismo, Inexistente; Sólo Ilusos lo ven

Por LEON GARCIA SOLER

Se confirmaron los temores de que sería necesario posponer la reunión López Portillo-Reagan, programada originalmente para el 27 de abril en la fronteriza ciudad de Tijuana, con visita de nuestro presidente a San Diego, California. Las consecuencias del atentado, las condiciones de salud de Ronald Reagan, de las que inicialmente se habló con exagerado optimismo, seguramente en obediencia a una buena táctica informativa para no alarmar más de lo que ya estaba al pueblo estadounidense, han obligado a esta posposición y con ello a que la estrategia preparada por el Presidente López Portillo, sea modificada.

Durante la semana se dieron versiones contradictorias sobre la que pareció inminente reunión. Finalmente, tanto la cancillería mexicana como la Casa Blanca hicieron el anuncio formal. Antes, George Bush, a quien corresponde suplir al Presidente Reagan en los actos protocolarios, lo mismo que en las reuniones de gabinete, se comunicó personalmente con el Presidente José López Portillo. El Mandatario mexicano, por consideración al Presidente Reagan, así como por el natural interés en intercambiar lo más pronto posible puntos de vista sobre los problemas bilaterales y proyectar sus planes de política exterior, en lo multilateral, especialmente en lo que respecta a la próxima Cumbre Norte-Sur y el futuro de su plan sobre energéticos, se mostró dispuesto a ir a Washington en cuanto fuera posible tener el encuentro con el Presidente estadounidense.

El comunicado de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores dejó en suspenso la fecha en que habrá de realizarse finalmente la reunión de mandatarios. Nadie puede dudar de la causa de esta posposición: la salud de Reagan obligó a que se suspendiera también la junta cumbre programada para efectuarse en Ottawa, Canadá.

Los planteamientos de política exterior del Presidente López Portillo fueron reiterados por él mismo con ocasión de la visita a México del Presidente venezolano, Luis Herrera Campins. Luego de escuchar al Ejecutivo de México y al de Venezuela, sobre un mismo

SIGUE EN LA PAG. DIECIOCHO



EL PRESIDENTE Reagan sale ayer del hospital de la Universidad de George Washington, donde se recuperó de la herida de bala que recibió el 30 de marzo. (AP)

Prolongan el Conflicto de la CMA los Asesores de los Mecánicos Paristas

Cuando estaba a punto de resolverse, el conflicto suscitado por los mecánicos ha vuelto a prolongarse en virtud de que, por intervención directa de los asesores de ese grupo que se ha negado a trabajar, la audiencia constitucional en la que debía haberse solucionado el conflicto, fue pospuesta para el próximo 24 de abril.

Tal posposición o diferimiento ha sido considerado como una maniobra desesperada con el propósito de que se aplaque la resolución del juez correspondiente que, según se ha podido saber, negaría el amparo a los dueños.

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA CATORCE

Falta Inversión Privada en el Agro

El Minifundio, Escollo en Planes Alimentarios: Merino

Por CARLOS VELASCO MOLINA

— | —

El minifundio debe ser integrado en unidades mayores de producción, porque se ha demostrado, "hasta la saciedad", que resulta verdaderamente antieconómico para las aspiraciones alimentarias de México, afirmó el secretario de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos (SARH), Francisco Merino Rábago; asimismo, acusó "a ciertos grupos empresariales" de carecer de conciencia e interés para participar en las tareas productivas del agro nacional.

A pesar de ello, señaló, la presente administración realiza esfuerzos sin precedentes para elevar la eficacia en el uso del agua y de la tierra en las zonas de riego, por ser factores de suma importancia para aumentar la producción y productividad en las zonas rurales del país.

El funcionario, al mencionar el problema del alquiler de la tierra, dijo:

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA OCHO

Creciente Número de Jóvenes Asesinados: CDH

Cesa la Amnistía; la Tropa Entra en Acción: el Fiscal

SAN SALVADOR, 11 de abril. (IPS, DPA, AP y AFP)—Las víctimas de la violencia en El Salvador durante el primer trimestre de 1981 son más de 5,000, coincidieron en señalar la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de El Salvador y la oficina de Socorro Jurídico del Arzobispado en San Salvador, en comunicados difundidos hoy aquí.

Mientras tanto, fuentes oficiales informaron que las Fuerzas Armadas salvadoreñas piensan lanzar en breve una vasta operación de "contrainsurgencia", con el deseo de aniquilar a las guerrillas izquierdistas que siguen ocupando posiciones importantes en diversas regiones del país.

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIEZ

Rechazo Chicano a Tácticas del SIN

Solución Policiaca, Impone EU al Problema de Ilegales

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS CRUZ,
enviado de EXCELSIOR

SAN DIEGO, Cal., 11 de abril.—El gobierno de Estados Unidos pretende imponer soluciones policiacas al problema de los indocumentados, mismas que han dado lugar a actos de violencia en varios puntos de la frontera con México, sin comprender que esto afecta no sólo a los trabajadores que son explotados y vejados, sino además a 20 millones de chicanos y latinos que son víctimas de las agresiones de los agentes del servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (SIN) y de la patrulla fronteriza (Border Patrol).

El Tribunal Popular convocado en esta ciudad por el Comité por los Derechos Chicanos en esta ciudad, expresó lo anterior y demandó simultáneamente que el gobierno de EU escuche a los organismos de trabajadores indocumentados, sindicatos y grupos civiles y legales para que adopte una política de pleno respeto a los derechos

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA OCHO

El Minifundio, Escollo en Planes Alimentarios: Merino

Sigue de la primera plana

"El origen del arrendamiento fue la imposibilidad del ejidatario para adquirir las insumos necesarios para la siembra. A la sombra

del clandestinaje hubo explotadores y explotados. La parte más débil ha cargado siempre con las inconveniencias de un trato dictado por el apremio del hambre.

Y con el tiempo la necesidad se hizo hábito, convirtiéndose en valor entendido". Merced al alquiler agregó, se ha estado nulificando el concepto de justicia,

implicito en el reparto agrario. El arrendamiento es la negación de cualquier principio de justicia y los esfuerzos del gobierno en favor de los productores rurales se estaban entramando por los caminos extraviados de la contrarrevolución

mente los recursos naturales, a una ganadería intensiva tecnificada, donde se hace indispensable la inversión, la infraestructura, el insumo evolucionado, la administración avanzada y la rentabilidad que estimula al productor, sin perjuicio del legítimo derecho que sobre la tenencia de la tierra le corresponde".

Merino Rábago indicó que los primeros trabajos de la Ley de Fomento Agropecuario "van a constituir la oportunidad de demostrar que la voluntaria asociación entre pequeños propietarios, comuneros y ejidatarios, no sólo fomentará el arraigo de los hombres del campo, sino que permitirán al campesino usufructuario elevar su nivel de responsabilidad, adquirir mayor conciencia de su propia valía y evitar el alquiler entre los productores agrícolas.

REINCORPORARSE SIN RETICENCIAS: M. R.

Es hora de incorporarse a la actividad productiva nacional "sin reticencias". Los estudios regionales de coeficientes de agostadero ya fueron concluidos en todo el territorio y este año se avanzará mucho en la formulación de estudios a nivel predio, teniendo frentes de trabajo en las 31 entidades federativas, respecto a las cuales conviene mencionar que en 26 de éstas ya fueron constituidos los comités estatales de apovo, informó el titular de la SARH.

"Con base en tales programas, la Secretaría de la Reforma Agraria activa la expedición de las constancias de inafectabilidad al amparo de las cuales el ganadero obtenga la indispensable seguridad para sus inversiones", y subrayó:

"Tenemos la seguridad de que los ganaderos responderán reduciendo las solicitudes de permiso de exportación de becerros en pie, con objeto de ampliar la oferta nacional de carne. Esto obliga a los productores a realizar las mejoras indispensables en sus agostaderos de acuerdo con las superficies que les resulten de la aplicación de los coeficientes de agostadero y de lo que dispone la Ley de Fomento Agropecuario y Forestal para el desarrollo de este sector".

Puntualizó que el programa ganadero para este año pone énfasis en la conservación y almacenamiento

de forrajes; la utilización de esquilmos y subproductos agroindustriales para la alimentación animal; construcción de hornos forrajeros y ollas de agua para el aprovechamiento de recursos hidráulicos en áreas de escasa precipitación pluvial".

Al retomar el tema de la producción agrícola, Merino Rábago admitió que para nadie "es desconocido que el ingreso de los campesinos depende de sus cosechas. Ellos no reciben los beneficios de una revisión periódica de salarios, por ello el Gobierno Federal está atento a que el proceso inflacionario no derrumbe el fruto del esfuerzo de los hombres del campo, que sin desmayo producen los alimentos que consumimos 70 millones de mexicanos".

REPUNTE EN LA PRODUCCION AGRICOLA

También manifestó que "los resultados prácticos de

la alianza Estado-campesino se ha traducido en un repunte de la producción agrícola, con crecimientos anuales superiores al cinco por ciento, interrumpidos sólo por las considerables pérdidas derivadas de la conjunción de heladas y sequías de 1979".

Merino Rábago reconoció que "estos resultados fueron logrados gracias al esfuerzo desplegado por los campesinos: en 1980 el producto agropecuario creció en 7 por ciento, el más grande en los últimos 20 años, y la producción de alimentos básicos y oleaginosas fue casi tres veces mayor que la obtenida hace 21 años".

Por otro lado, aseveró que la Compañía Nacional de Subsistencias Populares, Conasupo, "seguirá regulando el mercado del huevo mediante la adquisición de excedentes en la época de mayor producción para venderlo cuando ésta declina por el cambio de estación".

Francisco Merino Rábago, aludió el tema de la roya del cafeto, del que explicó que se hace todo lo posible por evitar que invada el territorio nacional.

Pero, en vista de que más temprano que tarde "tendremos que convivir con la roya del cafeto, el Gobierno Federal, como un solo equipo integrado a los productores, aplicará tecnología, fungicidas e insumos necesarios para abatir al máximo la incidencia de esta enfermedad, cuando llegue a presentarse", sostuvo el funcionario.

Y para concluir, recalcó: "Si bien aceptamos que pronto tendremos que sufrir las consecuencias de este mal, porque hasta hoy no hay manera de impedirlo, es necesario mencionar, en cambio, que los técnicos mexicanos lograron en un lapso breve, la erradicación de la Mosca del Mediterráneo".

(Continuará)

Solución Policiaca, Impone EU al Problema

Sigue de la primera plana

constitucionales, civiles, políticos y laborales de todo trabajador y residente o ciudadano de origen mexicano.

Herman Baca, presidente del Comité por los Derechos Chicanos, aseguró que se rechazan las propuestas de la Comisión Selecta de Inmigración porque da facultades al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización para manejar la nueva política "y eso es lo que no queremos, porque sería dejar a las ovejas en manos del lobo".

El Tribunal Popular recibió las denuncias de dirigentes de organizaciones locales y nacionales, relativas a agresiones a trabajadores indocumentados, no sólo mexicanos, sino también salvadoreños, en las que se hizo notar la violación a toda norma legal establecida en Estados Unidos.

Herman Baca indicó que "los cientos de denuncias y casos de violación a los derechos humanos de los trabajadores indocumentados se reunirán en una carpeta que se hará llegar al Presidente de México, José López Portillo, y al de Estados Unidos, Ronald Reagan, a fin de que se den cuenta de que la actual política de migración afecta no sólo a los trabajadores indocumentados, sino a 26 millones de personas, sean ilegales, residentes o ciudadanos de origen mexicano.

"Queremos influir, como organizaciones y como representantes de la comunidad de Estados Unidos, en los acuerdos que adopten los Presidentes López Portillo y Reagan en relación con su política de migración", expresó el dirigente del Comité por los Derechos Chicanos.

La reunión hizo coincidir a los dirigentes Lupe Sánchez, del Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Texas; Juan Gutiérrez, del Sindicato Internacional de

Trabajadores Generales; Roberto Jasso, del G. I. Forum; Juan Solís del Centro Legal para los Inmigrantes; Victoria Castro, de la Asociación de Educadores México-Americanos; Manuel López, de la Organización de México-Americanos; Ernesto Vigil, de la Cruzada Para la Justicia; Rudy Sandoval, del Centro de Derechos Civiles, de California, Illinois, Arizona, Colorado y Texas.

"POLITICA QUE NO EXISTE"

En la exposición de las denuncias quedó claramente expuesta la condena a la política de migración de Estados Unidos "que irónicamente no existe, porque no se respeta ninguna ley y ninguna regla, ningún derecho, por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización y de la Patrulla Fronteriza".

Lo anterior se desprende de los asesinatos —los nombres de por lo menos cien mexicanos, muchos de ellos ciudadanos estadounidenses de las paredes del templo católico de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles, donde se efectuó la reunión—, cometidos por la "migra" y la patrulla fronteriza desde 1973 a la fecha, violaciones de derechos civiles y constitucionales, deportaciones ilegales, y muchas agresiones que formarán parte del expediente que se hará llegar a los presidentes de México y Estados Unidos.

Un rechazo definitivo se hizo también a las propuestas de la Comisión Selecta de Inmigración, porque propone una falsa amnistía que beneficiaría sólo a menos del 10 por ciento de indocumentados, pero sobre todo, porque dejaría en manos de la "migra" el manejo de esa política.

RESPONSABLE DE LOS CRIMENES

que la "migra" se el ins "Nosotros no queremos

que la «migra» sea el instrumento para llevar a la práctica de inmigración de Estados Unidos, porque ha sido la responsable de los crímenes que ahora denunciamos", dijo Herman Baca a los asistentes al tribunal popular.

También se reprochó la política discriminatoria, la tarjeta nacional de identidad (que es un medio de control de los latinos, los negros, los marginados y los pobres de Estados Unidos, dijo el abogado Peter Schey), y las deportaciones masivas que en el área de California se están dando repetidamente, y que afectan en forma dramática a inmigrantes salvadoreños, así como a cualquier tentativa por militarizar la frontera.

"El Movimiento Chicano busca influir en las decisiones que se tomen en Los Pinos y en la Casa Blanca, sobre todo porque 95 por ciento de los afectados son gente de origen mexicano y, además, porque "se nos debe escuchar", pues no existe representación de nuestra comunidad en el gobierno o en el Congreso de Estados Unidos", aseveró Herman Baca.

En la reunión, que duró poco menos de cinco horas, el abogado Peter Schey reiteró que la Comisión Selecta de Inmigración real al dará una solución real al problema de los indocumentados, garantizar sus derechos plenos, incluidos los políticos y laborales y esto lo podemos lograr mediante mayor organización y mayor presión con el voto de millones de mexicanos y latinos", dijo.

Finalmente el tribunal reiteró influir en toda solución al problema de los indocumentados acordada por la Coordinadora Internacional que se reunió el año pasado en la ciudad de México, para garantizar protección legal al inmigrante mexicano".

148 PRESAS 5,395 POZOS

Sostuvo que para aprovechar al máximo "nuestros recursos hidráulicos, tanto subterráneos como superficiales, que en una gran proporción se van al mar, se construyen 148 presas y 5,395 pozos profundos. El programa sexenal de apertura de nuevas tierras al cultivo de riego, es de un millón 200,000 hectáreas. Y a fines del presente año se logrará un adelanto de 69 por ciento en estos trabajos", aseguró.

Al señalar que "es conveniente destacar las actividades que hemos realizado para evitar conflictos en los cambios y usos del agua, que se han debido realizar para asignar este recurso a las actividades prioritarias del país", el secretario de Agricultura recalzó:

"La apertura de nuevas tierras al cultivo de temporal y la reincorporación de áreas ociosas a la producción, ya dotadas de las obras de infraestructura necesarias, y con el apoyo de la LFA, abren grandes facultades al gobierno para participar con los productores en la utilización de todas las tierras que tengan este uso".

Anunció el Plan Nacional de Apoyo Integral a la Agricultura de Temporal, "en beneficio de un millón 130,000 hectáreas agrícolas; dos millones 760,000 hectáreas ganaderas y 661,000 hectáreas boscosas, pertenecientes a 274,000 jefes de familia, más del 40 por ciento con superficies menores a cinco hectáreas".

Al referirse a la activi



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LOS METODOS ELECTRICOS EN LA EXPLORACION HIDROGEOLOGICA

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ENCIENDE SUS POTENTES REFLECTORES CUANDO FALLA LA ENERGIA ELECTRICA

Mexicanos Esclavizados y Sacrificados en E.U.

Por JAVIER RODRIGUEZ LOZANO

Veinte millones de México - norteamericanos y latinoamericanos son víctimas de la peor degradación humana en los Estados Unidos, donde paulatinamente les quitan lo último de su dignidad.

La intolerable situación —vejeciones, asesinatos, secuestros, violaciones, servidumbre y esclavitud— hará que los afectados protesten enérgicamente y de no ser escuchados se repetirá aquel fenómeno racial que Sudáfrica hizo célebre, bajo el calificativo de "Apartheid".

Con pruebas documentales, producto de lo que se llamó Tribunal Chicano National Immigration, organizado por el Comité en Chicano Rights, Inc, y que tuvo lugar el 11 del presente en San Diego, California, se demostrará las violaciones flagrantes a los derechos humanos en los Estados Unidos, principalmente contra ciudadanos norteamericanos de origen mexicano.

Dicha documentación, en detalle, fue presentada por este comité al gobierno de la República, con cuyo contenido se espera que el Presidente José López Portillo tenga mayores elementos de conocimiento sobre el problema de los indocumentados.

Hernán Baca, dirigente del CCR —Committee en Chicano Rights, Inc.— ofreció ayer una conferencia de prensa en la que denunció lo anterior y mostró pruebas documentales de los atentados a la

(SIGUE EN LA PAGINA TREINTA Y UNO)

LA PRENSA

4/20/1981

Mexicanos Esclavizados y Sacrificados en E.U. 31

(VIENE DE LA PAGINA DOS)

dignidad humana que han llevado a cabo contra México - norteamericanos los elementos de la Oficina de Inmigración de los Estados Unidos, mejor conocida como "La Migra".

Baca —se apunta en comunicado de prensa entregado a los reporteros— se ha dirigido a los presidentes José López Portillo y Ronald Reagan, para denunciar el alto índice de violaciones de los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales, en persona de ascendencia mexicana y latina, por agentes del Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización y la Patrulla Fronteriza.

Uno de los objetivos de este comité es establecer una comisión binacional para investigar estos actos violentos, así como incluir en discusiones futuras las posiciones y recomendaciones sobre la inmigración entregadas por el tribunal, representante de los veinte millones de ciudadanos chicanos y latinos, residentes y trabajadores indocumentados radicados en los Estados Unidos.

Baca, quien habló a nombre del Tribunal Nacional Chicano sobre Inmigración en San Diego, puntualizó que "el caso es el de esclavitud de los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales".

documento que será presentado a los dos presidentes".

Y añadió Baca: "Nuestra búsqueda claramente demuestra que los intereses y preocu-

paciones de la comunidad chicana - latina deben ser escuchadas si una posición sobre inmigración pretende desarro-

(SIGUE EN LA PAGINA CUARENTA Y SIETE)

Mexicanos Esclavizados y Sacrificados en E.U.

(VIENE DE LA PAGINA TREINTA Y UNO)

llarse, lo que debería beneficiar a la gente de ambos países".

En México y en Washington se presentaron a los gobiernos federales respectivos sendos documentos que reflejan los resultados del Tribunal Nacional, donde se advierte la tendencia sistemática de discriminación y violencia contra personas de ascendencia mexicana o latina.

Hizo notar la necesidad de que los presidentes López Portillo y Reagan establezcan una política humana, justa y racional sobre el problema.

"Los 20 millones de chicanos y latinos radicados en los EEUU no esperarán ni tolerarán la explotación de los derechos de nuestra gente, sean indocumentados, documentados o ciudadanos".

Hizo énfasis el dirigente chicano en que para los Estados Unidos ya ni los ciudadanos naturalizados norteamericanos merecen esa condición y no son respetados, y refirió diversos ejemplos en que hombres, mujeres y niños nacionalizados norteamericanos han sufrido las humillaciones de los norteamericanos, al creerlos indocumentados.

Baca explicó que los temas del petróleo y los indocumentados serán dos aspectos principales en las próximas conversaciones de los presidentes P y RR, pero que los chicanos no están dispuestos a aceptar un supuesto programa de aceros, aun si se toma en cuenta que los Estados Unidos cada vez requieren más mano obra.

En el Tribunal Nacional Chicano se testimoniaron —dijo Baca— algunos ejemplos de las violaciones a los derechos humanos, como es la internación de niños en cárceles para adultos; alrededor de 300 mil niños han sido separados por la fuerza de sus padres y cientos de ellos han muerto en la frontera entre México y EEUU; mujeres que han sido violadas por agentes de la patrulla fronteriza, y muchos hombres que han sido sacrificados, estando esposados.

El propósito del Tribunal Nacional Chicano fue establecer una perspectiva chicana independiente sobre el asunto de inmigración y formular recomendaciones que están en un

Denuncian 52 Crímenes Políticos Cometidos en EU Contra Indocumentados

- ★ El TNCI Pide un Tribunal Binacional que Investigue Estos Hechos
- ★ Documentos que Exponen Casos de Brutalidad Contra las Minorías
- ★ Siempre Aplastar al Mexicano, la Historia de EU: Herman Baca

Por RAYMUNDO RIVA P.

El Tribunal Nacional Chicano sobre Inmigración (TNCI), denunció ayer 52 "crímenes políticos" perpetrados por el gobierno estadounidense contra chicanos y mexicanos indocumentados, y urgió a los Presidentes José López Portillo y Ronald Reagan a establecer una comisión binacional para investigar las violaciones a las garantías individuales de aquellas personas en aquel país.

Por medio de su portavoz y líder Herman Baca, presidente a su vez del Comité por los Derechos Chicanos, con sede en San Diego, el TNCI —organismo cúpula de 200 organizaciones chicanas—, divulgó un paquete de documentos donde exponen casos de "brutalidad" contra esos grupos minoritarios, perpetrados por agentes del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (SIN), el Servicio de Aduanas, policías y civiles anglosajones.

"La historia en Estados Unidos ha sido siempre aplastar a las personas de descendencia mexicana", dijo Baca durante una conferencia de prensa. "La

eterna política estadounidense se ha ido contra la dignidad del mexicano, y se realizan esfuerzos políticos para dividir y suprimir a las organizaciones chicanas".

Baca añadió que las instituciones policiales que tratan con el problema de los indocumentados —fundamentalmente el SIN— "son una arma de intereses políticos y económicos que manipulan el problema de la inmigración", y demandó en nombre del TNCI, que "se terminen los privilegios y ganancias" que resultan de la explotación de los trabajadores migratorios.

El líder hizo un breve análisis de las condiciones socioeconómicas y políticas en que viven los chicanos en Estados Unidos, y el sistema al cual se enfrentan los mexicanos que se introducen sin documentos en el país en busca de empleo.

Recientemente, dijo, la Suprema Corte de la Nación falló en el sentido de que cualquier patrón puede despedir a un empleado si éste habla español durante las horas laborales, y en Douglas, Arizona —una de las ciudades con más negros antecedentes en el trato de indocumentados—, se

dispuso que el SIN puede detener cualquier vehículo y revisarlo, con sólo sospechar que sus pasajeros son indocumentados.

Al mismo tiempo, agregó, se ha suprimido la orden de realizar redadas en barrios residenciales y centros de trabajo, que fue instaurada por el entonces procurador general estadounidense, Benjamín Civiletti mientras se realizaba el censo y se han eliminado los programas educativos bilingües.

"Ya nos han quitado la protección de la Constitución —indicó Baca—, y económicamente vemos que no somos dueños de nada".

Con 20 millones de hispanohablantes en Estados Unidos, la segunda minoría étnica del país, no tiene ningún senador federal en los 90 curules existentes, mientras que hay menos de siete diputados federales en las casi 400 curules.

En Los Angeles, la ciudad que después del Distrito Federal tiene la mayor población de mexicanos, no hay ningún descendiente de esa raza en puestos políticos importantes, así como tampoco lo hay en todo California, que para el año 2000 se calcula que tendrá 12 millones de mexicanos. Y a escala nacional, sucede lo mismo, pese a que estadísticas de la Oficina de Censos señalan que hay ocho millones de mexicanos residiendo legalmente en Estados Unidos.

"Estamos viendo los primeros pasos del fascismo", prosiguió Baca. "Así comen-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA TREINTA

Denuncian 52 Crímenes Políticos Cometidos en EU Contra Indocumentados

Sigue de la página cuatro

zó la Alemania hitleriana con los judíos".

SOLUCIONES HUMANAS

La conferencia de prensa fue para divulgar, en forma resumida, un informe de 1,000 páginas que fue entregado el viernes pasado en Los Pinos, dirigido al Presidente López Portillo, donde le exponen una serie de violaciones a los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales de mexicanos y chicanos en Estados Unidos y cuya versión en inglés será entregada esta semana al gobierno estadounidense.

En él se relatan con testimonios el encarcelamiento de niños, torturas psicológicas a que son sometidos, el hostigamiento a sacerdotes, a mexicanos que son ciudadanos en aquel país, el maltrato a comerciantes por parte del SIN, a quien también lo responsabilizan por romper huelgas obreras y agrícolas, violación de leyes y redadas anticonstitucionales.

Asimismo, incluye 55 recomendaciones al gobierno de Reagan para buscar soluciones "justas y humanas" al problema de los indocumentados y se mani-

fiesta contra las propuestas hechas por la Comisión Selecta Sobre Políticas de Inmigración y Refugiados —ampliación del Programa H-2, amnistía, tarjeta de identidad nacional, entre las principales— y las elaboradas que tienden a implantar un programa de trabajadores "huésped", tipo Europa Occidental.

El principal rechazo a la clase de amnistía que se propone se basa en que en los métodos en los cuales se sustenta, de acuerdo con el juez chicano Cruz Reynoso, sólo beneficiaría a 10 por ciento de los mexicanos indocumentados, cuando de acuerdo con las estadísticas de deportación del SIN de 1980, casi 95 por ciento de éstas fueron de mexicanos.

La censura a que se implante una tarjeta de identidad nacional para todos los trabajadores de ese país, es que con una población hispana que se incrementó 192 por ciento en el suroeste de Estados Unidos —la frontera con México— en los 10 últimos años y con los antecedentes que existen, sólo a los de piel morena será a quienes hostigue la policía.

Junto a éstas se halla la oposición a los diferentes programas alternos para mexicanos que buscan la

importación de mano de obra mexicana barata mediante un sistema "derechista", dispuesto en tal forma que los trabajadores carezcan de derechos constitucionales y legales, que no se les permita la residencia, ni la organización sindical, ni la reunificación familiar, y que sólo representa ganancias para los patrones anglo-sajones.

CRÍMENES POLITICOS

El TNCI urgió dentro de su informe a los Presiden-

tes López Portillo y Reagan, denunciar el alto índice de violaciones a los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales de personas de descendencia mexicana y latina por parte de los elementos del SIN, establecer una comisión binacional para investigar estos actos e incluir, en sus futuras discusiones, las recomendaciones y los razonamientos expuestos por ellos.

Un total de 52 casos perfectamente documentados —cuyo número no significa la totalidad de los existen-

tes, sino una muestra de los más notables durante los gobiernos de Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, James Carter y Ronald Reagan—, fueron incluidos en el paquete de documentos.

"Son crímenes políticos, económicos y sociales", afirmó Baca. "El sistema mismo de Estados Unidos es criminal, porque va contra la ley internacional".

Salvo el caso de los hermanos Pat y Michael Hannigan, de Douglas, Arizona, los 51 restantes no habrían sido incluidos antes por

ninguna organización chicana dentro de sus testimonios sobre violaciones a las garantías individuales de mexicanos o chicanos.

Los Hannigan, a fines de 1976, detuvieron, desnudaron, amarraron, torturaron, balacearon hasta 90 veces con escopeta y ahorcaron a los mexicanos Manuel García, Eleazar Ruelas y Bernabé Herrera; uno de éstos murió.

Durante el juicio, cuyo jurado estaba compuesto solamente por anglos, el padre de los hermanos murió uno fue declarado culpable y el otro inocente. Debido a una intensa campaña en Estados Unidos, se reabrió el caso y hoy se emitirá un veredicto en Arizona.

En el informe hay casos desde 1971 hasta marzo pasado, y entre los testimonios sobresalientes figura el del ex patrullero del INS, Fred Drew, quien renunció en protesta por las arbitrariedades de que fue durante sus muchos recorridos por la frontera con México, vio en más de dos ocasiones cómo los propios agentes del INS violaban a mexicanas, torturaban y golpeaban a indocumentados detenidos.

O también el caso de José Luis Borja, detenido el 26 de diciembre de 1976 en Denver, Texas, por un vicealguacil del Condado Lea, luego que le informaron que había sido testigo en un crimen. Borja se halla aún detenido indefinidamente, ya que la policía arguyó que la orden de detención es suficiente para retenerlo en la cárcel.

Manolo Alberto, de 18 meses, murió el 13 de junio de 1979 porque en la aduana de San Isidro, California, no lo dejaron entrar a ese país cuando se hallaba gravemente enfermo, pese a que su madre comprobó que el pequeño, de descendencia mexicana, había nacido en Estados Unidos. Igual pasó con Mario Cañedo en marzo de 1979, de 4 años, quien murió en la misma sala de espera de la Oficina de Inmigración, porque le demoraron la entrada al país cuando se dirigía de urgencia al hospital.

Mexicanos que han sido deportados a otros países —porque dijo el SIN, parecía "un inmigrante ilegal de Guatemala—, vejaciones a señoras, mexicanos acbillados por la espalda por patrulleros, niños encarce-

lados porque sus padres son indocumentados, separados de ellos por la fuerza y deportados hostigamiento en establecimientos comerciales, usurpación de funciones de otras policías ajenas al SIN —acta anticonstitucional— para hostigar a indocumentados e hispanohablantes.

Todas estas acciones, incluidas en el informe. "Los 20 millones de chicanos y latinos radicados en Estados Unidos, no esperarán ni tolerarán la explotación de los derechos de nuestra gente, sean indocumentados, documentados o ciudadanos.

"El continuo alto índice de violencia y violaciones de derechos o dentro de los últimos 10 años, han sido totalmente ignorados por los creadores de leyes de México y Estados Unidos. En nuestra posición que la interdependencia social, económica y política entre (ambos países), exige una acción inmediata.

"Es la esperanza de la comunidad chicana-latina que las violaciones de vida humana, derechos y dignidad, sean extinguidos y que podamos ver el comienzo de una solución justa, humana y racional al problema de la inmigración".

Denuncian Violación de Derechos Chicanos

Llaman a la Inmigración, Esclavitud del Siglo XX

Por Victor Manuel Azcoitia L.

El continuo incremento del índice de violaciones de los derechos humanos hacia los chicanos, ha sido completamente ignorado por los creadores de leyes, tanto en México como en Estados Unidos, denunció ayer el presidente del Tribunal Nacional Chicano sobre Inmigración, Herman Baca, quien agregó: "La inmigración no es más que un caso de esclavitud del Siglo XX."

El líder de los chicanos indicó que la interdependencia social, económica y política entre México y Norteamérica exige una acción inmediata, ya que "es esperanza de la comunidad chicana -20 millones- que las violaciones de vida, derechos y dignidad humanos sean extinguidos y que podamos ver el comienzo de una solución justa, humana y racional al problema de la inmigración."

Herman Baca encabezó una delegación de chicanos que vinieron a la capital de la República para hacer entrega de un estudio y pliego petitorio al Presidente José López Portillo, con el objeto de que éste sea tratado en la próxima entrevista con su

homólogo norteamericano Ronald Reagan.

Dentro del mencionado pliego petitorio, destacan varios puntos, entre ellos; "los 20 millones de chicanos y latinos radicados en Estados Unidos, no esperaremos ni toleraremos la explotación de nuestra gente, sean indocumentados, documentados o ciudadanos".

Más adelante, enumeró los diferentes atentados en contra de los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales de que son objeto los chicanos: uso de fuerza mortal por agentes policíacos, abuso de niños, abuso sobre sospechosos sin documentación, allanamiento ilegal de comunidades y lugares de trabajo. Esto por parte de la patrulla fronteriza y, por otro lado, ejecución ilegal de las leyes de inmigración -de las que son objeto-, por las agencias policíacas.

Además, Herman Baca solicitó establecer una comisión bi-nacional para investigar estos actos violentos y que en la próxima reunión López Portillo-Reagan, se establezca "una política

humana, justa y racional sobre inmigración."

Agregó que la actual Comisión Sobre Asuntos de Inmigración y sus recomendaciones, son peligrosas, simples y fraudulentas.

Por otra parte, el presidente del Comité Pro-derechos Chicanos solicitó a López Portillo y a

Reagan, la desaparición de la Patrulla Fronteriza, a la que calificó como "La Gestapo" norteamericana. Que se respete el tratado interamericano de Guadalupe Hidalgo.

"Un movimiento fuerte chicano en EU, le dará fuerza política a toda latinoamérica", concluyó.



HERMAN BACA, representante del Comité Sobre Derechos de los Chicanos, denunció ayer ante los medios de comunicación las violaciones de que son objeto por parte de las autoridades migratorias las personas de descendencia latina en los Estados Unidos.

Perfecto Orden en el Aeropuerto No Hubo el Caos que Algunos Esperaban

Por Gamaliel González P.

No obstante la gran cantidad de paseantes que regresaron ayer a esta capital por la vía aérea, la zona del Aeropuerto Internacional de la Ciudad de México, pese a las obras del Metro, no se vio congestionada como en años anteriores.

Miles de vacacionistas

gunas ocasiones acuden a ese lugar más de 10 personas a despedir a un viajero, lo que supone que tienen que utilizar por lo menos tres automóviles para trasladarse a ese lugar.

ASA, en reiteradas ocasiones, ha hecho peticiones al público para que se eviten en grandes

ARCO DE FLECHA DE CELAYA, S.A.

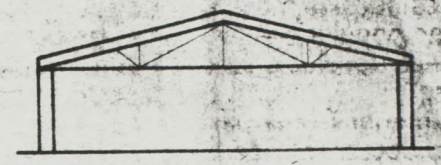
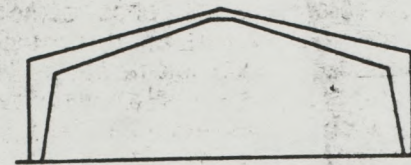
LA FABRICA MAS GRANDE DEL PAIS

545-67-30 al 34

LAGUNA DE MAYRAN 258 - 1º PISO

MEXICO 17, D.F.

FABRICAMOS TODO TIPO DE ESTRUCTURAS. Cubrimos todo el país

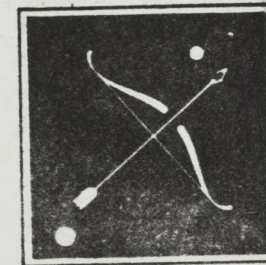


ARCO DE FLECHA, MARCO RIGIDO, 2 AGUAS, DOMOS, ETC.

TENEMOS PARA ENTREGA INMEDIATA:

- NUESTRAS ESTRUCTURAS ATORNILLABLES DE 20M. DE CLARO EN "ARCO DE FLECHA" Y "2 AGUAS" EN COLUMNAS DE 5M.
- PARA TECHOS Y MUROS DE LAMINA GALVANIZADA O DE ALUMINIO.

Próximamente, tendremos también para ENTREGA INMEDIATA, el claro de 15m y el claro de 25m.



CREADORES DE:

- SISTEMA ESTRUCTURAL ARCO DE FLECHA.
- PERFILES MON-TEN, PERFILES MZ.
- MUROS ACERO-BLOCK.
- PERFILES DE ACERO ENVOLVENTE.
- ESTRUCTURACION TIPO FUSELAJE.

CREADORES DE LA TECNOLOGIA PARA LA FABRICACION DE LAS ESTRUCTURAS MODULADAS ATORNILLABLES.

Orientación Vocacional Fuera del "Campus" Universitario

La Impartirán Para Evitar al Máximo la Deserción Escolar

Por Teresa Cárdenas Villor do.

Con el propósito de evitar al máximo la deserción de alumnos en las carreras a nivel licenciatura y de dar un tratamiento adecuado a los problemas escolares, familiares y pedagógicos de los alumnos, la Dirección General de Orien-

tación Vocacional de la UNAM, actualizará las tareas que desempeña, al mismo tiempo que se propone "impartir la orientación vocacional fuera del campus universitario".

Al informar lo anterior, el sociólogo Humberto Herrero, director de orien-

tación vocacional, indicó que uno de los intereses primordiales de la dirección a su cargo, es que "la información y orientación beneficie a todos los estudiantes mexicanos, como parte de la extensión universitaria".

Porque, señaló, "antes de orientar al joven acerca de las carreras que existen en nuestra máxima casa de estudios, es necesario informarle sobre qué es y cómo funciona el sistema educativo nacional, sobre todo en sus niveles de educación media, con especial énfasis en las carreras técnicas".

La inquietud de la Dirección General de Orientación Vocacional, dijo, se encaminan hacia los jóvenes estudiantes

de enseñanza media, porque es el momento oportuno para informar a los educandos acerca de las funciones mismas de cada profesión y encaminar sus inquietudes personales de acuerdo con sus propias necesidades hacia las "necesidades reales del país".

Sin embargo, Humberto Herrero explicó que para que los planes propuestos para salir del campus universitario, es necesario que "se realicen algunos ajustes dentro de la propia Dirección, tanto en presupuesto, como en los programas que hasta ahora se han venido presentando".

Además, se necesita la colaboración de todos los medios de comunicación

Café Político



HERNANDEZ, RAFAEL, FRANCISCO

Ultimas Noticias, 4/20/81



FIGENIO ALMEJEIRAS, uno de los oficiales que rechazó a los invasores en Bahía de Cochinos, Cuba, es rodeado por centenares de los veteranos que defendieron al actual régimen, hace 20 años. Ayer fue celebrado ese hecho en Cuba. (AP)

tantas, cambio de horarios, incumplimiento y otros, continúa hoy el regreso de paseantes, muchos de ellos rezagados por la escasez de medios de transporte.

Tan sólo en Acapulco, nuestro corresponsal Enrique Díaz Clavel informa que hay unas 20,000 personas varadas por falta de transporte, tanto aéreo como terrestre. Entre tanto, en las últimas horas, dice, unos 55 a 60 vehículos por minuto salieron del puerto de regreso a la capital.

En Guadalajara, nuestro corresponsal Eduardo Chimely informa que 50,000 personas no pudieron regresar a tiempo a sus lugares de origen, por la falta de transporte. Las terminales tanto de autobuses como de ferrocarril y el aeropuerto, se hallan aún atestadas de viajeros que esperan encontrar un lugar para retornar.

En las terminales aéreas, ferroviarias o de autobuses, hubo gritos, empujones.

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIEZ

Ausentismo Considerable en Escuelas y Trabajos

(Pág. 3)



LOS CHOFERES aguardan el retorno de los paseantes para cobrar tarifas a capricho. Por sobre la autoridad, y la razón, ellos imponen el precio de un viaje. Los explotados pasajeros pagan. (Foto de Jesús de la Torre)

El Congreso Tardará 6 Semanas Para Ratificar a John Gavin

Por FERNANDO MERAZ, enviado de U.N.

MCALLEN, Texas, 20 de abril.—Después de haber permanecido en "El Limbo" (sic) durante casi un año por la campaña electoral en Estados Unidos, la embajada de

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIEZ

RENDIJA

Por LINUS

- ★ Nuevo Plan Priista
- ★ Freno Para "Acelerados"
- ★ La Historia se Repite

UNO—"Primero se rá el programa, después el hombre", se dijo hace seis años, cuando don Jesús Reyes Heróles presidía el partido oficial, en visperas del destape y se convocó a todos los sectores

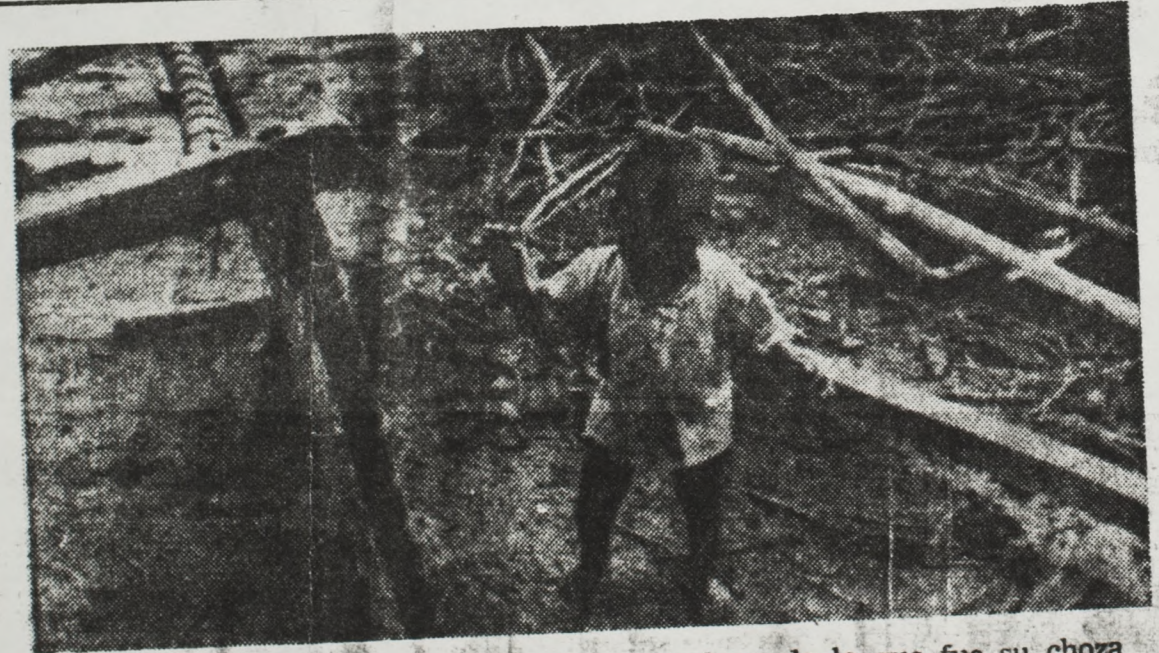
SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DOCE

En Campeche, la Plataforma más Grande de Pemex

Dos de las más grandes plataformas petroleras marinas del mundo son instaladas por Petróleos Mexicanos en la Sonda de Campeche, con ellas se elevará considerablemente la producción de petróleo y gas.

Petróleos Mexicanos informó que con la pri-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA ONCE



UN NIÑO indio llora y vaga por los escombros de lo que fue su choza destruida por un tornado. Hubo más de 35 muertos, doscientos heridos y unas doscientas casitas arrasadas. (AP)

Con Reagan, la Peor Represión Contra Indocumentados: Baca

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS RIOS

La política derechista del Presidente Ronald Reagan amenaza con aumentar la violencia contra trabajadores indocumentados y ciudadanos estadounidenses de origen mexicano, que en los últimos 10 años ha sido sistemática y de violación a los derechos humanos, civiles y legales, afirmó Herman Baca, dirigente del Tribunal Nacional Chicano Sobre Inmigración.

Señaló que si aquel Mandatario pretende imponer una política de inmigración, la comunidad chicana debe ser escuchada.

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA ONCE

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los resultados de lo que en sociología cristiana se llama ahora "el pecado del mundo", que es el pecado social.

El problema debe ser tratado a fondo, desde sus más profundas raíces. La alarmante abundancia de hijos sin padre y, consecuentemente, de madres solteras, no se remedia con métodos de contracepción sino con un racional sistema de reeducación del hombre.

Hay que crear el hombre

nuevo en un mundo nuevo. Hay que convencernos de que el problema no es de labora torio sino de escuela. Que no es científico sino moral, social y económico. La llamada "planificación familiar", que debe ser normada por las parejas en el fuero de la conciencia, es, por lo pronto, un esquema válido. En realidad, el único esquema. Los cursillos pre-matrimoniales instituidos en muchas parroquias católicas constitu-

yen un buen re tar futuros fra res. Se hace neces la familia: forta do, sistemática. La integraci lia terminará ma de muchas Fantasmas a g sociólogos, pol queros de Esta se interesan e ma", sobre to trata de Améri

POLICIA MILITAR y refuerzos de Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, fueron llamados anteayer y ayer para controlar a cubanos que no han podido ser colocados en Estados Unidos. Son gente que huyó de la isla con ocasión de la llamada "flotilla de la libertad". (AP)

En Campeche, la Plataforma más Grande de Pemex

Sigue de la primera plana

mera de estas platafor mas, que entrará en ser vicio en mayo y que fue

construida en México, se logrará una producción de 400 millones de pies cúbicos por día.

Hasta ahora las más grandes plataformas petroleras marinas operan en el Mar del Norte y tienen capacidad para obtener una producción de 200 millones

de pies cúbicos de gas por día. Las dos plataformas gigantes que instala Pemex en la Sonda de Campeche forman parte de un progra-

ma de instalación de siete plataformas durante este año, con las cuales se incrementará notablemente la producción.

El ingeniero Adolfo Las tra Andrade, subdirector de Explotación de Pemex dijo recientemente que hasta el momento no se ha construido en ningún país una plataforma de las características de las que serán instaladas en el Golfo de México.

Comentó el funcionario que con este equipo se aprovechará en mayor volumen el gas natural, del cual Pemex sólo quema el 1.2 por ciento de la producción en los campos petroleros de tierra.

Descontento por el Retraso

Sigue de la primera plana

no para acusar a Federico Durán Liñán, representante del grupo Fernando Amilpa de buscar medios artificiosos para retrasar la entrega pues no cuenta con el número de agremiados que se requiere para que su agrupación sea reconocida.

La Confederación Revolucionaria del Transporte, el Bloque Revolucionario de Taxistas, la Unión de Taxistas y la Sociedad Cooperativa de Taxistas, informaron que sospechosamente la autoridad no ha pedido la revisión del amparo que Durán Liñán obtuvo ante el juez Efraín Polo Bernal, en el cuarto juzgado en materia administrativa con el número 436-80, con el cual se obtuvo la suspensión definitiva.

Indicaron que ello ocasiona que los agremiados se encuentren desesperados, ya que consideran que la autoridad no ha actuado con decisión en el problema que afecta a miles de trabajadores del volante, así como a los usuarios que son víctimas de lamentables anomalías por los choferes.

Reconocieron que muchos operadores abusan del público y consideraron que de ello la misma autoridad es culpable, ya que hay poco interés por resolver esos problemas e indicaron como ejemplo que la solución a la entrega de placas tiene más de un año.

Raúl León de la Selva, representante de la Confederación Revolucionaria del Transporte, afirmó que el líder Arturo Aguirre Salazar, representante de la Coalición de Agrupaciones de Taxistas, es el principal beneficiado con la situación ya que las autoridades le dan todo género de facilidades, que trafica con promesas de placas y jamás es molestado.

Indicó también que la disculpa de que la falta de entrega de uniformes es la causa del retraso es una

mentira que sólo ha servido para aumentar la desesperación de los agremiados que consideran un engaño de las autoridades.

Finalmente dijeron los entrevistados que pedirán al general Durazo su intervención para dejar claro el problema que ya se torna angustiioso.

Con Reagan, la Peor Represión

Sigue de la primera plana

pues las recomendaciones de la Comisión Selecta de Migración "nunca tuvieron como base una audiencia en ciudades fronterizas; nunca se dirigió a las organizaciones sobre migración e ignoró el testimonio masivo del pueblo".

Baca fue entrevistado ayer en un hotel capitalino donde ofreció una conferencia de prensa en la que anunció la entrega al Presidente López Portillo de un paquete con 500 casos de violación de los derechos humanos de indocumentados mexicanos, residentes y ciudadanos de origen mexicano, cometidos por la Patrulla Fronteriza y agentes de policía e inmigración.

Las violaciones incluyen la negativa de servicios médicos a ciudadanos estadounidenses de ascendencia mexicana o residentes; el uso de la fuerza por agentes policíacos —que causó la muerte a indocumentados—, abuso de niños y agresión sistemática de los derechos civiles humanos y constitucionales.

El dirigente mencionó que

con la entrega de la documentación a los Presidentes Reagan y López Portillo, ayer en la ciudad de México y en Washington, simultáneamente, se les pidió una respuesta a las evidencias de violencia y malos tratos.

Asimismo, solicitó que en las próximas pláticas entre ambos Mandatarios se haga un llamado conjunto para que se ponga fin a la violencia y violación de derechos humanos de los indocumentados y de los 20 millones de ciudadanos de origen mexicano y latino y residentes legales en Estados Unidos.

El establecimiento de una comisión binacional que investigue las violaciones y organice audiencias en las áreas más afectadas por abusos migratorios y, finalmente, incluir las recomendaciones del TNCI.

ULTIMAS NOTICIAS—Lunes 20 de Abril de 1981 11

¿Este año le preocupó su saldo?

Facilidades de pago para las Personas Físicas

Si su Declaración Anual del Impuesto sobre la Renta resultó con saldo a pagar, le recordamos que las Personas Físicas tienen la facilidad de cubrirlo hasta en nueve mensualidades. El único requisito para pagar los impuestos anuales en parcialidades es que la primera de ellas la cubran, precisamente, en el mes de abril al presentar su Declaración.

Si decide pagar sus impuestos en parcialidades, es conveniente que lo

haga en la hacienda que le corresponde; lo fiscal; pagar, únicamente, en mensualidades, en varias cuotas autorizadas por la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Nota: Si usted opta por pagar en parcialidades, el primer pago debe ser en el mes de abril de cada año.

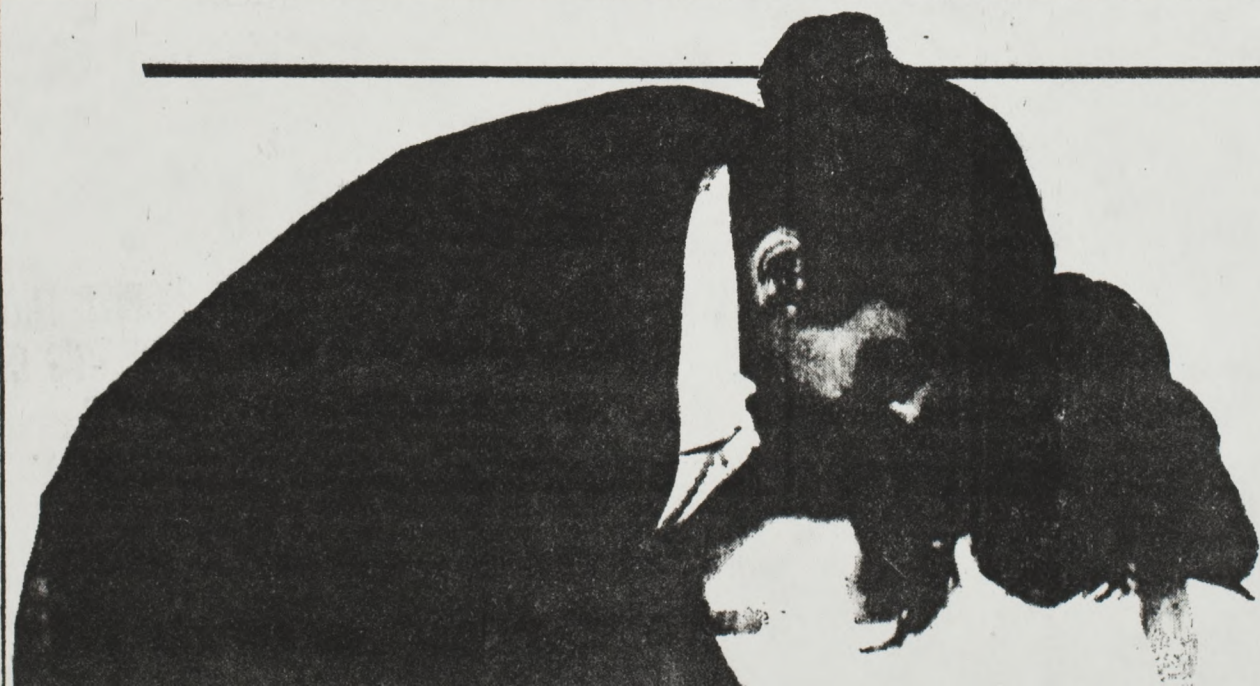
Recuerde que declarar a tiempo le

Pagar impuestos nos beneficia

HACIENDA

Exhorta el Papa a Orar por la paz en Líbano

CASTELGANDOLFO, 20 de abril. (AP)—El Papa Juan Pablo II pidió hoy a los peregrinos que oren por Líbano, al impartir su bendición desde el palacio papal, donde se encuentra descansando después de las festividades pascuales.



Ahora vamos con segundo. Maestro necesitamos

El año pasado se implantó el sistema de enseñanza integrado de primer grado. Más de 160,000 maes

Actitudes fascistas de norteamericanos en contra de los chicanos: Hermán Vaca

Aumenta el número de mexicanos asesinados en los Estados Unidos sin que se castigue a los responsables, asegura el líder México-norteamericano

por Víctor M. SALINAS

Doscientas organizaciones chicanas piden al Presidente José López Portillo que de prioridad al problema de los indocumentados y que logre una política humana, justa y racional sobre inmigración, durante las conversaciones que sostendrá con el Presidente Ronald Reagan, en una fecha aún no precisada.

Algunos líderes acudieron el viernes a Los Pinos y entregaron una voluminosa documentación que compila "las atrocidades" del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización y sus puntos de vista, "para asegurar que nuestra voz será escuchada y que los derechos de 20 millones de chicanos y latinos quedarán protegidos."

Herman Baca, dirigente del Comité de Derechos Chicanos en San Diego y representantes de los líderes mexicano-americanos constituidos en "Tribunal Nacional Chicano contra la Inmigración", dijo a El Día:

"Queremos que el gobierno mexicano, apoyado en el gran poder de negociación que le da el petróleo, exija a Estados Unidos que se terminen los privilegios y las desorbitadas ganancias que obtienen los círculos de poder económico explotando a los trabajadores mexicanos, residentes e ilegales".

Herman Baca ofreció ayer una conferencia a los representantes de la prensa mexicana, en un hotel del centro de la ciudad.

Esperanzado en que el Presidente José López Portillo sacará adelante el problema que sufren los chicanos, "porque hay mucha preocupación en el

gobierno mexicano por la violación de los derechos humanos y busca soluciones al asunto", Herman Baca advirtió:

"La comunidad chicana sufre ya los primeros pasos del fascismo en Estados Unidos. Sus botas quieren aplastarnos, regresarnos a la situación que vivíamos en los años cuarenta o cincuenta. Eso ya se terminó y nos sostendremos en la lucha hasta el final".

Antes, en la conferencia de prensa, había dicho:

"México tiene su propio poder en Estados Unidos y en Latinoamérica, y puede influir para que mejore nuestra situación. Puede sostenerse en el Tratado Guadalupe-Hidalgo, reconocido internacionalmente."

Y sobre el fascismo que opera en Estados Unidos, expone:

■ "La Suprema Corte de Justicia de Estados Unidos aprobó que todo patrón puede correr de su trabajo al empleado que descubra hablando español."

■ "La Suprema Corte de Justicia autorizó en Texas —y pronto será en todo el país— a que los agentes policíacos paren a las personas, aunque vayan en sus carros, por la simple sospecha de que una persona es indocumentada."

■ El Procurador General autorizó la ejecución de redadas masivas en las ciudades, en busca de "Illegal Aliens".

■ La administración Reagan ordenó que se corte el apoyo económico a los programas bilingües y culturales que usaban los chicanos."

■ Está creciendo la ola de asesinatos de mexicanos sin causa real para ello y sin que sean identificados los culpables."

"Nos llevan hacia un nuevo apartheid sudafricano", comentó emocionado.

Herman Baca expresó que con la ayuda de México los chicanos podrían organizarse y constituir una fuerza de poder similar a la de los judíos.

"Ellos son 4 millones en Estados Unidos, pero cuando un general norteamericano se atrevió a hablar políticamente de su país tuvieron el poder de echarlo de la administración", comentó.

En la documentación que pusieron a disposición del Presidente José López Portillo —la próxima semana la tendrá Ronald Reagan— el movimiento chicano pide a JLP:

■ Establecer una comisión binacional para investigar los hechos violentos denunciados por ellos.

■ Incluir en discusiones futuras las posiciones y recomendaciones sobre inmigración entregadas por el Tribunal Nacional Chicano.

También denuncia que "el caso sobre inmigración es un caso de esclavitud del siglo XX, por el alto índice de violencia y las violaciones a los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales".

Baca reveló que la amnistía a los indocumentados proclamada por el gobierno norteamericano sólo beneficiará al 2 por ciento de esas personas de ascendencia mexicana, lo cual consideró injusto.

También aseguró que las necesidades de mano de obra barata de Estados Unidos serán de 5 millones de hombres en los próximos años y que subirá a 20 millones a fines de siglo.

Los indocumentados indispensables para la agricultura de EU: el PPS

A pesar de que los trabajadores indocumentados mexicanos han sido un factor de desarrollo en Estados Unidos, el gobierno del vecino país siempre ha eludido la responsabilidad de dar un trato justo y humano a nuestros compatriotas; a cambio, adopta decisiones agresivas y hasta criminales contra los ilegales.

Así lo manifestó ayer el senador Jorge Cruickshank García, dirigente Nacional del Partido Popular Socialista, quien consideró que el problema se debe resolver en México mediante la ocupación de millones de desempleados; se habla de cuatro millones de jornaleros sin tierras.

Sin embargo, dijo que es preciso insistir en que se les dé un trato más justo, sobre todo, porque los trabajadores mexicanos significan una importante fuerza de trabajo, pues —sin ellos— no habría en Estados Unidos quien levantara las cosechas; de aquí que hayamos contribuido, y lo seguimos haciendo, con el desarrollo económico de ese vecino país.

El legislador comentó que la política de las autoridades norteamericanas contra los indocumentados mexicanos, se entiende como una mera conveniencia para Estados Unidos debido a que de esta forma evitan la obligación de proteger con las leyes laborales a los trabajadores conacionales y advirtió que no será nada fácil obtener del gobierno norteamericano una actitud honesta hacia nuestros indocumentados.

Enseguida, el dirigente del PPS manifestó que el gobierno mexicano debe exigir al de Estados Unidos un trato adecuado, humano y respetuoso a los emigrantes mexicanos, conforme a lo establecido por las Leyes Internacionales, las cuales especifican que cualquier persona de un país que ingresa a otro debe ser tratado con respeto. No obstante, Estados Unidos, siempre ha eludido esa responsabilidad.

Cruickshank García apuntó que son los propios granjeros estadounidenses los que necesitan de la mano de obra mexicana, por su habilidad y destreza, y señaló que ellos mismos los denuncian ante las autoridades de migración norteamericanas, cuando ya no los necesitan. Y eso le conviene al gobierno de ese país, porque de ese modo tiene trabajadores sin derechos, con salarios demasiado bajos y que habitan en condiciones inhumanas en barrancas.

"NO" A LA LUCHA DE CLASES

Por su parte, el diputado Cuauhtémoc Amezcua Dromundo, también el Partido Popular Socialista, manifestó que el problema de los indocumentados son "una de tantas armas de presión" del imperialismo norteamericano contra nuestro país, por lo que demandó no crear en el juego de lucha de clases, porque eso nos dividiría y ahora necesitamos de la unidad de todos los mexicanos.

Aspira EU convertir a México en "zona de reserva estratégica": PCM

por Manuel

Alfonso CABAÑAS

El Partido Comunista Mexicano, a través de su secretario general Arnoldo Martínez Verdugo, manifestó ayer su repudio total a las pretensiones imperialistas norteamericanas que quisieran ver a México convertido en su "reserva estratégica exclusiva" de energéticos, principalmente por el petróleo.

Así lo manifestó el dirigente nacional del PCM, quien advirtió que el frecuente descubrimiento de nuevas riquezas petroleras en nuestro territorio nos coloca en un riesgo muy grande y peligroso, sobre todo porque en Estados Unidos hay quienes siempre

Martínez Verdugo consideró conveniente incluir dentro de esa política, la utilización de los recursos económicos provenientes de la exportación del crudo, para resolver los grandes problemas nacionales como son la desocupación, los alimentos, la educación, la vivienda y la salud, primordialmente.

Hizo ver que anualmente ingresan alrededor de 15 mil millones de dólares por las ventas de ese energético al exterior, de los cuales todavía no han sido canalizados en cantidades importantes en esos renglones, por lo que el PCM —dijo— reitera su propuesta para que se lleve una

cuenta especial de ingresos petroleros y que el Plan de Energéticos sea sometido al examen de las Cámaras de Diputados y Senadores como a una consulta general, en la que incluso puedan intervenir las organizaciones políticas y sindicales.

Por su parte, el diputado Pablo Gómez, miembro de la comisión política del PCM, repudió también las pretensiones norteamericanas, en el sentido de que la existencia de pozos petroleros muy productivos en México permitiría a Estados Unidos tener una reserva segura y próxima de hidrocarburos, que quisieran —incluso— controlar militarmente.

Es necesaria la unidad de la izquierda: Jardón Arzate

por Edmundo CANCIANO

TOLUCA, México.— 37 años después de estar detenido en las cárceles del Estado de México a consecuencia de pugnar por la fundación de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Edmundo Jardón Arzate, reaparece representando a la Coalición de Izquierda como candidato a la gubernatura de esta entidad calificada por él mismo como

dad, es la división de la izquierda. Para presentar un frente más amplio de lucha, agrega, sería importante que el Partido Mexicano de los Trabajadores (PTM), el Partido Popular Socialista (PPS) y el Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST) unieran sus fuerzas a las de la Coalición de Izquierda. La Izquierda dividida, señala, siempre será vencida".

Al hablar sobre el plan de campaña electoral indicó

"La carencia de viviendas, el desempleo, la carestía, la falta de centros de salud, y la deficiencia en la educación, son puntos que denunciaremos a lo largo de nuestra campaña y de los cuales siempre pugnaremos por su solución".

Cuestionado acerca de la contradicción productiva del Estado de México en el sentido de que la zona sur es eminentemente agrícola y la zona metropolitana enfrenta por cien-

Los políticos mejores que los técnicos: Cabrera Ruiz

De acuerdo a las circunstancias actuales, México requiere más de políticos que de técnicos en la administración pública, indicó ayer el presidente del Instituto Político Nacional de Maestría y Doctorado del PRI, Rafael Cabrera Silva, al arribar al aeropuerto internacional de esta ciudad capitalina.

Al ser entrevistado, Cabrera Silva explicó que los países deben estar guiados por gente con sensibilidad política y estar rodeados por técnicos, porque en un momento dado el político y el técnico se complementan: "definitivamente en los cargos de dirección del país deben estar políticos al frente". Aseguró que llevamos 50 años de vivir tranquilamente porque México está manejado por este tipo de personas.

Más adelante, dijo que los planes que se hicieron recientemente, son para fortalecer a la institución y van de acuerdo a las circunstancias que vive el país.

Finalmente aclaró que con estos cambios no se dio un golpe al echeverrismo porque están dentro de un mismo concepto de

4/20/1981

Indocumentados, Asunto Para las Naciones Unidas

Por ISAAC VILLALBA

México tiene fuerza moral para frenar la discriminación que padecen los norteamericanos de ascendencia mexicana, los mexicanos que viven legalmente en aquellas latitudes y los indocumentados que cambian su actividad laboral por pocos dólares y muchos malos tratos.

Por su prestigio internacional puede poner en el tapete de las Naciones Unidas y en otros foros internacionales, la verdad de lo que ocurre en los Estados Unidos con quienes tienen el color de la raza y el hablar castellano «aunque sea mocho, como el que yo hablo» (español antiguo).

La declaración fue hecha ayer en conferencia de prensa por Herman Baca, presidente del Comité pro Derechos de los Chicanos, organismo que tiene su asiento en San Diego, California, EE.UU.

DENUNCIAR LAS INHUMANIDADES

Baca y un grupo de líderes chicanos están en México para denunciar la serie de inhumanidades que la patrulla fronteriza, los agentes de Inmigración y la policía estadounidense han cometido contra los chicanos quienes son uno de los grupos étnicos mino-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA 9



[Foto de Antonio Zamora]

En el año 2000 Estados Unidos van a tener que llamar entre 3 y 5 millones de trabajadores agrícolas para mantener su crecimiento económico. Ahora ya necesitan un número menor; pero simulan rechazarlos para poder explotarlos, dijo ayer Herman Baca, presidente del Comité pro Derechos Chicanos.

Lo Asegura ————— Viene de la Página 1

ritarios que «todavía vive en la esclavitud, en pleno siglo XX, por el trato que se nos da».

El líder chicano y sus acompañantes entregaron en Los Pinos un legajo descriptivo, compuesto por más de un mil páginas, para que el presidente López Portillo sepa por letra del Comité pro Derechos de los Chicanos, la situación que viven casi 20 millones de personas cuyo origen se encuentra en nuestra nación y forme su opinión para cuando se entreviste con el presidente norteamericano Ronald Reagan. El mismo voluminoso documento será entregado en la Casa Blanca para que sea puesto en manos del mandatario estadounidense.

UN SISTEMA NEGATIVO

Después que Baca enumeró una serie de delitos cometidos contra los chicanos en el vecino país por las distintas policías entre los que hay, desde asesinatos a indefensos, a mujeres de pocos años y negativa de servicios a infantes, explicó que la discriminativa y agresiva actitud es una cosa vieja y tradicional, practicada por diferentes administraciones y no producida por el carácter de la del Presidente Reagan la que, en todo caso deja ver en el horizonte un endurecimiento en tal sentido.

Sostuvo que es cosa del sistema, no de la administración. Los miles de delitos en los que han resultado víctimas descendientes de mexicanos, mexicanos que viven allá legalmente e indocumentados que pasan a ayudar a progresar al rico

país, son síntomas de la actitud bajo la cual nos ven.

CRECEN MUCHO

Dijo que el látigo bajo el que se arrastran, ha avivado sus golpes en los últimos años porque la comunidad de ascendencia mexicana crece rápidamente, volviéndose importante como fuerza de trabajo y como dinamismo político.

Son, dijo, cerca de 20 millones de seres, la mayor parte jóvenes que cada día toman conciencia de los derechos que tienen dentro la sociedad norteamericana. Estos son parte inherente a los derechos humanos; se encuentran en los señalamientos de la Constitución de aquel país y también están inscritos en el Tratado de Guadalupe Victoria, firmado por México y Norteamérica.

En una parte de su discurso, Baca, para dar una idea de los agobios que sufren, especificó que las hojas en que fueran descritos no cabrían en un avión.

Dijo también que ya se organizan para lograr los sitios que merecen ya que en el sur de los Estados Unidos a pesar de ser más del 25 por ciento de la población no tienen un representante popular.

Sentenció que unidos, los mexiconorteamericanos y los mexicanos de este lado, pueden convertirse en poderosa fuerza a la que hay que hacer caso y justicia. Nosotros podemos influir eficazmente para que disminuya el maltrato que padecen y ellos pueden presionar para que México reciba el trato igualitario que merece, terminó diciendo Herman Baca.

En el Sur de Líbano
Bombardeos de Cristianos e Israelíes
 tres pesos — 15

diario
EL FIGARO

Vosotros nos atreveremos a decirlo... usted atrevase a leerlo

MEXICO, D.F., LUNES 20 DE ABRIL DE 1981 • No. 2089 • AÑO XXIX • NUEVA EPOCA

director: Juan Garzón Bates

subdirector: Raúl Prieto

¿Sería Posible un Sexenio Santo?

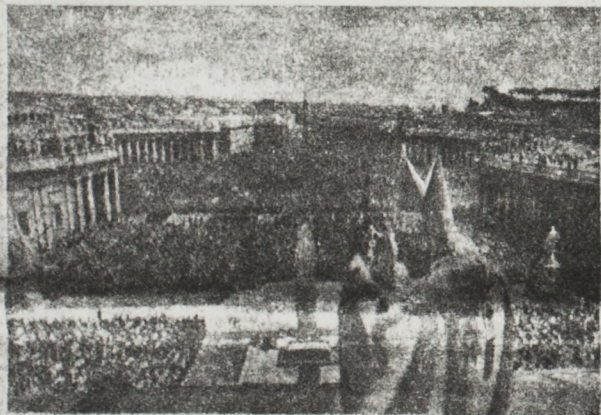
ABELARDO MARTIN

Fue una verdadera lástima que la Semana Santa durara sólo 7 días. Fueron 7 días inolvidables, para qué le vamos a mentir. Quienes estuvimos aquí, en la capital, lo sabemos. Fueron varios millones los que se fueron para disfrutar nuestro. Las calles, semivacías; en los restaurantes no hubo las acostumbradas aglomeraciones, los cines y teatros fueron centros accesibles. Parece que también se fue una buena cantidad de policías y agentes de esos que, noche a noche, se dedican a infraccionar (?) a trasnochadores.

HANK: "...ahora sí la hizo..."

Reforma o Insurgentes fueron, entonces, lo que el jefe del gobierno capitalino, Carlos Hank González, pretendió al evitar el estacionamiento la-

→ 14



Durante la celebración del domingo de resurrección, el papa Juan Pablo II ataviado de blanco y oro y con su vara pastoral, bendijo en 43 idiomas a las 250 mil personas reunidas frente a la basílica de San Pedro. (UPI)

La Crisis Alimentaria es Nuestro Talón de Aquiles

CARLOS CONTRERAS ROMERO

El campesino, principal fuerza social participante e impulsora de la revolución mexicana, no ha visto cristalizados los anhelos y propósitos que le condujeron a cambiar el rumbo histórico de nuestro país. Por el contrario, ha sido sacrificado por el sistema, en aras de fortalecer un proceso de desarrollo industrial.

Efectivamente, el introductor de la transformación política de México e iniciador del movimiento que sentará las bases de nuestro actual progreso económico, ha sido menospreciado en su aportación al presente y futuro del país. Esta actitud ha restado fuerza a la búsqueda de una mayor independencia económica. Si bien su levantamiento armado permitió a

→ 5



Mientras Existan Campesinos Marginados, Estará Latente la Violencia en el Agro → 2



→ 2

DEPORTES

→ 12, 13 y 14

TOTAL INDIFERENCIA DE MEXICO Y EU POR LOS INDOCUMENTADOS

Son Tratados Peor que Esclavos, Denuncia el Tribunal Chicano → 3



Hermán Baca, presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos, señaló ayer que la represión a que son sometidos los chicanos, "no es más que un caso de esclavitud del siglo XX, por el alto índice de violaciones a los derechos humanos civiles y constitucionales". (Foto de J. PEREZ IBARRA)

Con la Anticipación Pedida Máximo Esfuerzo de Teléfonos de México el Aumento del 29.7%

El profesor Mariano Franco, vocero de Teléfonos de México, comentó ayer en el Comité Ejecutivo Nacional del Sindicato de Telefonistas de la República Mexicana y la Comisión Revisora Salarial del Contrato Colectivo de Trabajo, fueron informados, con fecha 15 del mes en curso, por las autoridades de la Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social, encabezadas por el Lic. Pedro Ojeda Paullada, del máximo y definitivo esfuerzo de Teléfonos de México, de incrementar los salarios en un 29.7%.

Lo anteriormente expuesto da cumplimiento a la petición sindical formulada con fecha 3 de abril del año en curso, al iniciarse las pláticas conciliatorias y que quedó contenida en la Cláusula Segunda de la minuta levantada para tal efecto, que a la letra dice:

"SEGUNDO.— El Sindicato por su parte, solicita que la última y final proposición que realice la empresa con respecto al incremento salarial a que se refiere esta minuta, se dé con la mayor anticipación posible o a más tardar el día 20 de abril, o sea con cinco días antes de la fecha del vencimiento del contrato, ello con objeto de que el sindicato esté en aptitud de dar a conocer dicha proposición a sus agremiados. En consecuencia, las partes convienen en proceder conforme a la petición sindical expresada en este punto".

Agregó el profesor Franco que, para satisfacer

→ 3

PEMEX y sus movidas

RAUL PRIETO

ESTAN al tanto los lectores de que Teléfonos de México ofrece a sus empleados y obreros un 29.7 por ciento de aumento a sus salarios, y de que tal propuesta es rechazada por los telefonistas, dispuestos a ir a la huelga —el miércoles, nada más como ensayo, harán un paro de 24 horas, si el destino no lo impide—. ¿A qué se debe que estos trabajadores exijan más, y no por simple capricho, sino porque el costo de la vida se ha incrementado aceleradamente, rebasando en mucho aquel modesto 29.7 por ciento la respectiva inflación? Pues se debe, sencillamente, a que Francisco Hernández Juárez, dirigente de ese grupo laboral, no está vendido a la empresa.

Pero ahora veamos cómo andan las relaciones entre sus trabajadores y la empresa denominada Petróleos Mexicanos (en vez de Petróleo de México, ya que el petróleo es uno solo: ¡no existen varios petróleos, como sí pueden haber, aparte del petróleo, un montón de derivados suyos!). Ante todo, conviene recordar que se trata de la compañía paraestatal que recibe más ingresos. Sus entradas, efectivamente, y más ahora, con el auge del oro negro mexicano, son, más que estratosféricas, astronómicas. Sin embargo, sus utilidades son, a la vez, enormemente reducidas. ¿Por qué? Por los muchos impuestos que debe pagar. Nada más por lo que toca a la exportación de crudo, el 59 por ciento de su valor se va en contribuciones. Para Pemex sus costos de producción son elevadísimos y, encima, debe sufrir pérdidas pavorosas por las ventas baratas —subsidiadas— que de sus productos hace dentro del territorio nacional. A eso, principalmente, se debe que, repito, las utilidades de Pemex sean proporcionalmente inferiores a las de Teléfonos de México y de la Comisión Federal de Electricidad. Lo cual le permite ofrecer a sus trabajadores menos de lo que las otras dos empresas ofrecen a los suyos. Sólo que en el caso de Pemex hay una diferencia: ante sus decisiones, en cada revisión de contrato (la próxima ocurrirá el 1o. de agosto), nadie chilla ni amenaza con paros ni huelgas. ¿A qué se debe este fenómeno? A que los líderes de los trabajadores petroleros, en primer término: don Joaquín Hernández Galicia y su pelee, Salvador Barragán Camacho, sí están totalmente vendidos, con cuernos y rabos, a Pemex.

Poco antes de la fecha antes citada, la Quina será llamada a parlamentar en privado. "¿Qué contratitos le gustarían a usted, Joaquín? ¿Unos de perforación? Pues aquí están éstos, y ya sabe, usted fija el porcentaje de su comisión..."

Por eso a los trabajadores de Pemex se les fuerza a aceptar lo que la empresa diga, sin que ningún líder rezongue.

La frase del día

PUES LOS CURITAS DIRAN LO QUE QUIERAN PERO ES PREFERIBLE MOJARSE EL SABADO DE GLORIA QUE TRONAR JUDAS



CARTAS

Guerra Leal Responde

Señor Director:

Dice el lema de su periódico: "NOSOTROS NOS ATREVEMOS A DECIRLO... USTED ATREVESE A LEERLO". Yo se lo voy a cambiar un poco: "YO ME ATREVO A DECIRLO... USTED ATREVESE A PUBLICARLO". Y en última instancia, sus lectores que se atreven a leerlo que sean los que juzguen, a mí me parece justo, no sé lo que usted piense. La ley de imprenta y todos los argumentos éticos y de decencia a que podría yo recurrir, salen sobrando, me bastará con comprobar si como se atreve su periódico a publicar algo tan sucio como lo que publica el día de hoy bajo la firma de Raúl Prieto, con el título "LEAL CONTRA LEA", se atreve también a publicar lo que dice el agraviado. Trato de satisfacer mi curiosidad únicamente, si lo publica o no es cuestión de usted y su conciencia, a mí los insultos, que no ataques, del señor Prieto, no me dañan sencillamente por venir de quien vienen.

En primer lugar debo aclarar y a usted le consta que fue EL FIGARO por conducto de su redactor el señor Oviedo, quien me solicitó una entrevista, con tanta urgencia, que se la concedí en mi domicilio particular a pesar de encontrarme enfermo. Resulta, pues, raro por lo menos, que su periódico se ocupara con tanta insistencia de hacer una entrevista a alguien tan despreciable como le parezca yo al señor Prieto, que por coincidencia es también subdirector de su periódico. Pero eso es lo de menos, al fin y al cabo es de agradecerse el interés en conocer mis opiniones aunque no fuese más que como pretexto para que el señor Prieto pudiera a continuación desahogar algo del viejo odio que me profesa.

Resulta obvio que el señor Prieto me conoce a mí y a mi familia desde hace mucho tiempo, en efecto, mi padre tuvo una lechería en la colonia Roma más o menos en el año de 1940, hace más de cuarenta años, y seguramente el señor Prieto compró alguna vez leche ahí y yo de diez o doce años de edad entonces me quedé con su cambio. También es cierto que mi hermano Ricardo fue director de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras y actualmente es embajador de México en la República Democrática Alemana. Creo que el señor Prieto fue o es maestro de dicha Facultad, no sé si ahí esté el origen de tanto odio familiar, lo que en todo caso no me importa, allá él con sus odios y sus rencores.

Por lo demás, basta leer el artículo del señor Prieto para darse cuenta del odio que destila, bastante más allá de lo normal en cualquier comentarista político. Si me rebajara yo a contestar sus insultos me pondría a su mismo nivel y eso es algo que no pienso hacer, sería tanto como darme la puñalada traperera que él dice nunca me he dado a mí mismo. Si sólo el señor Prieto me conociera y sólo él tuviera calidad moral para juzgarme y condenarme, como lo hace, no valdría la pena seguir luchando en un país capaz de producir gente como él. Afortunadamente somos ya bastante más de sesenta millones de mexicanos, y son ellos los que en todo caso deben formarse una opinión de mi persona. Me satisface haber recibido en momentos difíciles la solidaridad y el apoyo de bastantes más de los que puedan soportar leer al señor Prieto, y sobre todo, de bastantes más de los que puedan dar crédito a sus enfermisos desahogos. Así es que seguiremos en la lucha que es nuestro deber y nuestro derecho, como es el dudoso derecho del señor Prieto, el de seguirme insultando.

Si se atreve, señor Director, muchas gracias, y si no, también, por la paciencia de leerme.

LIC. MARIO GUERRA LEAL

Nota: Raúl Prieto, subdirector de EL FIGARO, no tiene el gusto de conocer personalmente ni al señor Mario Guerra Leal ni a su familia; tampoco es ni ha sido profesor de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, ni, en fin, jamás fue cliente de la lechería a que se refiere el señor Guerra Leal.

La Dirección.

Con la Anticipación Perdida

Máximo Esfuerzo de Teléfonos de México el Aumento del 29.7%

esa petición sindical, fue que las autoridades de la Secretaría del Trabajo, encabezadas por el Lic. Pedro Ojeda Paullada, se reunieron al mediodía del 15 de abril del presente con el Sr. Francisco Hernández Juárez, secretario general del Sindicato de Telefonistas de la R.M., y miembros del Comité Ejecutivo y de la Comisión Revisora Salarial, así como con el Lic. Emilio Carrillo Gamboa, director general de la empresa a fin de hacerles saber, que merced a la intervención del secretario Ojeda Paullada, la empresa hizo su máximo y definitivo esfuerzo de incrementar los salarios de los trabajadores en un 29.7%.

El Sr. Francisco Hernández Juárez y los otros miembros de la directiva sindical, tomaron nota del máximo y definitivo esfuerzo de la empresa con la anticipación solicitada, inclusive antes del día 20 de abril, fecha límite fijada por el sindicato para conocer del incremento salarial, lo que le permite al propio organismo sindical poner en práctica los mecanismos de auscultación interna con los miembros del sindicato.

En el mismo acto, el Lic. Pedro Ojeda Paullada, secretario del Trabajo y Previsión Social, exhortó a los telefonistas a considerar esta propuesta máxima de incremento salarial con toda madurez y responsabilidad.

272 Muertos el Saldo del Periodo Vacacional

Durante el periodo vacacional que comenzó el pasado 6 de abril y que concluyó el día de ayer se registraron 272 muertes y 1,868 personas resultaron lesionadas en 2,618 accidentes de tránsito en las diferentes carreteras del país, con pérdidas materiales por 179 millones 177 mil 520 pesos.

Informó lo anterior el estado mayor de la Policía Federal de Caminos, y señaló que durante esos días fueron infraccionados 18,703 conductores que no obedecieron los señales de tránsito excediéndose de la velocidad máxima indicada.

Asimismo, indicó que durante las últimas horas del periodo vacacional, 15 personas murieron y 192 resultaron lesionadas en 172 accidentes de tránsito cuyas pérdidas materiales se cuantifican en 11 millones 919 mil 200 pesos, siendo infraccionados 1,560 vehículos.

Precisó que el aforo de vehículos en las carreteras que convergen en el Distrito Federal desde Puebla, Cuernavaca, Toluca, entre otras, de las 11 a las 16 horas aumentó en un 70 por ciento, descendiendo durante la noche.

Injustificado el Aumento al Precio de la Carne: CEC

La existencia de una reserva de 20 mil cabezas de ganado bovino no justifica en estos momentos una supuesta escasez de carne o aumento en su precio.

Informó lo anterior la Comisión Ejecutiva de Carne, y agregó que dicha reserva fue creada por el Banrural, cumpliendo un acuerdo con la Comisión, a partir de las últimas semanas, previendo los problemas de suministro que cíclicamente se presentan al finalizar la Semana Mayor.

La Comisión anunció también que la reserva de ganado en pie está integrada por 5,500 reses en los corrales de Ferrería, 1,158 canales en los frigoríficos de Industrial de Abastos, y otras 14,500 cabezas en puntos estratégicos del Distrito Federal.

Además, señaló que esta reserva reguladora está programada en forma resolvente, es decir, se estarán reponiendo las cantidades que de ella se dispongan.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, indicó, no existe ninguna justificación para que los consumidores del Distrito Federal resistan los problemas de escasez o carestía que en otros años se han presentado al finalizar la Semana Mayor.

Otro Joven de Color fue Hallado Muerto

ATLANTA, EU. abril 19 (AFP). — La policía de Atlanta anunció esta noche que el cuerpo descubierto cerca de un río es el de Joseph Bell, de 15 años de edad.

Bell había desaparecido el 2 de marzo último, cuatro días antes del descubrimiento del cadáver de Curtis Walker, de 13 años, a algunos metros del lugar donde acaba de encontrarse su cuerpo.

Bell es el vigésimo cuarto niño asesinado en Atlanta desde hace 21 meses.

puntilla

MARCIAL

"El dirigente del SNTAS, señor de horca y cuchillo, anuncia que no readmitirá en su sindicato a los líderes de los mecánicos paristas".

ALAS QUEBRADAS

Palomas blancas y santas son las que acepta en su clan. Tiene razón: en el SNTAS, sólo cabe un gavián.

Agentes de Inmigración

Violan los Derechos Humanos de Mexicanos y Latinos en EU

REYNALDO CERECERO

El Tribunal Nacional Chicano sobre Inmigración denunció el alto índice de violaciones de los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales de personas de descendencia mexicana y latina por parte de los agentes del Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización y de la patrulla fronteriza, y pidió que se establezca una comisión binacional para investigar estos actos violentos.

Hernán Baca, presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Humanos Chicanos (CCR), en una conferencia de prensa afirmó que la inmigración no es más que un caso de esclavitud del siglo XX, "por el alto índice de violencia y violaciones de los derechos humanos civiles y constitucionales", y pidió que los presidentes López Portillo y Reagan busquen los medios de establecer una política humana, justa y racional sobre inmigración, como prioridad en el encuentro que tendrán en fecha próxima.

Baca, quien radica en San Diego, California, expresó que los veinte millones de chicanos y latinos radicados en Estados Unidos "no esperarán ni tolerarán la explotación de los derechos de nuestra gente, sean indocumentados, documentados o ciudadanos, sobre un intercambio de petróleo ni sobre un supuesto programa de braceros".

Asimismo, denunció los casos de brutalidad, como el encarcelamiento de niños en reclusorios estadounidenses, y dijo que hay casos de infantes separados de sus padres y muriéndose en la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos, y de mujeres violadas por agentes de la patrulla fronteriza.

El presidente del CCR criticó la posición de la comisión seleccionada sobre inmigración para los refugiados, nombrada por el ex presidente Carter dos años antes, y recomendada y entregada al presidente Reagan a principios de este año, y calificó a la comisión y a sus recomendaciones como peligrosas, simples y fraudulentas.

Baca añadió: "el continuo alto índice de violencia y violaciones de derechos dentro de los últimos diez años ha sido totalmente ignorado por los legisladores de México y Estados Unidos. Es nuestra posición que la interdependencia social, económica y política entre los dos países exige una acción inmediata".

Por último, aseguró que es esperanza de la comunidad chicana-latina que las violaciones de vida humana, de derechos y de dignidad sean extinguidos y que se pueda avizorar el comienzo de una solución justa, humana, y racional al problema de inmigración.



Hernán Baca, dirigente del Comité pro Derechos Chicanos, pidió la abolición de la patrulla fronteriza. (Foto de Pérez Ibarra)



Méndez Arceo Reiteró la Excomunión a Torturadores

SAMUEL PONCE enviado

CUERNAVACA, Mor. 19 de abril. — El obispo Sergio Méndez Arceo volvió a reiterar hoy aquí que cumple con su deber de pastor, al decretar la pena de excomunión a los torturadores del pueblo morelense.

En su acostumbrada homilía dominical, Méndez Arceo volvió a leer el documento en donde señala el anterior decreto, que el Viernes Santo dio a conocer.

Dijo que la pena de excomunión a los torturadores es, ante todo, una enérgica afirmación de la dignidad de hombre y de los derechos humanos; un llamado a la conciencia cristiana y una contribución a la paz pública en un estado de derecho como lo es México.

El decreto apuntó el obispo, se debe a que, en opinión del pueblo mayoritario de Morelos, las fuerzas policíacas no son una protección, sino una fuente de temor por los malos tratos y auténticas torturas empleadas para extorsión, intimidación, método para sacar información o simplemente como reacción contra el aprehendido.

Señaló que es una medida extrema eclesial y que no pocas veces ha sido utilizada sin sentido liberador aun en nuestra patria, para que se manifieste el orden requerido por Dios y para tratar de obtener la corrección de quienes abusan gravemente de su poder.

Asimismo, indicó que la excomunión es una pena de carácter medicinal para corregir al que ha delinquido y en lo posible impedir que cometa el delito.

Finalmente, aseguró que esta disposición debe inducir a comprender el gran amor hacia el pueblo mayoritario y en general hacia cualquier víctima de la prepotencia, así como hacia quienes cometen tamaña injusticia.

THE PLAIN DEALER

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER ☆

* CLEVELAND, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1981

15*

'The Combat Zone'

Border strip has daily battles

By James Neff

STAFF WRITER

SAN YSIDRO, Calif. — It is cruel and violent land, this southwestern tip of the continental United States.

From the Pacific shore to Mt. Otay is a 12-mile stretch the U.S. Border Patrol calls "the Combat Zone."

These few miles are the most

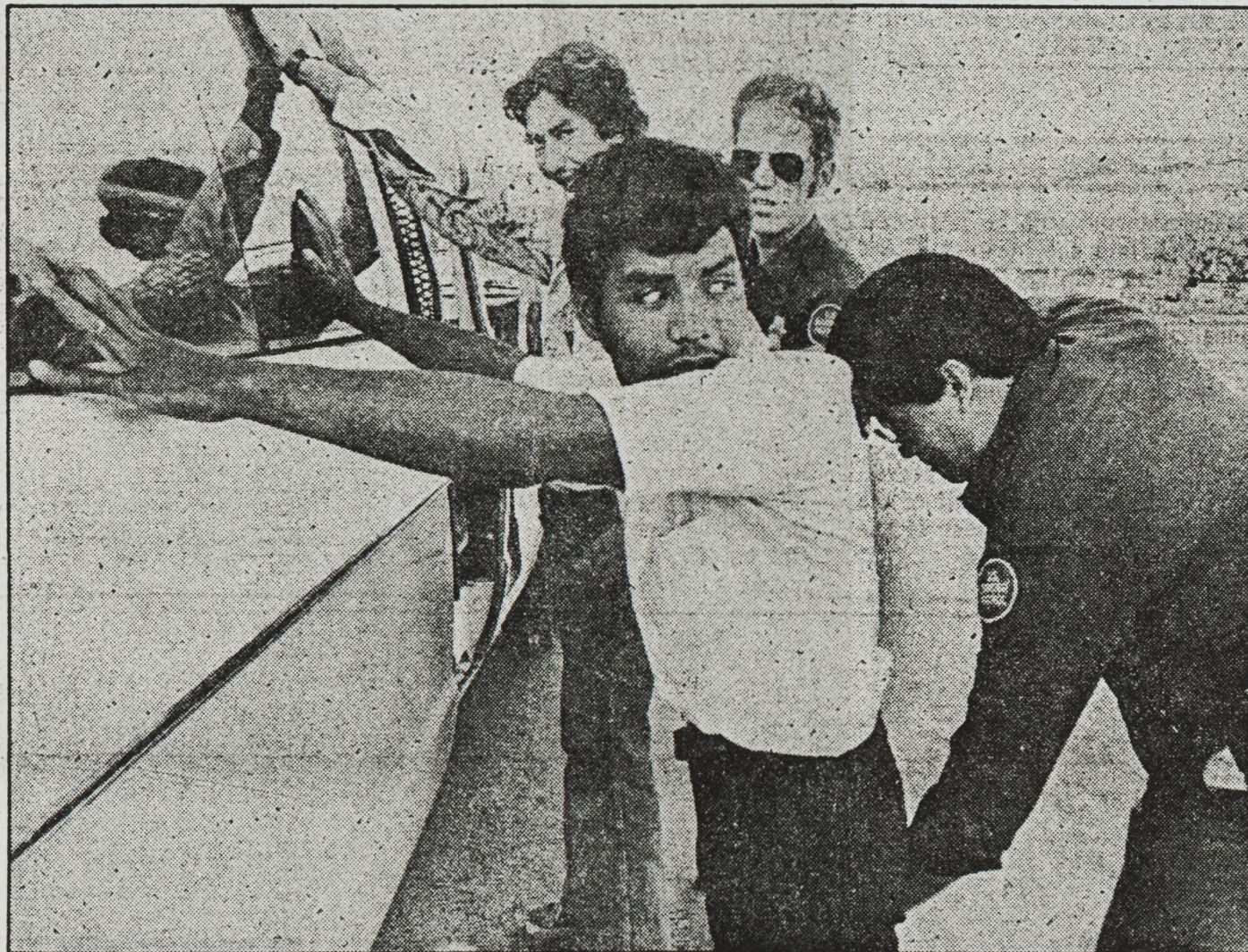
ONE OF A SERIES

ON THE BORDER

popular port of entry for illegal aliens in this country.

Agents in the border patrol's Chula Vista district here arrest an average of 1,500 illegal aliens a day. The border patrol estimates three times as many — maybe 1.5 million persons a year — make it through the Combat Zone and up to San Diego or Los Angeles or to the fields and farms that make up this state's largest industry.

In trying to stem this tide of immigrants, the border patrol has subjected illegal aliens to abuse and mistreatment, according to inter-



Xavier Garza

U.S. Border Patrol agents make another routine arrest.

views with agents, Chicano activists, Justice Department and Mexican officials.

The interviews also reveal a portrait of the border patrol as an agency plagued by poor morale and mismanagement.

"The border patrol is 50% mediocrity, 40% stupidity and 10%

corruption," said Stephen G. Nelson, a U.S. district attorney in San Diego. "It is absolutely the worst federal law enforcement agency. No service does more to stifle bright young guys than the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service)."

In trying to enforce a seemingly

unenforceable law, the U.S. Border Patrol "is just effective enough to create the need for smugglers," said Peter K. Nunez, a U.S. district attorney in San Diego.

"Outside of shooting individuals, mowing them down like deer, you're not going to be able to keep

Continued on Page 9-A

U.S.-Mexican border strip is 'combat zone'

■ FROM FIRST PAGE

people out," said Herman Baca, chairman of the Chicano Rights Committee in nearby National City.

The violence washes both ways over the Combat Zone.

Scarcely a night goes by without agents in their four-wheel-drive "war wagons" encountering a barrage of bottles and rocks or random gunfire.

Last year, on the the south flood levee of the Tijuana River, a group of disgruntled Mexicans knocked down a border patrol helicopter hovering at 20 feet by clipping its tail rotor with a shower of rocks.

Twice in one week last April, patrol agents cleared about 300 Mexicans off "the soccer field," a large, flat stretch of California borderland just over the river from one of Tijuana's rougher neighborhoods.

The border patrol said smugglers used the area as a meeting place with prospective clients.

Tijuana youths, lacking playgrounds, used the field to play soccer, hang out and learn the smuggling trade, said Victor Ochoa, who grew up there.

A cottage industry sprang up there to service the border crossers, he said. Vendors sold clothes and food and *calientitos* — "little hot ones" — cinnamon tea laced with 190-proof alcohol.

Both times border patrol agents drove the squatters back to Tijuana with tear gas while the Mexicans battled them for an hour with rocks.

The border patrol also employs infra-red night scopes and electronic sensors (first developed for use along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Vietnam) to scan, track and apprehend undocumented workers wending their way over the brush-covered mountains.

"You took your life in your hands on the south levee," patrol agent Arnie Murray said recently.

How to instruct the border patrol to enforce immigration laws along

the U.S.' 2,000-mile border with Mexico is a thorny problem inherited by President Reagan.

The new Reagan administration budget contains substantial cuts for the border patrol, an arm of the INS.

Whether the cuts will stand is unclear because Reagan has not developed an immigration policy. A cabinet-level task force is working on one. Its report, including policy changes for the border patrol, was due this May in time for Reagan's meeting next Monday with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Recently, a blue-ribbon immigration committee, headed by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of University of Notre Dame, recommended "closing the back door" on immigration by beefing up the border patrol and "opening the front door" by raising the annual quota for legal immigrants.

The border patrol presents other political problems.

"To a person of Mexican descent, the border patrol is the Gestapo," said Herman Baca, chairman of the Chicano Rights Committee in nearby National City. "Simple as that. And it's based on deeds, not words."

Baca pointed to the March 17, 1979, shooting of Benito Rincon and Efren Reyes by a border patrol agent after he had handcuffed them together. The agent said he fired in self-defense as they tried to strangle him, but the San Diego district attorney said in a letter that the agent fired on the Mexicans, killing one, while they were fleeing back to Mexico.

The district attorney declined to file charges, noting that the officer was operating in a "combat zone atmosphere."

Other documented cases of abuse by border patrolmen include:

- Border patrol agents Jeffrey Otherson and Bruce Brown were convicted by a federal court in San Diego of beating illegal aliens with

nightsticks and fists.

- Three patrol agents suspected of mistreating aliens were charged and found guilty of assaulting federal officers. The three agents, including a supervisor, assaulted undercover immigration agents posing as illegal aliens.

- An El Paso border patrol agent who would "take female alien maids into custody and then get them employment in exchange for sex and money," according to Justice Department documents. The report said other agents complained but that the man was never prosecuted.

Chicano activists like Baca argue that such incidents are common and that the U.S. Border Patrol should be abolished.

"Why are we the only national group (targeted by a) ... national police force?" he asked. Mexicans make up half of the illegal aliens in the United States and account

for the vast majority of border patrol arrests.

Baca said the Chicano Rights Committee wants the border opened to immigrants and closed to U.S. companies which are farming in Mexico and exporting the food to the United States. For the last few years, Mexico has had to import corn from the United States.

"If they ever really shut the border down, both ways, there'd be a revolution — by Del Monte, Safeway ... the modern-day plantation owners," he said.

Meanwhile, the thin line of patrol agents in their dark green uniforms and light green patrol cars will be out along the Combat Zone, trying to enforce the unenforceable.

"It gives you a sort of sick feeling," said patrol agent Murray about the situation.

"But we're just trying to maintain the organization until people

out there realize what we know. Something's got to be done about all this."

* * *

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Attorney General William French Smith, head of a Reagan administration task force on immigration, will visit a Mexican border station today to get a first-hand look at immigration problems.

Smith, speaking with reporters Saturday after accepting an alumnus-of-the year award at the University of California-Los Angeles, said he wanted to look at the station at San Ysidro because of proposals to increase the border patrol to control illegal entry into the United States.

NEXT: U.S. companies provide jobs for Mexico's unemployed by building near the border. Do these plants steal U.S. jobs and exploit cheap Mexican labor?



Herman Baca

AP

— Editorial —

Border Violence Called Crisis

By Roger Langley

WASHINGTON - The Reagan Administration has received, but has not responded to, a 500-page report which is said to document a 10-year pattern of human rights violations by the federal government and local police agencies against both U.S. Hispanics and Mexican nationals.

"Border violence is this nation's greatest moral crisis since the abolition of slavery," says Herman Baca president of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR), which prepared the report.

Some of the items listed are:

Last August, Antonio Montes was arrested in California for a traffic violation and held in the San Bernardino County jail for six days. The report says he was not charged but kept in jail by an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) "hold order" despite the fact that Montes is a U.S. citizen, born in Buckeye, Ariz.

The report also charges that "Maria Elena Para Lopez was detained and raped by a Border Patrol agent."

The report states that Manolo Alberto, an 18-months old baby, died while being rushed to a hospital because the INS agents would not allow the baby, a U.S. citizen, to cross the border.

Frank Amara of the Mexican American national Organization (MANO) said that in the last decade, his organization has helped more than 300 children who were left stranded in the U.S. when their parents were deported back to Mexico.

"Families are broken up, children forcibly separated from their parents and no assistance is provided in locating family members," the report states. "Many of these children are never reunited with their families."

Pedro Velazquez Gonzales, a Mexican citizen working in the U.S., was picked up by the INS and deported to Guatemala because "he looked like a Guatemalan," according to the CCR document.

The report also states that on March 17, 1979, two witnesses saw "A senior Border Patrol agent shoot and kill one Mexican alien and wound another.

The two men were attempting to escape while handcuffed together."

Another report incident involves Angel Hernandez, an illegal alien, who fell off a truck he was unloading and was hit on the head with a bale of hay. His neck was broken and he is now a quadriplegic. Hernandez is not covered by the New Mexico workman's compensation program and the report says that an Albuquerque hospital tried to get him deported because he could not pay his bill. He was moved to a state hospital. A deportation hearing on Hernandez is set for July 29.

White House Hispanic spokesman Ernest Garcia said that he did not expect that President Reagan or any other White House spokesman would respond to CCR's report.

The Administration is, however, working on a report on immigration which is scheduled to be completed in May. President Reagan order an interdepartmental task force to study the broad issue of immigration and especially the report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which completed its two-year study in February.

Baca dismisses the Select Commission's report calling it "A rehash of the old bankrupt Carter plan. It was drafted by a staff with no immigration experience and the massive input from the public was ignored.

"The interests and concerns of the Chicano community must be included if an immigration policy is going to be developed that benefits the people of both Mexico and the U.S."

Baca presented an identical copy of the CCR report to a representative of President Lopez Portillo in Mexico City before coming to Washington.

"Both Mexican and U.S. policy makers have totally ignored the continued escalation of violence and the violation of human rights over the past 10 years," Baca says.

"It's the hope of the Latino community that the violations will end and that we can see the beginning of a just, humane and rational immigration policy.

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Consulado De Portugal

Mr. Ruben Bonilla Jr.
National President of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Dear Mr. President:

I couldn't fail thanking your so kind letter of March 26, after your visit in Massachusetts where we were given the great pleasure of having made your personal acquaintance.

Once again I should like to declare my most sincere appreciation for your so kind remarks about the part played by the Portuguese for the unity of Latin American people in the United States of America.

Hoping to have the pleasure of further contacts with you, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the expression of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jose Manuel da Costa Arsenio
Consul of Portugal

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDM

The following Constitutional amendments were approved last year and being submitted in a summarized form for your information:

Amendment No. 5—Article II, Section 3. Provides for a more equitable division of the profits at the Convention between the councils and the National, State and

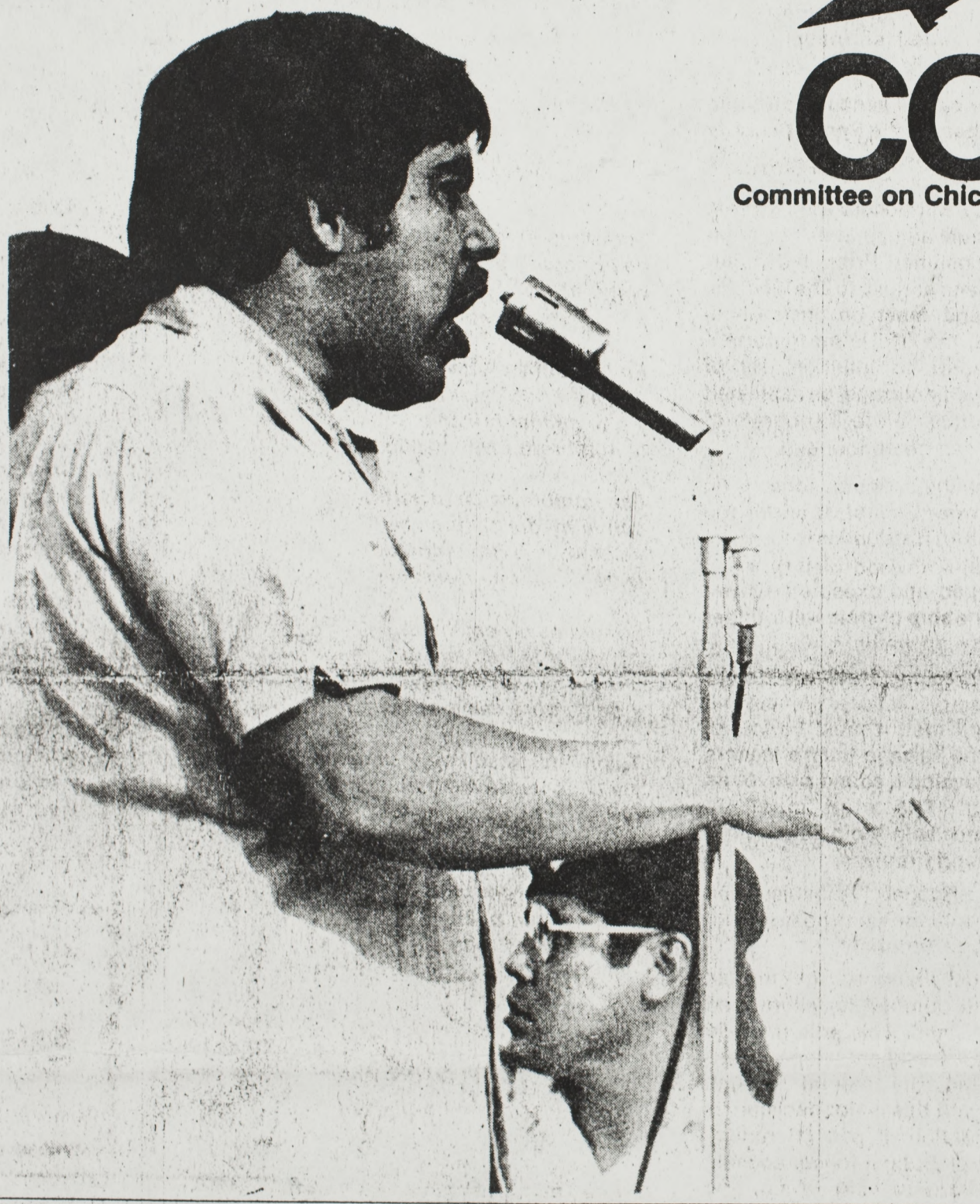
regular national dues as stipulated for that given year.

Amendment No. 10—Article VI. Sec-

Reagan Bracero

Plan Opposed Locally

nora



Herman Baca.

CC
Committee on Chicano

San Diego Calif....When Congress re-convenes in 1982, one of the first items on the agenda will be the long awaited debate on the Reagan administration Immigration Policies. The opposing forces can hardly wait.

The administration outlined what it perceived as the "problem" in a prepared statement made by U.S. Attorney General William French Smith, before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy and the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugee, and International Law on, July 30, 1981.

In essence the administration see the problem as a lack of ability to control illegal immigration, lack of ability of the INS to enforce the law, inadequate guidelines for dealing with mass immigration a-la Cuban influx, and a lack of cooperation between other countries regarding immigration policies.

The Reagan administration broadly outlined the following proposals to deal with the problem, as they defined it:

Legislation to prohibit bringing undocumented aliens into the U.S. by sea; legislation to stop U.S. residents and U.S., registered vessels from going to foreign countries for the "suspected" purpose of transporting illegal aliens to the U.S.; legislation to order the Coast Guard to stop unregistered vessels, and stop foreign ships when foreign government request such assistance, on the high seas; increase resources to develop permanent facilities to detain and hold illegal aliens upon arrival i.e., detention camps. Further the proposals would reform Exclusion Proceedings. The Reagan administration would create a new category of immigration officers, the Asylum Officers. The administration would secure the return to Cuba of Cubans excludable under U.S., Law, seek resettlement opportunities for Haitians and obtain Haitian cooperation in restraining illegal immigration. Reagan would seek special authority to establish holding centers (detention camps) and emergency funding for domestic crises of \$35 million to cover mass migration costs. Legislation is being requested to repeal the Cuban Adjustment Act.

Those items which affect the Mexican American population include the requesting of an increased funding for Border Patrol and other INS enforcement costs; increased resources for the Labor Department, enforcement of fair labor standards and laws. The President is requesting sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens knowingly, and in conjunction, the administration will create a de-facto national identity card by requiring "alien-looking" individuals to provide identification to the employer, and require the employer and the new hire to sign statements attesting to his legitimacy (similar

The administration will ask for international cooperation with the Americas to enforce the immigration laws joint prevention of third country nationals crossing Mexico to reach the U.S.

The administration would create a new temporary worker program (read: Bracero program). And finally, the Administration is requesting legislation to provide an increase of 20,000, each in the separate annual country ceiling for permanent immigration from Mexico and Canada.

The Reagan Administration proposals, though often commented upon have not often been analyzed from a Chicano perspective. Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, and National Spokesman on the immigration issue provided La Prensa San Diego, in a special interview, their position on the proposals.

"The President's immigration plan is totally against the interest of the Chicano/Latino community", he said.

"Reagan's immigration plan is the same old law enforcement, guns and barbed wire solution that was proposed in the Carter immigration plan of August 1977 and later rejected by the U.S. Congress and the American public." "In fact, the plan is nothing less than a colossal attempt by the Reagan administration to subsidize the interest of big business." Baca went on to denounce the Reagan immigration plan point by point.

AMNESTY

According to Baca, "There is no amnesty proposal, when examined, the Reagan amnesty proposal reveals itself as the real bracero program." According to the proposal the following would occur:

- 1.) "Illegal Aliens", which number between 3 to 6 million workers, living in the United States since before January, 1980, would become eligible for "Amnesty".
- 2.) Every three years these "Temporary Residents" will be required to renew their status.
- 3.) "Temporary residents" will be required to wait ten years before applying for permanent residency status and another five years before they would be eligible for U.S. Citizenship. During this period the temporary resident worker will be required to pay all taxes but would be denied welfare, food stamps, federally assisted housing and unemployment compensation. In addition, while current immigration law is based on the principle of family reunification, the temporary resident worker would not be allowed to bring their wives, children or relatives into the country.
- 4.) The temporary resident

IMMIGRATION PLAN

er.

ez terminada la operación comento con su esposo lo que había visto y su esposo sorprendido le cuenta allí no había ninguna enfermera. Entonces, esta primera evidencia que tuvo la Sarita. Después de dos estaba completamente aliviada. Desde ese día prometió a Dios que así como ella se iba a entregar la de la humanidad.

ermana Sarita, comenzó a ar su mente en el mismo en donde le fué dada su Después, en 1966 continuando en el Templo del ía de la Ciudad de México. ente ella tiene su propio n la ciudad de San Diego, la Ave. Logan No. 2146.

SHOP ON SPIRITUAL & PSYCHIC HEALING

shop will be held Saturday, 10, 1981 at the Recital Hall, ark, on Park Ave, San Diego, a.m. to 10 noon, on AL HEALING by Sister

udience will be able to iritual healing through the Sister Sarita and her faculty me of God. Topics to be during the workshops Exercises in aura reading: urgery, learning to be your er, and slide presentations al healing. Workshops will anish & English. Donation r further information call



La gente en marcha.

of losing their eligibility and, as yet, the administration has given no indication on how eligibility would be determined or even what agency will be in charge. "This proposal is a cruel ten-year or more obstacle course which has been designed to insure that no one but the select few will ever qualify or receive their documentation. In fact it will be the twenty-first century before the so-called eligible Mexican will receive amnesty, because of the nine year

minimum bureaucratic backlog that the immigration service has at the present time. Mexicans who applied in January of 1972 are barely being processed by the INS now in 1981", said Baca. "Moreover, Reagan's proposal will penalize Mexican nationals three additional years due to the fact that current law allows a person to adjust their status after accumulating seven years of residency in the U.S...." "Behind the smoke, screen is a cleverly designed unilateral Bracero program that requires no

approval from the Mexican government", Baca charged. "By the administration's own count 3 to 6 million workers will be required to work under the supervision of a "Beefed-Up" border patrol." "The INS and Border Patrol will adjust their enforcement practices to employers' demands for easily exploitable labor as has been the case historically", Baca contends. He added that "There can be no doubt that when Mexican workers appear before
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Committee on Chicano

INS Officials to renew their "temporary resident" status only the hardest working, most compliant and non-complaining workers will be allowed to remain. Those who complain of poor wages and conditions will be black-balled and deported as it the case under the current H-2 worker program. This plus the fact that "temporary residents" workers will be required to pay taxes but be denied the benefits and political representation that their money pays for will create situations that have led to violence in the past, Baca stated.

GUEST WORKER PROGRAM

The proposed guest worker program, described as a "Manageable Experiment" by the Reagan administration, has been characterized as "Legal Exploitation", by Baca.

The proposal calls for the importation of 50,000 Mexican workers a year for two years who would be allowed to remain in the United State for a period of 9-12 months. Individual states would determine in which geographical areas jobs existed which are unable to attract Americans. The states would then determine the number of workers needed.

"This program in conjunction with Reagan's false amnesty continues a Bracero program for the 80's and 90's," stated Baca. "In the 22 years of the Bracero Program (1942-1964), despite government claims that illegal immigration would be curtailed because of the program, there were more Mexican workers who entered the United States without documents than workers who entered the U.S. under the program guidelines.

"Conditions under the old Bracero program have been described as "Legal Slavery" by the program's former director Lee G. Williams. Today's Bracero proposal, even if engineered to handle 1,000,000 workers a year would only affect 1 out of 10 of Mexico's unemployed and underemployed. The other nine will do what their fathers and grandfathers have done in the past...enter without documents."

Baca further stated, "According to research studies, by the year 2,000 the United States will need 5 to 15 million foreign workers to maintain present economic growth. The Reagan

Bracero program is nothing more than taxpayer-subsidized project that will increase bureaucracy for the purpose of providing an easily exploitable labor pool for big business."

EMPLOYER SANCTIONS

"The Reagan sanction proposal has built in loop holes that lets employers off the hook...while giving them a license to discriminate against Chicanos", said Baca.

Reagan's proposal calls for employers with at least four employees (about 50% of all employers) to be sanctioned for "knowingly" hiring "Illegal Aliens". A fine of \$500-\$1,000 dollars will be imposed for each "Illegal Alien" employed. According to the administration, employers would have a "good

Further, employers would sign a form stating that there was no reason to believe that the employee was not entitled to lawful residence.

Baca stated that the CCR opposes the employer sanctions because it will make INS agents of 50% of this country's employers.

Although eleven states currently have employer sanction laws there has been only one conviction in the last 10 years. The employer will be able to discriminate against any job seeker of Mexican ancestry.

INCREASE ENFORCEMENT

"The only logical outcome of increased enforcement is an apartheid type system for Chicano", declares Baca. He also believes that an increase of the border patrol can only result in an

escalation in violence along the U.S./Mexico border.

The Reagan proposal calls for stepped-up surveillance and enforcement in border areas. According to published accounts Reagan wants an additional \$40 million for the INS in fiscal year 1982. This translates into 1000 to 1500 new officers.

"There will be more killings of unarmed people by the border patrol...more rapes and beatings...more children dying", Baca states. "The border patrol has been unleashed to roam at will in Chicano/Latino communities, which now exist under a state of siege.

"Look at the figures: only 50% of the undocumented in this country are Mexicans. Yet 95% of apprehensions are of persons of Mexican ancestry." Baca asks, "If no state of siege exists along the Canadian border why should one exist along the Mexican border?"

Baca states that, "The fact that the present and past administration have never held hearings in border cities, have had little communication with Mexico, and have disregarded the massive public testimony which was in opposition to all of the proposals proves that the new immigration scheme is doomed to fail.

In conclusion, Baca stated that, "Immigration is not a law-enforcement problem but rather a complex international, social, economic and political issue. Any solutions to this crisis must first guarantee the protection of people's human, civil and constitutional rights."



Herman Baca, joins with Attorney Peter Shay and Tim Barker discussing the Reagan Bracero plan.

faith defense" if they ask for INS documentation or any two of the following:

- 1.) Social Security Card.
- 2.) Driver's License.
- 3.) Selective Service Registration.
- 4.) Birth Certificate or
- 5.) **Any** other evidence of lawful U.S. residence status.

Immigration Plan

Doomed To Fail

Chicano Expert Condemns Current Policies!

San Diego, Calif.—Nov. 20.... Addressing the University of San Diego Political Science Society, Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, startled the mostly Catholic audience by claiming that immigration is not a new issue. "Immigration was an issue that had to be confronted during biblical times," he said.

"Perhaps the forced migration of Mary and Joseph to Bethlehem was the first recorded instance in which migration was utilized for political reasons." Baca, who in the past has battled against the various immigration schemes and plans of various administrations, pointed out that Mary and Joseph fled the countryside because the then existing political system used genocide in an attempt to control and/or eliminate a society which they perceived as unworthy and threatening. At the moment of fleeing, Mary and Joseph became "illegal aliens."

"The killing of Jewish children was not too far removed from the current genocidal schemes being carried out today against our own people," stated Baca. "It is ironic that the sons and daughters of immigrants to this country are now the strongest supporters of policies which, if not by intention or design, have the same results. Much like the Romans who blamed the Jewish nation for all the ills that afflicted the Roman Empire, the current administration, and the majority of the white Anglo Saxon population, blame the so-called illegal alien for all the ills and problems that are afflicting our society."

"In a curious paradox, the victims, of the non-immigration policies of the United States, are held to blame for unemployment, inflation, growing crime rates, school drop outs rates, whooping cough and the flu," said Baca. "The system defines the issues in

our society, then cleverly lays the blame for what is wrong, upon those most defenseless and incapable of responding, the victim."

"This process," according to Baca, "has caused the Latin American migrant, whether legal or illegal, to be stigmatized, despised, and an unwilling scapegoat for every social, political, and economic evil that afflicts our country."

Responding to questions concerning the Reagan Immigration plan, Baca contended that, "the Reagan plan, rather than correcting an already bad situation, will only perpetuate, compound, and create, an environment which will serve to continue injustices, inhumane treatment, and continue the denial of civil and constitutional rights of the 20 million American Chicano/Latino population and the captive slave labor force which will be created by the plan."

The Reagan plan will create two things: a slave labor system for the importation of Mexican indentured workers, and apartheid for the 20 million Chicanos/Latinos of this country. The so-called "guest worker" program (another name for the bankrupt Bracero program) will clearly establish the conditions for the creation of a slave system sanctioned by the government, controlled and exploited by agribusiness and will deny the worker's basic human rights and living conditions," said Baca.

"To control and police this slave labor force will be the responsibility of the Border Patrol the only National Police Force existing in this country created solely to control the country's Hispanic population," said Baca. "It is not by accident that the administration is attempting to build up the Border Patrol. It is nothing but a gestapo agency,"

maintained Baca. "The Mexican American community is the only ethnic group to have a national police force. No other ethnic groups has to suffer barrio sweeps; no other ethnic groups has its members dragged from their places of employment, their homes raided, and their persons deported with out due process or protection of their civil and constitutional rights. No other ethnic group," continued Baca, "is stopped, body-searched, beaten, raped, and killed with impunity only on the basis that a Border Patrolman's sixth sense" led him to believe that that person was an illegal alien! The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the right of the Border patrol to deny Mexican Americans every civil and constitutional protection that all other Americans enjoy. The Border Patrol is the bastard child of the murderous Texas Rangers, and to this date, they continue to carry out the policies and practices of the Rangers to maintain a pseudo gestapo force to harrass, intimidate and destroy Chicanos/Latinos without restraint.

"To include this heinous group as part and parcel of any immigration plan," continued Baca, "is to agree to maintain the oppression and discrimination being carried out against our people. Government makes policy...the Border Patrol implements the policy."

Herman Baca, who has met with both Mexican and American government officials to work towards an immigration policy which can be acceptable to all parties concerned, unequivocally maintains that there can be no solutions to the immigration problems until the problem is defined accurately and honestly. "The problem with all these plans

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con't from page 1

Con't: Reagan Immigration:

is that the system has been unwilling to accept the Chicano definition of what the issues are. We have stated them, frequently: The main cause of the undocumented worker and the current immigration problem lies in the direct manipulation of Latin American country's resources by American interests. These manipulations have served the interests of the U.S., but, have caused serious dislocation in the host countries. These exploitations have created a "push factor" which is pushing thousands of poverty stricken workers across our borders. Our bankrupt immigration policy, which was first established in 1924 as a racist discriminatory tool to stop migration by Latinos, Chinese, and other Asians, is directly in

opposition to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which guaranteed open borders. As long as immigration policy is guided by racist motivations, immigration issues will continue to develop and grow.

Finally, the current situation will continue to exist because this country seriously needs a secondary labor force. This is the "Pulling factor". Agricultural enterprises, the tourism business, domestic needs, and corporate needs all cry out for a cheap labor force. The United States will require an additional 5 to 15 million person labor force in the next 50 years. The declining birth rate, promoted by Zero Population Growth, has guaranteed that our country will not have an adequate labor force. This factor

alone will continue to exert a pulling pressure that no immigration policy for the next century that will not function to create an indentured labor force maintained at slave wage, exploited, brutalized, and which in its application denies basic Human, Civil and Constitutional rights to its own citizens: the 20 million Chicano/Latinos of this country," concluded Herman Baca.

LA CARTA INFORMATIVA

A Newsletter Of La Casa Cultural Latina

November/December 1981

ACTION ALERT

Editors

Ramon Ocasio III
Laura Villagran

FEDERAL SPENDING CUTS
FAR FROM OVER

The slashing of the federal budget remains the number one action item on the Washington agenda. Congress and President Reagan have returned from their August vacations, and because of lingering bleak economic conditions, high interest rates and greater-than-expected deficits, the President has asked Congress for further budget cuts in the range of \$13 billion for fiscal year 1982. The new cuts are aimed at turning around a skeptical Wall Street which maintains a negative view of the government's ability to reduce its deficit thereby bringing down interest rates and spurring economic growth. The new round of cuts come at a time when most people believed the task had already been completed when the Congress approved virtually the entire Reagan economic recovery program of budget and tax cuts.

Although the President did not specifically spell out in his speech of Thursday, September 24 where these new cuts would be made, it is expected that they will reach into the "safety net" of programs which the President had initially identified as being spared from the budget ax. Reportedly these cuts will include delaying the cost-of-living increases for Social Security, federal civilian and military pensions, Supplemental Security Income, veterans pensions, food stamps, school lunch and nutrition programs, and worker's compensation. In addition, the President has called for the elimination of the Departments of Energy and Education, phasing out 75,000 federal jobs, and slightly reducing the projected increase in defense spending. The federal governments' sole anti-poverty agency, the Community Services Administration, has already been eliminated with only several of its programs surviving but in block grant programs to be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. There is every indication that federal job training and education spending will be further reduced.

With the new fiscal year beginning October 1, Congress is hard pressed to release the money bills which keep the federal bureaucracy funded. With the appropriations process bogged down, the Congress will work to pass a continuing resolution which will keep the government funded until November 20, 1981. Even as the President asks for further reductions, Congress is becoming more and more wary of further cuts with an election year just around the corner. Particularly important is that another Reagan steamroll over Congress on the budget appears less likely to succeed, and this represents the first opportunity to for advocates to work on members in Congress to put a stop to the blind elimination of programs whose negative impacts are already being felt and will increase as the new fiscal year begins.

The views of La Carta Informativa do not necessarily reflect, in whole or in part, the views of La Casa Cultural Latina.

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Do You Know That:

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 29.3 million persons were classified as poor in 1980, an increase of 3.2 million over 1979. This represents a 1.3 percent increase. Of total persons with poverty status, 19.7 million were White, 8.6 million were Black and 3.5 million were Hispanic. In addition the percentage of Hispanic poor increased 3.9 percent between 1979 and 1980, as opposed to 1.3 percent for all people.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR CHICANOS

A representative of over 200 Chicano/Latino organizations from throughout the United States today (August 5, 1981) announced a call for a national campaign of resistance against President Reagan's immigration plan.

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights (a San Diego based human and civil rights organization) speaking in Washington D.C. stated on behalf of those organizations that have voted to oppose any type of foreign importation program that, "The President's immigration plan is totally against the interest of the Chicano/Latino community and will be opposed tooth and nail".

Reagan's immigration plan is the same old law enforcement, guns and barbed wire solution that was proposed in the Carter immigration plan of August, 1977 and later rejected by the U.S. Congress and the American public.

Baca charged that, "Reagan's immigration plan, if enacted into law, would result in the largest importation of foreign labor into the U.S. since the forced immigration of black slaves from Africa in the 18th and 19th century".

"In fact, the plan is nothing less than a colossal attempt by the Reagan Administration to subsidize the interest of big business which will be the only group benefiting from the plan." Baca went on to denounce the Reagan immigration plan point by point.

AMNESTY

According to Baca, "There is no amnesty proposal, when examined, the Reagan amnesty proposal reveals itself as the real Bracero Program." According to the proposal the following would occur:

(1) "Illegal aliens", which number between 3 to 6 million workers, living in the United States since before January 1980, would become eligible for "amnesty".

(2) Every three years these "temporary residents" will be required to renew their status.

(3) "Temporary residents" will be required to wait ten years before applying for permanent residency status and another five years before they would be eligible for U.S. citizenship. During this period the temporary resident worker will be required to pay all taxes but would be denied welfare, food, stamps, federally assisted housing and unemployment compensation. In addition, while current immigration law is based on the principal of family reunification, the temporary resident worker would not be allowed to bring their wives, children or relatives into the country.

(4) The temporary resident worker could not leave the United States without danger of losing their eligibility and, as yet, the administration has given no indication on how eligibility would be determined or even what agency will be in charge.

This plan, according to Baca, "...Is nothing but a smoke screen amnesty. The proposal is a cruel ten-year or more obstacle course which has been designed to insure that no one but the select few will ever qualify or receive their documentation.

In fact it will be the twenty-first century before the so-called eligible Mexican will receive amnesty, because of the nine year minimum bureaucratic backlog that the immigration service has at the present time. Mexicans who applied in January of 1972 are barely being processed by Ins now in 1981.

Moreover, Reagan's proposal will penalize Mexican nationals three additional years due to the fact that current law allows a person to adjust their status after accumulating seven years of residency in the U.S..."

"Behind the smoke screen is a cleverly designed unilateral Bracero Program that requires no approval from the Mexican government", Baca charged. By the administration's own count 3 to 6 million workers will be required to work under the supervision of a "beefed-up" border patrol."

"The Ins and border patrol will adjust their enforcement practices to employers' demands for easily exploitable labor as has been the case historically", Baca contends. He added that there can be no doubt that when Mexican workers appear before Ins officials to renew their "temporary resident" status only the hardest working, most compliant and non-complaining workers will be allowed to remain. Those who complain of poor wages and conditions will be black-balled and deported as is the case under the current H-2 worker program. "This plus the fact that 'temporary resident' workers will be required to pay taxes but be denied the benefits and political representation that their money pays for will create situations that have led to violence in the past. No taxation without representation was a cause of the American Revolution," Baca stated.

GUEST WORKER PROGRAM

The proposed Guest Worker Program, described as a "manageable experiment" by the Reagan administration, has been characterized as "legal exploitation" by Herman Baca of the Committee on Chicano Rights.

The proposal calls for the importation of 50,000 Mexican workers a year for two years who would be allowed to remain in the United States for a period of from 9-12 months. Individual states would determine in which geographical areas jobs existed which were unable to attract Americans. The states would then determine the number of workers needed.

"This program in conjunction with Reagan's false amnesty constitutes a Bracero Program for the 80's and 90's, stated Baca. In the 22 years of the Bracero Program (1942-1964), despite government claims that illegal immigration would be curtailed because of the program, there were more Mexican workers who entered the United States without documents than workers who entered the U.S. under the program guidelines.

Conditions under the old Bracero Program have been described as "legal slavery" by the program's former director. "Imagine what conditions were like for the undocumented?", asked Baca. "Today's Bracero Proposal even if engineered to handle 1,000,000 workers a year would only affect 1 out of 10 of Mexico's unemployed and underemployed. The other nine will do what their fathers and grandfathers have done in the past...enter without documents."

Baca concluded by stating, "According to research studies, due to this nation's overall zero population growth, by the year 2,000 the United States will need 5 to 15 million foreign workers to maintain present economic growth. The Reagan Bracero Program is nothing more than a taxpayer-subsidized project that will increase bureaucracy for the purpose of providing an easily exploitable labor pool for big business."

MEDIA STEREOTYPES

LET'S HAVE MORE HISPANIC FEMALE CARPENTERS

Children would benefit from shows that lean less on stereotypes about race, sex and jobs

by

Dorothy Singer & Jerome Singer

"Where does Daddy go all day?" asks a curious 5-year-old of his mother. "Is he a policeman or a doctor wearing white clothes in a hospital?" When children grow up in front of television, it's only natural for their notions of parents' occupations and of the work world to reflect the kinds of career they see so heavily portrayed on the screen.

"And where does Mommy go all day?" asks a daughter. "How come she's not home washing clothes, polishing the floors, spraying the bathroom?" Maybe she's a policewoman, a nurse, or one of Charlie's Angels!

We often hear television referred to as a "window on the world." If it is, it's a world quite different from the humdrum but broad spectrum of occupations, work settings and types of people--young, middle-aged, elderly, attractive, tall, short, dark-skinned--we encounter in our daily activities. How are children to know about the rich variety of human activities, ages and ethnic groups from the portrayals they usually see on television? There have been quite a few thorough analyses of the content and styles of portrayal that recur on television. These studies consistently demonstrate that TV lends itself to stereotyping: that is, to presenting exaggerated or extremely narrow representations of people and their activities that may give children distorted pictures of the outside world. For example, in commercial prime time, men outnumber women by three to one, and men are consistently in leadership roles with

women dependent on them. Single women are likely to be attractive, and surprisingly often they are victims of violence in the first 15 minutes of an adventure show. Women who work outside the home are portrayed as villains much more often than are fulltime homemakers.

While television has made important progress in increasing progress in increasing portrayals of ethnic minorities, especially blacks in commercials and in some fictional dramas or situation comedies, Hispanics and Asian-Americans are portrayed all too rarely. Blacks and Hispanics still are chiefly represented as unemployed, as employed in low-status positions, or as comic characters even when they are policemen.

Are children's perceptions of the world influenced by TV stereotypes? Our research, and that of other investigators makes it clear that heavy viewing of action shows by 8 to 10-year-old children leads them to develop negative images of blacks, for example: viewing them as less competent and less obedient to the law than whites. Girls who watch more game shows and fantasy-action shows accept the stereotypes of women as less competent than men and in general show more prejudice against their own sex.

Can we, as parents, open that television window on the world a little wider, so our children will be more aware of the rich variety and exciting range of possibilities that characterize our Nation? We know that when children have been encouraged regularly to watch programs depicting successful minorities, they begin to change their attitudes and no longer adhere to narrow stereotypes. Roots, for example, has been shown to have had a positive effect on racial attitudes. Exposure of girls to regu-

lar programs in which women were seen as competent and effective has led to their becoming less prejudiced and more proud of the variety of roles that women can undertake.

Here are some suggestions to help you and your child counteract some of television's stereotypes. Try one or two of these at different times:

(1) Pretend that you and your child are visitors to America from another country or from outer space. What would you learn from watching TV about the following: a working mother, a handicapped person, how old people live, native Americans or Asian-Americans, or even children who like to study or do homework.

(2) Be a "stereotype detective". Find a character on TV who is a black teen-ager who acts ridiculous; a helpless woman; a mean "bad guy"; a policeman who is always tough; a smart person with glasses.

(3) How do we recognize a stereotype? Look for these clues: clothing (aprons, uniforms, eyeglasses); the way people talk (accents, expressions, special words).

(4) Draw a person in a non-stereotypic role: a man cooking or ironing or polishing the kitchen floor; a woman doctor; a black carpenter; a woman painting a building or using a saw; an old person fixing a broken chair.

Chicano Rights

(Cont. from page 3)



EMPLOYER SANCTIONS

"The Reagan sanction proposal has built in loop holes that lets employers off the hook...while giving them a license to discriminate against Chicanos", according to Baca.

Reagan's proposal calls for employers with at least four employees (about 50% of all employers) to be sanctioned for "knowingly" hiring "illegal aliens". A fine of \$500-\$1,000 dollars will be imposed for each "illegal alien" employed. According to the administration, employers would have a "good faith defense" if they ask for Ins documentation or any two of the following:

- (1) Social Security Card
- (2) Driver's License
- (3) Selective Service Registration
- (4) Any other evidence of lawful U.S. residence status.

(Cont. on page 7)

IN A NUTSHELL

Central America

Update on Central America

During the past few weeks Reagan and Haig have repeatedly suggested possible military action in Central America. On November 4, Washington sources reported that Secretary of State Haig had asked the Pentagon "to study a show of air-power, large naval exercises, a quarantine on the shipment of arms to the island, a general blockade as part of an act of war, and an invasion by American and possibly Latin American forces" (New York Times, November 5). The information was "leaked" during a closed-door meeting between Washington officials and Latin American officials who support and benefit from U.S. policies in the Central American, Caribbean area. Since undisguised direct intervention in the region would probably be difficult to sell to the American people, the Reagan administration is appealing to military dictators in Latin America in an effort to organize a battalion of Latin American troops which would then intervene in the region as a "peace keeping force", armed with American weapons and directed by American "military advisors".

However, direct U.S. military intervention is by no means unthinkable as recent threats by Haig and company indicate. When asked by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives if the Congress and the people of the United States could be assured that the U.S. is not or would not participate in any direct or indirect way with "destabilizing" endeavors in the Central American region, Haig responded, "No, I would not give you such an assurance." As the position of the junta in El Salvador continues to deteriorate, the U.S. is being forced to invent a pretext that would justify intervention in that region, hence the surge of unsubstantiated reports of aid and arms coming from Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union. While challenged repeatedly to prove this alleged participation, the State Department has yet to produce one shred of evidence in support of these accusations. It is clearly a dangerous time for the peoples of Cuba,

Nicaragua and El Salvador. It is time for Americans to let their government know that U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean is totally unacceptable; the American people must let their government know that they will not accept another Vietnam.



Chicano Rights

(Cont. from page 5)

Further, employers would sign a form stating that there was no reason to believe that the employee was not entitled to lawful residence.

Baca stated that the Committee on Chicano Rights opposes the employer sanctions because it will make Ins agents of 50% of this country's employers. Although eleven states currently have employer sanction laws there has only been one conviction in the last 10 years. The employer will be able to discriminate against any job seeker of Mexican ancestry.

INCREASE ENFORCEMENT

"The only logical outcome of increased enforcement is an apartheid type system for Chicanos", declares Baca. He also believes that an increase of the border patrol can only result in an escalation in violence along the U.S./ Mexican border.

The Reagan proposal calls for stepped-up surveillance and enforcement in border areas. According to published accounts Reagan wants an additional \$40 million for the Ins in fiscal year 1982. This translates into 1000 to 1500 new officers.

"There will be more killings of unarmed people by the border patrol...more rapes and beatings...more children dying", Baca states. The border patrol has been unleashed to roam at will in Chicano/Latino communities, which now exist under a state of siege.

"Look at the figures: only 50% of the undocumented in this country are Mexicans. Yet 95% of apprehensions are of persons of Mexican ancestry." Baca asks, "If no state of siege exists along the Canadian border why should one exist along the Mexican Border?"

Baca states that, "The fact that the present and past administrations have never held hearings in border cities, have had little communications with Mexico, and have disregarded the massive public testimony which was in opposition to all of the proposals proves that the new immigration scheme is doomed to fail. Our position is that the interests and concerns of the Chicano community must be included if any immigration policy is going to be developed that benefits the people of both Mexico and the United States. The 20 million Chicano/Latinos most affected by the Reagan Bracero program will not sit by and tolerate the sacrifice of our people's rights (whether they be undocumented, documented or citizens)."

In concluding, Baca stated that, "Immigration is not a law-enforcement problem but rather a complex international, social, economic and political issue. Any solutions to this crisis must first guarantee the protection of people's human, civil and constitutional rights."

LA CARTA INFORMATIVA

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Mexicans face OUSTER

20,000 U.S. Citizen Children
To Be Herded Into Mexico by INS!

"Over 20,000 U.S. born citizen children will be forced into Mexico if the Immigration and Naturalization (INS) is allowed to carry out its inhumane deportation of 50,000 or more of the children's parents, Mexican adults who had for the last 4 1/2 years been protected from INS actions by the federal courts", charged Herman Baca of San Diego's Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR).

The adults are victims of what a U.S. district court in Illinois had ruled was an "unlawful" and "un-constitutional" INS administrative policy which arbitrarily decreased the congressionally-sanctioned annual quota of 120,000 visas for immigrants from the western hemisphere.

During the period of July 1, 1968 to October 1, 1976, 145,000 visas were thus eliminated by the INS. The court ordered the INS to restore the stolen visas and prohibited the INS from deporting the 290,000 individuals throughout the United States who might be eligible to receive the visas.

In October 1981 the last of the 145,000 re-captured visas were issued and the remaining immigrants became subject to deportation proceedings when the federal court ordered an end to the injunction against deportation in December 1981.

According to CCR's chairman Herman Baca, "The decision to force 20,000 or more U.S. citizen children from the U.S. will have the end result of debasing and devaluating the meaning of citizenship for 15 million person's of Mexican ancestry in the United States."
"For the Chicano community and especially its children, United States citizenship has been rendered meaningless."
"The Committee on Chicano Rights strongly protests the present campaign being carried out by the U.S. Government which represents the de facto deportation of its own citizens."

This is nothing but a massive deportation of all persons of Mexican ancestry as has occurred historically in the infamous Repatriation Campaign of the 1930's and "Operation Wetback" of the 1950's when millions of individuals and families were forced from the United States. According to Baca the parents of these children should not be placed into the hands of the "outlaw" INS and forced to choose between voluntarily abandoning their U.S. citizen children or facing deportation to Mexico with their entire families.

Editors

Ramon Ocasio III
Lourdes Torres

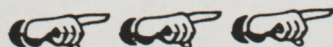
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Editor's Note

La Carta Informativa is a newsletter financed through the budget of La Casa Cultural Latina. As a newsletter of La Casa it concentrates on the issues and concerns of Latinos. Anyone interested in writing for La Carta can submit articles for consideration. Readers with differing opinions to the views expressed in La Carta are encouraged to write letters to the editor. All letters to the editor must be signed. Names will be withheld upon request.



**Injunction Against
San Diego City Council
Asked For By
Local Chicano Group**

July 3, 1981

National City Calif.....Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights today charged Mayor Pete Wilson and members of the City Council with illegally denying the Mexican citizens of San Diego services to which they are entitled to. "We are asking the U.S. Attorney General to place an immediate injunction against the City Council and hold in abeyance the city's requirements that Legal Aid, which is funded in part by the city ascertain citizenship of "Mexican" looking individuals prior to their receiving services".

Baca in his press conference charged the Mayor and City Council with being blatantly racist and bigoted in their recent vote on the funding of the San Diego Legal Aid Society.

The San Diego City Council on Monday voted to continue funding the local Legal Aid Society. However certain restrictions were placed on how city funding could be used by the Legal Aid Society.

Among the restriction placed were that they could not file class action lawsuits against any agency of the federal, state or local government. That they could not provide an elected official with unsolicited advice. That they could not provide service to "illegal aliens".

Voting in favor of the restrictions were Mayor Wilson, Councilman Bill Mitchells, Bill Cleator, Dick Murphy and Fred Schnaubelt. The move to restrict the funding was at the instigation

cing a "dangerous political demogouery" in what apparently is a desperat attempt to salvage his floundering Governors candidacy.

"Mayor Wilson engineered the June 29th Vote which established the requirements that Legal Aid Society Funding would be contingent on their not providing services to so call "Illegal Alians". Wilson for political purposes is willing to sacrifice the Civil and Constitutional Rights of San Diego's 300,000 Chicanos", said Baca. "The vote establishes a dangerous precedent by forcing a contracted city funded agency to discriminate, in provision of its services, against the Chicano community". Said Baca.

"Chicanos and all other Latinos have a constitutional and legal right not to be subjected to any other test of need than the general population is subjected to. To insist that Legal Aid, or any other agency, require proof other than need to receive services, is unconstitutional, racist and is in contradiction to the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution." continued Baca.

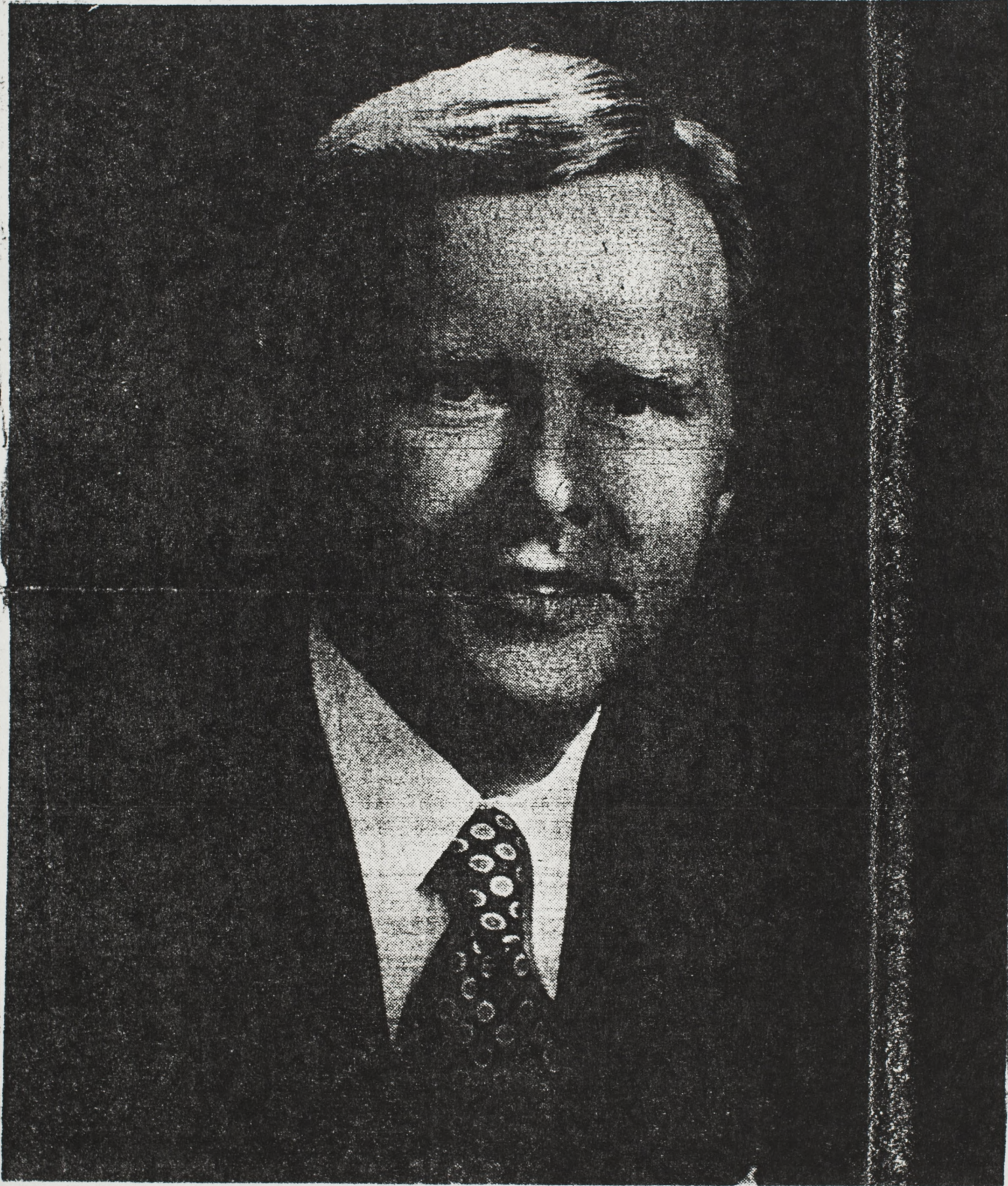
Past instances of local agencies involving themselves in immigration issues or problems of undocumented workers brought down a ruling from the U.S. Attorney General which indicated that local jurisdictions had no authority or legality interfferring in the governments immigration policies, laws, or regulations. "We question the sincerity of Mayor Wilson and the

city council vote makes it clear that the Mayor is now willing to sacrifice the countries international relationships, the civil and constitutional rights of the states 6 million Chicanos to satisfy his political ambitions."

In the telegram sent to the U.S. Attorney Generals office, Baca asked that "an Immediate injunction be sought in Federal Court against Mayor Wilson and the San Diego City Council restraining them from imposing illegal and unconstitutional requirements upon Mexican Americans.....(this action) has placed the City of San Diego and through it, its contract agencies in the position of usurping federal powers and jurisdiction in the immigration areas.....(further) it is imposing an unconstitutional requirement which will be born solely by San Diegos 300,000

Chicanos/Latinos". Baca ended the interview by indicating that they would be requesting an immediate investigation and a determination from the San Diego City Attorney, the State Attorney General, and the U.S. Attorney on the legality of the City Council Action.

In a telephonic interview with Mr. John Williams of the U.S. Attorney Generals Office, Civil Rights section, La Prensa was informed that "upon receipt of the telegram that the matter will be studied by a team of lawyers and the appropriate action will be taken."



Klan Patrol Rapped, INS Criticized

Editorial — Page B-10

BY JON STANDEFER

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

The head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said yesterday in Washington that a private border patrol by the Ku Klux Klan or any other group is not wanted. Lionel Castillo, INS commissioner, also said that any INS employe who encourages such a patrol "may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action." "I do not consider a private border patrol by an organization like the Ku Klux Klan or by any other group to help in any way whatsoever — and their presence may even exacerbate the problem," Castillo said.

Klan national director David Duke announced earlier this week that Klansmen from Texas to California would patrol the U.S.-Mexico border and report illegal crossings to the Border Patrol.

Castillo said that "the government and the service certainly do not encourage, and must discourage, patrol of the international border by any unauthorized persons."

Meanwhile, a coalition of local Chicano and other minority organizations yesterday demanded the removal of local INS officials for giving "the red carpet treatment" to Duke last Sunday, and warned that any action by the Klan "against our people will call forth an immediate response in kind."

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Human Rights, Inc., and spokesman for the coalition of more than a dozen groups, also called for an immediate congressional investigation "of the whole border situation."

Baca said the Klan propos-

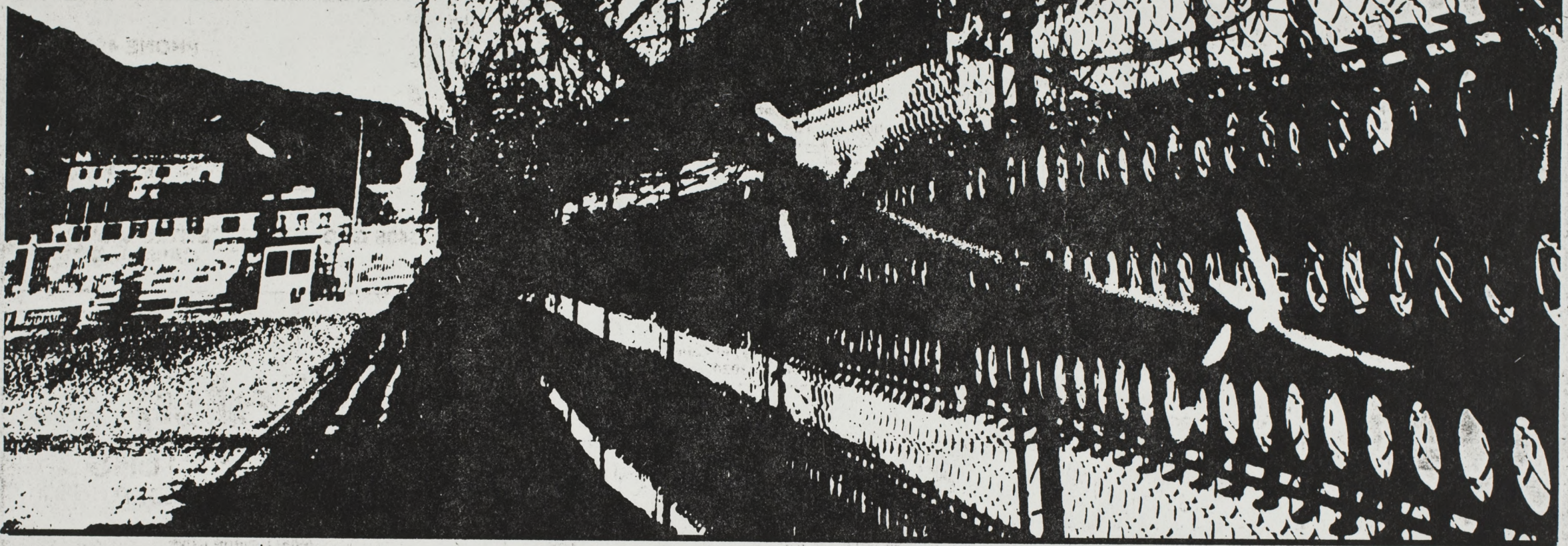
(Continued on B-3, Col. 3)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PULLOUT SECTION

THE BARBED WIRE CURTAIN

A reporter takes a firsthand look at the controversial fence being built along the Mexican border to keep undocumented aliens out of the United States.



INSIDE:

André Watts

The young piano virtuoso who dared to play Gershwin at Salzburg talks about his life and his music in a profile.

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Pre-fab solar homes

Now handsomely designed, efficient sun-powered houses can be ordered by mail.

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Reinventing the car

To save fuel, designers are taking a second look at everything — from the engine to aerodynamics.

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BARBED WIRE CURTAIN

By Joe Applegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, California

On a moonless, clear evening in June, I parked my car in Tijuana and walked back to the United States through a hole in the international fence. I wasn't looking for any hole in particular, I stepped through the first one I came to, finding it about as tall and wide as a gasoline pump. The most difficult part of getting through was the care I took not to snag my dressy shirt.

Despite the holes in this chain link fence, it looked more formidable than I'd expected. The fence was 14 feet high, I judged, and was topped with concertina — a kind of barbed wire that takes its pretty name from its resemblance to the bellows of a hand accordion. The Spanish word for wire is

alambre, and the Mexicans call the people who in any way surmount the wire fence like this one *alambristas*. In the US they are usually called illegal aliens, a term disliked by some Chicano leaders who note that US immigration law never uses that term. So far as the law is concerned, an immigrant is either documented or undocumented, documentable or undocumented but never an "illegal alien."

The US Border Patrol agents who apprehended 325,000 undocumented immigrants in this area last year use various names to describe them — "tonk" being one not approved by the desk administration. "Alien" appears to be the most common name, through a certain kind of alien is routinely called an "OTM," meaning "other than Mexican."

About a dozen people were clustered in little groups near me on the US side of the fence. We were standing on a levee that overlooks the Tia Juana River, itself no barrier to immigration, since it resembles a snail's track more than a river. To our right was the busiest international gate to the US — 36 million persons passed through it last year traveling between Tijuana and San Ysidro, a rural suburb of San Diego.

I had been told that at night hundreds of persons used this levee as a reconnaissance point for their dash past the Border Patrol. I'd been told action started at dusk, when the second shift Border Patrol agents arrived from their hilltop headquarters in pale green Sportsvans and Ramchargers and Maxiwagons, and when the patrol's two helicopters spun down from their base on an eastern mesa. I didn't see this, however: no crowd of *alambristas*, no helicopters, no agents in

their vans and snubby trucks. I wondered if I had arrived too early. There was still enough daylight for cars on the freeway to drive without their headlights on. McDonald's had just illuminated its Golden Arches.

Walking to the levee won't be so easy when the new fence is in place. The US Attorney General's office announced in April that 5.6 miles of fencing would be erected where the old fence stands on the border here, and that 2.4 miles of fencing will replace the tattered barrier along the Chamizal Canal in downtown El Paso. One purpose of the new fence here would be to keep the levee clear of persons who can get a running start at the Border Patrol, or fling rocks and bottles and whatever else is handy at passing agents. The patrol has specially outfitted a four-wheel-drive Ramcharger to cruise here. Its windows are protected by steel grilles, and from a distance the car looks like one of those carts you see on a driving range, equipped to pick up golf balls from the ground, and armored against balls that happen to be in the air.

Opponents of the new fences say it's sadly typical of the US government to try to meet a social problem — too many applicants for too few immigration visas — by piling on the hardware: the helicopters and paddywagons, the agents armed with Smith & Wesson Model 19 (.357 magnum) pistols, and now the stronger fences.

"You talk about throwing rocks," said Herman Baca, a young Chicano leader in San Diego, "but you never ask yourself, 'What do these rocks mean? What are the people who throw the rocks responding to? Are they frustrated?' I don't

Cover photo by Robert Burroughs

know. But maybe it's time to try some different ways of dealing with the problem."

The Border Patrol says visas alone won't help so long as the border is full of holes — in the same way that selling theater tickets isn't much good when you can walk through the back door for free. And, anyway, the fences won't close the border; they'll give the patrols a little more time and room in which to do their job.

"There's no way we're going to stop these individuals from coming across," said Mike Williams, an agent in El Paso who can see the new fence being built near his office window. "You figure that somebody comes all the way to the border from the deep interior of Mexico, say Michoacán or Guanajuato — He's not going to turn around and go home when he sees a little ten-foot fence."

Instead, the fences should turn the immigrants aside, force them to trek around the border cities and take to open territory where the patrols can capture them with less trouble. More apprehensions are likely to take place on the outskirts of El Paso, in towns like Sierra Blanca, Fabens, and Fort Hancock, "where people just passing through tend to stand out," Mr. Williams said.

From Tijuana the fence should turn the immigrants eastward to the mesa that rises behind the old US Customs House. You can hardly crawl on that tabletop of land without being seen a hundred yards away, and so the immigrants will have to make their way along the canyons and gullies that cut below the mesa's surface. The Border Patrol has bugged some of

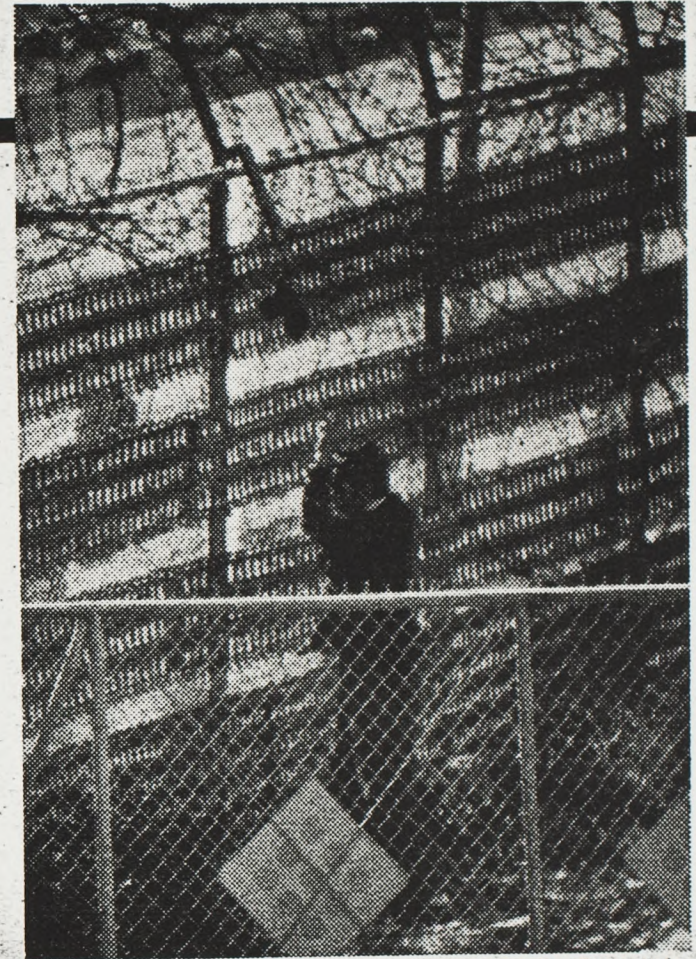
these canyons with electronic sensors — called "229s" — that translate footfalls into a number code that's printed on a scroll at patrol headquarters. A technician interprets the messages,

'There's no way we're going to stop [illegal aliens] from coming across. You figure that [when] somebody comes all the way to the border from the deep interior of Mexico, he's not going to turn around and go home when he sees a little ten-foot fence.'

— Mike Williams,
Border Patrol

then makes radio calls. And Maxi wagons are dispatched here and there to wait like so many mesa owls watching for ground squirrels to emerge.

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By Robert Burroughs

Is a chain link fence really the answer?

BARBED WIRE CURTAIN

Continued from Page B3

This smooth scenario is based on the assumption, though, that the new fence is going to hold against tremendous pressure — not from the villagers who come from Guanajuato, but from the local toughs who most likely sling the rocks and, moreover, from the smugglers whose traffic in *alambristas* is at least as lucrative as any traffic in barbiturates and parrots, all smuggled through Tijuana to meet the reliable US demand.

The bottom section of the fence will be made of a grille that designers call expanded metal. It looks like the kind you see embedded in sidewalks, to cover airconditioning vents and the like. But its purpose is to hold against the impact of a car — one often-used weapon for breaching the present fence. The upper section will be of chain link woven closely to deny an easy toehold. In all, the fences will cost \$3.5 million.

It seems that the smugglers will almost certainly attack the fence. After all, these men who are known for the brutal way they work are not expected to accept the loss of their trade lying down. However true it may be that the smugglers provide a useful social service — how else can one describe the

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Demonstrators in San Ysidro protest new fence

By Robert Burroughs

BARBED WIRE CURTAIN

Continued from Page B4

matching of a hard worker with a willing employer? — they care little for the health or safety of their *alambristas*. A smuggler charges \$350 for escort to Los Angeles in cars and trucks that compare to the slave ships of the 19th century. These “load cars” (usually vans or pick-ups with false-bottom cargo beds) carry 20 or 30 persons arranged like fresh lumber. Their usual destination is a safe house to wait the next leg of the journey. There the *alambristas* are confined like prisoners, lest they wander about and attract the attention of the Border Patrol. Nothing describes the smuggler's relationship with his clients as well as Mexican slang. The smuggler is called a “coyote,” and his clients are *pollos* — chickens.

It's the smugglers who throw rocks near the levee, said Peter K. Nunez, the assistant US attorney who works full-time with the Border Patrol in San Diego. As he described it, rock

throwing is designed to distract the Border Patrol and to open holes in its defense. It's something like a mix of combat strategy and American football.

Say 30 *alambristas* on the levee face one distant patrol agent in a Maxiwagon. This amounts to a standoff. One agent can handle 30 and more *alambristas* because they are, as a rule, obedient when they meet authority at close range. To apprehend a group of this size, the agent orders everyone to sit down, remove his shoes, and put his hands in the air. Then he radios for paddy wagons to carry the people off to headquarters (where they fill out Record of Deportable Alien forms, spend the night in concrete detention rooms, and are bused back to Tijuana at 5 the following morning).

But capture can be avoided in the first place if a smuggler in the group sends assistants ahead to throw rocks at the lone patrol agent until he calls for help. At that moment a hole opens in the line nearby, and the group makes a dash for it.

BARBED WIRE CURTAIN

Continued from Page B27

never a shortage of maids and farm workers — how could there be when hundreds of *alambristas* climb through the fence every night, ready to take those very jobs? There are 3 million to 5 million undocumented immigrants in the US, and this, the INS's best estimate, is based on how many *alambristas* get past the Border Patrol. It's Catch 22: no permits because there's available labor; the labor's here illegally because there are no permits.

Abandoning the permit process and opening the border is no solution, Mr. Castillo said in an interview with US News and World Report, because the US would draw off Mexico's youngest and ablest workers and thereby weaken that nation's economy, creating, in the long run, even more unemployment. Instead, Mr. Castillo thinks it would be better to issue temporary labor permits to Mexican workers, penalize employers who hire undocumented aliens, and restore the number of Mexican immigration visas from 20,000 to 35,000 a year. (The number was cut in 1977.) Mr. Castillo's suggestions are not likely to pass Congress soon because it is waiting for a special commission on immigration, headed by a former governor of Florida, Reubin Askew, to deliver a comprehensive report in 1981.

The Mexican government, meanwhile, says publicly, "We respect the right of the United States to repair its fence, and there is nothing we can do about it." The comment came from Governor de Lamadrid's assistant, Armando Gallego.

The head of migration in Tijuana, Román Cárdenas, repeated the comment almost word for word. But then he permitted himself a few personal remarks when I asked about the future of Mexican migration to the US. Looking as tender as a keg of nails, he fluently summarized the history of US immigration in the last hundred years, remarking that however much the Chinese, the Italians, and the Irish were maltreated and despised in their time, each group literally worked its way into the nation's good graces.

"Human rights are universal," he said in conclusion, "and among these is the right of every man to earn his way." Then he rose to shake my hand while an associate in the office reached for a piece of hard candy from the jarful on his desk. ■

Being pelted with rocks has made the Border Patrol less lenient than ever toward those few aliens who resist them. Four Mexicans have been shot this year. In one case, an agent who had never fired his pistol during 24 years of service killed one Mexican and wounded another, after handcuffing them together and calling a halt to their attempted escape. He was exonerated later by the US attorney's office, an action which hardly satisfied local Chicanos. Herman Baca and another Chicano leader, together with two attorneys from the Legal Aid Society, flew to Washington in July to try to talk to Sen. Edward Kennedy, Rep. Elizabeth Holzman, and other officials who might be persuaded to ask Congress for an inside look at the Border Patrol. Just before they left, construction of the new fence began on Spooner's Mesa, a river bank west of the international gate, between Goat Canyon and Smuggler's Gulch.

(At the delegation's request, representative Ed Roybal conducted a one-day hearing in San Ysidro on Aug. 10, to look into the death of two Mexican children who were detained by US Customs officials at the border this year.)

Much to their credit — and because of bad publicity — governments on both sides of the border have tried to stop the violence and arrest the smugglers who are apparently involved in it. The local US attorney met personally with the Governor of Baja California, Roberto de Lamadrid, whose position as a state official is greatly enhanced by his friendship with Mexican President José Lopez Portillo. Not only have the Mexican police arrested 206 suspected smugglers this year (186 of them in Tijuana), but a new line of communication has opened between the Border Patrol and its federal counterpart in Mexico. It is literally a new line — a telephone connection whereby the Border Patrol can pick up the receiver to get immediate help from the Mexican police.

Judicially speaking, the help is most welcome. "It's great having the Mexican police involved in arresting a 'coyote,'" said Mr. Nunez at his cluttered desk, fingering a tidy row of pens. "The Mexican system of justice is in some ways — what can I say? — more effective than ours is, I think. Let me put it this way: When the Mexican police show up, the guy who's going to be arrested shows a lot of respect. Or let me say this: The guy always looks scared."

No one can say how long this new cooperation will last, based, as it is, on the personal will of a few high officials. But the telephones are there; the link was established in less time than it takes the Anchor Post Products Company of Baltimore to build a hundred feet of new fence on Spooner's Mesa. The Mexican telephone, incidentally, is a beige desk model that's kept at the bottom of a bookshelf in the office of migración at the border, between a portrait of President López Portillo and a Pepsi wall clock.

What's surprising about this spirit of cooperation is that it overcomes the coolness that many important Mexicans feel toward the new fence. First there was the news last year that some untrimmed edges on the fence could cut persons trying to climb it. How could a country raise such a fence and call itself dedicated to human rights? asked a columnist for Tijuana's major daily, *El Mexicano*.

Redesigned and blunted, the fence still reminds Mexicans (and Mexican-Americans) that the US doesn't treat this border the same as it does Canada's.

Of course, not many Canadians sneak into the US for jobs; but there's more to it than that. Leonel Castillo, commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose grandfather was a Mexican immigrant, said here in April that it makes no sense giving temporary work permits to four Canadian hockey players in Milwaukee, while denying permits to Mexicans who want to be maids and farm workers in San Diego.

The Canadians got the permits because the US Labor Department recognized a shortage of qualified hockey players in Milwaukee. Mexicans cannot get the permits because there is

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el Tiempo Chicano

1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Issue 6, April-1979

Against Carter Curtain



3000 MARCH...

Feb. 11, 1979—Approximately 3,000 people marched in San Ysidro protesting against the proposed border fence. Chicanos and supporters from across the Southwest gathered at Larson Park. Chanting "Raza Si!, Migra No!" and carrying hand-painted placards. The protesters marched to the border crossing in downtown San Ysidro. Mexicanos lined the Tijuana side of the fence and cheered on the mar-

Chicano groups viewed the proposal of a border fence as an insult to La Raza. The construction of a fence reportedly would cost over 3.5 million dollars and cover only 6 miles of border crossings in San Diego and El Paso. The fence would not stop the passage of undocumented workers, but it would help continue the tunnel-vision border coverage that

CAMPESINO ASESINADO

El Centro -Rufino Contreras de 27 años miembro de United Farm Workers Union fue asesinado el 10 de Febrero de 1979. Contreras, esposo y padre, fue ultimado de un balazo de pistola calibre .38 mientras intentaba hablar con un grupo de esquiroleros que fueron con la inten-

Raza Speaks Out!

Question: "What's your reaction to the recent shootings at the border?"



Linda Legerrette-Real Estate Salesperson

"Which ones? There've been a lot. My first reaction is unprintable. I feel it in my stomach. I think what happened is barbaric. There's no reason why people in handcuffs should be shot, especially in the back. These guys were just crossing the border looking for work. The Border Patrol is racist and ignorant. You'd hate to think they are all like that. They'd better get some people who aren't triggerhappy. There should be an investigation, for whatever good its worth. The whole situation is uncalled for."

Cont. from pg. 1

MARCH

Mexico is in danger of being raped again."

The march was extremely significant in that it was nationally supported and was the largest protest on the proposed fence and the Carter Immigration Plan. Its importance can be noted in the March 17, announcement of Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin (San Diego County). Van Deerlin had favored the construction of the "Carter Curtain". After the march, Van Deerlin reported to the media that plans for the fence were apparently dropped. Fence rejection had occurred during the Portillo-Carter negotiations and because of the disfavor of a significant group of people. The importance of the march and Van Deerlin's announcement was summed up by CCR spokesperson Herman Baca, "The march and the announcement that the "Carter Curtain" plans appear to be rejected are a historical victory for the Chicano movement that organized the opposition and provided the political muscle to potentially terminate the fence. We must now continue the movement to insure border fence rejection and to bring about a resolution of the immigration issue which has been victimizing the Chicano/Mexicano community for the past 131 years."

10



Celia Carrillo-S.D.C.C., Evening Student

"What happened is nothing new, it's really not too surprising. These incidents of violence have been happening for a long time. There should be an investigation. If there were any unusual actions or procedures the Border Patrolman should be fired and brought to trial for murder."

Cont. de pg. 1

HUELGA

no, Filipino, o negro los patrones racistas creen que asi pueden continuar explotando a los campesinos como lo han hecho en los pasados 100 anos mientras tanto la huelga ya va en su cuarto mes. La huelga se ha extendido del sur de California al sur de Arizona y al Valle Salinas en el centro de California. Ceasar Chavez ha hecho un llamado para que se haga un boycott a los platanos Chiquita pues son vendidos por Sunharvest, los mas grandes productores de lechuga en California.

La UFW esta pidiendo apoyo para su lucha se les puede poner en contacto en la oficina de San Ysidro#4283825.

Cont. de pg. 9

KKK

que 3,000 Chicanos y otras personas que apoyaron la causa marcharon en protesta en contra de la propuesta cortina.

En abril 1978, despues del asalto a un joven Mexicano (residente legal), un oficial del gobierno de Estados Unidos Michael Walsh, anuncio que iba a poner fin a la actividad vigilante por parte del klan ya es abril de 1979 y estos racistas maniacos andan haciendo de las suyas en varias partes del pais.



Francisco Soto-Community Worker

"The latest shootings are just another mercenary act by the Border Patrol. The so-called "illegal alien" is just another label put upon us by the system. It is my belief that the undocumented worker is being used as a scapegoat to cover-up the economic problems of capitalism. Expose the Border Patrol with a thorough investigation and create community awareness of the problems caused by the Border Patrol."

Cont. from pg. 8

KILLEA

In over 125 years that the San Diego City Council has been in existence only one Chicano had obtained a seat on it. Jess Haro was originally appointed to it with the powers that be knowing they held an ace up their sleeve. When Haro began developing a strong base, the ace was played. In the travesty that followed, Lucy Killea was maneuvered into the Council position. Mayor Wilson had provided the heavy politicking and whatever necessary pressure to secure her appointment. In selecting Killea, the City Council displayed their continuing disregard of the Chicano community's needs.

The Chicano Community has declared a boycott of Lucy Killea. To do otherwise would validate Wilson's backroom politics and a false representative of our community. Some would say that the reality is that Chicanos must deal with Killea, the reality is that to do so would mean political suicide for the Chicano Community. Our community is growing and the system is attempting to keep it from developing political representation. The Killeas must be ostracized and Chicano leadership developed. Meanwhile, Lucy is shopping around for votes in the upcoming fall election. NO support must be given to her. Killea expects another ride on Wilson's coattails. . . maybe those coattails should be cut.

is state board approval

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Classes dismissed early

Riot erupts at Sweetwater; police pick up 10 at school

By JOEY HAM
Star-News Staff Writer

Fights erupting between student gangs led to a riot Friday involving an estimated 1,200 Sweetwater High School students.

About 50 police officers and sheriff's deputies moved quickly to quell the disturbance which broke out at the noon lunch hour. School was dismissed by school officials, but students refused to leave the campus until officers dispersed them.

THERE WERE NO serious injuries reported in the fights, where students reportedly swung heavily buckeled belts, fists and feet. One youth was reportedly stabbed but the injury was not believed to be serious, according to first police reports from the mother.

Ten students, two of them 18 years old, were taken to National City jail. The older youths, one of whom was charged with assault and battery, were released to the custody of Ernest Azhocar, president of the Sweetwater Union High School District board.

The school vice-principal Richard Alvord dismissed the incident to reporters as "a matter of a couple of fights" and said no racial problems were involved.

Alvord said tension began building at the school Thursday when two boys involved in an earlier classroom argument started a fight. That ended with four boys suspended from school.



BOARD PRESIDENT AND DETECTIVE SEEK ANSWERS TO DISTURBANCE
Trustee Ernest Azhocar, (l.) talks with Police Det. Steve Scarpitti.

Star-News Photo

"Then the whole school chose up sides," said Alvord. "But the groups weren't racial. There were browns fighting browns, browns fighting whites, and whites fighting whites."

HOWEVER, Mexican-American students who flocked about the outside of police headquarters told reporters the disturbance was caused by friction between groups of "Chicanos and Anglos."

At one point about 12 Mexican-American girls entered the police station and were steered out. They left making loud remarks.

Azhocar said Mexican-American students complained to him of unnecessary force used by high school coaches who were separating the combatants when police arrived.

LEADERS OF MILITANT Mexican-American groups were among the throngs of students, officers, parents and city officials who milled about the police headquarters for almost four hours after the disturbance was quelled at 1:30 p.m.

Among those present first at the Sweetwater campus then at the police station were Herman Baca, chairman of the San Diego County Mexican-American Political Assn. (MAPA); Augie Bareno, chairman of the National City MAPA chapter, and Alex Contreras, vice president of the National City MAPA.

Contreras had called Mayor Kile Morgan and charged that the sheriff's helicopter which circled the city several hours was concentrating its attention on the west (primarily Mexican-American) side of the city.

POLICE CHIEF John F. Liesman said a thorough investigation of all events leading up to the disturbance is under way. He had all the coaches who were involved in separating the combatants come to the station where

a lengthy interview was conducted.

Also coming to the station for conferences were the school's principal, Milton Walden, and high school district staff members.

Azhocar was asked to come to the school by students soon after the fights erupted. He spent more than five hours at the police station, conferring with Liesman and his staff, assisting police in locating parents so the students could be released and discussing with school staff members the causes of the disturbance.

Azhocar managed to secure the release of one 18-year-old student, Carlos Santa Maria, who was charged with assault and battery and disturbing

the peace and whose bail was originally set at \$379.

The other 18-year-old student was not charged, but both students must appear in National Justice court tomorrow.

AZHOCAR SAID he has called for a full report of the incident, and he expects Walden will have it ready for the board at its Thursday night meeting.

"All the facts of the case must be aired, and if there are racial problems Azhocar said. "If there were prior indications that this was going to happen, then we must look into the causes,"

(Continued on Page A-2)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Chicano activists give blame for riot to administration

Two activist National City Chicanos strongly disagreed with Sweetwater High School administrators over the cause of the fights that broke out at the high school Friday.

Herman Baca of National City, chairman of the county's Mexican-American Political Assn. (MAPA), laid the blame for the riot at the "front door of a racist faculty and administration."

JESSE RAMIREZ of National City, former chairman of the National Conference of Administration Justice and the Mexican-American, called the fights "not a racial incident, in spite of what was recorded by the television media" and said actions by police and administrators (see related story) were "indicative again of the sickness that is prevalent in our schools and governmental systems."

Sweetwater Vice-Principal Richard Alvord dismissed the incident to reporters as a "matter of a couple of fights" and said no racial problems were involved.

During his remarks, the county MAPA leader launched a bitter attack against the Sweetwater High School District and National City government.

BACA, HOWEVER, feels the "disruptions hurt everybody" at the school.

"Once again," he said late Friday night, "all of us have to face an unpleasant situation which should never have happened.

"We shall see it called an isolated, unfortunate incident, a riot or any jargon that has been used in the past to describe past disturbances.

"The victims, the kids and their parents, will be made to look like the

criminals — the administration, which will be made to look like victims.

"Time after time we of the Chicano community — both the students and community members — have asked and pleaded for social, political and economic changes.

"Time after time we have been denied by the racist governing institutions."

BACA SAID he felt one indication that local institutions were racist were their employment and political records. He said the National City police department has only two Chicano employees.

"The National City Council has failed to act on issues like the teen post, housing and other pressing social needs," he charged, "and the school district has failed to act on issues including requests from students for Chicano studies programs and Chicano counselors.

"The truth may hurt, but the fact remains that the governing institutions are racist, irrelevant and insensitive, to a large segment of tax-paying constituents."

THE MAPA CHAIRMAN said that National City's population includes 40% Chicanos, "but we have only a minimal percentage of the city's governing personnel."

Baca also charged that the National School District has an enrollment of 38% Chicanos "but only .7 of 1% of the teachers and administrators are Chicanos."

In the high school district, he stated, Chicano enrollment totals 34% at Sweetwater High School, "and until recently there were no Chicano

(Continued on Page A-2)



Star-News Photo
 VICE-PRINCIPAL RICHARD ALVORD DISCOUNTS RACIAL CAUSES
 Other observers of Sweetwater High School troubles are not so sure

'Young Man of Year' 10 compete

National City's finest young teachers will be honored and the winner of the Young Man of the Year award will be revealed by National Jaycees at a dinner tomorrow night in the V.I.P. Room of the Plaza Bowl.

The dinner at 8 p.m. will be a highlight of Jaycee Week, Jan. 16 through 22, in National City as proclaimed by Mayor Kile Morgan.

AL ALVARADO, Jaycee president, said all schools in the city were contacted and asked to name their outstanding young educator.

Stephen Dale, young educator program chairman, said 10 schools responded.

Named to the outstanding young educator list are Dale Jones of Central School; Ralph Mora of El Toyon; Mrs. Franthia Smith of Ira Harbison; Arlene Nelson, Highland; Diane Munoz, Kimball; Val Deneen, Las Palmas; Ruth Brunkhoefer, Lincoln Acres; Jeff Johnson, Olivewood, Alice Kulig, Palmer Way, and Marget Buller, National City Junior High.

JONES, Central vice principal, is in charge of the computer assisted program at Central as well as the library and audio visual center.

Born in Los Angeles, he attended Palo Verde Junior College and received his B.A. in elementary education from San Diego State College in 1964.

He came to the National District that year and has taught at Lincoln Acres, Palmer Way and Kimball before coming to Central.

He and his wife, Marjorie, live in Lemon Grove. They have four children. Jones received his master's degree in education administration last year.

MORA, who teaches sixth grade at El Toyon, is in his first year as a teacher and his first year in National District, although he worked in the district three years as a teacher aide.

Born in Mexico City, he moved to Chula Vista first and now lives in National City. He has been an area resident 19 years.

Mora said he chose to teach sixth grade because this is an age where children are starting to find out what is going on around them.

"They are starting to realize that the world is opening up to them," he said.

Mora sums up his teaching philosophy simply as "bringing each individual to his own best self."

He and his wife, Marilyn, have two daughters, Lisa, 16 months, and Julie, 5 months.

MRS. SMITH, who teaches kindergarten at Harbison, was raised in San Diego County. She attended Ramona Elementary School and

Student gang fight leads to Su-Hi riot, arrest of 10

(Continued from Page A-1)

then we want to find out what we could have done to prevent it."

Azhocar estimated he talked with 50 or 60 students after the riot Friday afternoon. "The students are concerned," he said. "They don't want this sort of thing happening at their school."

All sports events at the school are reportedly cancelled for the present. One coach told a reporter, "I can tell you that the Castle Park basketball game, which was to be played here next week, is called off." The games will be held on the courts of opposing teams.

BOTH THE POLICE and the school officials are wary about what might happen tomorrow when classes resume at Sweetwater. Student groups about the police headquarters told reporters that they had heard "there will really be a fight Monday." Liesman said he is perfectly aware of the rumors.

One group of Mexican-American youths, who said they were waiting on the street corner at police headquarters for their friend "who was busted" (arrested), told a reporter their version of the disturbance at their

terras, 'You knew this was going to happen,' and he did not dispute what I said."

"Until all the reports are in," said Azhocar, "we cannot say what caused all this. But there must have been some prior knowledge of trouble or else why would a police unit be on campus before the trouble started?"

"I understand that one unit was already parked on the grounds when the call for help from the school official reached the police station."

Azhocar said he went to the school when students in a car came to his place of business and informed him a riot was in progress at Sweetwater.

"Knowing that, I had to see if I could do something," he said. "As it turned out, I was not needed. But if something awful had happened and I had not gone to try to help out, I could not have faced myself."

AT THE POLICE STATION Azhocar said that since it was his school district "which was bringing the charges against the kids, not the police, I wanted to be sure what kinds of charges these were. I called Mr. Rindone (Supt. Joseph Rindone) and

school.

They told of one group of boys at Sweetwater, composed of both Anglos and Mexican-American. "These are Mexicans who are more white than Mexican," one youth explained.

A group composed of all Mexican-American youths supposedly was irritated by the fact that some Mexican-American youths were "running with Anglos," one explained.

THEIR WERE FIGHTS on the day before the riot, the youths pointed out, and it was arranged, they said, that the warring factions would meet at the lunch hour the next day.

Girls as well as boys were involved in the fighting which brought officers on the run, the youths said. One said, "One coach was really rough on the Chicanos."

These youths insisted that only Mexican-Americans were arrested. Police reports show that five of the 10 students taken to the station were Anglos.

MAYOR KILE MORGAN said both the police and the school officials were aware "that something was about to happen." When Contreras came to civic center to complain about helicopter, Morgan said, "I told Con-



Blasted by Chicanos after riot

Su-Hi administration gets blame

(Continued from Page A-1)

teachers, and there are still no Chicano counselors. And there is still only a token percentage of teachers — there are three."

BACA CALLED Sweetwater High School "in particular, the epitome of everything that is sick in society, with its racist teachers, the high drop-out rate and administrators that cannot communicate with the students or their parents, who pay administrators' salaries.

"These I call inequities and they are the causes for the disorders that now engulf our 'fair city.'

"The blame for the 'Sweetwater High School disturbance' must be placed where it is deserved — at the front door of the racist faculty and administration which continually ignores just demands and continues to whitewash every problem by sweeping it under the rug."

OBJECTING TO what he labelled "so-called Chicano experts" being brought in as a solution to some "very deep-rooted problems," Baca also took aim at "token, half-baked, paternalistic programs whose only claim to legitimacy is that they claim to hire a few community people."

discussed this with him, and he sent someone over."

When the family of Santa Maria could not immediately hand over bail to get the boy released, Azhocar talked with Liesman and got the youth released to his (Azhocar's) custody without bail.

Liesman and members of his staff worked, without taking time for lunch Friday, until past five p.m. getting reports from students and school personnel.

Detectives and other officers worked overtime to sort out reports. Liesman returned to his office after dinner, "not that I think anything will happen," he said. "I am just down here to make sure nothing happens."

Liesman said he thinks the police and deputies "did a superb job" of handling the rioting students. He pointed out that the first fights broke out shortly after 12 noon and then the major disturbance took place. "And we had it all under control and students out of there by 1:30, for the most part."

Morgan said he too thinks "all the adults concerned, the police and everybody else, did a real good job, and we are lucky nobody got hurt."



graduated from Ramona High School.

She also attended Palomar Junior College and Cal Poly in Pomona before graduating from San Diego State.

Mrs. Smith worked for Pacific Telephone in Pasadena and San Diego three years as a service representative.

Mrs. Smith is a member of Pi Lambda Theta (Honorary Women's Educational Organization), Beta Beta Chapter, and is a life member of the California Scholarship Federation.

MRS. NELSON, who teaches pre-first at Highland, is a native Californian who lived in Arcadia, a suburb of Los Angeles, until she came to the San Diego area four years ago.

She attended San Diego State for her freshman year. Returning to Los Angeles, she completed her education at California State College there, receiving her B.A. degree in social science with emphasis in political science in 1968.

Mrs. Nelson returned to San Diego and worked for the telephone company as a service representative before returning to San Diego State to get her teaching credential in 1970.

She came to National District in

If the city and the country is to have peace, brotherhood and tranquility, he said, "the truth must be faced. The truth is that Chicanos, blacks and other minorities will not accept second-class citizenship any longer."

Baca noted that "other disturbances" had occurred in other district high schools over the past several years (including Montgomery and Mar Vista) and claimed causes could all be charged to the high school district's racist policies.

Chicanos are calling for "an immediate investigation by the U. S. Department of Justice, the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and HEW's (Health, Education and Welfare) office of education," said Baca.

RAMIREZ, WHO HAS been out of the limelight for several years, said Friday the Sweetwater High incident made him realize "I can't stay silent any longer. It's time to come home.

"I was extremely appalled at the reaction by the law enforcement agencies and the school administration to what was a fight among students. These kinds of retaliatory reactions are of great concern to me.

"The sheriff's helicopter, the patrol cars from National City, Chula Vista and the sheriff's department, the community relations people with batons in their hands — this shows their true colors."

Ramirez called the police and administrators' actions "indicative again of the sickness prevalent in our schools and governmental systems."

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LOCAL CHICANOS BLAST HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT APPOINTMENT
Seated, from l., G. Getner, N. Inzunza, V. Nieto, A. Bureno, A. Contreras, H. Baca, J. Viesca. Star-News Photo

Charge district is 'insensitive'

Chicanos reject school's hire of community officer

By JEAN CROWDER
Star-News Staff Writer

South Bay Chicanos this week announced their "rejection" of the recently-adopted position of attendance and community relations officer in the Sweetwater High School District.

They said they're opposing the position and the method used in selecting a man to fill it.

DURING A PRESS conference that lasted more than an hour, the group also leveled charges of insensitivity and uncooperativeness at the district.

"We're not going to validate something that has been invalid from the start," stated Herman Baca, executive director of La Raza Unida.

"The Sweetwater High School District has co-opted and compromised the position we had envisioned to the point that it is now totally ineffective to deal with the myriad problems in the school district."

M A P A (Mexican-American Political Assn.).

"I have petitioned the American Civil Liberties Union to file a suit against the high school district," he announced.

"(The suit) would force the district to hire Mexican-American teachers so that the ethnic background of the community will be reflected in the teaching staff of the district.

"We would like to see not only schools with a high percentage of Mexican-American children employ Mexican-American teachers, but also schools without many Mexican-Americans, like Hilltop and Bonita Vista, so the students will learn more about cultures in the area."

GETNER SAID that a "number of Mexican-American organizations" have tried to work with the high school district for years in hiring Mexican-American teachers "and it got us nowhere."

"Rindone says progress has

Vista realtor and Spanish-language columnist for The Star-News, said he attended the meeting to lend his support as a concerned citizen.

"I am concerned about the high school district's hiring practices," he said. "I propose that interviews be made public, so people will be able to find out why some very well qualified applicants are not given positions, and we end up with Tio Tacos."

(A Tio Taco is the Mexican-American equivalent of the black Uncle Tom.)

Also lending their support at the meeting were Victor Nieto and Rick Inzunza.

DONLEY SAID the district has met on a "number of occasions" with Chicano groups and "provided a goodly amount of information, especially to the South Bay Education Committee (a G.I. Forum-sponsored group).

"We haven't always seen eye-to-eye, but that's not unusual. But we have met

Some eight Chicanos gathered in the MAAC (Mexican American Advisory Committee) Center, 827 A Ave., National City, to make the announcement. Some spoke for local organizations. Others said they were speaking as concerned parents.

"BLAME SHOULD be placed where it belongs," said Baca, "on the trustees, for failing to give any direction and not having the foresight in trying to solve the many problems that exist as far as Chicanos are concerned in the high school district."

High school district trustees recently appointed former Montgomery High School counselor Manuel Llera to fill the \$15,920-a-year post.

Original conception of the post, as suggested to the district by Chicanos, was that of an assistant to Supt. Joseph Rindone Jr., to work on attendance problems and, primarily, to act as liaison between the district and Mexican - American community.

WARD DONLEY, director of special projects in the district, said of the position: "There was a great need, and I'm sure the Chicano community acknowledges it, for a person of a bilingual and bi-cultural background to deal with attendance problems the district has."

"In the past we have had two men to serve 16 schools, and that was not adequate. So we sought a third man to do this work. We have many homes where the parents, and sometimes their children, speak only or mostly Spanish."

The district's conception of the job is also for a man to do public relations work, said Donley. The man will also be available "to the schools to handle problems that would arise of an ethnic nature."

"We didn't develop this job without thinking what the needs were."

"THEY HAVE given us a policeman," Baca stated.

Gus Getner, Chicano studies instructor at Southwestern College, said he would be speaking as a concerned parent and on behalf of

been made," he charged, "but we can't see it. We're being forced to resort to the courts."

Augie Bureno, chairman of the National City MAPA chapter, said the district has attempted to pacify wavers, rather than commit itself to solving "genuine problems."

"The pattern in the district for a long time has been," he said, "that the genuine problems in the district have grown and are now really amplified."

"The only move the district makes is a mute answer to pacify rather than make a genuine commitment to solving problems."

"The district should take the initiative. But the only initiative taken by the district so far is to pacify anyone who wants to make waves."

BURENO ALSO charged that Rindone "no longer cares what people say. We have acted in good faith several times, but it's the same old thing."

"When a person in Rindone's position reaches the point where he doesn't need the public, the public is to blame."

Joe Bonilla, chairman of the MAPA education committee, said he felt the same thing when he spoke to trustees at a recent board meeting about employment of Mexican-American counselors.

Few trustees or administrators, he said, "felt what I was saying was even important enough to give me the courtesy of their attention."

"I'm tired of going to speak and try to get a point across, only to have them sit back and think 'this too will pass.'"

ALEX CONTRERAS, head of Southwestern College's Mecha Club, said he found it "incomprehensible that people don't want to know about the problems in our community."

"We've put these people into office to address themselves to the needs of students. Some of the issues should never have had to come up."

"As far as Mecha is concerned, that man (Llera) should not come into the community, because no one will accept him."

JOSE VIESCA, a Chula

with a number of people."

Replying to Chicano's charges of pacification, he said, "Real progress has been made in hiring Mexican-American teachers. We've added quite a number of Chicanos to the staff at National City Junior High. This is not tokenism by any means."

He said that sources for employment of Chicano teachers remain relatively small, as relatively few Chicanos continue their education through college.

Donley called the accusation of insensitivity a "false charge. We have worked especially with minority groups where we feel there is a need for special attention."

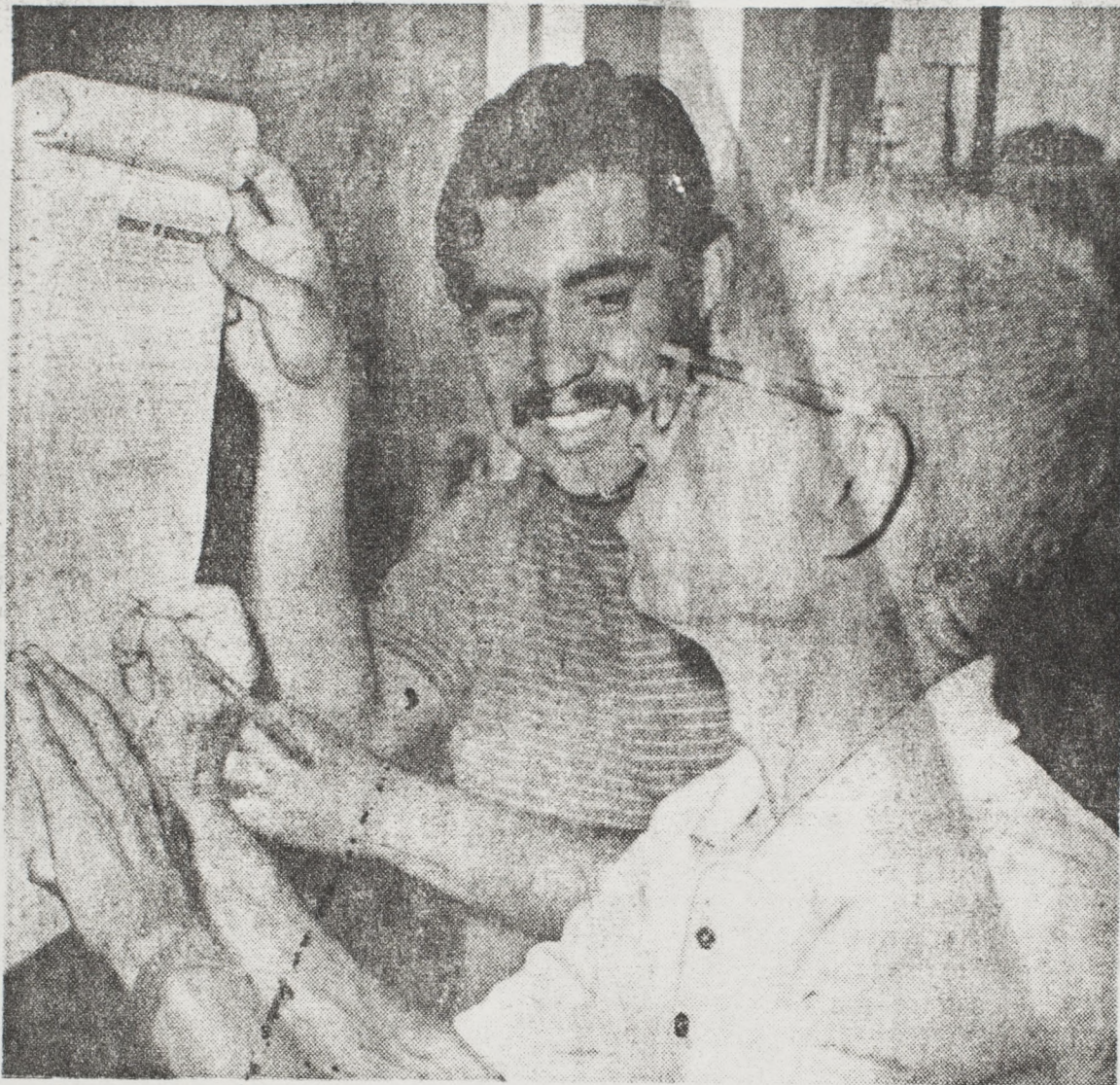
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103rd YEAR

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, S



Herman Baca, vice director of the Mexican-American Political Associ-

ation, watches as Maurilio R. Mendoza signs a voter registration sheet.

San Diego Union
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1971

SWEETWATER DISTRICT UNDER ATTACK

Racism, Discrimination Charged

Chula Vista, CA....Major Chicano organizations of San Diego County confronted the Superintendent of the Sweetwater Union High School District. In a heated meeting, which saw the Superintendent retreating in disarray from the welter of facts presented showing racism, discrimination, and lack of adequate education for Chicano children, it was made quite clear that the district has done little to provide education to the growing number of Mexican Americans in the Sweetwater District.

In spite of the fact that the minority population of the Sweetwater Union High School District is now close to 50% of the district, little has been done in methodology, in concept, in structure, in philosophy to condition the district to be able to provide education to this growing population, which after all, is providing the majority of funding for this school.

The district was defenseless against charges of failing to provide adequate bilingual programs, bi-lingual teachers, of failure to comply with federal, state, and local laws in respect to desegregation, affirmative action, and the provision of adequate education to all students. Admitting that the school district has lost millions in federal funds through failure of complying with federal desegregation laws, the Superintendent nevertheless has to admit that indeed the district over the past years has become over 50% minority in enrollment.

Out of 1018 credential

teachers only 103 are minority. This in spite of the fact that over 12,109 spatudents are minority (princily Chicanos).

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights along with the presidents of the Spanish Speaking Political Association, the Association of Mexican American Educators, La Raza Lawyers Association, the American G.I. Forum, the Chicano Federation, the California Chicano Caucus, charged the district with maintaining a racist white dominated system which actively is undermining all attempts to provide an adequate education to the 12,109 minority students of the district. The groups were appalled at the National City Junior High School teachers circulation of public petitions asking for the abolition of all bi-cultural bi-lingual programs at their school, charging they were un-American. This in a school which is 76% Spanish surname and in desperate need of bi-lingual education.

Superintendent Danton blamed most of the past dismal performance of the district on past administrations and in particular the teachers unions. Ms. Carrillo, President of the Association of Mexican American Educators responded by stipulating that "if the administration was doing its job, the whole attitude and thrust of the district would change. The teacher is in the classroom. They are just pawns in this debate."

The Chicano community is not satisfied with the answers

given by the Superintendent. It is no longer willing to wait. They have waited long enough. Their now demanding quality education for their children. After all they are paying for it.

June 1977
Prensa

PRENSA POPULAR

VOLUME I

NUMBER 4

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Tuesday March 5, 1974

Herman Baca :

Chicano Community Fights Deportations

Interview

PRENSA POPULAR: What are deportations and how do they affect Chicanos? How do they affect Chicano organizations?

HERMAN BACA: A deportation is the removal of a person from a given country because of his/her failure to comply with the existing immigration laws of that country. Historically, the immigration laws that have governed this country, which have led to mass deportations, have been used against all Chicano organizations that have sought change. Deportations have been used on Chicanos to instill in us the status quo; they instill psychological and physical fear to all Mexicans and, in turn, intimidate Chicanos from organizing.

PRENSA POPULAR: What is an "illegal alien"?

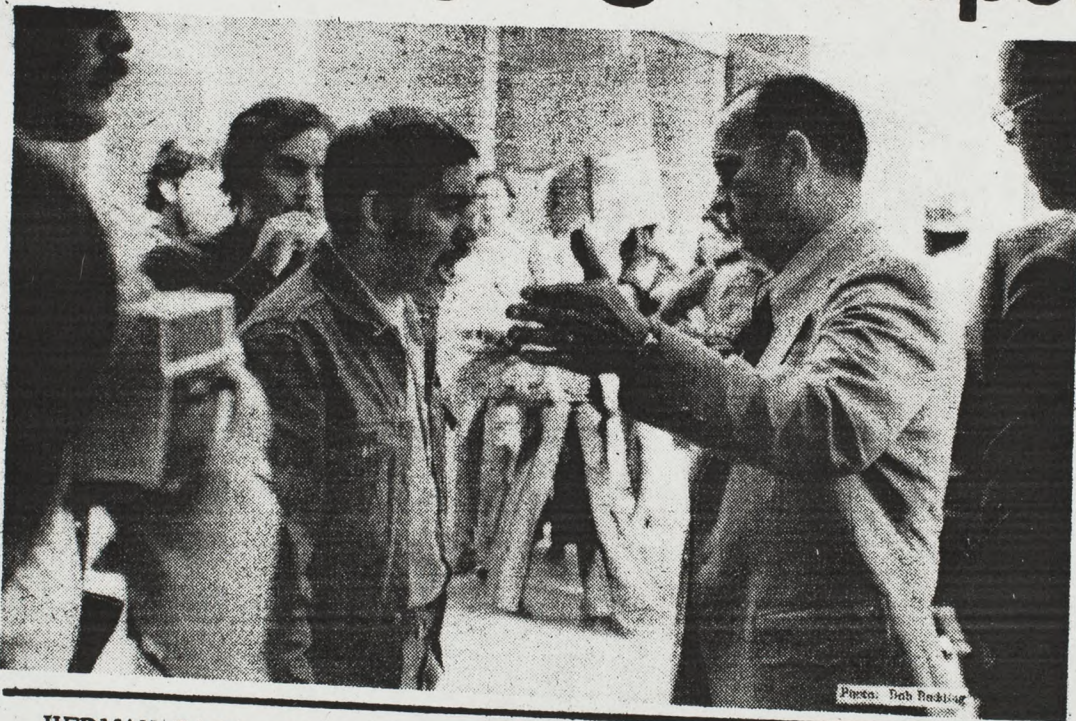
HERMAN BACA: In the U. S., any person that does not fit the established criteria (WASP, et.), specially any person of Mexican ancestry since 90-95% of those deported are of Mexican ancestry.

PRENSA POPULAR: Who are the Border Patrol? What is their history?

HERMAN BACA: The Border Patrol is the law enforcement branch of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). I think that they came to being in the Southwest in 1924 when the open border came to an end. Since then, the history of the Border Patrol has been one of terrorism, violence, intimidation--a gestapo like organization.

PRENSA POPULAR: Historically, who has been in charge of manning the Border?

HERMAN BACA: Basically, the Border Patrol. But if push came to shove, it would be the U. S. Army.



HERMAN BACA, chairperson of the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights, discusses the racist nature of the Duffy Memorandum issued on September 1972. The above demonstration was one of the many held throughout San Diego County. The Duffy Memorandum was eventually rescinded.

PRENSA POPULAR: When did deportations first become part of the Chicano political experience?

HERMAN BACA: When Chicanos first started organizing after the War of 1848. Since then this has been a common practice. But major deportations began in the 20th Century, for instance the 1930's Depression.

PRENSA POPULAR: During the 1930's, at the peak of the Great Depression, many Chicanos were offered a passage back to Mexico if they left the U. S. Do you foresee the same occurring today?

HERMAN BACA: That was called Repatriation. the answer is No. I don't foresee it, due to the fact that there is a higher political awareness in the 1970's than there was back in the 1930's. Even though, they are liable to attempt anything or propose anything.

PRENSA POPULAR: What is the correlation in the increase of Deportations today (1965-1974) to those Deportations of the 1930's?

HERMAN BACA: The worsening economic conditions that now confront the economic system of the U. S. due to the winding down of the Vietnam War, automation, foreign competition from other industrial nations (Germany, Japan, etc.) and the runaway shops in Puerto Rico, Hong Kong, Tecate, Mexico and others. During the 1930's the system was also confronting serious economic conditions due to the end of World War I, a World War in which the U. S. agricultural businessmen profited by supplying food to the warring colonial powers. At the end of the war, Mexican workers were no longer needed, so they were deported.

PRENSA POPULAR: How many Chicanos were deported during the 1930's?

HERMAN BACA: It is estimated over 400,000. They were not called Deportations but Repatriations, but to me it's the same thing.

PRENSA POPULAR: How many Chicanos were deported during Operation Wetback of the 1950's?

HERMAN BACA: Around 5,000,000 from 1950 to 1955. Over 1,500,000 in 1954 alone.

PRENSA POPULAR: What was the Immigration Act of 1964 and how does it affect Chicanos?

HERMAN BACA: It did two things: 1) it established a quota for the Western Hemisphere of 120,000 a year, which now limits the number of people from Mexico; 2) it introduced labor certification, which drastically cut down the number of those eligible coming in.

PRENSA POPULAR: How many Chicanos, approximately, do you estimate will be deported from the late 1960's to the 1970's?

HERMAN BACA: From 1965 to 1970, Deportations averaged around 300,000 a year. In the physical year of 1970 there were around 400,000 Deportations. In 1971, there were around 531,000. And in 1972, there were over 672,000 Deportations. At the rate of 1972, a good 8-10 million, from 1973 to 1980.

In the 1960's Nixon, with all the corruption and failures of the INS, has brought in a retired General to head the INS. He is General Leonard Chapman, who participated in the Vietnam War. During Operation Wetback of the 1950's, Eisenhower also appointed a General and the results were over 5,000,000 Deportations. What are we to expect?

Cont. on p. 17

Boycott Demonstrators Picket Gallo H.Q.

A mass picket was held on February 20, before the Gallo Headquarters in Los Angeles to reaffirm the United Farm Workers strike and boycott of Gallo wines.

Two direct methods were utilized in confronting the Gallo headquarters:

First a delegation composed of striking Gallo workers and other local Union Members attempted to secure an appointment with the Gallo General manager in order to express the farmworkers' grievances, which Gallo continues to ignore.

The general manager, a Mr. Bufalino, did not make himself available however.

The second method involved the actual picketing of the Gallo headquarters by an estimated 450 participants.

The demonstrators included people of all ethnic backgrounds as well as a large segment of industrial union members such as the United Auto Workers, the Movie Projectionists, the Rubber union, etc.

In an ensuing rally, these various union members spoke on individual union struggles. The picket line was marked by a strong worker solidarity.

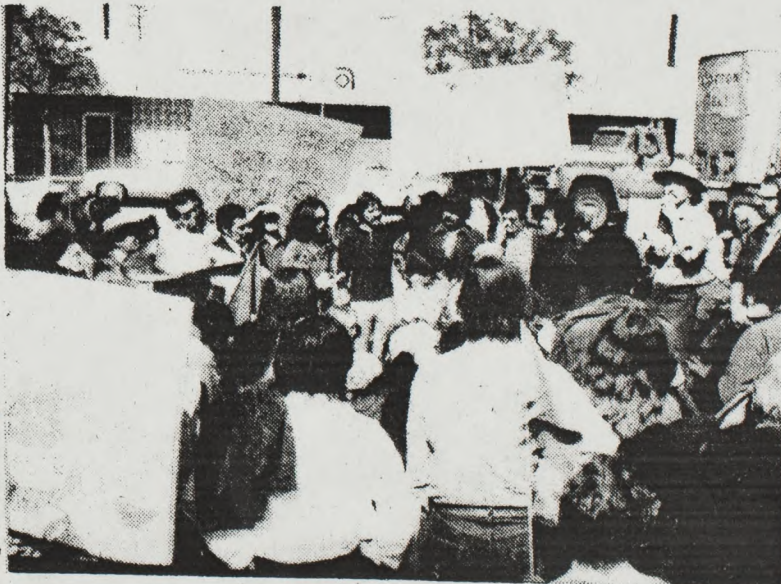
Several speakers from the UFW, the United Auto Workers, the Rubber Workers, etc. attempted to develop this theme - the importance of Workers' Unity in achieving goals and in securing the right to choose their own union by secret ballot elections.

Unity in achieving goals and in securing the right to choose their own union by secret ballot elections.

Cont. on p. 3



Workers Bring Strike to Gallo Headquarters



Roberto de la Cruz from the UFW addresses the crowd

... Deportations Struggle

Cont. from p. 1

PRENSA POPULAR: Chicano Labor leaders were deported during the Great Depression; thereby setting back labor organizing. What dangers do Chicano Labor organizers face today? What will happen to Chicano community organizations?

HERMAN BACA: Like I have stated before, basically Deportations have been used to keep the status quo, to keep Chicanos as second-class citizens in order for U. S. institutions to keep on profiting from a cheap labor pool. The same threat exists in the 1970's as it did in the 1930's, due to the fact that we're attempting the same thing

they felt they had a person who was an illegal alien. Great numbers of Chicanos were not picked up because of the taxi driver's apprehension in getting involved and many Chicano citizens were stopped while riding taxi cabs and asked for identification. The Chicano Community organized itself into the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights. The Committee picketed in front of the Sheriff's Office to bring public attention to the Memorandum and it kept a posture of exposition that the Memorandum be rescinded, due to the fact that the local officers do not have a right to involve themselves in the federal area of immigration.

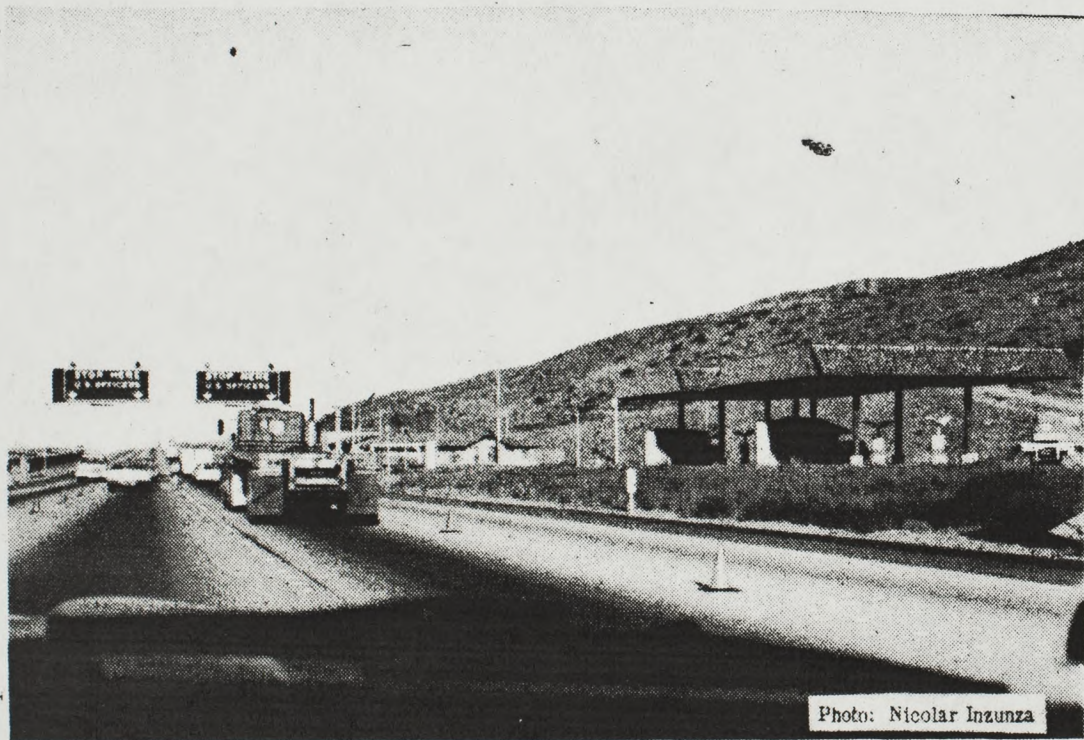


Photo: Nicolaz Inzunza

THE SAN ONOFRE checkpoint is above. Persons travelling up Highway 101 are subject to a search. Many Mexican workers, attempting to flee armed Border Patrol officers, have been killed on this spot.



Photo: Nicolas Inzunza

as those Chicanos in the 1930's and that is to organize the Chicano community and get rid of that staus quo.

PRENSA POPULAR: Mexican workers attempting to enter the U. S. have been run over on Highway 101, at the San Onofre checkpoint, while seeking to escape armed Border Patrol officers. Last year, a teenager was killed and the driver described the incident as him having run over some stray cattle. How do Chicanos view these repeated deaths at the San Onofre checkpoint?

HERMAN BACA: As symbolic of all that is inhumane, illegal and unconstitutional as far as the immigration policy that governs this area. And it is the degradation of human life as far as the immigration policy goes?

PRENSA POPULAR: How many Deportation occurred in San Diego County last year?

HERMAN BACA: A total of 156,886. They were carried out by the Chula Vista sector of the Border Patrol. The figure was an increase of 62,666 over the previous year. Just this past month of January 15,470 were deported as compared to 8,379 last January 1973. Deportations average about 400 a day.

PRENSA POPULAR: Deportations are part of the daily life struggle of Chicanos in San Diego County. There exists an organization called the Ad-Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights. How did the organization come about?

HERMAN BACA: It came about when the Duffy Memorandum was first issued in September of 1972. The Ad-Hoc Committee on Chicano Rights is composed of at least 12 major Chicano organizations.

PRENSA POPULAR: What was the infamous Duffy Memorandum all about? What was the outcome? How did the Chicano Community mobilize?

HERMAN BACA: Sheriff John Duffy issued a Memorandum countywide to taxi drivers, whom he licensed, to call in to the Sheriff's Department when

PRENSA POPULAR: What were some of the abuses that occurred as a result of the Duffy Memorandum?

HERMAN BACA: Chicanos were not being picked up by taxis. Chicanos were being stopped, harassed and intimidated by local Sheriffs. Taxi cab drivers were put in the position of doing law enforcement work.

PRENSA POPULAR: What was the infamous Hoobler Memorandum all about? What was the outcome? How did the Chicano Community react?

HERMAN BACA: On April 26, 1973 Sheriff Duffy, after numerous demonstrations, pickets and public denunciations, rescinded his infamous Memorandum in a newspaper article which appeared in the Union-Tribune. Later, the same newspaper did an independent survey on the County Police offices to find out about their policy on immigration and all agreed with local opinion that law enforcement officers had no right to involve themselves with federal immigration laws, except the San Diego Police Department. This prompted the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights to, once again, question the validity of such policy in the light of Sheriff John Duffy issuing a rescindance of his previous order. So Hoobler, after being asked by the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights, reaffirmed that his officers had the right to detain and arrest so called illegal aliens. As an outcome, Chicanos, instead of asking just for a rescindment, saw the need to polarize the situation, because of the draining of our expertise and resources in the Duffy Memorandum, and went further in asking for the firing of Hoobler. This was asked to the San Diego City Council, which, of course, denied the petition. This prompted the Chicano Community to post billboards (4 x 8 feet) to inform the public that we were asking for the firing of Hoobler.

SHERIFF JOHN DUFFY (right) has earned the hatred of Chicanos by issuing a Memorandum instructin taxi drivers to turn in suspected "illegal aliens". Although the Memorandum was eventually rescinded, The Chicano community suffered discrimination, harrasment and intimidation as a direct result of the racist document.

PRENSA POPULAR: Is the firing of Hoobler still a Chicano demand?

HERMAN BACA: Yes, as long as the present policy is not changed officially, it remains the position of the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights.

PRENSA POPULAR: Who has the legal right to stop and arrest suspected "illegal aliens"?

HERMAN BACA: According to our understanding, only officers of the INS have the legal right.

PRENSA POPULAR: What is the Howard B. Turrentine decision all about?

HERMAN BACA: The Turrentine decision was the upholding of the constitutionality of the inland checkpoints, of which there are only three permanent: San Onofre, Tolacue and one in Texas.

PRENSA POPULAR: What role has the San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson played in the countywide deportations?

HERMAN BACA: Mayor Pete Wilson's role has been one of leading the San Diego City Council in supporting and upholding the Hoobler Memorandum; thereby, opening the door to local law enforcement officers to question, detain and arrest suspected "illegal aliens"...

Cont. on p. 20

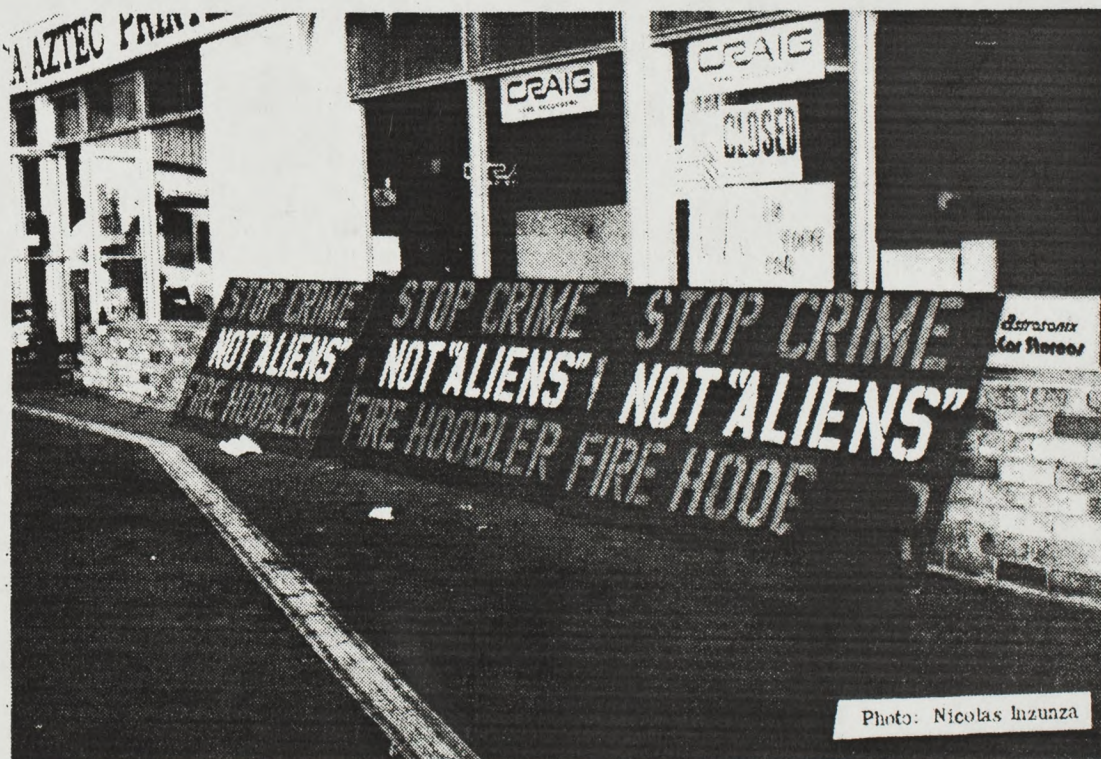


Photo: Nicolas Inzunza

ABOVE we have three of the billboards which were posted throughout San Diego in the struggle against racist d Deportations.

... Deportations

Cont. from p. 17

PRENSA POPULAR: Why was the Charter Revision meetings boycotted by Chicanos?

HERMAN BACA: The Charter Revision was the updating of the San Diego Charter, which would have given San Diego a strong Mayor from of government--- a Mayor Daley type of government. The position of the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights was that as long as the government of San Diego, and Mayor Wilson, could not respect Chicanos out in the streets, how where they going to respect any imput that our community priposed.

PRENSA POPULAR: Do you consider the defeat of Proposition B, the product of the Wilson controlled Charter Revision meetings, a victory in the struggle against mass deportations?

HERMAN BACA: Yes, because it's the first time in the history of San Diego that the Chicano Community organized and worked against a major political issue and won.

PRENSA POPULAR: In an article printed in the San Diego Union (12-24-73) picketing and acts of civil disobedience, like blocking the checkpoints, were mentioned. Are they still being considered as ways to fight mass deportation?

HERMAN BACA: Many Chicano Organizations have come to the conclusion that as long as no major change is made in the immigration policy, now governing the U. S. and the Mexican Border, which has resulted in the violation of civil and constitutional rights, that we are left with no other recourse but to carry out a major campaign of civil disobedience against this policy.



MAYOR PETE WILSON has angered San Diego Chicanos by refusing to fire Chief of Police Ray Hoobler. Hoobler, whom Chicanos want fired, has issued a Memorandum which has resulted in the harrasment of and intimidation of Chicanos on the street.

PRENSA POPULAR: How does the Ad-Hoc Committee onfor Chicano Rights plan to fight future mass Deportations? Does the organization expect major Deportations this coming Spring and Summer?

HERMAN BACA: We intend to fight them with the tactics which we have persued in the past: demonstrations, pickets, etc.. There will be political oppositon to those candidates which support the oppressive immigration policy as it now stands. We will use legal action and civil disobedience if need be.

The basic thrust of the immigration policy is to initiate massive Deportations in order to break down the organizing efforts now being carried out in the Chicano Community. Therefore, we do expect massive raids and Deportations to take place not only this coming Spring but Autumn and Winter.

PRENSA POPULAR: Did members of the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights attend the recent RAZA SI—MIGRA NO conference in Chicago, Illinois?

HERMAN BACA: Yes, certain members did attend. The major impact of the conference is that Chicanos are getting together to deal with this major problem that confronts all of us and which will lead to a national conferece in Los Angeles on March 1974.

PRENSA POPULAR: What do you think of Mario Cantu's, a member of TU-CASA in San Antonio, explanation that it is imperialist exploitation of Mexico that is directly responsible for driving people to the U. S. to escape poverty?

HERMAN BACA: A very correct analysis. I am of the opinion that the same economic interests which exploit Mexico are the same that continuously exploit Chicanos daily in the U.S., for example Bank of America, ITT, Del Monte, Van Camps and others.

PRENSA POPULAR: What do you think of the Republican or Democratic Party using the plight of Deportations as a vote getter?

HERMAN BACA: We believe that they are both responsible for the oppressive immigration policies that now govern us.

This is due to the fact that both are manipulated by those economic interests that we have pointed out.

PRENSA POPULAR: What does the Ad-Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights think of the present immigration laws? the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952?

HERMAN BACA: The Walter-McCarran Act is the immigration laws. The The Walter-McCarran Act is responsible for the great number of problems that now confront all fo us in the area of immigration.

PRENSA POPULAR: How can Chicano student organizations across the U. S.

mobilize to fight possible mass Deportations this coming Spring and Summer? Or do student organizations have any responsibility in becoming active against this terrorism?

HERMAN BACA: They have a large responsibility due to the fact that it affects not only them but all members of their families and evey person of Mexican descent. They can carry out the following: 1) becoming educated to what the immigratin policy has done to our communittes, 2) by joining other independent organization which are fighting the present immigration policy, and 3) by a carrying out campaigns against oppressive laws like the Rodino Bill.



The emblem of the Border Patrol has come to mean for Chicanos terrorism, violence and death.

el problema de idocumentados

1977

Herman Baca dijo a un grupo de 60 personas el 23 de Enero que la mayoría de trabajadores "Idocumentados" en la misma manera que lo hacemos nosotros.

El dice que ellos obtienen visas permiso de 72 horas y que se citan con "coyotes" en algún lugar acordado, en este lado de la frontera.

Baca dijo que 2.9 millones de visas fueron entregadas en la frontera San Diego Tijuana el año pasado, y añado que los oficiales de inmigración no tienen reglamentos estrictos respecto a los permisos que otorgan estancias de 72 horas.

El dijo que el sistema de difusión hace creer al público que una mayoría de personas idocumentadas se filtraron en las montañas, donde helicópteros con reflectores rastrean sus huellas. Mientras esto ha sucedido, dice el que otros cruzan en trans-

porte sin algún problema.

"En realidad, los Estados Unidos permite este tipo de póliza fronteriza," dice, "Producto de pólizas de inmigración corruptas.

Baca y el comité en derechos Chicanos hacen campaña para frenar el plan de inmigración propuesto por el Presidente Carter. Una parte es el atacar al patrón fronterizo. Dijo que el comité se encuentra trabajando para "educar a la comunidad" respecto a inmigración.

Baca habló en el Community Hall de Golden Hill

en una junta de la comunidad patrocinada por la que habló sobre otros puntos de "derechos humanos" y educación.

Señaló al Distrito escolar de Sweetwater-Union como "la escuela más racista en el país fuera de Boston." El señor Baca vive en National City, y sus niños atienden en Sweetwater-Union escuela.

El dijo que el 69% por ciento de los alumnos son Chicanos, y circula una petición "para terminar todos los programas bilingües."

El Sr. Baca ha sido por largo tiempo, un activista sobre los derechos humanos, y es considerado a lo uno de los principales representantes para la comunidad Chicano en la ciudad de San Diego.

Brothers

Volunteers are needed by the Big Brothers program of San Diego County to be a friend to a fatherless boy.

The program currently has 300 men who are volunteering about four hours a week to be a buddy to a boy without a father. There are many more boys in San Diego, however, who could use the attention and guidance of an older man.

For more information on how to become a Big Brother, please contact Big Brothers of San Diego County at 234-9158.

from p2

"Historically-minded people are buying older homes and fixing them up," she read, "...As I went around getting petitions signed I found so many nice families, mostly Mexican, who had fixed up their houses."

She told council her father was a "founding father of San Diego" coming here "when Golden Hill had only a trading post and a handful of houses... Golden Hill is about the only region where the founding fathers lived in houses which are still standing." Her home was built in 1911.

After reading the statement, which a notation on the top of the first page reminded her, "This takes four minutes to read out loud," Ms. Beck said: "That building does not belong there, we don't

want it there and it shouldn't be there."

Jim Bliesner, executive director of San Diego Youth Services and Carlos LeGerrette, of the Neighborhood Outreach Program, told council they were not opposed to structures for the elderly and handicapped, but that insufficient transportation, shopping and medical facilities in the area would not make it a prime site.

Councilman Larry Stirling was overwhelmed by Ms. Beck. He voted for the appeal because "Ms. Beck has me in her hip pocket." Later, he said, "I couldn't vote against the little lady; she stole my heart."

Even Councilman Schnaubelt, who voted against the appeal, wrote Ms. Beck telling her, "Your dedication and determination should be applauded"

What happens to the small

parcel of land now?

Herbert said in a phone conversation, "I don't know what I'm going to do with it."

Ms. Beck and other Golden Hill and Sherman Heights residents would like to see the city purchase it and turn it into a neighborhood park. There are very few parks in the area.

Ms. Beck does not plan to follow up though. "I'm a little tired and have other things to do," she says.

Someone who might be 86-year old Paul Clive. He lives two doors down from the empty corner lot, and he walked from his home to the downtown City Administration Building to tell council, "I don't want that high rise apartment..."

At the end of the meeting he led Violet by the arm from the council chambers.

-- PAUL DANISON

Chicanos to Boycott/Protest LULAC Convention

Nuestra Gente

The Making of a Pinto(cont.)

San Diego...A coalition of Chicano groups led by the American G.I. Forum are joining together to vehemently protest against the appearance of William Coors at the LULAC State Conference, which is scheduled to be held at the Master Host Xnn in Mission Vakk, Sat. Aug. 20th.

The American G.I. Forum has been in the forefront of a 9 year boycott against the Adolph Coors Company of Golden Colorado because of its racist, discriminatory, anti-Mexican-American practices. The boycott has been supported by most major Mexican-American organizations in the United States. Just recently additional pressure was added by the joining of the boycott by Cesar Chavez and the United Farmworkers Union and George Meaney's AFL-CIO. That the Coors boycott has been effective is aptly demonstrated by recent financial reports indicating that Coors has lost close to 26% of the beer market in California and the Southwest. Most of the credit for the drop in sales is attributed to the boycott.

LULAC is one of the few Mexican-American organizations who broke faith with their people and actively began supporting the Adolph Coors Company in 1975. This did not occur until a sweetheart arrangement had been struck with the Coors management and the National office of LULAC where-in LULAC received an initial payment of \$50,000.

The Conference is scheduled to commence Saturday August 20th at the Master Host Inn in Mission Valley at 900 A.M. Four workshops are to be held for LULAC Statewide officers and members. During the evening a banquet is to be held commencing at 7:30P.M. It is at the banquet where William Coors is scheduled to be the honored guest speaker.

Recently, the state wide directorship of LULAC began efforts to organize local chapters in San Diego County. LULAC has been notably unsuccessful in organizing anywhere because of its perceived role in the Coors issue. Dr. Joe Garcia, of San Diego State is the chairman of the only new charter LULAC Council in San Diego County. The new organization has had one meeting in which various members of the Chicano community were invited to attend. Dr. Garcia professed to have been unaware of the William Coors appearance at the conference, and expressed dismay. "We haven't been contacted on any of the arrangements for the conference. All the arrangements were handled by the statewide directorate," stated Dr. Garcia. "We have had one organizing meeting at which we elected officer6. Jose Uribe, Lemon Grove School district, is our secretary, Norma Sierra is our Treasurer, and Jose Villarino, from State College is our Parliamentarian.

Jesse Beltran, chairman of the local chapter of the American G.I. Forum indicated that his organization would strongly oppose the efforts of the Coors Company to use LULAC to break the boycott. "LULAC is not involved with our community. They should have worked with us instead of against us. The Blacks, Chicanos, Unions, N.O.W., all support us, and work with us...except LULAC, and the reasons are obvious."

"The Coors Boycott started in 1968 and will continue until Coors learns to respect the Mexican-American people. We have a team in Colorado ready to negotiate again. Whenever Coors is ready to...but we will not accept "blood money... We will be meeting with the rest of the organizations to plan a protest and boycott of the conference," stated Mr. Bltran.

Herman Baca, chairman of the committee on Chicano Rights indicated that his organization strongly supports the American G.I. Forum in their protest against LULAC and William Coors.

"The LULAC actions, as a Mexican-American organization, are not only an insult to our people but a disgrace. It has been perceived for the last two years as a treacherous action on the part of LULAC to accept "blood money" from Coors and to allow itself to be used against the Chicano communities throughout the United States."

"The Chicano Communities no longer are willing to sit by while so-called leaders sell their birthrights away. We will demand accountability from local Chicanos who are supporting a treacherous organization like LULAC." said Mr. Baca.

Jesse Ramirez, executive director, of the Chicano Federation, commented to La Prensa that the matter was being discussed by his Board of Directors. However, the Federation has always supported the Coors boycott and it is prepared to support the American G.I. Forum in their stand.

The California Chicano Caucus of Linda Vista has stated it's total support of the Forum and indicates it will support any action against the LULAC Conference and William Coors.

Con't Pg. 2



(Last week La Prensa unveiled the story of Raul Portillo and of his development into a Pinto - a convict, and of his subsequent conversion to the straight life.)

San Diego...After spending the majority of his youth and manhood behind prison walls suffering the pains of a life in vain, Raul Portillo met his fate and changed. Raul spoke about the Pinto's Union and the realization of the concept.

"One of the strongest needs that a Pinto or Pinta had upon being released was finding a way of coping with the anxieties and traumas of re-entry into the straight society. The realization that we needed something to intervene between the Pinto and society, in order to give the Pinto breathing room to adjust, led to the concept of forming a Pinto Union."

"The various organizations and the Pintos themselves took it upon themselves to form the Pinto's Union. It was from these meetings that the concept of Pintos helping Pintos arose. The Pinto's Union is one of the few organizations which exists without Government funding. We sustain our operations through contributions from our members(ex-cons), supportive friends and organizations, and

through our own efforts at raising funds."

"Through the Pinto's Union, we attempt to provide the ex-con with the support that he needs in order for him to have the time to become independent, self-supportive, and become capable of making his life "out here" without breaking the laws."

"For most of us, we see the outside world as "The Big Yard". We are out here, but still in a prison. The walls are not as clearly seen, but they are there. They are walls created by the hostility, fear, and hate from the straight society. It is here that the Pinto's Union steps in. We fight to keep the walls from closing in on the newly released ex-con before he has learned to cope," explained Raul.

"California has an institutional population of over 22,000 prisoners. Of these, over 2,400 are narcotic addicts. San Diego has 25,000 ex-cons living within its boundaries. By 1980 state projections are that 25,000 people will be spending their lives in penal institutions San Diego Pinto's Union exists through the support of our friends. In 1976 we started a cottage industry making denim pants and

Con't Pg. 3

La Prensa San Diego

for our dignity & honor we raise our voice

por nuestra dignidad y honor alzamos nuestra voz

Vol. II No.32

1950 Fifth Ave — San Diego, Ca. 92101

August 11, 1978

CHICANO CATHOLICS DEMAND OWN SHEPHERD



Roberto Lovato, Conferencia de Guadalupanas prays with the gente.



Fr. Hurtado assisted by Rafael Hernandez & Roberto Lovato holds Mass "al fresco".

Chicano Park... "We demand to have our own Bishop to care for our people", shouted Arnaldo Uribe, Catholic Lay Leader, "This is the beginning not the end. We ask you to join us in bringing our protest all the way to the hill (Alcala Park)". Two hundred Mexican American catholics who had hurriedly been called to attend "La Misa de Protesta", at not having a Hispanic Bishop appointed to the newly created diocese of San Bernardino, stood and listened to the words of discontent that floated over Chicano Park Sunday last. The Mass was just one more

manifestation of the anger and hurt feelings of the hundreds of thousands of Mexican American and other Hispanic catholics in the San Diego Diocese and within the newly created San Bernardino Dioceses.

Speaking in emotional tones, one by one various catholic Lay Leaders rose to speak before the Cross.

"We are catholics from birth until we die", said Roberto Lavato of the Conferencia de Guadalupanas. "Whether we practice our faith in churches that exist here or elsewhere, we are still catholics. However, this

continued discrimination against our own Latin Priests cannot continue. There is only one recourse", he said. "That is...Not to support the catholic church here in San Diego with our money any longer. We need our Priests, our Sisters, our Churches. But, this is a slap at our faces, a humiliation to hard to endure".

Father Juan Huartado, a Priest who has risked all to fight for the Spiritual de Temporal rights of his people, performed the ritual Mass and dispensed the host assisted by the ladies and men of the Conference of Guadalupanas. "Our People, spoke Fr.

Hurtado, are in a condition of spiritual, economic, political, social, educational & psychological bondage and captivity". Interrupted frequently by spirited applause from the assembled catholics, Father Hurtado, defined the issues which were working to drive Hispanic catholics away from the American brand of Catholicism.

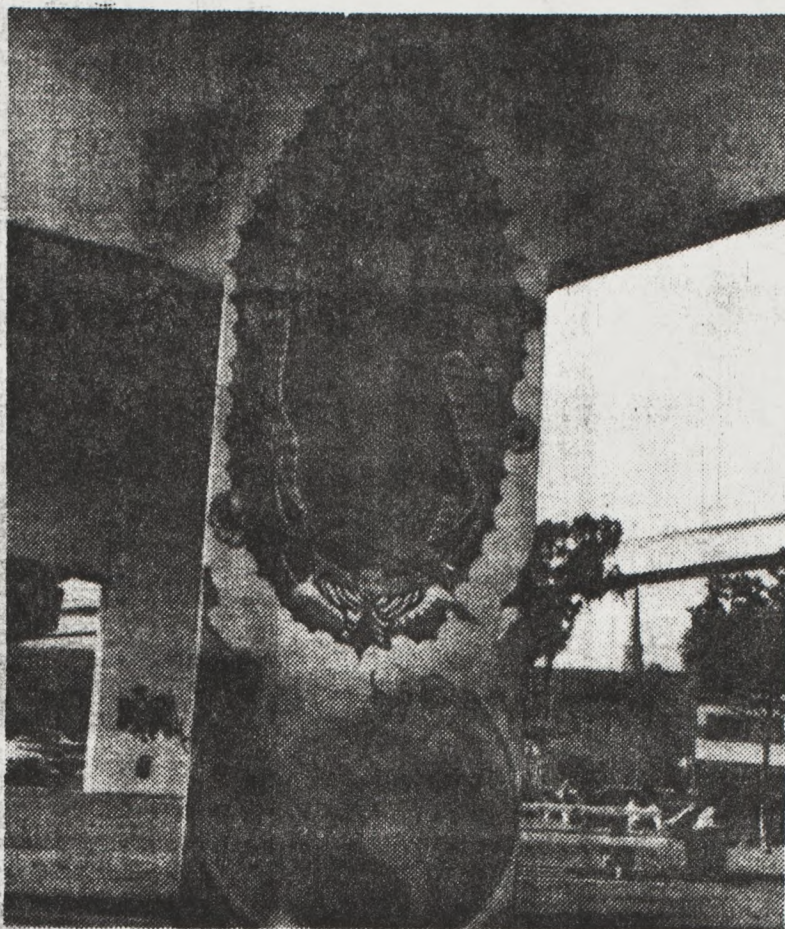
"The catholic Church in America has the capacity, the ability to influence the Anglo Saxon majority. Unfortunately, few are the times that it has chosen to exert any efforts in their behalf. Our issues, our needs, our people are ignored

by the one institution that in Christ's name should have compassion for "Those who are the least". "The church has worked to maintain 'El Mexicano' in a condition of captivity and bondage", he said.

Rafael Hernandez, Catholic Lay Leader from San Bernardino, stood before the crowd. He knew no one, but he had that common link with the assembled group...He's a catholic and a Mexican American.

"The issue is not Father Philip Straling of Aux Bishop

CHICANO CATHOLICS DEMAND OWN SHEPARD



Chicano Park Mural "Virgen de La Guadalupe"

Chavez, the issue is why we, who are the majority of catholics in the diocese, cannot have our own Bishop appointed? This is racism, this is discrimination", he said. "Mexican Americans are gathering to protest in Los Angeles, San Bernadino and wherever there are Latino catholics. We join with you in an effort to right this wrong".

Local catholic leaders, aside from Roberto Lovato, speaking out included Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director of the Federation' who strongly condemed the actions of the catholic hierarchy at Alcala Park. Ramirez asked for support in mounting a human link between the Chicano Park Mass and the Diocesan Cathedral, "a Marcha", so to speak to demonstrate the communitis discontent with Bishop Maher and his polices in this matter. Laura Rodriquez, much respected and honored "Senora" del Barrio, joined the mounting critizisms against the actions of the church. She in turn was followed by the emotional appeal by Socorro Vasquez, local President of the Conferencia de Guadalupans, who in tears could only ask, "Why had the Bishop treated them thusly?".

The grim and sadden looks of those assembled spoke for

their inner feelings. Lydia Lopez, President of La Organizacion Femenil, stood by Margaret Castro, past Director of the Federation, Tina C. de Baca, of the California Chicano Caucus, and Dolores and Armando Arias, of the California Chicano Democratic Caucus. Also in attendance indicating by their presences their deep concern at this turn of events were Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee of Chicano Rights, Ernie Azocar, of the Sweetwater School Board, Jesus Hueso of the Harbor Center, Jesse Laguna and Catalina del Rio of the Linda Vista Regional Center.

(Editors Note. La Prensa attempted to interview Bishop Maher on the situation concerning the recent appointment of Rev. Philip Straling and the growing disenchantment of the Mexican American Communities. Mr. Jim Bastis, the Director of Communications for the Diocese, informed La Prensa that Bishop Maher was unavailable for an interview with La Prensa. That he was ill and would be out of town for three weeks, recuperating. That evening Bishop Maher was on Channel 8 speaking on the death of the Pope. The stonewalling continues....)

The Background On Coors

Life is not so golden in Golden, Colorado, where the Coors brewery, the largest in the world, is located. Especially if you're a Chicano'. Chicano unemployment there is over twice that of Anglos. There are over 120,000 Chicanos living in the area, but at Coors in 1966, out of a total work force of 1330, only 27, about 2%, were Chicanos. When Coors hired 490 more workers, only 47 were Chicanos, and they all serve in the most menial jobs.

The Colorado G.I. Forum (a Chicano veterans' group) called for a boycott of Coors products in 1966. In 1969, the Equal Opportunity Commission filed a complaint charging that Coors was engaging in unlawful employment practices against Chicanos and Blacks. In 1970, the Colorado Civil Rights Commission found the Coors Company guilty of racial discrimination.

Not that life is a whole lot better for the people Coors does hire'. In 1959 there was a 118-day strike by the Brewery Workers. Later each worker had to personally apologize to the head of the company, saying s/he was sorry s/he went on strike and promising never to strike again. Coors does its own building and construction and pays 20-25% less than prevailing wages in the area. In 1968, 13 construction crews struck the brewery, with Coors refusing to recognize the union. The strike still continues today. William Coors claims that unions are "one of the special interests putting our political system out of balance." Things aren't a whole lot different in the 11 western states where Coors is sold. To join the company, distributors must sign a contract binding them to use scabs in the event of strikes. So the most anti-union people are attracted to Coors

distributorships.

About two years ago, Coors refused to sign a new contract with Local 888, the beer drivers' local of the Teamsters' Union. One of the local's demands was an affirmative action program where all job openings for the next six months would be filled by Blacks, Browns, Native Americans, and women. Coors refused to even discuss it, and the beer drivers struck. Coors then brought in scab workers and got the National Labor Relations Board to schedule a representation election, allowing the scabs to vote.

Naturally enough, the scabs voted for no union, and Local 888 was decertified in Oakland, Alameda, Hayward, and Sacramento.

During the United Farm Workers' strike in the late '60's Coors trucks were used to haul scab grapes. Last summer they were hauling scab grapes again.

These actions are light-weight compared to the Coors family's role in beefing up the police department to harass the Chicano movement in the Denver area. Adolph Coors personally donated a police helicopter which the Denver P.D. has put to good use persecuting the peoples' organization, Crusade for Justice. In April, 1973, 60 police armed with shotguns, automatic rifles, and impact grenades, without provocation devastated an apartment house where activists, teachers in the Crusade's free school, and innocent families lived. One man died and 19 were wounded in the attack. Last year, 5 right wing militants were killed when a bomb exploded in their car. These right wing militants are directly related to the Coors family's leadership in bringing about racial inequality and hostility.

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SIGN DECLARATION OUSTING SOCIALIST

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(As of press time, organizations were still calling to add their names to the growing list. See La Prensa 9/29/77 for declaration.)



CHICANOS EXPEL SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY!

SAN DIEGO...In a hall filled with every major Chicano organization, and community leader of the San Diego region, a major political declaration asserting the Chicanos' right to self-determination was overwhelmingly approved.

The call for the county-wide meeting was issued by Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights. It was called, because, wide concern had been expressed over the apparent destructive role of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), in the internal affairs of the Chicano movement of San Diego County.

Over 50 organizations and individuals signed the San Diego Declaration which is, essentially, a major indictment against the SWP and the YSA. The chairman of the meeting, Herman Baca, laid out in detail the deceitful, irresponsible, divisive acts of the SWP and the YSA against the Chicano Community in San Diego.

The emotionally charged meeting dealt with two principal issues: The proposed national "Call For Action" conference and the actions of the SWP locally in its manipulation of the "Call For Action."

Mr. Baca stated, "Since May 7, we were involved with 15 other Chicano leaders from all over the nation in for-

mulating the concept of a National Chicano Conference. At the May 7th meeting in Ontario, Ca., we agreed with Angel Gutierrez, that a national "Call For Action" should be sent to all Chicano organizations in the U.S. On May 20th, the call was sent.

"At the Ontario meeting it had been agreed that each state would; 1) organize their own statewide group to deal with the "Call For Action", 2) hold their own statewide conference, in order to be able to determine what their major issues of concern were, 3) form a delegation what would go to San Antonio, and in a collective, and democratic manner, arrive at a national platform incorporating the major issues of concern to the Latino population. It was also agreed that the national meeting would select, by democratic means, representatives, that would then present the national concerns to President Carter; and crucially, it was agreed that this would be a Chicano conference, led by Chicanos. The leadership would come from La Raza groups," stated Mr. Baca.

By June 7, the agreements reached collectively at Ontario had been violated. On June 25th, a letter was sent to Angel Gutierrez detailing the violations and requested clarification. No response was ever received from San An-

tonio. The California National Mobilizing Committee specifically requested clarification of the Socialist Workers Party's role in the national "Call For Action". They questioned the national agenda being set without input from the various states, the leadership role being assumed by SWP/YSA, and the repeated violations being perpetrated in California by the SWP. "Receiving no responses to our letters, calls, and inquiries, the San Diego contingent voted to withdraw from the national "Call For Action". However, we also voted not to interfere, or otherwise play a spoiler role in the activities of the national "Call For Action," stated Mr. Baca.

"The main reason we are here tonight," continued Mr. Baca, "is because, we want to make it loud and clear that Chicanos are going to lead their communities and not outsiders. What did all past Chicanos fight for," asked Mr. Baca, "if not to have the right of self-determination?"

"We didn't want to say anything against the national "Call For Action", because, a lot of sincere Chicanos were involved. We have to decide what's right for ourselves. All these organizations have risen because we demand the right to have a voice in our affairs," stated Mr. Baca.

"We informed the SWP not to come into San Diego and attempt to organize unless they were invited by Chicanos....They knew what they were doing. The SWP issued flyers to organized

Chicano groups carrying the names of individuals and organizations which were falsified. They attempted to divide our community by turning one group against another. They tried to assume the leadership of the Chicano movement in San Diego. By various acts and means they tried to totally co-opt the Chicano community to their own use and ends," stated Mr. Baca.

The meeting was electrified when leader after leader of the various community groups stood up to denounce the SWP for their use of their names and organization titles in an apparent attempt to take over the Chicano leadership. Leaders, from as far away as Los Angeles, came to relate the destructive role that SWP/YSA had played in East Los Angeles. Mr. Abe Tapia, past president of the statewide board of MAPA, related how they, also, had "kicked out the SWP." Juan Gutierrez, from CASA, Los Angeles, stated how they would not work with SWP. CASA will go to San Antonio, to work as a counter force in order to take the movement out of the SWP control and give it back to the Chicanos. The Chicano Federation, executive director, Jessie Ramirez, stated that the Federation will not allow anyone imposing any ideology upon it. The Federation condemned the SWP for its divisive tactics, and stated that the organization (the Federation) believes that the SWP doesn't have the Chicano peoples' interest as its principal concern.

DECLARATION OF CHICANO SELF-DETERMINATION SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

When it becomes self-evident over SWP of using devious actions a long period of time that certain designed to attempt to discredit and specific individuals, groups, or subvert the local Chicano leadership of organizations become detrimental to San Diego County by labeling them the progress and principles of our violent, reactionary, and revisionist. people and to our movement, then it (4) We accuse the SWP of continually becomes not only our responsibility ignoring the request of the Chicano but our duty to publicly confront and Community through the organizations denounce the perpetrators who have to cease in their attempts at committed these acts against the best manipulation and co-optation of issues interest and welfare of our community, which effect our communities. (5) We We the undersigned of this declare the SWP of acting in a declaration which comprise the major patronizing, opportunistic manner, Chicano organizations of San Diego and with a colonialist mentality which County hereby declare to our communities and our people that: (1) We is incompetent and incapable of accuse the Socialist Workers Party determining its own destiny. (SWP) and the Young Socialist Therefore, let it be known here and Alliance (YSA) of violating the Chicano now and by all, that we the undersigned condemn the Socialist Community's sacred principle of "self Workers Party and their affiliate the determination" by: (a) Disrespecting the Young Socialist Alliance, not for their philosophy or ideology, which they the political positions of Chicano have a right to, but for the un- Community Organizations. (b) Calling principled political acts which have Chicano individuals and organizations been carried out against the San Diego to a community meeting under false County Chicano Community. We pretense. (c) Using Chicano individuals and organizational names under false hereby, also declare that because of these acts we will not work with, (2) We accuse the SWP of attempting to undermine the confidence of the support or will we allow the SWP or the Chicano Community to further their own aims at the expense of our people our organizations or with any of our activities here in San Diego County. by the above acts. (3) We accuse the

La Prensa San Diego

for our dignity & honor we raise our voice

por nuestra dignidad y honor alzamos nuestra voz

Vol. 1 No. 32

San Diego, Ca

Gratis

September 29, 1977

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Con't Pg. 4

DR. CORNEJO TO REPLACE MONZON

Dr. Ricardo Cornejo, a UCLA educator and researcher, has been appointed director of San Diego State University's Institute For Cultural Pluralism by Acting President Trevor Colbourn.

Cornejo, who served as director of bilingual research systems at UCLA's Center for the Study of Evaluation for five years, has a national reputation in the field of bilingual-bicultural education.

The Institute for Cultural Pluralism is a research and resource center for the university's School of Education in the areas of multicultural and bilingual education. It recently was awarded a U.S. Office of Education contract, renewable for more than \$3 million, to provide consultant services to school districts on bilingual education and desegregation.

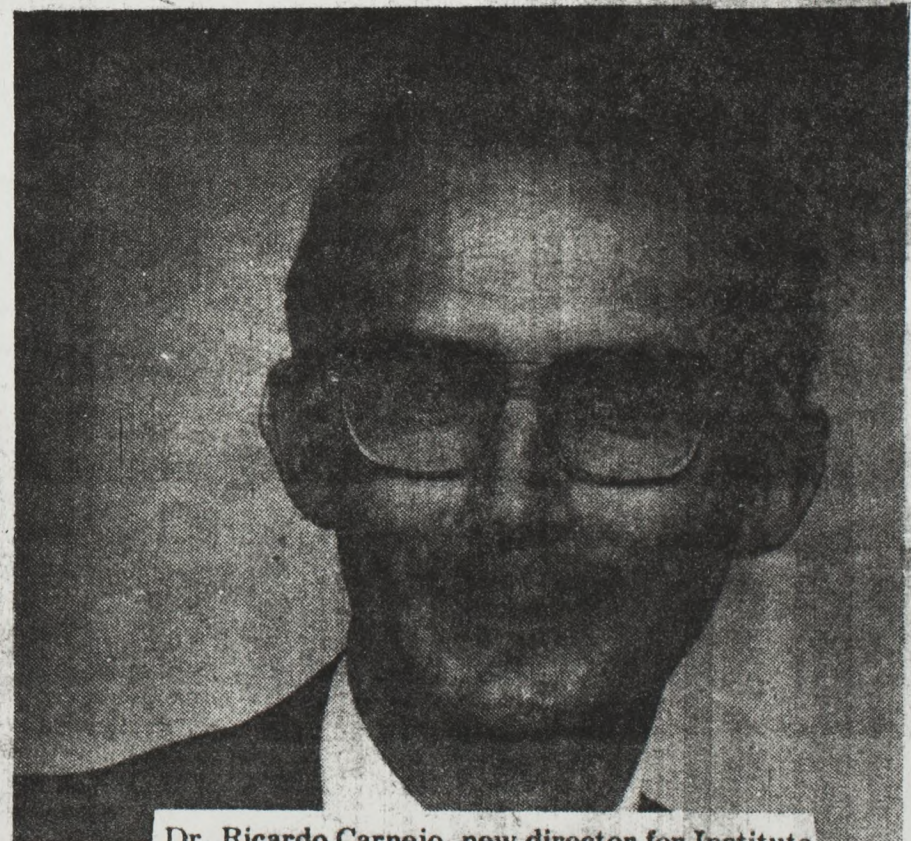
While at UCLA, Cornejo worked closely with the programs division of the San Diego Unified School District in preparing a language dominance test to determine

the need for bilingual training for San Diego school children. The test developed here will be used throughout the state to implement AB 1329, the Bilingual Act, under which every California student from kindergarten through 12th grade will be surveyed to determine his or her language dominance.

Cornejo has been asked by the California Department of Education to coordinate the efforts of preparing teachers for the language census, scheduled to take place in October. He also serves the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a consultant to the National Institute for Education, a funding agency for educational research. The author of several books and publications, Cornejo is currently preparing his latest book for publication, Bilingual Reading: Methods, Technique and Research.

He holds a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Texas at Austin, and a master's degree from

Con't Pg. 6



Dr. Ricardo Cornejo, new director for Institute

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SIGN DECLARATION OUSTING SOCIALIST

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(As of press time, organizations were still calling to add their names to the growing list. See La Prensa 9/29/77 for declaration.)



CHICANOS EXPEL

The Black community represented by NIA and the new Afro-American Movement related how they had dealt with similar problems with the Black Civil Rights Movement. How they forcibly had to assume their own leadership. Every single MECHA organization and Chicano studies department, also spoke out against the SWP/YSA involvement in their affairs.

The evening ended with the Publishment of the Declaration of San Diego. The chairman (Mr. Baca) requested that all organization leaders or individuals who supported the ouster of the SWP/YSA from involvement in Chicamo affairs to sign the statement. The statement will be sent to all Chicano organizations nationwide, to the media, and to the SWP/YSA. Over 50 organizations signed the Declaration. The message is clear. Chicanos will not allow outsiders to co-opt their organizations, their issues or their leaders. They demand the right to have a major voice in determining their future.

(The full text of the Declaration is included for your information.)

DECLARATION OF CHICANO SELF-DETERMINATION SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

When it becomes self-evident over a long period of time that certain specific individuals, groups, or organizations become detrimental to the progress and principles of our people and to our movement, then it becomes not only our responsibility but our duty to publicly confront and denounce the perpetrators who have committed these acts against the best interest and welfare of our community.

We the undersigned of this declaration which comprise the major Chicano organizations of San Diego County hereby declare to our communities and our people that: (1) We accuse the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of violating the Chicano Community's sacred principle of "self determination" by: (a) Disrespecting the political positions of Chicano Community Organizations. (b) Calling Chicano individuals and organizations to a community meeting under false pretense. (c) Using Chicano individuals and organizational names under false pretense and without their permission. (2) We accuse the SWP of attempting to undermine the confidence of the Chicano Community to further their own aims at the expense of our people by the above acts. (3) We accuse the SWP of using devious actions designed to attempt to discredit and subvert the local Chicano leadership of San Diego County by labeling them violent, reactionary, and revisionist. (4) We accuse the SWP of continually ignoring the request of the Chicano Community through the organizations to cease in their attempts at manipulation and co-optation of issues which effect our communities. (5) We accuse the SWP of acting in a patronizing, opportunistic manner, and with a colonialist mentality which presumes that the Chicano Community is incompetent and incapable of determining its own destiny. Therefore, let it be known here and now and by all that we the undersigned condemn the Socialist Workers Party and their affiliate the Young Socialist Alliance, not for their philosophy or ideology, which they have a right to, but for the unprincipled political acts which have been carried out against the San Diego County Chicano Community. We hereby, also declare that because of these acts we will not work with, support or will we allow the SWP or the YSA to participate officially with our organizations or with any of our activities here in San Diego County.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1977



— Staff Photo by Joe Holly

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Human Rights, Inc., standing at center right, addresses

gathering of minority organizations in a press conference yesterday at Neighborhood House.

COALITION FORMED IN PROTEST TO

by Emma Vargas



Media covers the event.



Coalition Press Conference

CHICANOS REACT STRONGLY

SAN DIEGO....As a result of Carter's proposal, to send in additional men to stop the undocumented alien flow across the border, a right wing extremist organization has announced their intentions to patrol the US/Mexican border.

David Duke, Executive Director of the Ku Klux Klan, was given a tour of the San Diego border installation by Allen Clayton, INS official. Duke indicated that several INS officials and officers supported the KKK's attempt to stop undocumented workers from crossing into the United States. He stated that the

KKK plans to start patrolling the border on Tues., Oct. 25.

While Duke was meeting with INS officials, demonstrators staged a protest outside the INS office. The protestors began throwing rocks and eggs when the police arrested Sal Marchado for breaking the car window of a Klansman. Observers said that the klansman attempted to run down Sal just before the window was broken. The klansman was not arrested.

A coalition was formed to respond in behalf of the community. Members of the coalition include AMAE (South

Bay), Barrio Station, Casa Justicia, the Black Federation, the Chicano Federation, the Jewish Federation, the Padre Hiladago Center, LULAC, Equal Rights Council, IMAGE, Pintos Union, Muslims, Union of Democratic Pilipinos of San Diego, Gray Panthers, San Diego Urban League, San Diego County Human Relations Commission, the Committee on Chicano Rights, and over 20 other organizations.

On Thursday, Oct. 20, the coalition held a news conference at the Chicano

Con't Pg. 2

Con't Fm. Pg. 1

CHICANOS REACT STRONGLY



Jesse Ramirez, Dir.
Chicano Federation

Federation. Herman Baca, from the Committee on Chicano Rights, spoke out against the "intrusion of extremist, racist, terrorist and vigilante groups into an already tense situation at the San Ysidro Border".

The coalition expressed its concern with the Carter Administration failure to comprehend the Immigration issue, and its failure to produce an effective policy, and the tacit approval, given to the KKK, by INS officials. The coalition spoke out against the local police, politicians and media who have contributed to the hysteria surrounding the undocumented alien issue.

The coalition sent a telegram to President Carter which included the following demands:

1. The immediate removal of INS Regional Director, James O'Keefe, and Allen Clayton, local INS Director, and of any other official that is responsible for the current situation.
2. An immediate Congressional investigation of the whole border situation.
3. An immediate meeting of the Carter Administration with those most affected by the issue.
4. An immediate disavowal, from the Carter Administration, of the INS implied support of extremist, racist groups.

Since that press conference telegrams, and letters of support have been received by the coalition. Additionally, Castillo, Director of the INS has disavowed any association with the KKK.

The coalition plans a march at 10 o'clock, Saturday, Oct. 29, from Larson Field to the border, to call attention to the border issue.

IMMIGRATION

NEWSLETTER



NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT

VOL. 6

NO. 5

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1977

MOBILIZATIONS AGAINST THE KLAN

By Peter Schey, supervising attorney of Legal Services Alien Rights Program; Carlos Holguin, of CASA and a law student at the Peoples College of Law; and Rees Lloyd, legal worker at the ACLU and student at the People College of Law.

Mass community resistance has arisen in California against an attempt by the Ku Klux Klan to mount a racist vigilante "border patrol" designed, according to "Grand Dragon" David Duke, to "stem the rising tide of color washing over our border."

From the moment that Duke's rented helicopter arrived at the U.S. Border Patrol's landing pad at the port of entry in San Ysidro, California, opposition from virtually every sector has been expressed against the Klan's terrorist private roving checkpoints.

Duke's landing on October 16 was met by protestors denouncing deportations and the apparent complicity between the Klan and the Immigration service. Duke was granted the rare privilege of a "red-carpet" tour hosted by Allen Clayton, officer in charge of the Service's port of entry in San Ysidro. Meanwhile, INS personnel forcibly kept anti-Klan demonstrators away from the facility.

After their tour, however, Duke and his followers, many wearing "White Power" shirts, were met by shouts of "DEATH TO THE KLAN" and pelted with eggs. The Klan ran for cover. Klan cars accompanying Duke's limousine attempted to ram some of the protestors. Salvador Mercado, who barely escaped serious injury, was arrested after a Klansman's windshield was struck by a rock. No Klansmen were arrested.

At the first of many press conferences Duke announced the Klan's intent to put "1,000 Klansmen on vigilante border patrol from California to Texas. Duke said the Klansmen, some armed, would use infra-red scopes, CB radios and Klan marked cars in a para-military operation purportedly aimed at apprehending undocumented workers within border areas. It would appear, however, that the Klan's plans are as much aimed at harrasing minority persons residing in border areas who are citizens and green card holders, as it is aimed at foreign workers.

Community condemnation of the Klan's racist, terrorist plan was strong and immediate. In San Diego, more than 25 organizations united in the Ad Hoc Coalition for Human Rights and denounced the Klan and INS complicity. Herman Baca, delivering the joint statement of the member organizations, said that Klan acts in the area would be met by "a response in kind." Demonstrators denounced Duke when he delivered his message at a press conference in Los Angeles. At a Sacramento press conference protestors ripped open a locked door attempting to reach the Klan and Duke. In the media and in the streets, people from communities throughout the Southwest moved

against the racist plan of the Klan. The strong movement against the racists forced the Klan to rapidly retreat. (The INS, too, was forced to reverse its initial cordiality and to condemn the Klan patrols.) Duke, in carefully worded statements, limited the use of arms to "Klan-owned" land and "where growers invite us in." He said the Klan would make no arrests, but would only "spot" suspected entries and report them to the INS. He also stated that he could not understand the community response to the Klan's appeal.

At a final press conference held to inaugurate the patrols October 25, Duke, standing under a full moon in a remote field "where we won't have to worry about protestors," told the Press the Klan had abandoned the idea of marking the cars (except for his KKK-marked

Continued to page 12.

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Regulation Changes

[NOTE: Regulations concerning immigration are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 8. However, the CFR is only revised once a year, as of January 1. Any changes in the regulations after January 1 are printed in the Federal Register. The following regulations have been printed in the Federal Register since the last revised CFR dated January 1, 1977].

* 242.5 Voluntary departure prior to commencement of hearing.

(a) (1) *Authorized officers.* The authority contained in section 242(b) of the Act to permit aliens to depart voluntarily from the United States may be exercised by district directors, district officers who are in charge of investigations, officers in charge, and chief patrol agents.

(2) *Authorization.* Voluntary departure may be granted to any alien who is statutorily eligible therefor

(i) Who is a native of a foreign contiguous territory and not within the purview of class (vi) of this paragraph; or (ii) Whose application for extension of stay as a nonimmigrant is being denied; (iii) Who has voluntarily surrendered himself to the Service; or (iv) Who presents a valid travel document and confirmed reservation for transportation out of the United States within 30 days; or (v) Who is an F-1, F-2, J-1, or J-2 non-immigrant and who has lost such status solely because of a private bill introduced in his behalf; or (vi) Who is (A) Admissible to the United States as an immigrant and who is an immediate relative of a United States citizen or (B) is otherwise exempt from the numerical limitation on immigrant visa issuance or (C) has a priority date for an immigrant visa not more than 60 days later than the date shown in the latest Visa Office Bulletin and has applied for an immigrant visa at an American Consulate which has accepted jurisdiction over the

case of (D) who is a third preference alien with a priority date earlier than the effective date of this regulation; or (vii) Any alien who has been granted asylum and who has not been granted parole status or stay of deportation; or (viii) In whose case the district director has determined there are compelling factors warranting grant of voluntary departure.

(3) *Periods of time.* Except for classes (v), (vi), (vii), and (viii) of paragraph (a) (2) of this section, any grant of voluntary departure time shall not be authorized except under meritorious circumstances. Upon failure to depart, deportation proceedings will be pursued. Class (v) may be granted voluntary departure in increments of one year conditioned upon the F-1 or J-1 alien maintaining a full course of study at an approved institution of learning, or upon abiding by the terms and conditions of the exchange program with the limitations imposed by 22 CFR 63.23. Class (vi) may be granted voluntary departure until the American consul is ready to issue an immigrant visa and, in the discretion of the district director, may be in increments of 30 days, conditioned upon continuing availability of an immigrant visa as shown in the latest Visa Office Bulletin and upon the alien's diligent pursuit of efforts to obtain the visa. Classes (vii) and (viii) may be granted voluntary departure in increments of time, not to exceed one year, as determined by the district director to be appropriate in the case. Form I-94 issued to an alien granted voluntary departure, who is within class (v), (vi), (vii), or (viii) of paragraph (a)(1) or this section may be stamped with the legend "Employment Authorized" if the alien seeks some indication from the Service that he is entitled to be employed.

See, Federal Register, Page 47461. Proposed Rule.

MOBILIZATIONS AGAINST THE KLAN

(Continued from page 1)

limo), and would not identify itself when calling in reports to INS. However, he boasted the Klan would not abandon its patrols and would put "75 to 80" Klansmen on patrol in the San Diego area.

The next day a lawsuit was filed in United States District Court in San Diego on behalf of five U.S. citizens of Mexican descent who are residents of San Ysidro; three immigration coalitions — The National Immigration Coalition, the Ad Hoc Human Rights Coalition, and the United California Mexican American Association; and a class of comprised of all border residents of Mexican descent.

The class action suit was brought under the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871 (42 USC 1985 (3)).

The suit charges the Klan with a conspiracy to deprive all persons of Mexican descent of equal protection of their constitutionally guaranteed rights of travel, assembly and association. The plaintiffs allege that the public announcements of Klan leaders describing their private border patrols, including statements concerning the possible use of arms, when coupled with their knowledge of the Klan's terrorist history, have caused them to fear for their safety and safety of others in their community resulting in an unconstitutional infringement on their freedom of movement and association. The suit seeks an injunction against the Klan's terrorist patrols and for damages. Named as defendants were Duke; state KKK director Tom Metzger of Fallbrook and the Knights of the KKK.

The action was brought by the Legal Services Aliens Rights Program, the ACLU Foundation of Southern California (Los Angeles), and the Legal Aid Society of San Diego. National Lawyers Guild attorneys and law students from the Peoples College of Law assisted in the legal work.

The necessity of an injunction was dramatized on October 26 when KKK leader Metzger pulled a gun on NLG lawyer Tim Barker of San Diego who had just delivered the legal papers against the KKK to Metzger's home. Barker drove away as Metzger aimed the weapon. 12

This incident was raised in U.S. Court at a hearing for a temporary restraining order later the same day. Interestingly, the United States Attorney, attempting to separate his role from that of the Klan's appeared in court and supported the issuance of a limited injunction. U.S. Judge Gerald Turrentine, however, declined to issue an immediate order, saying the KKK had not, yet, physically injured anyone or committed a criminal violation. The judge disagreed with plaintiffs that they were entitled to relief *before* getting shot up or apprehended by the vigilante forces. He stated that he would reconsider issuing a temporary restraining order if any confrontations were brought to his attention. A date has not yet been set for hearing on the preliminary injunction.

Said Peter Schey an attorney on the case, "I doubt if the border patrol would allow me, representing the National Lawyers Guild or the National Immigration Coalition to land a helicopter at their facilities. I doubt they would welcome our armed patrols to ensure the safety of immigrant workers. The Klan is serving the interests of the INS in their anti-foreign worker and anti-Mexican war game at the border. We will pressure the KKK as much as we can through the suit.

The community effort against the Klan continues to mount. A mass demonstration called by the Ad Hoc Human Rights Coalition was scheduled for October 28. It is one manifestation of what is needed to make the decisive effort against the Klan in the streets, while court action continues, and to drive the Klan scum from the border.

.....
This is to acknowledge that the article entitled "AMNESTY: A CONCERN FOR THE RIGHTS OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS OR JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASED STRICT ENFORCEMENT?" which was published in our last issue was written by CENTRO DE INMIGRACION, Georgetown University Law Center.

Lincoln student murdered

(Story below)

Attorney General scares off Klan

An order from the U. S. Attorney General's office for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to stop their controversial patrol for illegal aliens along the border has apparently scared off the Klan and have moved their operation somewhere.

On Oct. 27, U.S. Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell ordered members of the Klan to "cease and desist...under penalty of law" their controversial patrol for illegal aliens.

Next day a Klan spokesman announced the group is withdrawing from the border and will watch for aliens in farm fields farther north.

Another reason the Klan have decided to change plans was that—their much-ballyhooed border patrol fizzled out due to protests from minority groups and federal, city and county officials.

"It's a phantom operation. We haven't seen a Klansman in the border area," said a San Diego police official. Border Patrol officials said the same thing.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 protesters composed of Blacks, Asians, whites and other minorities, marched from

Larson Park in San Ysidro to the international border last Saturday.

The two-mile march was watched over by federal police, U.S. Customs officers, Border Patrol agents and San Diego Police officers — about 35 in all. It was a peaceful march with no incident.

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said in a rally following the march, the people must stop tax-supported public officials from giving the "red-carpet treatment to violent organizations with a history of racism."

HISTORY OF RACISM."

He urged that all the people of all colors and national origin unite to fight racism and discrimination.

City Councilman Jess Haro and Leon Williams participated in the protest. The two emphasized that city, state and federal authorities had spoken out against the Klan's border watch plan.

"The fact that the government took action is a fairly new thing. It means that some progress is being made, but we have to continue our strong efforts and our vigilance," said Williams.

THE VOICE NEWS &

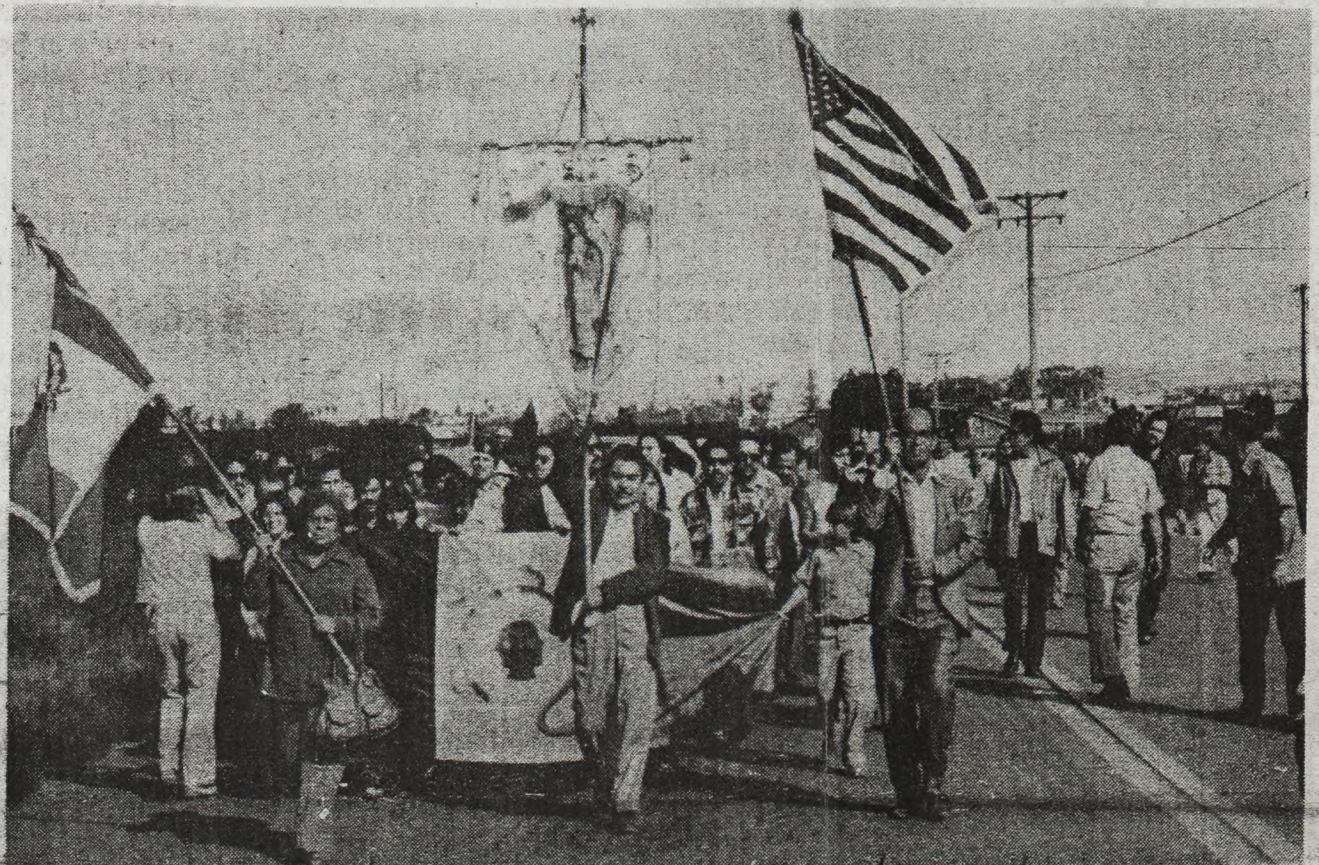
Weekly 20¢

VIEWPOINT

VOL. 17 NO. 8

Wednesday, November 2, 1977

San Diego, CA.



SOME 1200 DEMONSTRATORS MET at Lawson Park in San Ysidro last weekend and marched two miles to the U.S.-Mexican border in protest of the Klu Klux Klan's intent to form a vigilante "border patrol" to stop the crossing of the border by Mexican citizens. The march drew support of many groups including the Black Federation, New African Liberation Front, National Involvement Assoc.. Councilmen Leon Williams and Jess Haro were among the marchers as was Herman Baca, Chairman of Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc. Marchers went back to the park afterwards for a post-rally. No Klansmen were sighted on the scene and no incidents were reported.

Photo by Vannetta Griffin

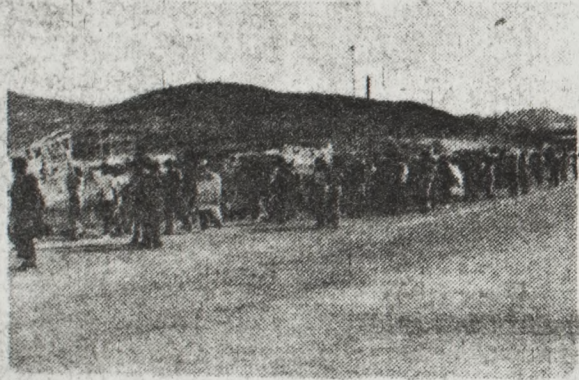
Payne hits Carter on unemployment

One of the most well-known and respected Black woman journalist has criticized the Carter administration "for its

Marshall was master of ceremonies while Dr. Charles W. Thomas, the local NAACP president, introduced Payne.

La Gente Marcha

Contra El KKK



Mario Cantu, Texas deportation group.



PREGUNTA TONTA

por Miguel C. Villanueva

Decidi escribir este articulo por un incidente que presencie el sabado pasado cuando casi un millar de personas, mexicanas en su gran mayoria, marchaban pacificamente en San Ysidro. Una mujer y dos ninos miraban el desfile. La nina, de unos ocho anos, pregunto: "Mama, a donde va esa gente?" El nino, de algunos doce anos, respondio rapidamente: "Son los Kukuklanes de las peliculas." La mama mientras los jalaba de la mano dijo con energia: "Callense y no hagan preguntas tontas. Mejor vamos. Aqui hay muchos policias y no vayan a hacer arguende esos Chicanos." La

mire remolcando a sus hijos calle arriba y tristemente reflexione en la inmensa cantidad de gente que quiza por ignorancia no le da importancia a las cosas que estan pasando.

Como puede ser tonta la pregunta de una nina que desea saber sobre la mas asesina y criminal secta secreta de los E.U.? Por que los ninos no han de saber la verdad? Por que no se les ha de decir francamente y sin rodeos que la secta de los Ku Klux Klan ha cometido miles de millares de crimenes y martirios para satisfacer sus instintos masoquistas y anhelos de supremacia racial y que en el

pasado asesino sin misericordia a los negros y ahora ha decidido satisfacer sus instintos matando mexicanos?

QUE ES EL KU KLUX KLAN?

Es el nombre que se le dio a la sociedad secreta organizada para mantener la supremacia de la raza blanca en E.U.

El primer Ku Klux Klan se formo hace mas de cien anos, en 1866, despues de la Guerra Civil. Se vestian con sabanas blancas, como fantasmas para ocultar su personalidad. En sus ceremonias secretas quemaban cruces inmensas de madera mientras derramaban sangre y quitaban la vida a inocentes

victimas que habian tenido la desgracia de nacer con piel de diferente color. En sus correrias nocturnas asesinaban a hombres mujeres y ninos e incendiaban aldeas enteras. El primer jefe de estos desequilibrados mentales fue el general Nathan Bedford Forrest a quien se le llamaba el Gran Mago del Imperio. Los estados, regiones y condados estaban organizados militarmente en este ejercito satanico. Sus jefes recibian los nombres de: "Gran Dragones, Titanes, Gigantes y Ciclopes."

Por fin en 1871 el congreso condeno por crimenes cometidos a millares de Kukluxclanitas quienes

desaparecieron para volver a renacer en 1915, en Atlanta, bajo la direccion del exclerigo William J. Simmons, con la misma ilusion sicopatica creyendo que la raza aria, los blancos son superior a todos los demas. No les importa el crinen, las bombas, incendios y tortura con tal de alcanzar su fin satanico de supremacia..

ESTAN EN NUESTRA CASA

Aqui en San Diego estan de nuevo los asesinos. Un millar de esos engendros satanicos quieren patricular la frontera y saciar su deseo de sangre...y todavia no les damos im-

November 3, 1977

Con't Fm. Pg. 1

PREGUNTA TONTA

portancia. Solamente un escaso millar estabamos en San Ysidro protestando contra los criminales y en ese millar vimos las mismas caras, las caras de aquellos pocos que ven los problemas. Donde estaban los 276,300 chicanos del condado? Quiza muchos estaban con su amada television y diciendo a los ninos: "No hagan preguntas tontas, dejenme en paz."

La Union
Hace
la Fuerza

CHICANO de AZTLAN



MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL

MEChA Newsletter

Volume 1

Number 1

SDSU

November 1977

MEChA Hosts 7th Annual

H.S. Conference

Nora M. Brusuelas, Affirmative Action Specialist from Berkeley, is one of this year's keynote speakers at the Seventh Annual High School Conference.

by Sandra Cruz

"La educación es la llave del éxito" has been selected as the theme which will prevail at the 7th Annual Chicano High School Conference, Saturday, November 12, 1977 at San Diego State University. This year's conference will be hosted jointly by MEChA and the office of the Educational Opportunity Program.

The High School Conference Committee has been working diligently for the past month and has planned a day of activities which promises to be one of the most informative and entertaining conferences yet. The conference will get underway with registration beginning at 8:30 a.m. and terminate at 10 p.m. with a dance at the West Commons.

The Master and Mistress of Ceremonies for the day will be San Diego State University student Alex Flores and San Diego State University Professor Irma Castro. Ms. Nora Brusuelas, Affirmative Action Specialist from Berkeley, and Gabriel Vivas, second-year law student at UCLA, have been billed as this year's keynote speakers.

Nine workshops—distinct and equally important to the education, advancement, and cultural awareness of our Raza—will be offered during the morning and afternoon sessions. The workshops and their facilitators are: *College Information*, Gonzalo Rojas, Bernie Espinoza; *The Drug Movement in High Schools*, Joe Felix; *La Chicana in Education*, Maria Senour; *The Chicano Movement and Techniques of Organizing Chicano High School Clubs*, MEChA officers; *Bilingual Education (Lau vs. Nichols)*, Leonard Fierro and Lau Center staff members; *The Role of La Familia in Education*, Norma Kendall, Rudy Cruz;

Inter-Gang Rivalries, Roy Sortillon, Gus Gutierrez; *U.F.W.*, Mike Castro, Mike Rangel; *General Education Requirements and a B.A. Degree in Mexican American Studies*, Drs. José R. Villarino, Ricardo Griswold del Castillo, and Joe Rodriguez; *Immigrating*, David Avalos.

The expected 1,000 students will be entertained by the popular "Los Alcaranes Mojados" who toured throughout Mexico this past summer and built themselves a reputation as one of the finest groups to emerge from Aztlan with their variety music of Latin America, Mexico, and the United States. Regional danzas from Mexico will be performed by local talent—Ballet Sanchez. A skit on educación and Bakke will be acted out by "Teatre Obrero." Capping off the program will be a one-hour presentation by "Trio Los Compadres" who have entertained in just about every corner of San Diego County during the past 7 years. Students will be dancing to the sounds of "All Day Music" at the evening's dance which commences at 6 p.m. and goes on until 10 p.m.

Brunch and lunch will be provided for those with registration tags.

If you are not involved in MEChA, the High School Conference Committee urges you to give us a call or drop by our office and help us out for this worthy activity. We are located in the Aztec Center and our telephone number is 286-6541. **Siempre en la lucha!!!!**

(Sandra is a sophomore majoring in Business Management.)

FOUL!

Once again MEChA has been subjected to unprofessional and unethical reporting by the Daily Aztec and its cub reporters. On the basis of a cheap shot at "sensationalism," Vice President of Finance Scott Miller, made an unsound and irresponsible decision by freezing MEChA's funds. See page three for further details.

Los pueblos unidos,

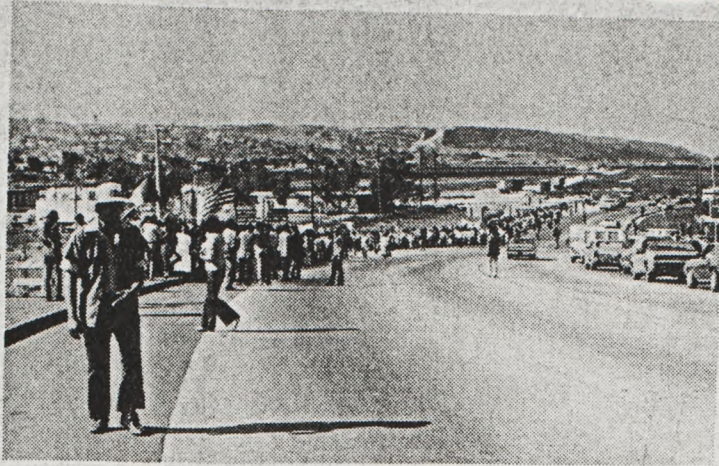
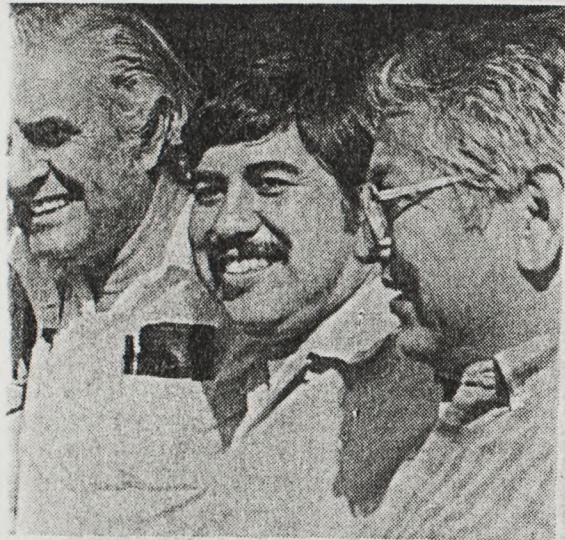


Photo By Yolanda Lopez For The C



jamás serán vencidos



Committee On Chicano Rights



photos by J. J. Rocha

Protest March Draws Large Support

A protest march in hopes of sensitizing the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and border patrol to Chicano and undocumented workers' issues, was peacefully carried out from Larson Park in San Ysidro to the International Boarder on October 29.

The orderly march united over 1,500 people of all ages and from various groups who participated in the two-mile march. At a rally following the march the protestors heard community leaders address the issues at hand.

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc., denounced the INS and commented that as long as there is La Migra there will be racism and discrimination.

The march was triggered by an October 16 visit to the border by David Duke, 27, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, a militant white supremacist organization. Duke had pledged the KKK's assistance in curbing the flood of undocumented workers by supplying up to 1,000 of his men to patrol the borders from Brownsville, Texas, to the Pacific Ocean.

Baca, also a member of the Coalition of Human Rights—an organization composed of 40 Chicano, black, religious and civic groups—accused the INS of giving the KKK the red carpet treatment. This was in reference to a tour given Duke by Immigration Agent in Charge Allen Clayton, who described the tour as a courtesy extended to any visitor. Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales from Colorado and chairman of Denver's Crusade for Justice, said: "La Migra is just as guilty, just as racist as the KKK."

Baca, a defender of Chicano issues, has repeatedly stated to the media the Chicano community will avoid any confrontations with the KKK. The community march called attention to the border issue, including President Carter's proposal to increase the size of the border patrol by 2,000 members; the insensitivity of the Carter administration as well as the INS, border patrol, local, state and federal officials in issues pertaining to Chicanos and undocumented workers.



25¢

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The Only Fair Trial Is No Trial

La Voz De La Justicia ©

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DENVER, COLORADO AZTLAN



3000 PROTEST KKK

On Saturday October 29, 1977 in San Ysidro, California Aztlan there was a mass demonstration protesting the Ku Klux Klan's involvement in "assisting" the Immigration and Naturalization Service with their border patrolling duties. The KKK through their Grand Wizard spokesman David Duke has vowed to keep America "pure" by watching the border from San Ysidro to Brownsville, Texas, not allowing any "illegals" as he calls them to cross over to this side of the border. Mr Duke and his followers seem to forget that their forefathers crossed an ocean to get to this continent. This raises the question as to who in reality is "illegal." Those who have been here for centuries or those who have been here for a mere 200 years. It was these late arrivals or tourists from across the sea who created this border. It is not our border! We do not believe in frontiers that separate our people. This border has been a large factor in building a unifying consciousness between Chicanos and Mexicanos. This consciousness is growing among all indigenous peoples of the western hemisphere. We realize that as an oppressed people we face a common enemy, that being the Imperialist Multi-National business conglomerate known as the US of A.

This unifying force is what brought together the three thousand people who marched and protested against the KKK assisting the Migra to harass and intimidate our people.

The march and protest started at Larson Park in San Ysidro. Larson Park is approximately one mile from the international borderline. The Brown Berets from Texas provided security throughout the whole march. The security people did an excellent job of keeping the march in order and there were no disruptions of any kind. On an overpass at the border station the marchers stopped and cheered when they saw that they were drawing support from cars that were leaving and entering Mexico. There were also negative feelings about the marchers. A member of the San Diego Shore Patrol was overheard making a comment to a news reporter "do you have an MI6? I'll put an end to this shit!" This is a good example of the right wing, John Birch, John Wayne, Ku Klux Klan Manifest Destiny mentality of this dominant society.

After a brief stop at the border station the march proceeded back to Larson Park where a rally was held. Many speakers were introduced. The



Nunca se olviden que somos gente conquistada en tiempo de guerra y que todos somos guerrilleros.

main speakers were Corky Gonzales, Herman Baca, Bert Corona and Mario Cantu. All four of these men are well known for their activism and the leadership that they have provided and inspired within the Movement.

These men have devoted their lives to struggle and continue to do so despite physical threats to themselves and their families. Herman Baca woke up one morning to find a "White Power" slogan sprayed in white paint on his driveway and side walk. This incident occurred after he took an Anti Klan position in a press conference.

All of the speakers condemned the KKK and the INS for their efforts in preventing people from crossing imaginary lines. A common point that was stressed was the need to build unity among our people and to educate each other about the oppression we face and what we must do to overcome this oppression. Another issue that was pointed out is Carter's "Comprehensive Immigration Plan." This plan is a farce in every aspect its proposals. The end result of Carter's racist adjustment of status proposals will be a dehumanization of people. According to the plan, Mexicanos will be documented so they can remain to work and pay taxes but will not be able to receive social

benefits allowed other workers. In reality this documentation will allow for later deportation once a worker is no longer needed to do the work. Shrewd man, this peanut famer!

The media was represented in large numbers and you can bet that the right wing faction was present, filming and documenting for their own purposes in analysing the movement. In their coverage of the march-protest rally the media utilized thousands of feet of film footage yet they showed only two-

CONT. ON PAGE 6



CONT. FROM PAGE 2

where over 3,000 take part. Chairman is guest speaker.

October 30 - Crusade for Justice members, MECHA-Metro State College and Buena Mata attend the demonstration at Marion Prison in Chicago for the four Nationalist Prisoners and all Political Prisoners.

October 31 - Escuela Tlatelolco hosts the Halloween party for Los Estudiantes de Tlatelolco.

November 1 - Organization membership meeting and class-Topic: the Mexican Revolution.

November 1 - Tlatelolco Credit Union granted it's State Charter.

November 2 - Fisherman's meeting. Topic: Political Prisoners Movement in the U.S.; Immigration and the KKK.

November 5 - Fiesta Mexicana hosted by Crusade for Justice.

November 8 - Organizational Meeting and Class, Topic: The Mexican American War and the treaty signed.

November 9 - Crusade For Justice hosts Pot Luck Dinner and Fishermans Meeting, Topic: The Undocumented Worker.

November 13 - Amateur Boxing smoker

CONT. ON PAGE 13



Terror campaign against undocumented Mexican workers

KKK racists to begin border patrol



POWs in Big Businesses' war on undocumented workers. These Mexican prisoners were rounded up in Southern California.

As the U.S. ruling class' campaign of terror against undocumented workers grows, none other than the Ku Klux Klan has announced it will begin patrolling the U.S.-Mexican border between Texas and California to stop undocumented Mexican workers from entering the U.S.

This announcement was made by KKK Grand Dragon David Duke following a personal meeting earlier this month with Allen Clayton, an official of the San Diego Port Authority. Clayton not only met with Duke, but gave him a tour of INS facilities after a helicopter shuttle to a border checkpoint.

Duke's cordial treatment by the INS was no accident. The INS—which has been carrying out massive raids, deportations, and other repressive measures aimed at poor Mexican, Caribbean, and Latin American workers in the U.S.—has much in common with a group like the Klan, which is notorious for perpetrating reactionary violence against Black people.

KKK SERVES INTERESTS OF CAPITALIST CLASS

The KKK is an anti-labor organization. Despite its portrayal in the capitalist media as an outfit of isolated fanatics, in reality these arch-racists are tolerated, protected, and even given aid by powerful figures in the top ruling class.

By fomenting racism, the Klan serves the interests of the capitalist class, which has an enormous stake in keeping workers divided along racial lines. The present campaign against undocumented workers is just such an attempt: the ruling class hopes to turn the workers' anger and frustration over today's high unemployment against their undocumented brothers and sisters.

Undocumented workers are not the source of joblessness. The current economic crisis has not been caused by any section of the working class, Black or white, documented or undocumented. It is the profit system itself, which is in one of its periods of depression, that is throwing workers onto the streets and unemployment lines.

To protect its system of robbery from a united struggle of all workers, the ruling class is desperately trying to pit one part of the U.S. working class against another.

JOBLESSNESS IN U.S., MEXICO HAS SAME ROOT

The very same system of robbery headed by U.S. transnational corporations and banks that is responsible for the crisis here is what has forced poor Mexican workers to leave their homes and come to the U.S. in the first place. U.S. imperialism wrecks the economies of the poor countries it exploits. As wealth is systematically pumped out of the oppressed countries by imperialist banks and corporations, local industries are ruined or not allowed to develop at all, peasants are driven off the land and into the cities, repayment of loans to imperialist banks takes up larger and larger portions of the national budget, periodic forced devaluations cut the workers' and peasants' ability to purchase the increasing number of foreign-made goods.

This plunder has resulted in the poor countries bearing the burden of the economic crisis. Mexico is deeply dependent on U.S. imperialism, which controls much of its pharmaceutical, textile, glass, and food and service industries. The country's foreign debt is one of the highest in the world. Is it any wonder, then, that Mexican workers, suffering from an unemployment rate of 50% (counting underemployment) are coming to the U.S. for jobs?

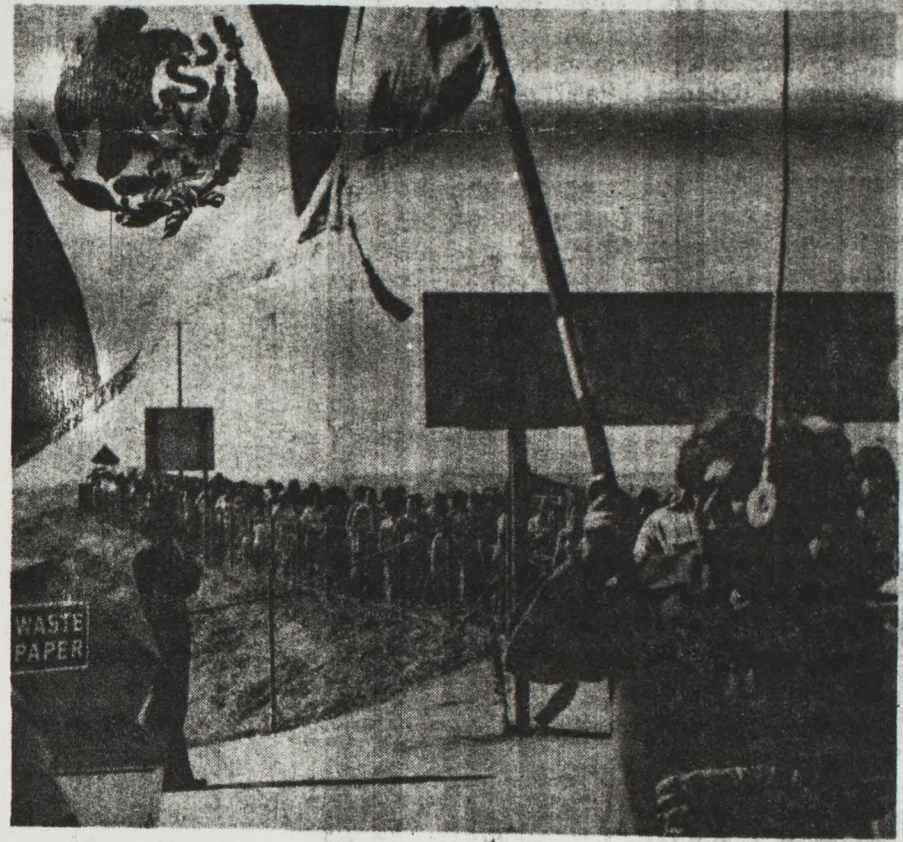
Of course, the jobs they find once they get here are in the worst sweatshops, the non-union factories, the kitchens, and the fields. They are made to toil long hours at low pay and in the most intolerable conditions with the threat of deportation hanging over their heads if they complain. Their families must live in constant insecurity, afraid to go to the hospital when sick, afraid to demand the benefits they deserve, often even afraid to send their children to school.

Carter's so-called amnesty program would not alleviate these deplorable conditions, but in many cases would exacerbate them. Carter's program would allow those undocumented workers who cannot prove continuous residency in the U.S. for seven years to stay in the U.S., work, and pay taxes for five years, but would deny them most social services and benefits.

Other provisions of the Carter program are aimed at the working class as a whole. The requirement that employers be punished for hiring undocumented workers would merely increase the discrimination and the denial of jobs to workers with Spanish surnames. The suggestion of having a national identification card (like the vicious South African apartheid pass laws) would pose a threat to union organizers, militants, and others in the working class in general.

It is in the interests of working people in the U.S. to expose the campaign being mounted against undocumented workers. What's needed is a united demand for a real amnesty program for undocumented workers, for an end to INS repression at once, and for improved wages and working conditions for all workers—not only here, but in Mexico and throughout the capitalist world.

If these demands are kept in the forefront it will promote the kind of workers' solidarity that is the only basis for waging a struggle that can defeat the real enemy of poor and working people everywhere: U.S. imperialism.



Corky addresses protest/march in San Ysidro. CONT. FROM PAGE 3

three minute spots on television and hardly touched on the issues. It is well known that the mass media is controlled by the huge corporations and right wing elements that make up the United States of America. This was made obvious when the local media in Southern California gave red carpet treatment to David Duke of the Klan. Duke was allowed to state his position on the border watch issue.

The mass media will always give coverage and continual support to any person with an All American

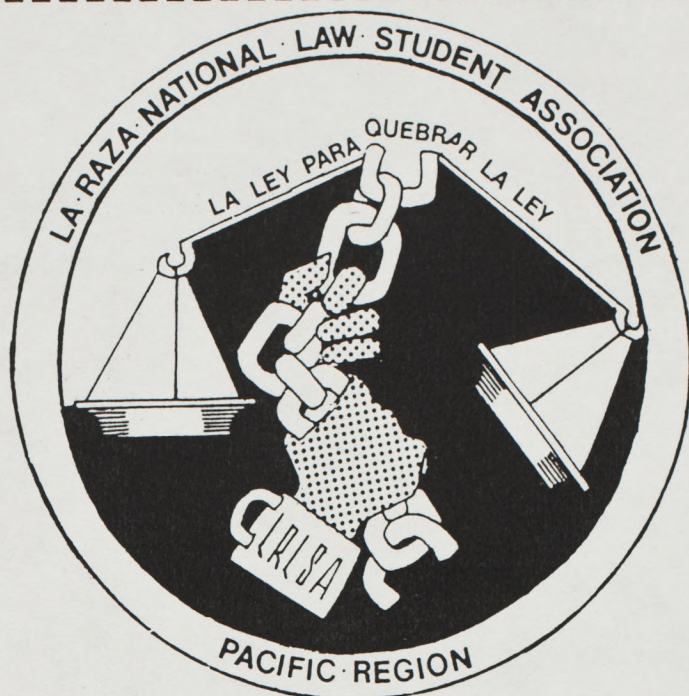
apple pie, red white and blue mentality. They will always refuse or downplay any coverage to persons that speak out against the backward repressive thinking that establishes the guidelines for this government. For an example, this march-protest rally was attended by three thousand people. The local media in San Ysidro reported seven hundred, in Los Angeles the reported numbers of protestors dropped to four hundred. Here in Denver a radio report stated that there were forty students at the San Ysidro demonstration. Lo-



cal newspapers in Denver did not mention a thing about San Ysidro. The mass media cannot allow the free thinking people to spread their consciousness. This consciousness is a threat to their capitalist society and they will continue their black-outs of coverage to progressive persons and organizations.

Gente, the enemy is strong, stronger than ever before. But we are also strong and what is more important is that we cut number the enemy many times over. Everyday the consciousness grows more and more. Those of us who are aware must never for one minute stop our talk of struggle and liberation of the people and the land. It has been said that when one becomes involved in the movement one must expect a bullet or a long jail term. In the past our people have faced both and, the movement goes on. We must go on. We must win. We must for the generations of unborn children who deserve to walk in a free world. A world where men and women can think freely and live in a society where everyone is treated as a human being.

CONTRA EL DERECHO



NOVEMBER 1977

LRNLSA - Pacific Region

Volume 2 Issue 2

LA LUCHA CONTINUA EN NUEVO MEJICO

Since the courthouse raid at Tierra Amarilla in 1967 by La Alianza in Nuevo Mejico, there has been little information regarding the struggles of our people to maintain the land grants. As we work to attain national liberation, the struggle for our land will become key. It is important that we apply our legal skills not only to defending the land grants but that we also defend the political activists who take up such struggles. The information below was excerpted from Revolutionary Cause and from La Cucaracha. We call upon legal workers in particular and companeras y compañeras in general in the immediate locale of the following struggles to investigate the situation, to lend assistance however and wherever possible and to send articles on the current status/situation of these struggles so as to keep ourselves informed of the particular struggle. (This request applies to all struggles mentioned in Contra.)

CHILILI : Over the last seven years, the people of this small mountain village of Chilili have been fighting, in the courts and in their village to regain what rightfully belongs to them--

--the CHILILI Land Grant and the right to govern it themselves.

On May 20, 1977, in response to a roadblock set-up by the villagers to prevent the state of New Mexico from bulldozing and grading a road located within the Land Grant, heavily armed representatives of the Sherriff's Dept. assaulted the village. Sixteen unarmed men, women, and children were singled out and arrested.

The village of CHILILI is located in the center of the Chilili Land Grant, a grant covering over 48,000 acres of beautiful and fertile land, rich in natural resources. Chilili is one of several hundred land grants in New Mexico alone. Since the annexation of the Southwest (AZTLAN) by the US imperialistic government in 1848, the heirs and villagers of Chilili as well as heirs of all other land grants, have continuously been forced to move out of the land grant and into the cities to become cheap labor for US corporations.

Since the annexation, the CHILILI grant has been reduced from 48,000 acres to 5,000 acres; the population has been reduced from over 1,000 people to about 35 families, the school has been closed

THE KLAN: La Nueva Migra Por La Frontera

At least 500, and possibly 1000, members of the KKK will fan out along the Border from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Coast looking for "green card" seasonal farmworkers as well as "illegal aliens" Duke said. Dave Duke, national director of the KKK, said on Sunday, 10/16/77, that the white supremacist group would be armed and would patrol the border because the US Border Patrol is unable to cope with the volume of "illegal aliens"....

That same week the home of Chicano activist Herman Baca, chairperson of the Committee on Chicano Rights, was attacked by Duke supporters who spraypainted KKK slogans on the outside of his house.

A meeting of over 200 people in San Diego declared unity against the racist attacks on the undocumented. The Committee on Chicano Rights was elected at this meeting to serve as a clearinghouse of information on what is really happening in San Diego. Support the people of San Diego in their fight against the attacks on the undocumented!

Send telegrams and letters of support to the people of San Diego, care of:



Meanwhile arrests of "illegal aliens" crossing the border from Mexico have increased 51 percent since Pres. Carter announced his amnesty plan for undocumented immigrants.

During the first three weeks of August, the Border Patrol picked up 50,705 Mexicanos. There were 33,495 arrests during the same period in 1976.

Since the inception of record-keeping by the INS, 46 million people have formerly immigrated (had their status adjusted) to this country. Of these, 36 million were White Europeans, of the remaining 10 million, 4 million were White Canadians. Of the remaining 6 million, 4 million were Latinos/Mexicanos, the remaining two million were comprised of Pacific Islanders and others.

Current Statistics reveal that of the people being deported 91% son Latinos and that 65% of these persons son Mexicano.

TODOS CONTRA LA MIGRA!!!!!!

La guerra contra nuestro pueblo se esta intensificando, not only has the KKK begun patrolling the border (10/25/77) but the US Forestry Division stated that it would begin operations also. Claiming that Mexican immigrants had caused some small brush fires, the Division announced on 10/25 that it would begin patrolling the border area. It will do this via helicopters equipped with infra-red cameras. These cameras were first used against the liberation army in Viet Nam, and are said to be heat-sensitive, thus they will be able to detect not only the presence of human beings but also the presence and paths of other living animals.

BEHIND THE CACTUS CURTAIN



2,000 March In Protest

SAN DIEGO CA....October 29, 1977, will be a day that will not soon be forgotten. That was the day on which hundreds of Mexican-Americans, Blacks, Mejianos, and Anglos marched to the San Ysidro border in a massive demonstration of opposition to the Carter Immigration Policy, and in revulsion to the growing militarization of the border area by the American government.

From Texas to Colorado, they came to protest the escalation of terror and harrassment occurring on the border separating the United States and Mexico. They protested in the only way possible for the poor, the powerless, and the voiceless. They protested by walking on the streets and sidewalks of America, the ultimate medium of communication when all else fails.

Over 1,500 individuals marched in silent protest, to the San Ysidro Border. With banners waving in the breeze, they paused symbolically in the center of the causeway bridging the border. Somehow, trying to show their sorrow and shame for what

America was doing to the sons and daughters of Cortez and Cuauhtemoc.

Sitting on the grassy knoll above Larson Park, two thousand people waited in the heat of the day for the march to end. Word had filtered down that Corky Gonzalez, the fiery leader of the "Crusade for Justice", Denver Colorado, was in the march along with Mario Cantu, the dynamic leader of the Texas anti-deportation group. The crowd waited with mounting excitement. Bert Corona,

renown nationwide leader in the struggle for human rights was marching along with Abe Tapia, Los Angeles activist, from the moratorium marches. Walking in the dusty dirt roads of San Ysidro, arms linked in solidarity, were Raul Ruiz, Los Angeles leader of La Raza Unida, Luis Velescas, M.A.P.A. chairman, and Dr. Armando Navarro, San Bernardino County leader of the National Institute for Community Development.

As the long dusty column approached the park, eight abreast, it was greeted by the sight of countless individuals who had waited for the march to end. To the crowd there was no longer any doubt that the

march had the support of the entire Chicano Community of San Diego County. Marching, side by side, could be seen Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights; Jesse Ramirez, director of the Chicano Federation; Alberto Garcia, president of the United Californian Mexican-American Association; Raul Portillo, president of the Pinto's Union; Las Guadalupanas, Fr. Juan Hurtado, representing Bishop Chavez; Sister Sarah Murieta, from the Padre Hidalgo Center; Jesse Beltran, chairman of the American G.I. Forum; the MECHAs were out in full force, along with Councilman Jess Haro and Councilman Leon Williams adding their support to la marcha. Demonstrating their solidarity and support of the Chicano community, the San Diego Black leadership joined in the march to protest the intrusion of racist, violent, white, extremist groups into the border areas. Greg Akili, Ken Msemaji from NIA marched alongside Sukumu, director of the Black Federation, and the Reverend George McKinney. From community leaders, to madrecitas y ninos they marched on Oct. 29, 1977. What did it all mean? Two weeks have passed. Time for reflection, and contemplation, in an effort to understand what Oct. 29th signified to nuestra gente.

To the Chicano leadership, Oct. 29th was seen as a powerful indication that the Chicanos were once again willing to rise in defense of their basic human rights, that unity was being forged upon the crucible of the undocumented worker issue.

"Today we saw the beginnings of unity occurring between the various groups. Chicanos have realized that solutions to their problems cannot be found in government programs but only within themselves," indicated Bert Corona.

To Abe Tapia, la marcha was, "an indication of a reawakening of our youth to the desperate problems of our people." The sight of 2,000 people marching was to Jesse Ramirez, "An awakening of

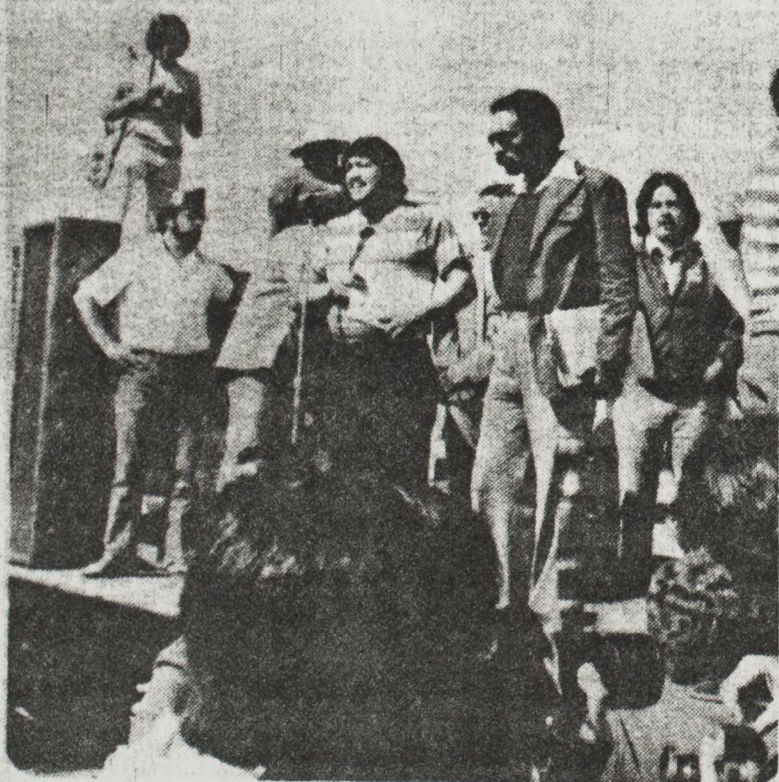
our people to the concept that our salvation lies in our barrios, in ourselves. That solutions to our problems do not lie in the system, inherently." On the other hand, Mario Cantu saw the march as a manifestation that, "the Mexican-American is beginning to clarify his and her position in the United States." The involvement of the Chicano movement in an issue which has international ramifications is a crucial step in understanding that basic denial of human rights of Mexicans from Mexico, is also a basic denial of Chicano human rights in the U.S. That the Chicano movement can move away from purely local concerns to one that involves the basic human rights of people from other countries, clearly signals a new era for the Chicano movement."

Corky Gonzales, who long has been involved in the movement indicated that, "the march today is clearly an extension of what the movement indicates and of what we are. Once again, it demonstrates that our people will express their revolutionary spirit in defense of human rights, and against injustices, exploitation and discrimination. That the movement can survive in certain leaders is because they have been perceived as being honest and sincere in what they believe in."

Unity and the reestablishing of national and

international links of communications was seen as one of the meanings of today's march to Herman Baca. "The movement had been without spirit lately. But, today it gained new life. It is prepared once again to forge ahead and confront the issues that impinge upon our people. But most of all, the march marked a significant turning point in the protest against the Carter Immigration Policy. San Diego, the crucial confrontation point in the implementation of the Carter policies, has sent a strong national signal to Washington that can only be ignored at risk," concluded Herman Baca. Finally, to Tina C. de Baca, today was seen as a massive manifestation of unity and survival of the creditable leaders of the Chicano community.

From San Francisco to San Diego, Chicanos are once again stirring as the specter of white injustice rises in California. The people, true to their historical revolutionary spirit, are rising from behind the cactus curtain in defense of their human rights. The leaders of the 60's once again, are rising to sound the alarm. Not far behind, swelling the ranks, are the new Chicano leaders of the 70's. Reared in the turmoil of the 60's, and educated in the universities of the 70's, they bring to La Raza a fresh new vision of hope and dedication of purpose....They will not be denied.



ABE TAPIA



Jess Haro

AND VIOLENCE is indicated in Baca's statement Thursday that Chicanos will not submit passively, "that any action taken by these groups against our people will call forth an immediate response in kind."

Baca referred to the Klan as "extremist, racist, vigilante" groups. "Vigilante" is a term already used by

law enforcement groups in denouncing the Klan's announced intention to patrol the border.

Baca's demands came after local law enforcement and INS officials issued outspoken criticism of the Klan's publicity ploy.

They were followed by a statement from Leonel Castillo, INS com-

missioner, who warned that any INS employee who encourages a patrol such as the Klan said it would conduct will be subject to "appropriate disciplinary action."

"I do not consider a private border patrol by an organization like the Ku Klux Klan or by any other group to help in any way whatsoever," Castillo said. He added that the Klan's presence "may even exacerbate the problem."



KKK symbols painted at Herman Baca's house

The symbol of the Ku Klux Klan was spray-painted Thursday night or Friday morning in front of the National City home of Chicano activist Herman Baca, police said.

The symbol, with the words "White power" scrawled above it, was painted on Baca's driveway in a neighborhood in northern National City.

A message on the sidewalk read, "Chicano, go back to where you came from (Mexico)."

Baca had just hours before said in a press conference that "Chicano communities from the United States" would not tolerate the KKK's announced plans to help patrol the U.S.-Mexican border for illegal aliens.

Baca was a spokesman for a number

of organizations, including his own Committee for Chicano Rights. Ralph Arreola, a San Diego Legal Aid Society attorney, made the report to police along with other committee members.

He said a threat against Baca was also made over the phone via Baca's father, who also lives in National City. "They told him to tell his son he'd better slow down or else," said Arreola.

Baca's phone number is unlisted.

Baca was not available for comment. But Arreola said he had requested that his address not be published.

Arreola said Baca had at first not wanted to report the threat or the spray-painting to police, but committee members had talked him into it.

NEITHER Castillo nor Baca noted the fact that the Klan did not show up at the border as it had promised.

Law enforcement officials whose jurisdiction overlaps in the San Ysidro area have cautiously noted the Klan members have the same rights as anyone else, so long as they do not break the law.

If they do break the law, however, action against them will be "swift and sure" promises San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender, whose jurisdiction extends into San Ysidro.

Officials in the various agencies agree that the Klan has invited controversy — perhaps even violence — and they hope their actions have been fast enough, strong enough and fair enough to put out the fire.

"Right now, I think the less said about the whole thing, the better off we will be," Winford Baze, deputy chief agent of the Border Patrol Chula Vista District, summed up the situation late Friday afternoon.

10-23-79

Stems from KKK incident

Demand for border firing termed 'ridiculous'

L.A. Times
10-24-77

The demand that Alan "Tony" Clayton be fired for his actions when the Ku Klux Klan visited the port of entry at San Ysidro last Sunday is "ridiculous," says a fellow officer.

William Craig, assistant officer in charge at the port, said descriptions of the Klan's visit as a "guided tour" by Clayton were erroneous also.

"MY OPINION is that this thing has been blown completely out of proportion," Craig said. He criticized some media representatives for failing to ascertain the full facts before writing or broadcasting coverage.

Craig said the egg-and-rock throwing protest which accompanied the Klan visit was controlled; that the INS officers tried to keep the two factions separated, and succeeded to a large degree.

"The flow of operations did not cease for one minute," Craig pointed out. "That speaks very highly of the officers and the public alike. The private citizens using the port were not drawn into the incident."

Craig added that the criticism has deeply affected Clayton, who is opposed to the kind of intolerance represented by the Klan.

"It just isn't fair (to single Clayton out for criticism)," Craig declared. "Anyone who knows him knows his moral and political ethics are of the highest."

CRAIG'S statements came in the

wake of a Chicano Rights Committee demand for "the immediate removal" of Clayton and INS District Director James O'Keefe.

Herman Baca, speaking for the committee at a news conference held Thursday in San Diego, made the demand and called for a congressional investigation of the "whole border situation."

The South Bay's Border Ministerial Assn. has issued a resolution objecting to the proposed Klan patrol of the border area to spot illegal aliens.

Also the resolution supports "our Mexican-American brothers and sisters in this most tense dilemma."

And the Border Ministerial Assn. goes on record in support of a statement by Bishop Leo T. Maher of the San Diego Roman Catholic Diocese, in which he deplores the federal "inaction" to the Klan's proposal.

"We agreed the slow response by federal officials to the Klan proposal may lead to discord, violence and terrorism along our border," a statement from the association reads.

The ministers went on to say the Klan "says it is a Christian organization, but does not espouse the true Christian doctrine." They said that God loves all people regardless of race, color or religious affiliation.

Dr. Stewart L. Elson, president, appealed for prayers to help defuse the situation "before violence does break out."

Police in San Diego and National City were investigating one cross burning and the spray-painting of Ku Klux Klan symbols in black and Mex-

ican-American neighborhoods. Leon Williams, the only black member of the San Diego City Council, said a cross was burned on a lawn near his home in southeast San Diego and the National City home of Mexican-American activist Herman Baca was defaced by KKK spray-painting on his driveway sidewalk and a retaining wall in his yard.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1977



— Staff Photo by Joe Holly

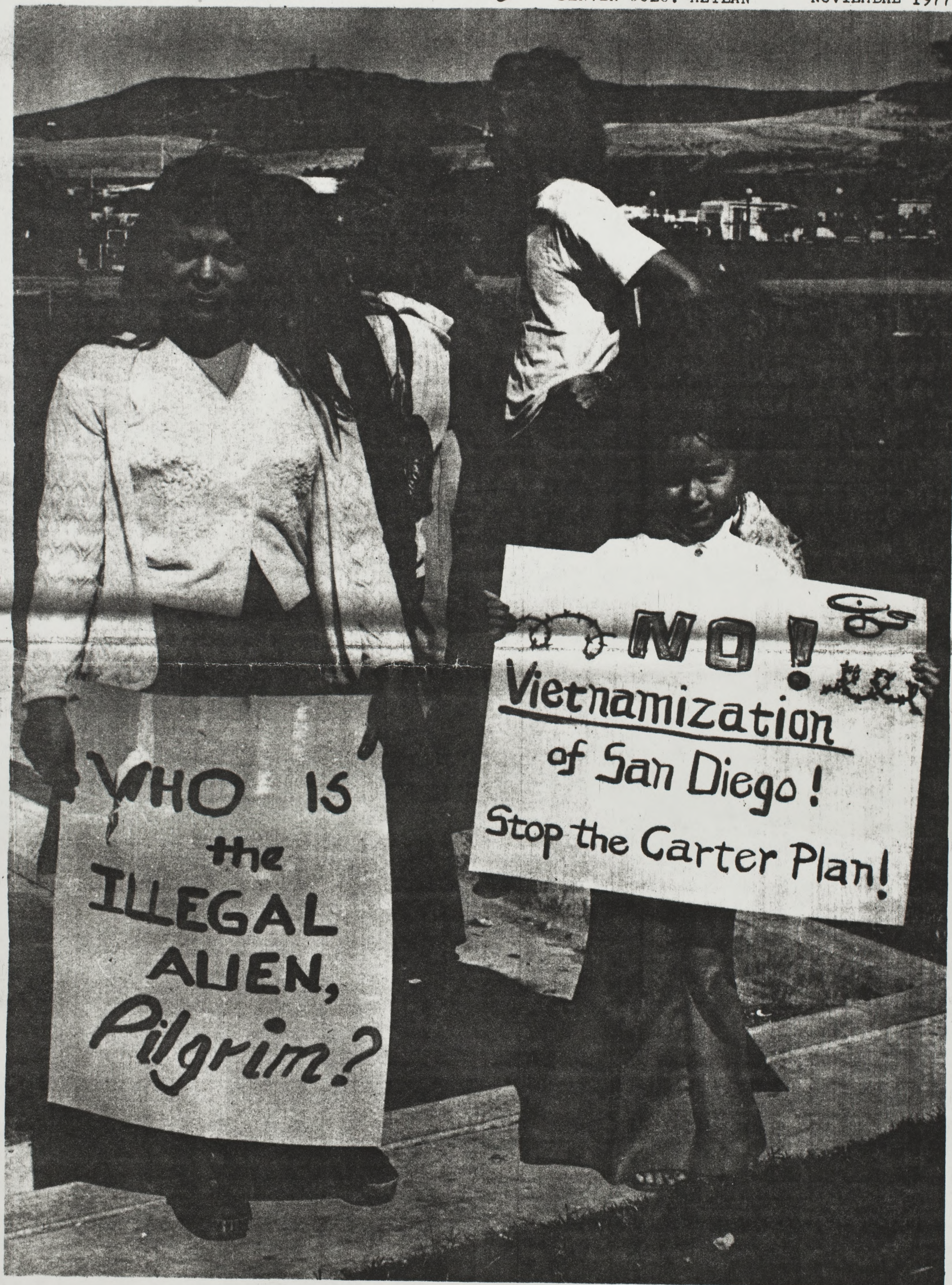
Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Human Rights, Inc., standing at center right, addresses

gathering of minority organizations in a press conference yesterday at Neighborhood House.

EL PERIÓDICO DE M.E.C.H.A. MSC

DENVER COLO. AZTLAN

NOVIEMBRE 1977



San Ysidro California
3000 PROTEST KKK

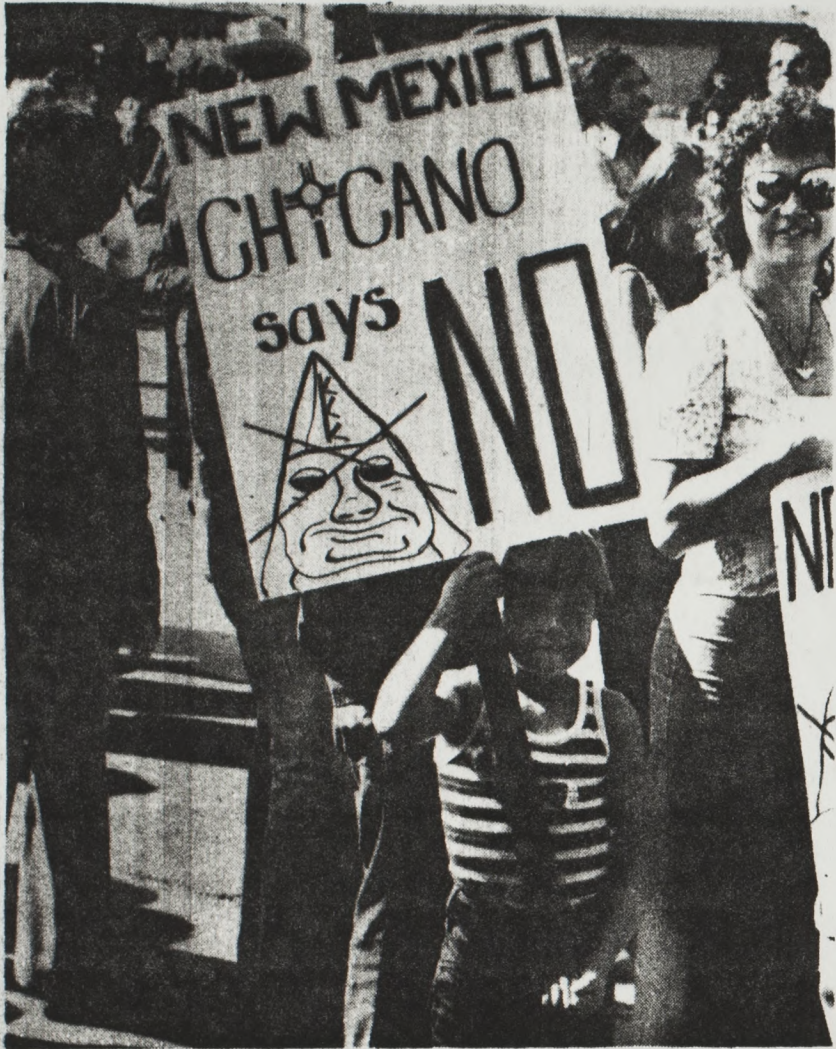
San Diego, Tuesday, June 27, 1978

migration plan

only two were substantiated, resulting in disciplinary actions against the officers involved.

Earlier, Baca had claimed that incidents in-

volving Chicanos who believed their constitutional rights were violated by Border Patrol officers were "so numerous that people have just given up reporting them."



San Ysidro

On Saturday, October 29, 1977 in San Ysidro, California Aztlán there was a mass demonstration protesting the Klu Klux Klan's involvement in "assisting" the Immigration and Naturalization Service with their border patrolling duties. The KKK through their Grand Wizard spokesman David Duke, has vowed to keep America "pure" by watching the border from San Ysidro to Brownsville Texas, not allowing any "illegals" as he calls them to cross over to this side of the border. Mr. Duke and his followers seem to forget that their forefathers crossed an ocean to this continent. This raises the question as to who in reality is "illegal", those who have been here for centuries or those who have been here a mere 200 years. It was these late arrivals or tourists from across the sea who created the border. It is not our border. We do not believe in frontiers that separate our people. This border has been a large factor in building a unifying consciousness between Chicanos and Mexicanos. This consciousness is growing among all indigenous peoples of the western hemisphere. We realize that as an oppressed people we face a common enemy, that being the Imperialist, multi-national business conglomerate known as the U.S. of A.

This unifying force is what brought together the three thousand people who marched and protested against the KKK assisting the Migra to harass and intimidate our people.

The march and protest started at Larson park in San Ysidro. Larson Park is approximately one mile from

the international borderline. The Brown Berets from Texas provided security throughout the whole march. The security people did an excellent job of keeping the march in order and there were no disruptions of any kind. On an overpass at the border station the marchers stopped and cheered when they saw that they were drawing support from cars that were leaving and entering Mexico. There were also negative feelings about the marchers. A member of the San Diego Shore Patrol was overheard making a comment to a news-reporter, "Do you have an M-16? I'll put an end to this shit!" This is a good example of the right wing, John Birch, John Wayne, Klu Klux Klan, Manifest Destiny mentality of this dominant society.

After a brief stop at the border station the march proceeded back to Larson Park where a rally was held. The main speakers were Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales of the Crusade For Justice, Bert Corona of the Immigration Workers Coalition, Herman Baca of the Chicano Community Rights committee, and Mario Cantu who is a community leader from San Antonio Texas. All of these men are well known for their activism and the leadership that they have provided and inspired within the movement.

These men have devoted their lives to struggle and continue to do so despite physical threats to themselves and their families. Herman Baca woke up one morning to find a "white power" slogan sprayed in white paint on his driveway and sidewalk. This incident occurred after he took an anti-Klan position in a press conference.

All of the speakers condemned the KKK and the INS for their efforts in preventing people from crossing imaginary lines. A common point that was stressed was the need to build unity among our people and to educate each other about the oppression we face and what we must do to overcome this oppression. Another issue that was pointed out is Carter's "Comprehensive Immigration Plan." This plan is a farce in every aspect of its proposals. The end result of Carter's racist adjustment of status proposals will be a dehumanization of people. According to the plan, Mexicanos will be documented so they can remain to work and pay taxes but will not be able to receive social benefits allowed other workers. In reality this documentation will allow for later deportation once a worker is no longer needed to do the work. Shrewd man, this peanut farmer.

The media was represented in large numbers and you can bet that the right wing faction was present, filming and documenting for their own purposes in analyzing the movement. In their coverage of the march-protest rally the media utilized thousands of feet of film footage, yet they showed only two-three minute spots on Television and hardly touched on the issues. It is well known that the mass media is controlled by the huge corporations and right-wing elements that make-up the United States of America. This was made obvious when the local media in Southern California gave red carpet treatment to David Duke of the Klan. Duke was allowed to state his position on the border watch issue.

The mass media will always give coverage and continual support to any person with an all American, apple pie, red white and blue mentality. They will always downplay any coverage to persons that speak out against the backward repressive thinking that establishes the guidelines for this government. For an example, this march-protest rally was attended by three thousand people. The local media in San Ysidro reported seven hundred, in Los Angeles the reported number of protesters dropped to four hundred. Here in Denver a radio report stated that there were forty students at the San Ysidro demonstration. Local newspapers in Denver did not mention a thing about San Ysidro. The mass media cannot allow the free thinking people to spread their consciousness. This consciousness is a threat to their capitalist society and they will continue their blackouts of coverage to progressive persons and organizations.

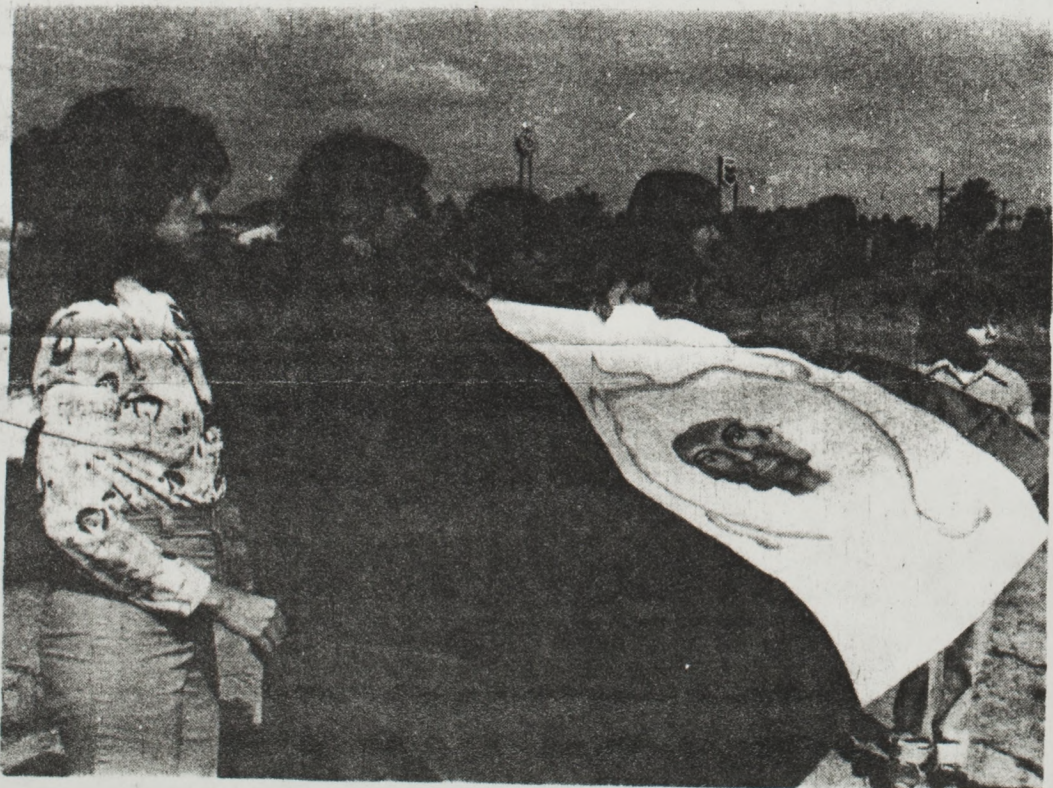
Gente, the enemy is strong, stronger than ever before. But we are also strong and what is more important is that we outnumber the enemy many times over. Every day the consciousness grows more and more. Those of us who are aware must never for one minute stop our talk of struggle and liberation of the people and the land. It has been said that when one becomes involved in the movement, one must expect a bullet or a long jail term. In the past our people have faced both, and the movement goes on. We must go on, we must win. We must win for the generations of unborn children who deserve to walk in a free world. A world where men and women can think freely and live in a society where everyone is treated as a human being.



Corky addresses protest/march in San Ysidro.

Yo soy Joaquin.

Young Chicanos carry the "Bandera de Aztlan"



3000 march in protest to KKK border-watch.

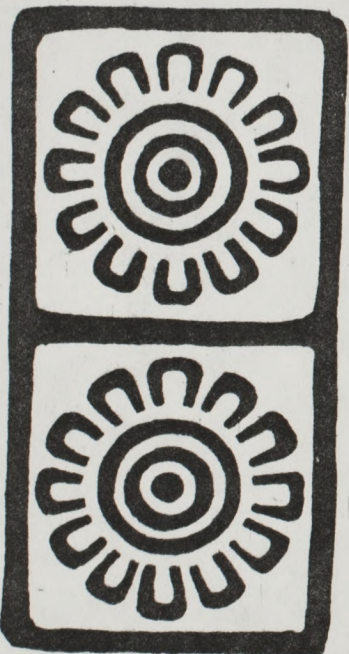
Debo pelear y ganar

*la
lucha*

Crowd listens intently to Chicano leaders.



para mis hijos, y ellos deben saber de mi, quien soy yo.



RECLAMA SU LIBERTAD

May 1, 1973

Vol. 1, No. 1,

El Manano



Baca Mobilizes to Stop Carter Plan

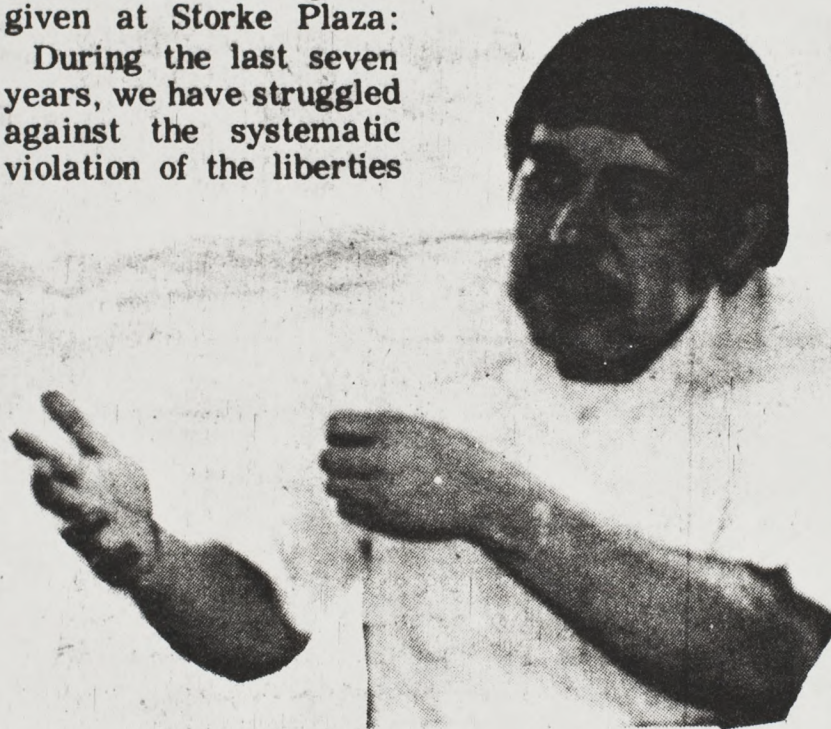
Herman Baca and representatives from the San Diego based Committee on Chicano Rights (C.C.R.) met with students and Chicano faculty at U.C.S.B. on April 19, 1978. Herman Baca, Chairperson of C.C.R., announced that a campaign to Stop President Carter's Immigration Plan will be intensified. He had recently returned from Washington D.C., stated that the Santa Barbara visit represents an intensification of the Chicano-Latino opposition to the President's Immigration Proposals.

Since President Carter proposed his long awaited Immigration Plan on August 4, 1977 all major Chicano-Latino organizations from throughout the United States have voiced op-

position to the President's plan.

The following is an insert from his speech given at Storke Plaza:

During the last seven years, we have struggled against the systematic violation of the liberties



of the Chicano community. We have seen law enforcement agents come into our homes, our churches, and our schools looking for

“illegal aliens.” Our people have been harassed in parks and

airports, and on the streets. Our rights have been challenged when we register to vote or apply for social services. We are blamed for

everything from unemployment and high taxes to forest fires and social diseases. Whether we were born here or in Mexico, we are all, or will soon be victims of the Carter Administration's approach to the so called “illegal alien” problem. And, now to make a bad situation even worse, the Carter Administration is proposing to sanctify these illegal and unconstitutional acts by making them laws.

Fifteen million Chicano-Latino-Mexicanos in the U.S. must now understand that the “Carter Immigration Proposal” is in fact a loaded gun pointed at our heads. Statements by the Carter Administration that so called “illegal aliens” will get amnesty, that employers will be fined and that positive changes

in the Immigration policy will be proposed are false.

In our opinion the three most dangerous proposals in the Carter package are:

(A) The establishment of a para-military solution in the border area. The proposal would call for more fences, sensors, dogs, and helicopters and a tripling of the border patrol to 6,000 personnel! (B) The establishment of a semi-slave class of people under the sugar-coated title of “temporary resident alien.” This is part of the so-called amnesty program which will allow persons to adjust their status. Persons who have entered the U.S. between January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1976 will be allowed to remain in the continued on p. 15



continued from p. 2

U.S., work and pay taxes under INS surveillance, but they will not be allowed to unite with their families, or to collect any of the services which their taxes have paid for. (C) The establishment of punishment for employers who hire so-called "illegal aliens", this proposal will in fact increase the unemployment in the Chicano-Latino-Mexicano community because employers will simply refuse to hire any persons of Mexican or Latin ancestry. This proposal doesn't punish employerx, it punishes our people.

It should be obvious by now that we have no one to turn to for solutions except ourselvex. It is for these reasons that we are now unifying a national campaign to stop the Carter Immigration Proposal. Failure to act now will ultimately effect our basic right to exist as a people. The proposals are now before Congress and hearings will commence next February. We must act now! Stop the Carter Plan!

Last month the Senate Judiciary Committee held national hearings on the President's immigration proposals. Despite the requests by the Committee on Chicano Rights and other citizens organizations to testify at those hearings, all public testimony was excluded by the committee chairman, Sen.

James Eastland. "We will not be excluded! What our national legislators must understand is that the Chicano-Latino community must and will be heard on this crucial issue if a just, humane, and workable immigration policy can be expected from the U.S. Congress," Baca stated.

While in Washington, Baca met with other Chicano-Latino organizations to urge Sen. Kennedy, the new chairperson of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to hold public hearings on Carter's Immigration Plan. Kennedy was requested to hold hearings in those states with large Chicano-Latino populations. Carter's Immigration Plan proposes 'amnesty', the fining of employers who hire "illegal aliens" and reinforcement of the border. The CCR opposes the plan on the grounds that; 1) the amnesty is false and will create a South African-type semi-slave status for millions of our people. 2) The fining of employers will result in more unemployment within the Chicano-Latino community because employers will simply refuse to hire anyone who appears Mexican. 3) The border reinforcement is a Vietnamization of the Southwest which will result in an escalation of violations of constitutional and human rights of Chicano-Latino community.

GERARDO INUMERABLE

S.D. UNION

6/27/78

2 Chicano leaders denounce Carter imm

President Carter's proposed changes in immigration laws came under fire here yesterday from Chicano leaders.

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, and Jesse Ramirez, executive director of the Chicano Federation, strongly attacked the proposals, part of which would grant amnesty and permanent resident status to illegal aliens who entered the United States before 1970.

The issues were aired before an advisory panel of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that is studying the potential effects of Carter's proposals.

Baca said Carter's amnesty proposal, announced last summer, would not work because of a need to produce documents to prove years of continuous residency in the United States.

He criticized another Carter proposal that would establish a new immigration status for illegal aliens who entered the United States after 1970.

As outlined by Carter, this "temporary resident alien" classification would allow such aliens to remain in the country for five years to work.

Baca said such status would create a "semislave" class of aliens.

"Even though the individual will work and pay taxes, the new status would not allow (him) to collect social service benefits," Baca said.

He criticized a Carter proposal that would impose fines on American employers who hired illegal aliens.

"The easiest way for employers to avoid fines would be to refuse to hire any brown or Spanish-speaking person," he said.

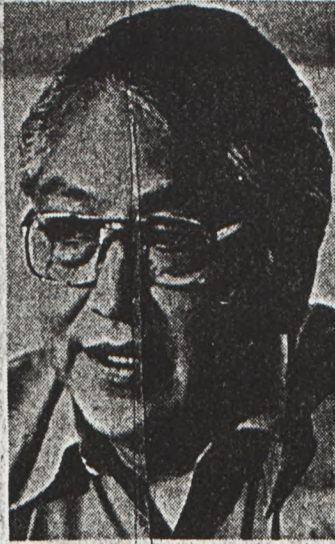
Baca said that increasing the ranks of the Border Patrol, as in another Carter proposal, would "only mean more violations" of civil rights of Hispanics, which he claimed are widespread.

He summed up the Carter proposals as "a Band-Aid" and called for unconditional amnesty for illegal aliens and congressional hearings to form a new immigration policy.

Ramirez agreed that the Carter proposals should be rejected, and he suggested



HERMAN BACA



JESSE RAMIREZ

that issuing visas and passports become a function of the Immigration and Naturalization Service instead of the State Department.

Baca alleged "gross" violations by local law enforcement agencies against suspected illegal aliens.

He said the San Diego police help the Border Patrol and its parent, the INS, in seeking out illegal aliens even though such a procedure is out of local jurisdiction.

However, Assistant Police Chief Bob Burgreen said police officers are under orders not to detain any person merely on the suspicion that he may be an illegal alien.

Donald Cameron, chief agent for the Border Patrol sector in Chula Vista, agreed, saying, "We don't solicit any outside assist-

ance."

Cameron denied charges from Baca that the Border Patrol conducts "roving checks" of homes, churches and public places in search of illegal aliens.

He said searches generally are confined to bus and air terminals and established highway checkpoints.

Cameron and INS officials said allegations of verbal or physical abuse by their officers are "promptly" reported to officials in Washington, D.C., for investigation.

He added that last year Border Patrol officials turned over 32 allegations of abuse by officers for investigation through central offices.

Of these cases, he said

ALL EVENING TRIBUNE

San Die

Mayor selects GERARDO INUMERABLE Pena as aide

Mayor Wilson has named Dr. Jose C. Pena as his assistant for community affairs.

Pena, 34, who has been director of planning and research for United Way, succeeds Richard Garcia, who is resigning to pursue doctoral studies at the University of Southern California.

Pena holds a doctorate in public administration from USC.

In his new position, he will provide assistance to Wilson in housing, community services, public safety and other matters.



JOSE C. PENA

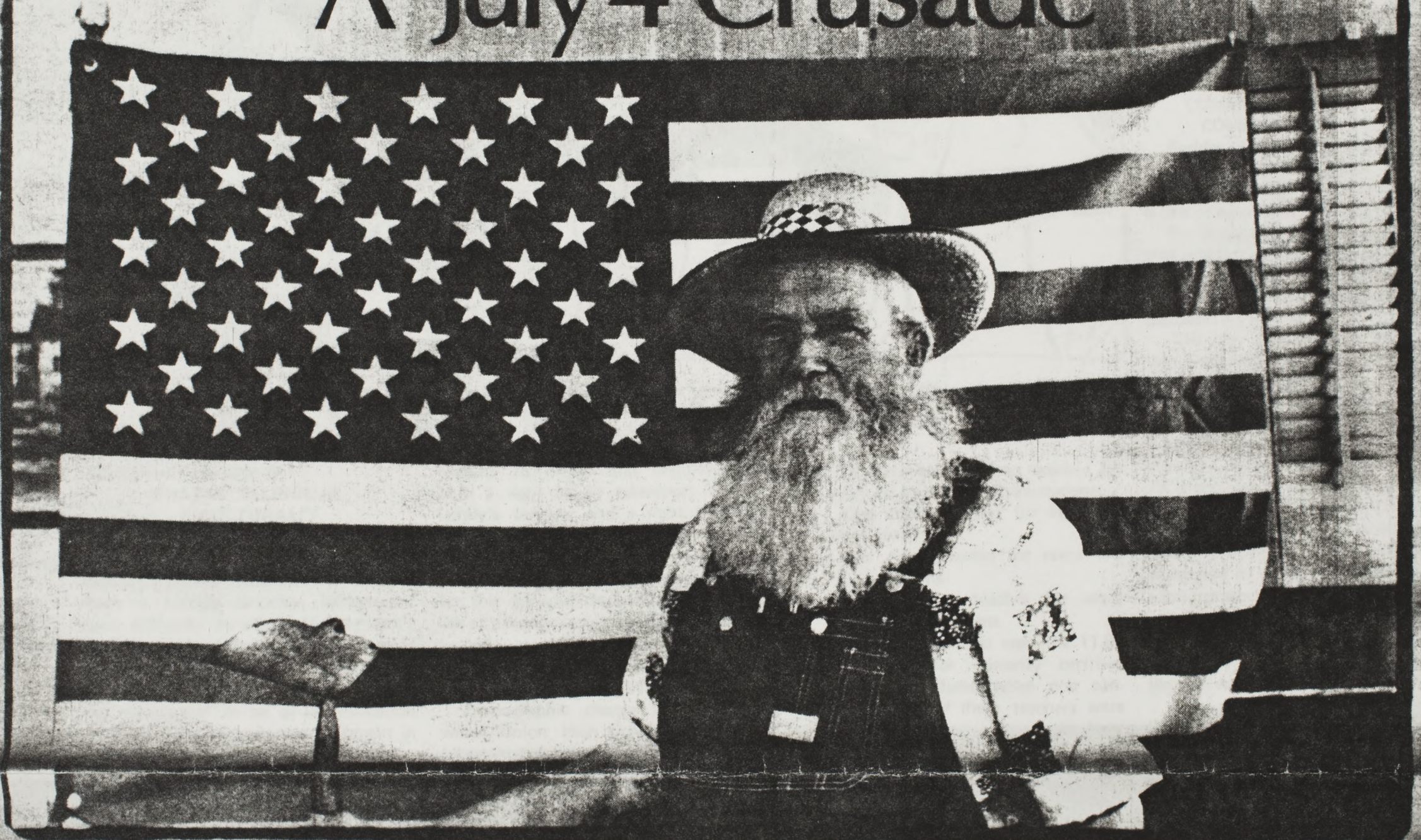
SAN DIEGO NEWSLINE

VOL. 1 ISSUE 38

SAN DIEGO'S ONLY PROGRESSIVE NEWSWEEKLY

JULY 5 - 11, 1978

A July 4 Crusade



Cecil Click's flag has a symbolic lightbulb on top

photographed by Hogan

by Maureen McCann

The American flag in Cecil Click's room looks like any other flag except for the light bulb at the top. The light, says Cecil, represents "The truth, understanding and love that comes from one source - God." The flag is significant for two reasons. It represents his 36-year "Friendship Memorial Flag Foundation" crusade and it is a memorial for children so that when they pledge allegiance to the flag, it will really mean "One Nation Under God."

Children are an important part of Click's crusade. He wants to make the world a safer place for them as well as women and animals to live in and it begins, he said, "with planting the seeds of peace."

In celebration of the Fourth of July and of his Friendship Memorial Flag Foundation, Click has written an essay for Uncle Sam called "Pigs, Jackasses, Weasels Sing Happy Birthday Dear America". The composition expresses the need for man to rise above his animal instincts and to follow principles of

human dignity like friendship, respect and caring. These principles, he contends, are essential in the struggle against crime.

78-year-old Cecil, wearing denim overalls, a full grey beard and a short ponytail, proudly states that he is a Kentucky Hillbilly who came to California in 1925 "because I thought I could do big things." He worked on a ranch in Pauma Valley for 34 years where he became a member of the Grange, a cooperative for farmers. The Grange, he explained, is like a fraternity and he gives the group

credit for most of his education. "I used to think of the Grange as my hoe," he said. "It was a tool for self-improvement."

In addition, the Grange taught him the language of symbolism, something he uses frequently in his stories and in communicating his cause. "The Grange uses symbols a lot," said Cecil. His essay "Hunter O'Mylott's Man With A Hoe Digs the Seeds of Peace", for example, is about a leprechaun who, Click said, is a symbol of "seek and ye shall
(Continued on page 5)

Sweetwater school board under fire

Minority coalition cites neglect, discrimination

by Gary Anderson

By the time classes resume this fall, the Sweetwater Union High School District will find itself faced with a lawsuit brought by a number of minority groups, students and teachers who have organized themselves as the Sweetwater Coalition.

Led by the Chicano Rights Committee, the coalition at this time numbers about 18 Chicano, Black, Filipino and Asian groups. They are working out

details of the suit which will attempt to reverse the dismal education provided to Sweetwater minorities, as well as set a precedent for the manner in which school funding is used.

There has been a long history of tension between the minority community and the Sweetwater schools, tension which has often manifested itself in violence, walkouts and police attacks, as well as the more subtle forms of violence, such as illiteracy and a drop-out rate among minorities two to

three times higher than whites. Sweetwater students recently had the lowest reading comprehension average of any district in the state, and the students with the lowest scores were Sweetwater's ethnic minorities.

The Sweetwater Coalition came together a year ago to confront these problems. It appealed to the school board and District Superintendent Earl Denton asking that something be done about the poor education minorities received often due to not understanding the English language and other Anglo skills.

The coalition felt frustrated in this effort and in October 1977 sought an investigation by the federal Office of Civil Rights (OCR). On December 16

the Sweetwater Union High School District was found guilty by OCR of discrimination under Title IV of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

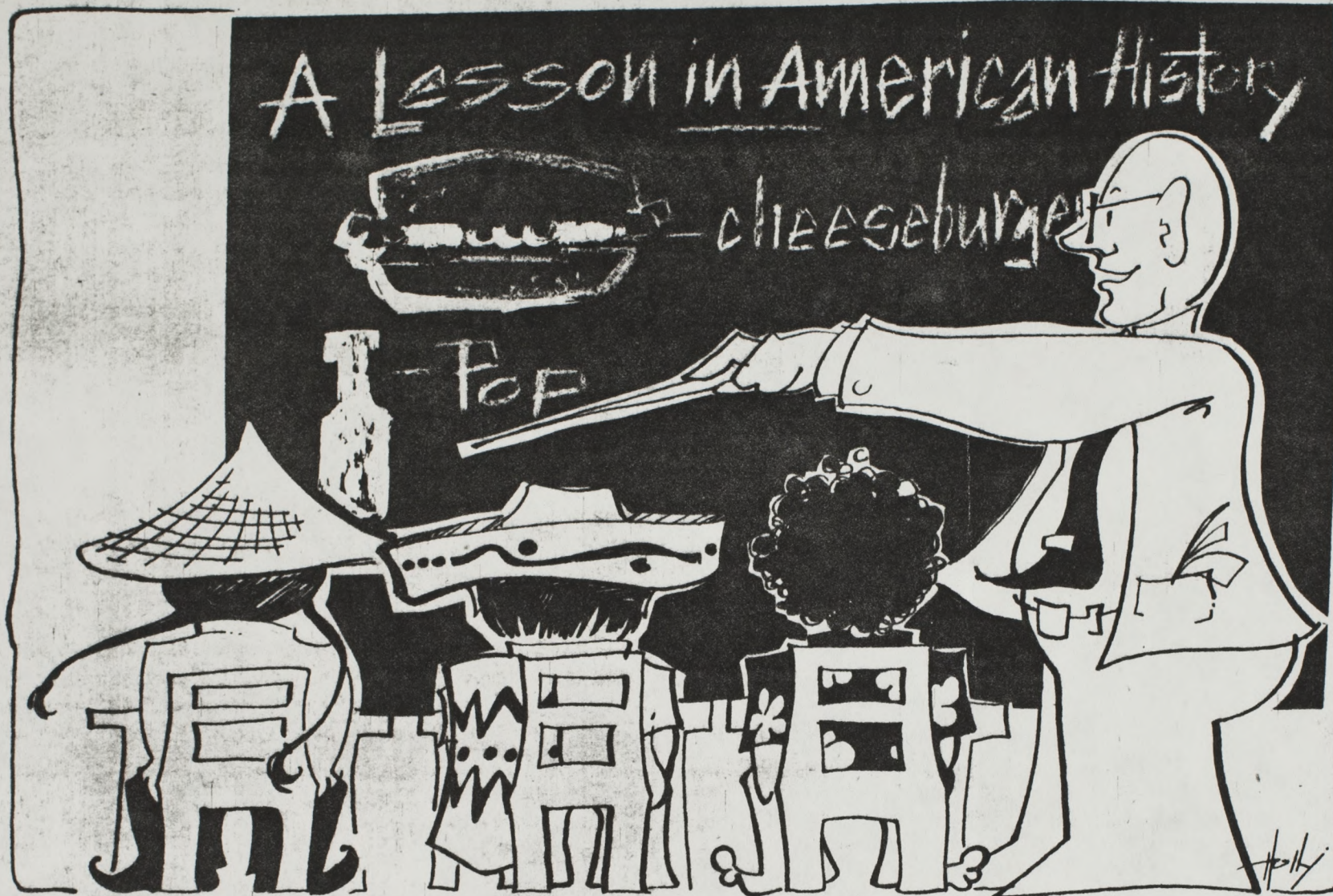
Based on this investigation and its own investigation, the coalition now charges that Sweetwater is guilty of not hiring minority teachers, insensitivity on the part of teachers and administrators, turning down \$600,000 of Emergency School Aid Act funds, an inoperative Affirmative Action Program, a high drop-out rate, lack of compliance in the use of federal monies, and an inadequate bilingual-bicultural program.

Meanwhile, district spokespersons say they're doing the best they can.

(Continued on page 4)

COME TO NEWSLINE'S MEXICAN FIESTA
JULY 9th 2-6pm 1359 GROVE ST. \$5 DONATION

Co-sponsored
by NIA



Sweetwater schools

(Continued from page 1)

WHAT IS "BILINGUAL-BICULTURAL"?

In 1974 (Lau vs Nichols) the Supreme Court made one of its "landmark decisions" when it declared that children from a foreign language background have difficulty in school if they don't understand the language in which their classes are taught. It went on to affirm the right of the student to be a "meaningful participant" in his or her education and the right to have courses taught in their native tongue. This has been interpreted to mean that the child is not supposed to merely receive 40 minutes of "English as a second language" and then have to compete with Anglo children in other classes taught in English for the rest of the day.

Herman Baca of the Committee for Chicano Rights noted that the existing system sets up patterns of failure and "institutionalized racism" "This pattern existed when I was a student at Sweetwater, and it exists today," said Baca.

The courts have interpreted Lau vs

Nichols to mean that children have both a right to an education in their family's tongue, and a right to study their own culture concurrently with traditional classes. So schools are mandated to provide teachers and curricula for this purpose, and not simply "English as a second language" classes.

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN SWEETWATER

Demographic change in the Sweetwater Union High School District has been so drastic in recent years that the white population, which made up 77.3 percent of students in 1966, will probably become the minority race within a few years. That does not appear to be true of the certified employee population, however.

Although the minority student population is 47.6 percent, minority population of teachers, counselors and administration certified is 11.95 percent. In terms of teacher/student ratios there is:

- One white teacher for every 14 white students

- One Native American teacher for every 26 Native American students
- One black teacher for every 32 black students
- One Asian teacher for every 170 Asian students
- One Chicano teacher for every 104 Chicano students

Baca points out that even the 11.95 percent figure for minority certified employees is inflated when one considers that most of these teachers were hired for yearly special programs from state and federal funding which makes their jobs very insecure.

This is at the heart of the Sweetwater Coalition's demands. They feel that the bilingual-bicultural programs should not be tied to the insecurities of year to year, tentative funding but should be an integral part of the school's program funded by the more permanent ADA funds (Average Daily Attendance). ADA funds account for \$42 million of the \$47 million budget last year, the remaining \$5 million are the always

uncertain funds provided by the state and federal "special programs". ADA comes from local property taxes.

The coalition points to the neighboring school district in Coronado — noting that while Coronado's funding is only a little higher than Sweetwater's, their students perform two to three times better on school district performance tests of basic reading, writing and math abilities. To the coalition this indicates that Sweetwater is not now using the ADA funds for educating the majority of children.

The coalition demands that ADA funds be used to develop permanent programs that will provide permanent jobs for a more realistic number of bicultural teachers so that minority students can receive the education they are legally entitled to.

COMMUNITY ADVISORS OR COMMUNITY CONTROL?

Besides the issue of basic education and teacher-student ratios, the other controversy which will loom in the fall is one of community control.

For instance coalition members expect that teacher unions will not be pleased if some of their members are fired to make space for bilingual-bicultural teachers.

This may not happen. On June 22 the Sweetwater district school board was presented with the Lau master plan, which appears to call for the hiring of more teachers and the training of teachers who are not now bilingual. However with the pressures of Prop. 13 it remains to be seen how the board will accept these recommendations.

The Lau committee, which put together the plan in an advisory capacity, composed of students, parents, teachers, administrators and community members, and is charged with bringing the Sweetwater school district into compliance with the Lau decision. (Committees like this exist in many school districts.)

Lau committees in other districts have often been characterized as "rubber stamps" of the school district's "status quo" interpretation of the law.

In the Sweetwater district the Lau committee was chosen by school administrators. Exactly how the committee was chosen is unclear, even to the parents themselves.

Based on this past history the Sweetwater Coalition is sceptical of the Lau committee's influence on the district. The coalition points to continual pressure from the minority community as the only way to make the district live up to its obligations ■

EN POCAS PALABRAS:

No Habrá Huelga Telefónica.
Aumentaron el Sueldo a los Empleados.
Mala Señal: El Usuario Pagará los Platos Rotos.

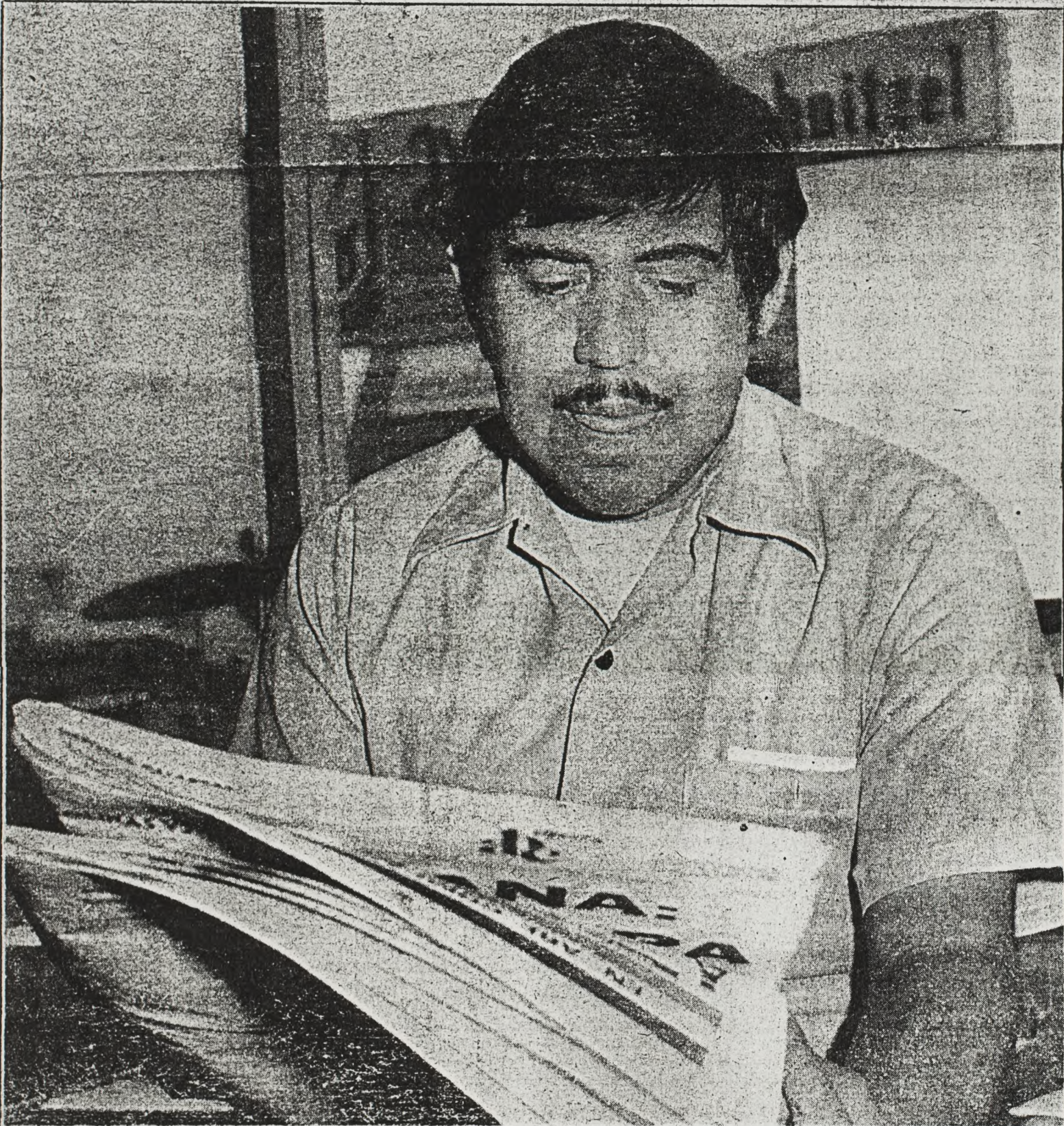


ESTADO DEL TIEMPO...
Hoy hará un poco de frío por la noche. Sólo habrá algunos nublados pero la mayor parte estará despejado. Para mañana amanecerá frío y despejado. Se espera que suba la temperatura a 68 grados Fahrenheit.

AÑO II No. 651 Lunes 23-Octubre 78 32 Páginas en 3 Secciones 2.50 M. N.

Nuevo Partido de Chicanos

A-15



Herman Baca: En 1979 nuevo Partido Chicano en San Diego.

Conchello Sigue en el PAN

A-7

Aumento de Sueldos en más del 12%, Dice Luévano

A-4

29 Ilegales Detenidos

A-6

Nuevas Elecciones en la CROC

A-8

Nuevo Partido Político de Chicanos

Se Unen en San Diego y Censuran al Alcalde Pete Wilson

Francisco RAMIREZ
 Sub-Director de ABC

NATIONAL CITY. - "El poder respeta al poder. Y eso nos obliga a unirnos, a ser fuertes y a conocer nuestros derechos. No debemos ser utilizados como hasta ahora, por los partidos políticos. Forjaremos nuestro propio partido y funcionará desde 1979".

Quien así se expresa es el líder mexicanoamericano Herman Baca, dirigente del Comité en Chicano Rights, Inc., quien se ha distinguido en la lucha por los derechos de los "chicanos" en California.

"Existimos cuando necesitan nuestro voto. En cambio, no existimos cuando nosotros necesitamos de mas atención".

Herman, a propósito de los últimos acontecimientos políticos que han afectado a la comunidad mexicanoamericana, hizo un análisis para ABC.

Dice que lo ocurrido a Jesse Haro, regidor por el Octavo Distrito, a quien un Juez Federal encontró responsable del delito de evasión y sentenció a 90 días de cárcel a causa de lo cual perdió su puesto, es un ejemplo de lo que se hace contra los mexicanoamericanos que destacan.

Haro es el primer político de ascendencia mexicana que ocupaba un cargo importante en el condado de San Diego y tenía muchas posibilidades de ser candidato a Mayor en las elecciones de 1979.

Como este caso, menciona Baca, existen muchos más y recuerda el de Mario Bledo, a quien acusaron de ser miem-

bro de la "maffia mexicana". También tres jueces "chicanos" están siendo investigados.

La causa de este movimiento en contra de los mexicanoamericanos, en opinión de Herman es por el temor que existe en el estado de California en contra de "los caras cafés", ya que la población está creciendo tan rápidamente que pronto habrá un 50 por ciento de la población de origen latino. Entonces, "nosotros decidiremos".

Para combatir esta situación dice Baca, es necesario que haya educación y unión.

Para lograrlo, dijo que la próxima semana habrá una reunión de la Coalición de Organizaciones México-Americanas, en donde se analizarán los problemas. En forma especial el rechazo a Lucy Killea, impuesta por el Cabildo para ocupar el cargo de Haro.

Con ella, la comunidad mexicanoamericana no colaborará en absoluto con Killea, y se pondrá su caso como ejemplo para unificar a la comunidad para que en las próximas elecciones apoyen a un candidato que sea auténtico representante.

Para lograrlo agrega Baca, debe haber orientación. Entonces, empezarán a trabajar desde ahora para las elecciones de 1978.

Dice Baca respecto a lo declarado por Killea, que los mexicanoamericanos apenas son el 25 por ciento de la población del Octavo Distrito que esto es una maniobra política porque dividen los distritos en tal forma que donde hay

muchos residentes de origen mexicano, la mitad quede en un distrito y el resto en otro.

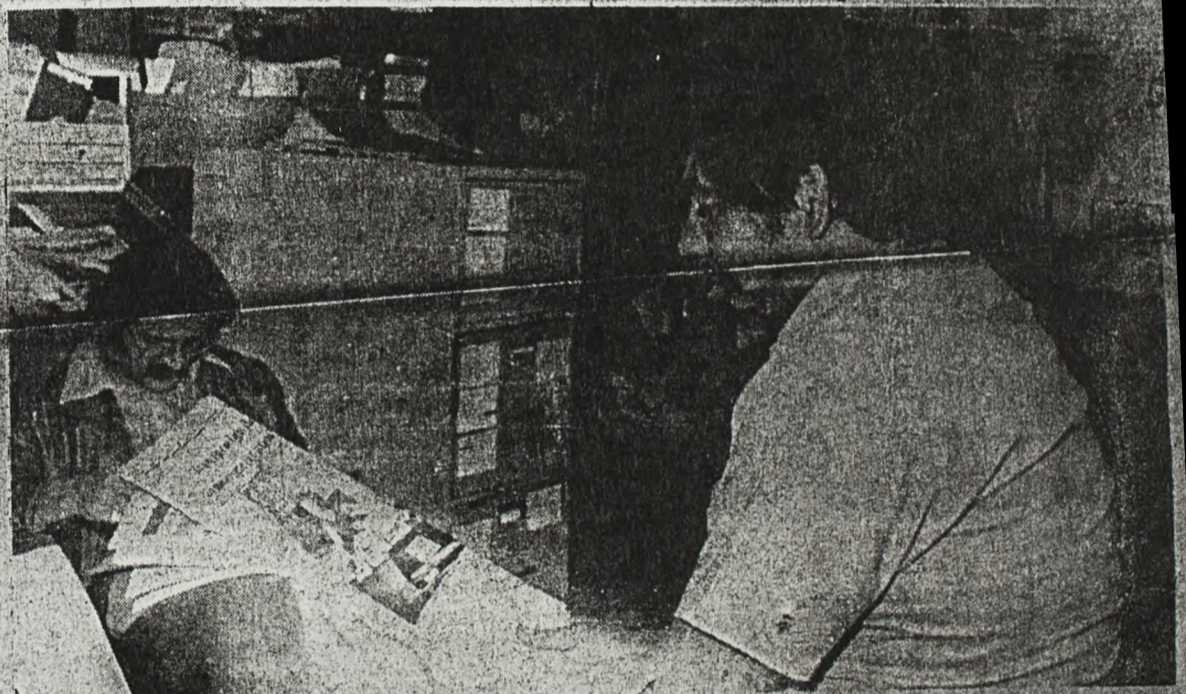
Así, dividen la fuerza.

A esto lo califica como una actitud racista que siempre ha existido en los partidos Republicanos y Demócrata.

Y apunta como solución la creación de un nuevo partido político, el de la Raza Unidad, que ya está actuando y que piensan reforzar para el 79.

"Si no actuamos, los chicanos siempre serán manipulados", sentencia.

PETE WILSON "ROBO A LOS MEXICOAMERICANOS"



HERMAN BACA, el líder mexicanoamericano en San Diego anunció que se formará un partido político para contender en las próximas elecciones.

Volviendo al tema de Jesse Haro señala nuestro entrevistado que el alcalde Pete Wilson es el responsable que la comunidad se encuentre sin representante.

Dice, "nos robó al poner a Lucy Killea, racista nacida en Texas como suplente de Haro".

Pero eso no será olvidado y ningún mexicanoamericano votará por Pete en las próximas elecciones, apunta.

Y en Lucy "no podemos confiar nuestros intereses, nunca".

Puntualiza al concluir la entrevista que han llegado a la conclusión de que "el poder solo respeta el poder".

Se Regularizan los Vuelos y se Contrata más Personal

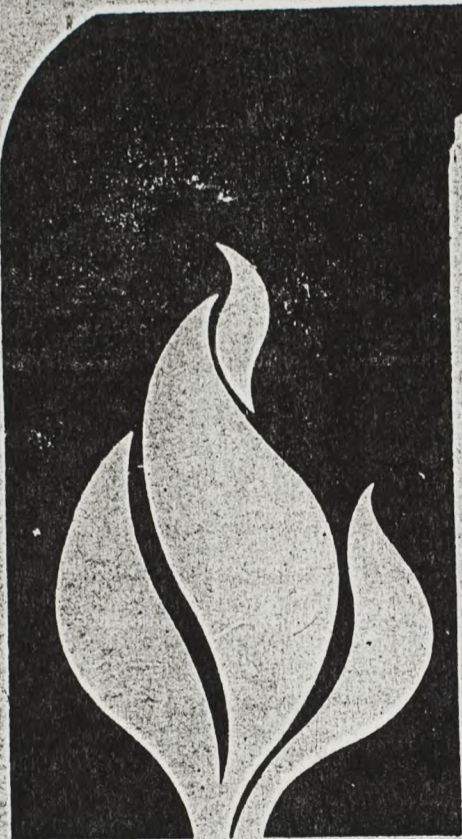
MEXICO, D.F., octubre 22 [EXCELSIOR]. - La posibilidad de que a partir de mañana aumente el número de empleados de la extinta RAMSA, que se contraten con el SENEAM, fue apuntada hoy por ejecutivos, pilotos y despachadores de las líneas aéreas nacionales, entrevistados en el Aeropuerto Internacional de la Ciudad de México.

Se indicó que es probable que al recibir su liquidación, el personal que se mantiene en el SERAM, se decida a incorporarse al órgano desconcentrado servicio a la navegación en el espacio aéreo mexicano, que depende de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes para dar respuesta al presidente López Portillo, quien el viernes pasado dijo que "el estado no ha sentido la solidaridad de los trabajadores".

Por otra parte, la compañía Mexicana de Aviación, informó que hoy domingo realizó 30 vuelos redondos y Aeroméxico 27, y las empresas aéreas extranjeras tuvieron 60 operaciones.

También se dijo que se han normalizado los vuelos a los aeropuertos de Chihuahua, Culiacán y Ciudad Juárez, así como a Puerto Vallarta, y otras ciudades importantes de la República.

Las demoras que ocurrieron el domingo pasado y que afectaron a varios vuelos de llegadas, por los desperfectos en los sistemas de radar, han sido superadas y las operaciones se efectúan regularmente.



Confortado con todos los auxilios espirituales, ayer a las 20:30 Hrs. falleció en San Diego, Cal., dentro del seno de nuestra Santa Madre Iglesia Católica, Apostólica y Romana, a la edad de 43 años el

SR. ALBERTO FERNANDO FREGOSO MERIDA

Sus afligidos padres, esposa, hijos, hermanos y demás familiares lo participan a usted con profundo dolor y ruegan eleve sus oraciones al Todopoderoso por el eterno descanso de su alma.

Su cuerpo será velado HOY desde las 5 P.M. en Funeraria Goodbody ubicada en la Calle ASH en el centro de San Diego y mañana será trasladado a las 11:00 A.M. a esta ciudad a la Agencia Martín Loya de Calle 6a., para darle cristiana sepultura a las 13:00 Hrs. en el Panteón Jardín.

Tijuana, B.C., Octubre 23 de 1978

AGENCIAS MARTIN LOYA
 TOMAS MARTIN LOYA Y CIA.
 Calle 6a. y Mutualísimo



A Happy New Year

TO ALL OF YOU... FROM ALL OF US!!

La Prensa San Diego

for our dignity & honor we raise our voice

por nuestra dignidad y honor alzamos nuestra voz

Vol. II No. 52

1950 Fifth Ave - San Diego, Ca. 92101

December 29, 1978

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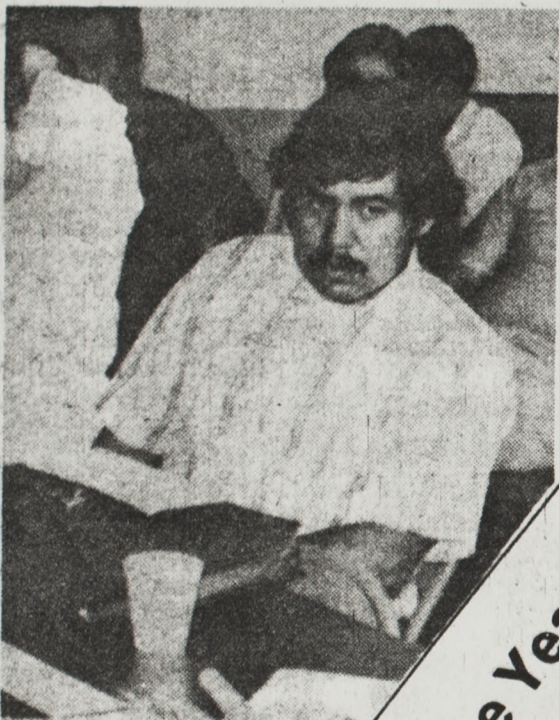
THE STORIES THAT MADE NEWS IN 1978.



Ex-councilman Jose Haro

Haro's Persecution Continues!

Sweetwater Schools Discriminate Charges



Herman Baca
Chairman CCR

Baca

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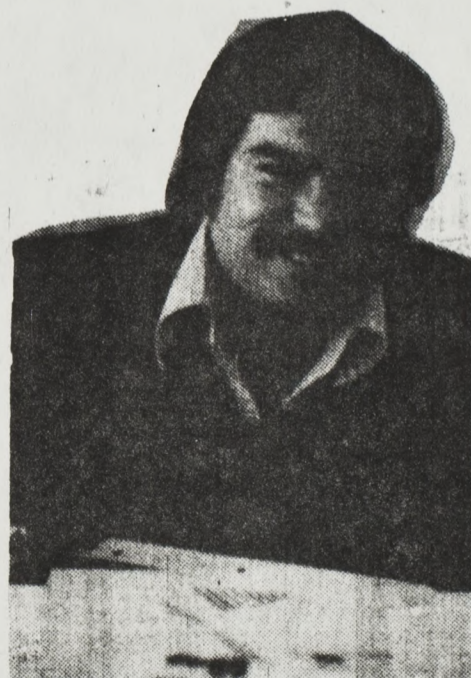
Board Recall

Own Bishop!



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Chicano Federation Under Attack!



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Nayada Kelger Past Director



Jessie Ramirez Past Director

Chicano's Demand

Repasando El Año! 1979!
Happy New Year!

Chicanos Expel SWP; Continue to Fight Carter Plan

by Eddie Sosa

(This article is based on information from the San Antonio Conference on Immigration and Public Policy (Barrera) and the Northern California Position Paper on the Socialist Workers Party and the October 28-30 Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration held in San Antonio.)

On October 28-30, Chicanos from all areas of the nation met in San Antonio for the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration. Groups such as the League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULÁC), the GI Forum, the Texas Farmworkers, La Raza Unida Party, MAL-DEF, CASA, August Twenty-ninth Movement (ATM), Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and many others were all present.

All the speakers at the conference harshly condemned the main provisions of the Carter Amnesty Plan. Carter's proposal to grant "temporary resident status" to immigrants who have been here since December 1976 was strongly rejected. Speakers pointed out that this would create a group of "second class non-citizens" who would be ineligible for social services, yet be required to pay taxes. Carter's plan to establish penalties for employers who knowingly hired undocumented workers also received criticism. The penalties would be largely ineffective because it would be impossible to prove the employers' prior knowledge of the workers' citizenship status. The only real effect the penalties would have would be to cause greater discrimination against all persons of Spanish surname or Latino appearance.

Carter's proposal to double the numbers of the Border Patrol was denounced as a step towards the "militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border." His references to more foreign aid in order to improve the Mexican economy and thus lower the incentive to immigrate were seen as contributing to the economic dependence of Mexico on the U.S. and adding to Mexico's already astronomical foreign debt.

In response to the Carter proposals, several resolutions were passed during the final session. One long term goal that was articulated was that the National Conference "negate the concept of 'illegal aliens' and that the U.S. government recognize the presence of workers as legal and legitimate." The resolutions included: a) that deportations cease immediately; b) that an open border be established with Mexico; c) that full human rights be extended to all persons regardless of their citizenship status. The following "Arizona Resolution" also narrowly passed (264 vs. 226) in heated controversy; d) that a national delegation be sent to present the results of the conference to top officials in Washington, D.C., and that their visit coincide with a national series of rallies, demonstrations, and teach-ins on November 18-20.

The controversy arose due to the opportunistic tactics of the SWP at the conference. Although the "Arizona Resolution" was not officially sponsored by the SWP, it was clear that they were the originators and main backers of the resolution. In fact, Peter Camejo, SWP candidate for the 1976 presidential campaign, stated during his speech before the "Arizona Resolution" had been introduced, that a delegation from the conference was going to Washington, D.C., and that nationwide demonstrations would occur on November 18-20. Also, during the final session, the chairperson of the Arizona delegation, a woman from the MANZO Concilio in Tucson, got up and said she had never seen the "Arizona Resolution" until she got to San Antonio, that the resolution was not passed at the Arizona conference in Phoenix, and that the participants of the Arizona conference had no input into the

surfaced repeatedly throughout the conference. It was as if we needed their guidance and instruction for resisting the attacks of the Carter administration."

As a result of the divisive tactics of the SWP, no coordinated demonstrations took place on November 18-20. Many delegates left from the conference disillusioned and embittered at the manipulations of the SWP.

Subsequently, on November 3, in Oakland, a meeting was called to discuss the results of the conference with over 100 representatives from the communities and campuses attending. It was the general consensus that due to the undemocratic manner in which the SWP had used the National Conference to present and legitimize their own plan of action, that the SWP should be expelled. The speakers emphasized that the expulsion was *not* red-baiting, but rather based on the opportunism of the SWP.

This position of non-participation with the SWP had been previously adopted by all major Chicano/Mexicano groups in San Diego, including the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) and the state-wide MEChAs.

**KU KLUX KLAN
PATROLS
BORDER**



so-called "Arizona Resolution." In addition, the SWP wasted 3-4 hours of the final session with repeated parliamentary motions geared to limit discussion on the proposal. According to the Northern California Position Paper on the SWP and the October 28-30 Chicano/Latino Conference, "this together with their outright resistance to modify any parts of their plan, exposed the true position of the SWP regarding Chicanos and Latinos in the U.S. The paternalism and the arrogance of the SWP towards our people and organizations

Although the National Conference ended in disunity, many local groups are continuing to develop a grass roots movement against the Carter Plan. In this area, the Bay Area Ad-Hoc Committee on Immigration has formed and welcomes all people wishing to participate. The committee is partially composed of people who went to the National Conference. For information call: Gilberto Mendoza (Oakland) (415) 261-5948, Andres Jimenez (Berkeley) (415) 845-8494, or Arturo Vasquez (San Jose) (408) 259-8651.

Chicano-Latino

San Ysidro, CA... This past Sunday a ringing message was sent to President Carter, Lopez Portillo, to Chicanos and Latinos throughout the United States... Chicanos, can, when required, unite for a common cause. Ostensible, the Marcha, was organized by the San Diego Organizing Committee as a visible manifestation against the construction of the San Ysidro Tijuana Border Fence, the current immigration plans, the INS, and the continued abuses of civil and constitutional rights of Chicano American citizens. What occurred however, went far beyond these modest goals.

"This Marcha demonstrates nationwide the growing importance of Chicanos relative to America and Mexico. It has been very clearly demonstrated today that Chicanos will be the pivotal group within the United States which can tip the scale one way or another in the ongoing relations with Mexico. (Much like the American Jews in their relationships with Israel?)... Yes. There's no question about it," stated Corky Gonzales, leader of the Crusade for Justice, Denver, Colorado.

"Our past efforts in behalf of the undocumented workers and our struggles against the policies of the Border Patrol have made it quite clear that Chicanos will have a voice in what happens. What has come out of this is the belated recognition that Chicanos will eventually hold the decisive balance of power between the United States and Mexico. Our population growth will guarantee that. As an example, Colorado (Denver) in the past twenty years has doubled its growth (from 8% to 16% of the population)."

"Mexico with its newfound oil deposits has suddenly found itself being courted. First by the Pope now by Carter. Then by who knows who else. Mexico is like a young lady whose suitors all of a sudden have discovered that not only is she a pretty senorita but her daddy is rich!"

"This Marcha should once again tell our people that they have to not be afraid to identify themselves... It is important for national identity that we stand up and be identified. Only in this way can we bring together all the necessary elements for becoming a national power," concluded Corky.

To another Chicano

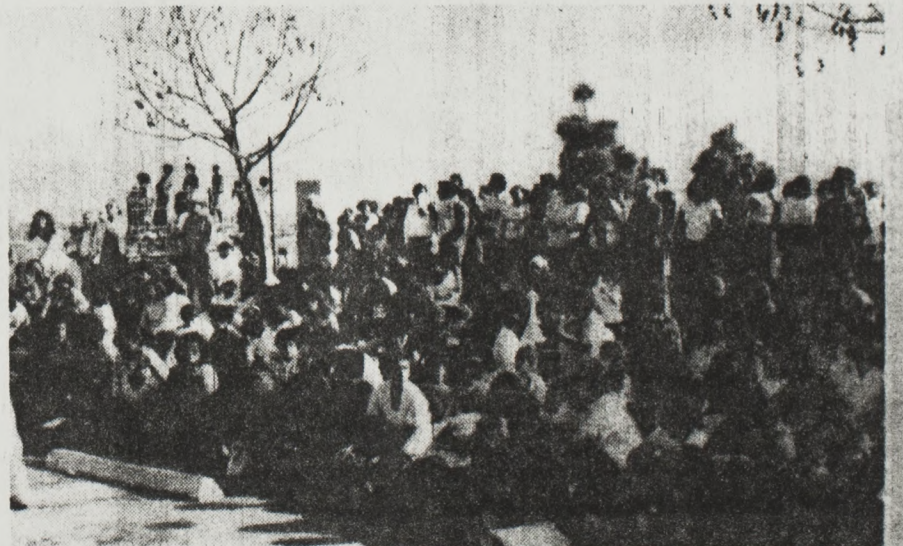
National leader Dr. Armando Navarro, who has just returned from Puebla, Mexico, the Marcha was a qualified success. "Events such as this serve to educate people on what are the major concerns of Chicanos in the United States and elsewhere. It is one of the few ways that we can get media to present our story," said Dr. Navarro.

"As part of the Chicano-Latino Delegation from California, I joined with 60 or so other Hispanos from the U.S. in presenting to the Pope and to the Bishops Conference in Puebla, a declaration of Chicano-Latino concerns in the United States. In it are stipulated very similar demands as the Organization Committee from San Diego has articulated in this Marcha. It points out the new historical role that Chicanos are assuming in this country and in Mexico. We are becoming the go between in many ways, between Mexico and the United States," said Dr. Navarro.

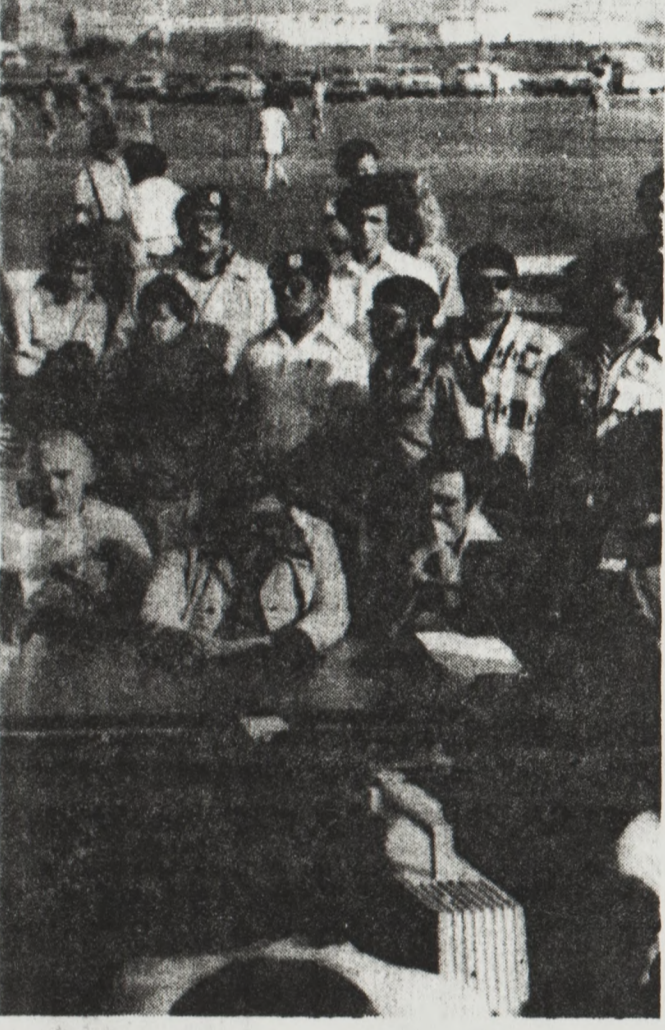
"Chicanos-Latinos are occupying a very strategic position vis-a-vis the foreign politicians and the United States. Interestingly enough, we noticed in Mexico City and in Puebla that the Press, the politicians and the intelli-



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March A Success!



gencia of Mexico is very sympathetic, very interested in what we have to say. There is a growing awareness that the Chicanos are the fulcrum in the 'New Relations' which the U.S. and Mexico are about to enter," concluded Dr. Armando, Director of El Congreso Del Pueblo, San Bernardino, CA.

"We oppose fences... They insult us," said Esther Estrada, National Committee Liaison for the Mexican American Legal Defense Found (MELDEF). "MELDEF just doesn't see fences as a solution to any of our problems. If anything, the fence is a true violation of any human rights policy between Mexico and the U.S. We sense a growing awareness across the U.S. from Chicanos Latinos that their time in history is coming. With the leverage being provided by Mexico and its recent oil discoveries, the Chicano has become a focal point with local government and Mexico. To adjust to this new role, MELDEF is seriously looking at expending into the field of International Law. We may have to go into it," she stated.

Anchored by Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano

Rights, Alberto Garcia, President United California Mexican American Assoc., Corky Gonzales, Crusade for Justice, Denver, Colo., Bert Corona, National Immigration Coalition, Los Angeles, Esther Estrada, MELDEF, Richard Chavez, United Farmworkers, and Dr. Armando Navarro, Congreso Del Pueblo, the 2,000 person human tide swept across the Border Ramp once again bringing their message to America in a way guaranteed by their Constitution.

"We came to send a message," stated Herman Baca. "Far too long has the immigration issue affected and impacted upon the lives of our people. Decisions have been made about us, for us, and sometimes against us, without our participation. It

is our consensus that these decisions will have a profound impact upon our social, economic, and political well being. The fence is but a symbol of everything that is wrong with our world. We are marching and will continue to march until the message is heard.

* The fence must not be built.

* A new immigration plan must be made with our input and acquiescence.

* The INS must be demilitarized.

* The denial of civil rights and constitutional rights form Chicanos-Latinos must immediately be stopped.

* The continued escalation of military type operations along the border must cease immediately."

Herman Baca, principal organizer of the Marcha made his final statement to the assembled crowd and to the press. Once again bringing to the consciousness of America, that 16 million Chicanos Latinos will not sit idly by while their future or their destiny is being negotiated away.



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Herman Baca, CCR, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Haro exchange tidbits.



Otto Hirt, Asst. to President SDG&E joins fun



Nayda Cabrerra, San Diego Chicana leader

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por nuestra dignidad



Becky Puente, Sal Contreras (Contreras Construction), Manny Guarderrama, Inspector SDPD, Dr. Julio Garcia, Southwestern College.



Senior Scolari San Ysidro

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Dave Martinez, North County Centro; Jose Mireles, KPBS Radio-FM, Archie Garcia, San Diego County Personnel Director.



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ONE LONE RESISTANCE TO MATCH A THOUSAND HUNDRED ATROCITIES

c/s



¡QUÉ
VIVA
JUNIOR
MARTINEZ!

LUIS

WE ARE NOT BEASTS!
AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO
BE BEATEN OR DRIVEN AS
SUCH... What HAS HAPPENED!
HERE IS BUT THE SOUND
BEFORE THE FURY OF THOSE
WHO ARE OPPRESSED

LEON RAMIREZ '79

NATIONAL PROTEST MARCH

AGAINST THE MILITARIZATION OF THE BORDER

STOP THE "CARTER CURTAIN"

First of all I'd like to state and bring solidarity messages and greetings from many of the organizations in Colorado who support the march, who support the demonstration and who are anti the Carter plan.

First of all I think that it's very important to understand that these demonstrations are also educational demonstrations. That Mexicanos/Chicanos who are citizens of this country have the responsibility along with other free thinking and humanitarian people, have the responsibility of educating others as to the violation of human rights of the Mexicanos sin documentos, people without documents. That we have the responsibility of teaching the historical past, the violation of treaties - the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo whether it's legal and the violation of human rights, if it's illegal. Either way we feel that from our point of view, from a historical point of view, there are no frontiers. Also we're concerned with the fact that those of us who have confronted racism and discrimination in this country and understand it and have analyzed it know those problems and those issues will be doubled as our population doubles. We also understand the economic situations that we're confronted with.

We know that Carter's main point in meeting with Portillo is not one of human rights but of profit. Pro-

fit for trans-national corporations, profit for those oil companies who wish to exploit the riches of Mexico.

So it is our responsibility as educators, as organizers, as members of organizations dealing with our own people in our own community organizations and dealing with the community at large, that we must teach that the violation of human rights continues to be perpetrated by the political controllers of the society. We'll give just a few examples; that anti-Castro Cubanites receive relocations funds the minute they come from Cuba. People from Viet Nam, were given amnesty, were given immediate citizenship. Indo-Chinese right-wing elements are immediately welcomed to these shores, but those who have roots, who have history, those related to this part of occupied Mexico and Mexico and this continent are set aside as criminals, are placed in jails, are deported, are harassed and harangued and even those of us who think we have documents are treated the same so there is no difference.

Our responsibility then, is to teach each other that we don't control the oil, we don't have the resources. Our resources are the masses of our people who are doubling every 20 years and it is our responsibility to teach them about the pitfalls of a society that is anti-humanistic, that is anti-human

rights and that has proven it across the world by supporting the dictatorships from Nicaragua, to Viet Nam to South Korea, to every area where there is oppression and that we hope we can be that resource and that group that can balance the total political future of the southwest and this country.

I think this has been taught to us by our Fathers and Forefathers that Mexico indeed was rich in resources and minerals but has always been subject to foreign exploitation and I feel that we must teach not only ourselves but also our hermanos de Mexico of this exploitation, of the economic political controls by a capitalistic society and that Mexico is in danger of being raped once more and that Portillo must represent the people of Mexico because the oil reservoirs are there. The oil reserves can give every Mexicano and every unborn Mexicano, can give them a good life, can give them a fair life in the future, now and in the future and can afford to do it and we feel that it is very important that the Mexicano, our Forefathers, our Fathers and our Grandfathers who came from there, that our Children and our Grandchildren will not face the same conditions that we have faced and our people have faced in the past.





Jose Clemente Orozco

LA GENTE

DE AZULÁN

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Mar. 1979

Demonstration against "Carter Curtain"

por José Hernández

Editor's note: The following article pertaining to the recent "National Protest March" against the "Carter Curtain", is part of a continuation of articles Le Gente will be presenting, concerning present dilemmas and contradictions shared by the U.S. and Mexican governments and their potential consequences on the Chicano Community.

U.S. Human Rights

United States, ignoring its own rhetoric of "Human Rights", has proudly unveiled a new step in its Latin American diplomacy, the building of three 6 to 8 mile long, 10 foot high fences at the San Luis-Arizona, El Paso-Texas, and San Ysidro-California U.S.-Mexico border.

With the cost of the fences ranging between \$4.4 and 12 million dollars, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) hopes to restrain Mexicanos, as well as other Latinos, from immigrating into the United States in search of employment to feed their families.

Enhancing the U.S. "Good Neighbor Policy", the fences would be constructed of heavy metal set on concrete bases, with the lower four feet of the fence consisting of razor sharp wire mesh.

Community Action

Community mobilization and protest has assisted in the construction delay of the fences. Chicano leaders objecting to "Carter's Curtain" stress the administrations insensitivity toward Mexicanos who have historically provided a cheap labor pool towards the development of the U.S. Furthermore, Chicano activists note the fence can only reinforce prejudices faced by the Chicano communities within the U.S. The Chicano dissatisfaction with the dehumanizing and para-military actions of the U.S. came to a focal point with a "National Protest March" against the "Carter Curtain."

March and Rally

Over two thousand people gathered at Larson Park, San Ysidro, Califas on Sunday, February 11 to voice their sentiment. Led by the Brown Berets of San Diego, the march led to the Immigration Building facing the U.S.-MEXICANO border. The protest march, organized by the "Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.", was held just days prior to the meetings between presidents Carter and Jose Lopez Portillo. (The two presidents were meeting to discuss the issues of oil and undocumented workers).

A rally was held following the historic march on the border. National attention, brought to the serious problems facing both nations, was reinforced with the participation of mass media from both countries. After relaxing to mariachis, protest music and teatro, seriousness once again prevailed with messages of support from both countries. Past, present and future issues of political, socio-economic problems facing Mexicanos and Chicanos were the themes addressed to by Chicano activists Hernan Baca (Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.), Corky Gonzalez (Crusade for Justice, Denver), Burt



Corona (Organizer District 65, DWA-VAW), and Antonio Rodriguez (Center of Law and Justice.)

The essence of their messages dealt with: disguised racism symbolized by "Carter's Curtain", facing the second largest disadvantage group in the U.S.; the violation of human rights for undocumented workers; and the potential economic problem of monetary gains overshadowing human rights.

Editor's Note: Jose L. Hernandez is a graduate of Latin American Studies Department of U.C.L.A. and a former Editor of La Gente 1973-1975. Currently he is engaged in community organizing activities.

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Open The Border

A news analysis by David Halvarg

*"Goodbye to my Juan, Goodbye Rosalita
Adios Mis Amigos, Jesus y Maria
You won't have your names when you*

*And all they will call you will be
Deportee"*

"Deportee" by Woody Guthrie

Woody Guthrie wrote his song about Mexican braceros in 1947. In 1960 Edward R. Morrow produced "Harvest of Shame," the first TV documentary to examine the plight of (mostly Mexican) agricultural migrant workers in the Southwest. Last month 1500 demonstrators marched to the border in San Diego to protest the proposed construction of a 10-foot punched metal and chain link fence (the Tortilla Curtain). In Calexico 10,000 UFW farmworkers attended the funeral of a union member, a Mexican national, who was shot to death by a strike breaker. This past week saw the death of a 10 year old girl hit by a car that plowed into a group of several hundred Mexican demonstrators blocking the bridges between El Paso and Juarez. The protest had started after "La Migra" - the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service - had deported over 100 domestic workers living on the U. S. side of the border.

If there is any single reality that defines the political-economy of our region; that impacts on labor, industry and energy, explains our history and raises questions about racism and human rights in the United States, it is the border.

Another Broken Treaty

When the U. S. seized California from Mexico in 1848 it forced the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Provisions of that treaty included guarantees of Spanish Land

Grant property rights and an open border for the people of the region. Since U. S. law refused to recognize the concept of collective ownership of property (many land grants were held as common lands by Mexi-

land grants soon came under control of eastern real estate speculators. As long as there were labor shortages the border remained open and Mexican labor was used to develop the mines, orchards and roads of the Southwest (for the Anglo owners). Older people in Mexicali still remember when all it took to cross the border was a quarter for the trolley.

But with the coming of the depression in 1929, Mexicano-Chicanos became a convenient scapegoat for the failures of the system and the first mass deportations took place.

With the labor shortage brought on by the second World War came the Bracero (contract labor) program. Workers were recruited from the interior of Mexico to work the agricultural fields of the Southwest for 50 - 70 cents an hour. When more workers arrived than were needed, there were new deportations such as "Operation Wetback" (1954-56), when 1 million people were trucked back across the border. The Bracero program ended in 1964 but immigration continued, again reaching major proportions in the mid-seventies.

A Half Open Border

"Why not give the new immigrant a break?", asks Herman Baca of the Committee on Chicano Rights. "It's already a de facto open border. For the U. S. corporations the border has always been open."

Mexico has become a major target for U. S. capital investment. Border assembly plants (maquiladoras), tourism and real estate, sales of service and technology, and agriculture have attracted large investments from U. S. multi-national corporations. For



PHOTO BY JEANNE MARKLIN

Mexican citizens cross through San Ysidro border gate to shop in U. S. Those seeking jobs cross illegally at night.

every dollar invested, U. S. companies are said to extract \$6 or \$7 in profits, patents, payments, royalties and the purchase of materials from home. U. S. investment in Mexico is also a major cause of the disloca-

tions in the Mexican economy leading to increased immigration and the mechanization of agriculture (by Del Monte and other firms) that has led to the displacement of (continued to page 4)

Free Immigration

(continued from page 1)

tens of thousands of campesinos from the land.

Crime Pays

Once the displaced immigrant arrives in the U. S. he/she is subject to exploitation in the "secondary labor market" (hotels, restaurants, garment shops and agriculture) specifically because of his or her illegal status.

"Massive and systematic violations of labor law relating to the minimum wage, working conditions and overtime are generating illegal profits for thousands of California businesses who know they can prey on the workers fear of arrest and deportation," says Joe Razo, Director of the *Concentrated Enforcement Program* of the state Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. Despite the myth that many "illegal aliens" live on welfare, a number of studies - including the March, 1977 "Impact Report" by the San Diego County Human Resources Agency - have found that the undocumented contribute far more to the system in the form of taxes and unclaimed social security than they take out through schools and other social services.

A growing number of trade unions including the UFW, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Longshoremen and the Retail Clerks have begun to organize the undocumented. These unions understand that the only way to assure that the illegals are not used as strike breakers and reserves of cheap labor by U. S. corporations is to bring them into the unionized work force. Under

the protection of the union banner and with the support of their brothers and sisters in the Chicano-Latino community a number of undocumented workers have begun to come out in the open and demand their rights in the face of "La Migra."

A number of politicians, seeing the possibility of linking the issues of Mexican oil and immigration have begun proposing solutions. Jimmy Carter proposes a limited amnesty combined with continued repression (enforcement) along the border, an unacceptable solution. Jerry Brown proposes a "common market" between Canada, Mexico and the United States, an opportunistic trade off of Mexican oil for human rights.

But if the U. S. is serious about establishing a fair and equal relationship with Mexico and if it has learned the lessons of Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, that no one nation can act with impunity as corporate cop to the world, then there is an obvious way to signal this change in attitude.

The U. S. should hold national hearings on immigration leading to a general amnesty for undocumented workers living in this country and moving towards the eventual opening of the border to free and unhindered travel and settlement.

The idea is really not that radical in light of the contributions already made to this country by past generations of immigrants. Poet Emma Lazarus actually glorified the concept of free immigration earlier in the century when she penned these words:

"Give me your tired, your poor/your huddled masses yearning to breathe free/The wretched refuse of your teeming shore/ Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me..." ■

Workers Themselves Must Defend Rights of Undocumented Workers

"TORTILLA CURTAIN MUST GO!"

LOS ANGELES, CA. As Carter was scheduled to meet with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on Sunday, February 11, over a thousand demonstrators marched in San Ysidro, California, with cries of "Stop the Fence!" and "El Pueblo Unido, Jamas Sera Vencido." With the warm sun beating down, the people marched and chanted, spiraling up and across the walkway, a stone's distance from the border. Workers, students, concerned community members, mostly young Chicanos and Mexicanos united to demonstrate against the "Tortilla Curtain," the proposed 6-mile fence to be constructed in San Ysidro, California, and at El Paso, Texas.

Relying Only on Portillo Is Suicide

Organizers of the demonstration (Herman Baca of the Committee on Chicano Rights and Corky Gonzales of the Crusade for Justice) raised how Mexico is being raped of her resources. How the immigration of thousands of Mexicanos into the U.S. is integrally tied to the lack of jobs and poverty in Mexico. True enough. But they fell for the bourgeoisie's portrayal of the U.S. and Mexico playing a "chess game," with one side using workers as pawns and the other using oil. They led many honest elements at the protest to believe that if Lopez Portillo hangs tough on his oil position, conditions for the undocumented will greatly improve. Nothing could be further from the truth! Although Mexico's demand for better treatment of undocumented workers here will aid our struggle, we must rely primarily on the strength of the workers themselves to defend their rights.

Mexican President Lopez Portillo has taken a consistent stand on the question of oil and undocumented workers during the talks with Carter. He said, "I do not regard oil development in Mexico as a function of oil needs of the United States. I view it in terms of our national development." Communists and U.S. workers must support this because it aids the fight against U.S. imperialism. Representing the interests of the Mexican national bourgeoisie, he wants to see Mexico develop independently and he wants to keep Mexico's developing market under the control of his own class.

But even if Lopez Portillo holds to his strong oil stand (refuses to let the U.S. buy gas and oil at below its price), harassment of the undocumented will continue and worsen. Though Carter may push for an increase in the immigration quotas from Mexico, the bourgeoisie will continue to use immigrants as a scapegoat for the economic crisis and to direct workers' anger away from themselves. Sectors of the bourgeoisie will still push for legislation restricting the undocumented's right to medical services as they are in L.A., social service programs, and employment to assist in apprehending them. Even with the recent raid moratorium,



Over a thousand Chicano and Mexican workers, students and community workers demonstrated in San Ysidro, California chanting Stop the Fence and El Pueblo Unido Jamás Será Vencido.

people in the L.A. area, people active in fighting against La Migra, including El Comité de Igualdad and the Workers Viewpoint Organization, know that street sweeps and commonplace factor "surprise raids" were business as usual.

We have stated in the article, *Fight for the Full Rights of the Undocumented Workers*,

Immigration laws and changes in these laws always reflect the needs of U.S. capitalists. When business is booming and the capitalists can superexploit unorganized and undocumented workers in the U.S., they open the borders to immigration. In times of economic crisis



An effigy of "Uncle Sam" representing U.S. imperialism burns as symbol of Mexican and Chicano peoples' hatred of U.S. imperialists' policy towards undocumented workers.

the capitalists reshuffle their laws, shift the blame on undocumented workers, whip the immigrant workers back to where they came from and resort to other methods of making profits.

"No Borders" Line Gives U.S. Capitalists Right to Exploit Mexican Workers

The answer to the immigrant question is not the view of people like Baca and Gonzalez who push that "We are a people without borders." Having no borders between the U.S. and Mexico would allow U.S. companies to exploit Mexican workers. For example, by shipping parts across the border to be assembled, and then shipping them back across to the U.S. to be finished and sold. Mexico has the right to develop as a sovereign country and close her doors to any U.S. corporation in order to develop her own industries. It is a fact that the U.S. has for many years squeezed the wealth out of Mexico and caused suffering for the Mexican people. The only solution is that there should be free accessibility of Mexicanos into the U.S.

U.S. Bourgeoisie Scared to Death of Revolution in Latin America

The U.S. imperialists are in panic under the fire of people's revolution in

the third world, with Iran a clear example of the mighty blows being dealt to imperialism in the world today. Revolutionary forces in Nicaragua have not only exposed Somoza, but U.S. interests he represents as well. Thus, the U.S. must beef up respect with its neighbor, Mexico. With crocodile tears, Carter was forced to admit to the Mexican people who are crystal clear on the bullying of Yankee imperialism that the past had been "marred by mistakes, even abuses of power." Peddling his "human rights" campaign (see *Human Rights—Cover for War Preparations*, March/April 1977 issue), Carter must try to clean up his tracks and put on a mask of humility. He continued, "We understand clearly that the Mexican oil resources are the natural patrimony of the Mexican people to be developed and used and sold as Mexico sees fit. . . As a good customer, we are prepared to pay a fair and just price for the gas and oil you may wish to sell." U.S. neo-colonialist plunder in Mexico has helped maintain control over the rest of Central and South America. At the heart of the issue is not just the question of Mexican oil, it is the question of the U.S. maintaining its "manifest destiny" in the face of people's revolution as well as contention with the Soviet social-imperialists who have already gained a toehold by way of once revolutionary Cuba. ■

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