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LA PRENSA



For Our Dignity & Honor We Raise Our Voice

SAN DIEGO



Newsstand 20¢

Vol V. No 45

La Prensa San Diego 1950 Fifth

San Diego, CA 92101 (714) 231-2874

November 27, 1981

71st Anniversary of Mexican Revolution Held

CHICANO LEADERS RECOGNIZED!

San Diego...A celebration in honor of the Mexican Revolution, was held, in conjunction with the Committee on Chicano Rights Annual Recognition Awards Ceremony, held this past Saturday at MACHO's.

The Mexican Revolution which is celebrated throughout Mexico, manifest the internal struggle that occurred in Mexico, beginning in 1910. Beneath the surface of prosperity and security of Mexico's Dictator, Portirio Diaz, lay a smoldering restlessness caused by the abject poverty and hopelessness of the peasant population. In 1910 this smoldering volcano erupted into the Mexican Revolution.

Diaz was caught in the intellectual revolt against positivism. The youth oriented Atneo de la Juventud, had as their intellectual mentors Antonio Caso, Alfonso Reyes, Jose Vasconcelos who were in a large part responsible for the revolt against the "cientificos" of the Diaz regime. This assault on the then SStatus quo, was best expressed by Alfonso Caso who wrote..."The community which tyrannizes over man forgets that men are 'persons' not biological units". In the end however, it was neither the artists nor the intellectuals who toppled the Diaz dictatorship, but an amateur politician Francisco Madera..... Though he was not alone for at his side rode one Doroteo Arango, better known in history as PANCHO VILLA. And alongside both of them rode another



(L-R) Mayor de Cab., Pedro J. Gonzalez R., Teniente Amado Almanze, Tinente Pedro Alberto Hernandez original members of Pancho Villas Division del Norte "Los Dorados".

hero of the revolution the peasant leader EMILIANO ZAPATA.

Joining the more than 500 Chicanos at MACHO's to fete the Mexican Revolution were three veteranos of the historic struggle....three DORADOS who rode with the Villistas in the struggle for a new Mexico. Representing La Confederacion de Veteranos Revolucionarios de la Division del Norte was Mayor de Caballeria Don Pedro J. Gonzalez R. Teniente Amado Almanze, and Teniente Pedro Alberto Hernandez, over 85 years old!

The three Dorados were honored by those in attendance for their participation in the revolution of Mexico which was to begin the long hard task of bringing Mexico into the 20th century.

"The Tardeada, which was organized by the Committee on Chicano Rights, had a dual purpose," according to Herman Baca, Chairman of the group. We have over the years carried out a continued struggle in defense of our people's rights whether it be against police brutality, discrimination, border abuses, denial of civil rights etc.

In that time there have been many individuals who have willingly given of their time, efforts and monies. For that we are eternally gratefully. The committee felt that these people's contributions to their own self defense needed to be recognized. This function today in part is to recognize these individuals. We

Chicano Leaders Recognized

con't from page 1



Abe Tapia, MAPA & La Raza Unida ex-President



Francisco Amaro, MANO



Sister Sara Murrietta, Padre Hidalgo Center.



Raul Jaquez



Lilia Bartolome, Educator.



Jerry Apodaca, CCR member



Sra. Hermina Enrique, Cultural Ambassador of Good Will.



(L. to R.) Nadine Baca, Manuel & Mariana Osuna, Daniel & Lydia Munoz



Milton Rivera, CCR member.

RECOGNITION AWARD RECIPIENTS

Ballet Folk'orico en Aztlan
 Centro Cultural de La Raza
 Radio Club Azteca
 React Radio Club
 Grupo Folklorico Nayar(Carlos Santoyo)
 MOSAICO
 LA FAMILIA
 EXPRESSIONS
 Mike and Becky Castro
 Jeff Garcilazo
 Arturo Herrera
 Lilia Bartolome
 Milton Rivera
 Jerry Apodaca
 Betty Suarez
 Al and Beck Puente
 Art Briceno-Mexico City Restaurant
 Francisco Kosonoy (Paco) Zapata's Rest.
 Don and Martha Burdette
 Sarah Murrietta-Padre Hidalgo
 Father Frank Riley-CAM
 Maria Vasquez

Nellie Vasquez
 Dan Munoz (La Prensa)
 Raul Jaquez
 Maria Elena Ochoa
 Alberto Ochoa
 Maggie Carrillo
 Rafael Arreola
 Tim Barker
 Peter Schey
 G.G. Nunez
 Fausto Ponce
 Miguel Cervantes
 Ruben Sandoval
 Rudy Acuna
 Senor Frank Amaro
 Veronica Enrique
 Herminia Enrique
 Richard Resendez
 Ruben and Connie Rubio
 Armando and Dolores Arias
 Abe Tapia
 Sam Cota

want the community to know that there are many who contribute to the cause of justice.....not necessarily in money but in their god given talents and time. The committee has not been unaware of their contributions, indicated Baca.

The Tardeada, which was attended by most anybody who is anybody in the Chicano movement, in society, arts, the cultural circles, and in Chicano politics.

Providing the entertainment for the event was the music of La Familia, and Mosaico. Cultural dances were performed by the Ballet Folklorico En Aztlan. The program provided outstanding entertainment and enjoyment for those in attendance.

"The proceeds from this event", stated Ralph Inzunza, program coordinator, "are to be used for the continued work of

the committee. In particular, the Committee has targeted all funds for the remainder of the year to go towards combating the imposition and passage of the unaccep-

table Reagan Immigration Plan which all Chicanos see a

Among the many important individuals in attendance where,

cont'd on pg. 5



Becky Puente, San Diego State Univ.



(L-R) Front row: Armando Arias, Herman Baca, Dolores Arias. Back row: Ralph Inzunza, David Avalos.

EDITORIAL

FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS AND OUR GENTE.....

Historically, the first line of defense of Chicanos, and other oppressed minorities, when confronted with police brutality, CIA/FBI harrassment, and/or KKK killings, has been to bring it to public attention through the media...the press. An informed public, has been the best defense that minorities have ever had against the oppressive hands of government, facism, bigotry, and racism.

It is unfortunate that members (i.e. City of San Diego employees) of the so-called "Street Youth Program", aka "Street Gang Detail", have threatened La Prensa newspaper, in response to recent editorials questioning the city's program for street gangs. Even more serious, than the threats against La Prensa, is the attack by these city employees on our precious First Amendment, which guarantees everyone freedom of the press and the right to bring to public attention issues involving public policies paid for with public monies.

La Prensa San Diego, as the only articulate public voice of 250,000 Mexican Americans in our community, has a mandate, and a responsibility, to speak out when, in its opinion, actions have occurred which are inimical to the interests of the Chicano community. The publisher, editors, and reporters, who work in this thankless task, know that in taking positions in defense of their people that, in the process, those who are used as instruments of public policy may be hurt.

As city employees, the members of the "Street Youth Program" have attempted to destroy one of the most precious rights that we have...The right to speak out in our own defense. That is unforgivable.

Questions have to be raised as to the intentions of the City Manager, City Council, and Mayor, of this city, for creating the Street Gang detail.

Is it the Mayor's policy to tax local businesspeople to have city employees harrass, intimidate, and threaten local businesspeople?

Is it the Mayor's policy to pay \$200,000 to subsidize local hoodlums to physically threaten those in the community who disagree with city policies?

Is it the Mayor's policy to create programs which create a condition of fear in the community?

The Chicano community and the city awaits your answers. Mr. Mayor.

San Diego City Employees Threaten La Prensa Publisher

Aug. 6, 1982...La Prensa San Diego publisher, Daniel Munoz, today, reported being threatened with physical harm by members of the City of San Diego "Street Youth Program" aka "Gang Task Force" at 1:30 p.m. at the editorial offices of the newspaper. The confrontation was precipitated by editorials and Guest Opinion articles carried in the July 30th edition of the paper. Opposing viewpoints to the establishment of the city's Gang Task Force concept in Barrio Logan, and other Chicano barrios, were published.

Involved in the confrontation were Munoz, Ramon "Chunky" Sanchez (the \$25,000/year director of the Street Youth Program), Raul Portillo (ex-director of the Pinto Union, now a program counselor), Geronimo Blanco (San Ysidro youth leader and program counselor), and two other unidentified members of the program.

The incident started when the five city employees entered the offices of La Prensa, unannounced, and demanding to see the publisher. At the time of their entrance, the publisher was in a conference with various community leaders. Seeing that they were not going to be attended to immediately, Sanchez barged into the main offices, followed by the other city employees, and threw an envelope on the publisher's desk, stating that it was a personal letter to the editor on last week's editorials. When the publisher asked if the letter was for publication, Sanchez said no, but changed his mind when other members of his group said yes. The publisher then thanked them and returned to his business meeting.

Portillo then came to the front of the group, while the others formed a circle around the desk. Disregarding the fact that there were four or five other people in the office at the time, Portillo, with the acquiescence of the director of the program, began to berate

the publisher, in a threatening manner, ending his remarks with "that they were going to get the editor" if anything happened.

The tone and intentions of his remarks were made very clear. The publisher attempted to reason with the group, by pointing out that they were not the issue. The issue was treatment of Chicano issues as police problems. They, however, threatened the publisher with dire consequences if he continued to publish stories inimical to the program. Noting that Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, had entered the room to join the community conference, the group left.

Unfortunately, this is not the first time that these employees of the Street Gang detail have attempted to intimidate publishers. Recently, it has come to our attention that Rigo Reyes, publisher of VIVO (a local Chicano community magazine created to bring barrio unity), was threatened by this same group, and prevented from distributing his magazine in the barrio because it carried stories unfavorable to the Street Youth Program.

"These are nothing but attempts to control what the press says about their activities," publisher Dan Munoz stated.

According to statements from witnesses of the incident, Sanchez, the director, at no time, attempted to control his employees. Those who witnessed the attempt to coerce and intimidate La Prensa, included Ernie Azhocar, director of IMPAC Herman Baca; Steve Palma president of the Chicano Democratic Association; Ernie Reyes marketing director for La Prensa and Dan H. Munoz, assistant editor of La Prensa.

"Raul Portillo, who appeared to be the unofficial spokesman for the group, threatened to 'get Munoz' if anything happened because of the editorials and Guest Opinion which appeared in the editorial pages of La Prensa pointed out Steve Palma.

Cartas para el Editor

This is in response to your editorial of La Prensa San Diego's July 30, 1982's issue entitled "Barrio Logan Reacts," which contains a gross misrepresentation of facts concerning the San Diego Street Youth Program.

Your statement which reads and I quote: "It is interesting to note that community organizations have reacted to the imposition of what is euphemistically called "The Street Youth Program" aka Gang Task Force" is inaccurate.

It constitutes an unwarranted attack on a program that is out to help primarily Chicano and Black youths who have been labeled as "gang members." It further misrepresents the number of community based organizations and community people who have chosen to remain ignorant of the facts surrounding our program.

The gravest misrepresentation of facts comes when you state: "Obviously they have perceived what it actually is... the use of local insiders as informants to impose a law

enforcement solution to what is essentially a social problem." This statement is not only false but it is dangerous. If you had any knowledge of street life you would know that the lives of the street counselors as well as the youth are endangered when you falsely label us as informants.

Your failure to adequately research the facts and investigate the background of the San Diego Street Youth Program and its staff is not only unprofessional but irresponsible as well. Furthermore it can only help to perpetuate further violence in the community and create additional divisions.

Please understand that we are growing tired of people like you who foolishly attack us without ever having taken the time to sit down with us to find out what the San Diego Street Youth Program is about.

An investigation into the facts concerning the San Diego Street Youth Program would reveal that the staff members have an ample history of community involvement. Furthermore, if you had researched the facts, you would find that we are operating a community based program that

provides counseling, job development, and crisis intervention to ameliorate inter group violence primarily to hard core youth in the street.

In view of the foregoing we are urgently requesting that you make an immediate retraction of the statements made or provide the San Diego Street Youth Program with evidence to support your accusations.

If you do not publish a retraction by your next publication or provide our organization with evidence to support your accusations we will have no alternative but to consider the legal remedies available to the

San Diego Street Youth Program.

Signed,
RAMON SANCHEZ
Director

San Diego Street Youth Program
(Editor: See editorial.)

A quien corresponda:

La Opinión acaba de abrir una sección enteramente a la mujer, y a todos los aspectos que le conciernen: Trabajo, salud, justicia, arte,

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LA PRENSA

SAN DIEGO



Newsstand 20c

Vol. 8 No. 42

La Prensa San Diego 1950 Fifth Avenue

San Diego, California 92101

(714)231-2874

October 22, 1982

Congratulations Raza You Made It!



Fortino Cabrera, Pres. Tijuana Hotel/Motel Assoc. (l) joined with Tijuana contingent in welcoming the 182 Mexican American elected officials. (r) Raul Martinez, Mayor Paller Ca.



Mexican American elected officials enjoy local hospitality at recent cocktail party in their honor. (l-r) (top) Lou and Mrs. Pernocca, Norwalk, Donna Fuentes Santa Fe Springs, Seated, Joe & Sra. Flores, Santa Fe Springs.



(l-r) Henry Alarcon, Mayor El Centro, Mario Avalos B., de la Secretaria de Informacion (PRI), Carol Gomez, Manuel Burt, City Manager Calexico, and J. Leonard Speer, Chief of Police Calexico joined local Chicano leaders.

San Diego, Calif. Oct. 22 1982... The just completed League of California Cities annual conference had a zesty Latin tang to it...over 182 elected Hispanic officials were in attendance! Perhaps for many this did not appear to be a significant number when it is noted that over 3,000 officials attended the annual

conference. However, that there are now elected Mayors and Councilmen who are Latinos represents a significant step forward for those who have labored long and hard for political representation.

The annual conference, which in the past has dealt mainly with municipal problems, this year

was enlivened by the appearance of the "top of the ticket" candidates running for election this November 2nd. For local Chicano politicians the important significance was the coming together of 182 different Mayors and Councilmen from the various municipalities throughout the State of California. For first time

political issues commonly shared were able to be discussed in open forum.

"The importance of all these Chicano elected officials coming to our city was not lost upon the top leadership of San Diego," noted Dan Munoz, Publisher of La Prensa San Diego. To honor them and provide an opportunity for

some of our top political people to talk with them a special welcoming party was arranged for them which was co-hosted by Carlos and Diana Gomez, whose beautiful home in Bonita provided the setting for the reception, Tony & Gloria Valencia, Executive Director of the Mexican and American Foundation, and by

Daniel & Lydia Munoz, Publisher of La Prensa San Diego. Well over 150 guest attended. Among them were not only the Mexican American elected officials and local Chicano-Hispanic leaders, but top representatives from the city of Tijuana and Mexican

(see, La Raza Politicians, pg. 4)

(con't from page 1)

La Raza Politicans

of Tijuana and Mexican government who also displayed a deep interest in meeting with the elected Chicano officials.

Mario Avalos B. of the Secretaria de Información y Propaganda of the ruling Mexican political party (PRI) delivered a message of welcome to the elected officials and to the local Chicano leadership. In his remarks he indicated that his government (the incoming De La Madrid government), would welcome establishing a working relationship with California's elected Mexican American officials.

Incoming Senator Wadie Deddah was among the local political representatives who attended and assisted in welcoming and honoring the Mexican American officials, which included, Patricia Figueroa the first Chicana Mayor of the City of Mountain View.

Other Mayors noted were Jess Marquez, Mayor of Sanger California, Mayro Gene Penedo of Orange Cove, Gilbert Saldana, Mayor City of Avalon on Santa Catalina Island.

The following morning the Hispanic City Officials Planning Committee hosted a breakfast at the Town & Country for all Hispanic elected officials. Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights delivered the keynote address. "Perhaps for the first time many of these elected officials heard the Chicano response to the proposed Simpson/Mazoli Immigration Plan which is now before the House of Representatives," noted Baca.

On Tuesday the Hispanic elected officials were joined by Dennis Lujan, Councilmember, Selma, Patricia Figueroa, Mayor, Mountain View, Tony Valencia, Mexican and American Foundation and Dan Munoz, Publisher of La Prensa, for a two hour roundtable session on Hispanic Community issues. The main topics discussed were the perceptions of local government by the minority community and reasons for the apparent lack of participation within the local political governing structures.

The sixty or so participating members provided a lively question and answer forum for the roundtable participants.

Albert A. Aranda Jr., council-man for the City of Orange Cove summed up the generally held feeling that the conference allowed Chicanos, Mexican Americans and other Hispanics to share political views as divergent as those held by the general public, and do so with tact, diplomacy, and intelligence. And that is a long step forward from the 60's.



Tezozomoc Speaks

Chispas flying in the city of the "Angeles." **Assemblyman Art Torres**, who unseated **Alex Garcia** is being challenged in courts by Chicanos... Their claim: Torres does not, and has not lived in district last 6 years! Word is that Torres filed false papers committing perjury (shades of Jim Bates).

The well known blurt sheet, the **Reader** looking all over the barrios to find friends of the "**Jefe de Policia**". Doing a piece on him; wants to talk to friends (or foe) of the **Jefe (Kolender)**. Friends hard to come by, we hear.

Pase lo que pase, the **Mayor** has lost mucho respecto in the Chicano community with his racist ads on the boob tube. La Raza is unforgiving **Señor Wilson**.

Don't get your hopes up gente. **Poll Chavez** doing a one time gig only...for old times sakes. He is doing well in Portland.

Monday's \$1,000 dollar a table bash for the **Governor** at the Beverly Hills Hilton attended by only 5 Chicanos. **Munoz, Valencia, Gomez y Contreras** (not the

builder). For sure the Governor has the Oriental vote. "The New Rich."

Here all along I thought **Prop W** in National City was a law & order thing. Shucks folks its just another **Kille Morgan** "destroy the barrio" scheme in order to bulid more car lots....again!

Pregunta de la semana: How cum, **Hiz Honor Kille Morgan** gives the City away to car dealers? They sell our gente big Chevy's....then Hiz Honor blockades Highland so they can't drive those thousands of cars he's selling! Don't make sense to this hombre.

Chacon being hit by opponent **Gahn** passing out story on Chacon's pro-gay stand. The past will come to haunt you Pedro!

That old neanderthal **H.Baca** conspicuous by his absences at **MAAC** founders dinner. H.B. prime mover in creating MAAC. Baca just wants to remain consistent. He quit MAAC when they tried to force him to wear a tie when meeting with los gringos! He wasn't about to wear one then nor last Saturday, either!
(ha)

Voz Fronteriza



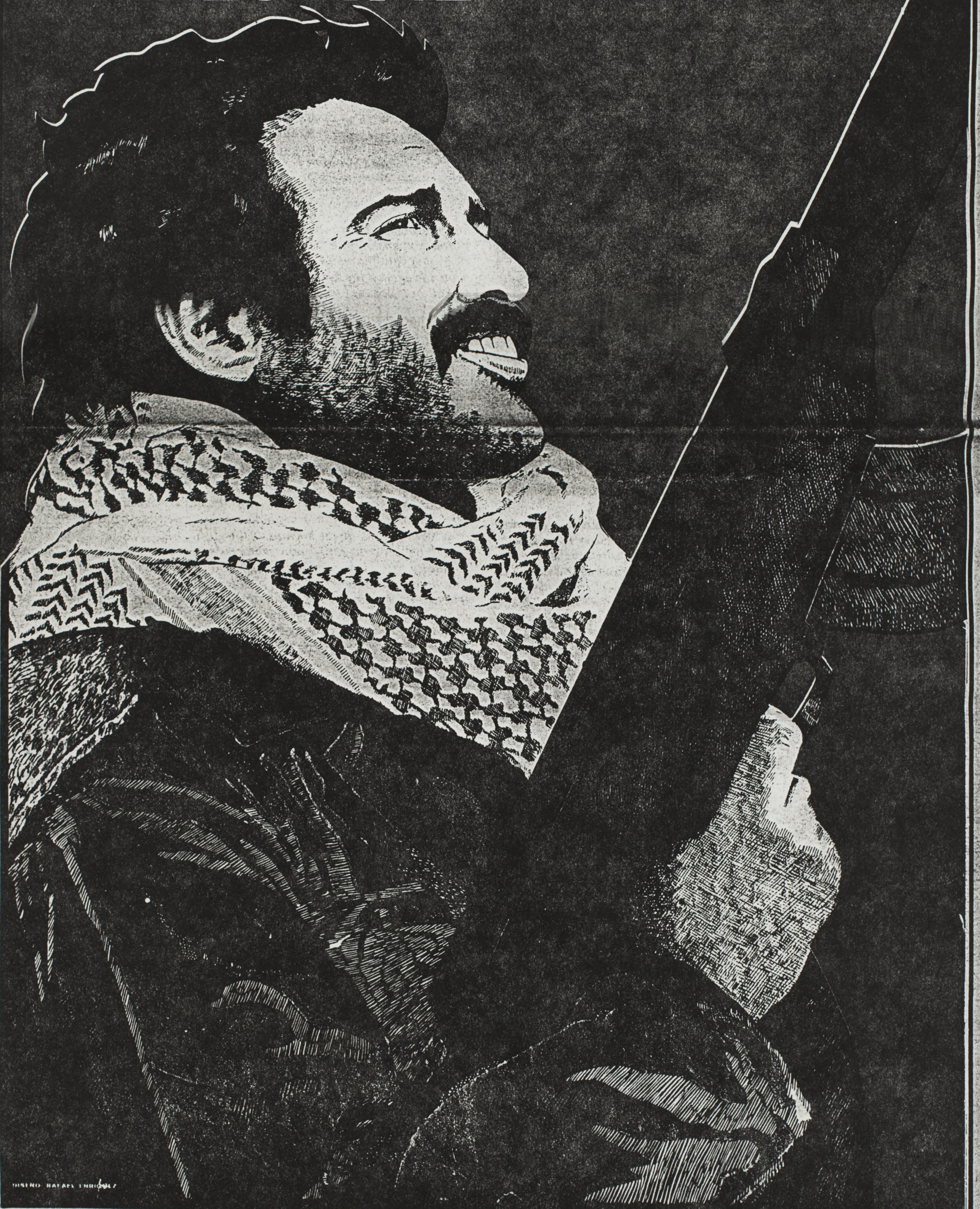
Volume 8 No. 1

September/October 1982

Gratis/Free

San Diego, California

PALESTINE



DISEÑO: RAFAEL ENRIQUEZ

CCR:

Denuncia Plan De Inmigración

De acuerdo al presidente del Comité de los Derechos Civiles de los Chicanos, Sr. Baca, al votar a favor de la ley de inmigración, Simpson/Mazzoli, culminan diez años de esfuerzos que los políticos de este país han hecho para convencer al pueblo norteamericano de que las soluciones de la insolvencia, el pistolero y las alambradas de púas, soluciones que hemos rechazado en sus debidos tiempos en la última década, es la solución para el caso de inmigración.

Este plan de inmigración, Simpson/Mazzoli, será una bomba de tiempo que inexorablemente explotará en la cara de la sociedad norteamericana, ya que viola la constitución del país e ignora las raíces que causan este caso de inmigración. Si este plan se convierte en ley, de acuerdo con el Sr. Baca, es un paso simplístico y peligroso en el proceso legislativo por las siguientes razones: 1) no se aboga al problema de la pobreza masiva y a la dislocación social causada por la dominación económica que las corporaciones multinacionales tienen en los países extranjeros, 2) no se aboga a enforzar el salario mínimo, las condiciones de trabajo, de salud y leyes de seguridad etc. Por ejemplo: la agricultura industria textil, negocios de restaurantes, hoteles y moteles en donde la mayoría de los indocumentados se encuentran trabajando, 3) dará como resultado una discriminación masiva en contra de los 20 millones de trabajadores Latinos/Mexicanos y chicanos que se encuentran empleados en este país, 4) al establecer una tarjeta de identificación, amenaza con violar los derechos de todos y cada uno de los ciudadanos norteamericanos y también los de los residentes legales, 5) creará un estado de sitio para los 20 millones de habitantes latinos o mexicanos al aumentar el número de patrulleros trabajando para el servicio de inmigración, 6) el programa conocido como "Braceros H-2" no tendrá límites y puede dar como resultado que las grandes corporaciones en este país importen hasta un millón de trabajadores amenazando la unidad sindical que afectaría las condiciones salariales y de trabajo de los trabajadores estadounidenses, 7) destruirá el concepto histórico de la reunificación de la familia, 8) establecerá un sistema de castas bajo este falso Programa de Amnistía que por primera vez en la historia de este país legaliza el principio de imponer impuestos, sin representación legislativa de los tres a seis millones de indocumentados.

En conclusión, dijo Herman Baca, que "aunque el senado de los EE. UU. haya aprobado el plan de inmigración Simpson/Mazzoli, lo cual representa un paso hacia atrás para los 20 millones de latinos y chicanos, los esfuerzos del Comité de los Derechos Civiles de los Chicanos para derrotar el plan en la Cámara de Representantes continuará.

Para mayor información, por favor comuníquese con el Sr. Baca al (714) 474-8195.

A CONTINUACION TENEMOS UNA RESPUESTA AL PLAN SIMPSON/MAZZOLI CONOCIDO COMO PLAN DE INMIGRACION

En cuanto a la propuesta de amnistía, de acuerdo a Baca, no existe tal cosa en el plan Simpson/Mazzoli. Cuando se examina tal propuesta, se revela que hay un esfuerzo para crear un sistema de casta en los EE.UU. y legaliza por primera vez en la historia de los EE.UU. el principio de "pagar impuestos sin el derecho de representación legislativa." De acuerdo con la propuesta lo siguiente deberá ocurrir: 1) existe aproximadamente tres a seis millones de indocumentados que viven en los EE.UU. desde antes de enero 1ro de 1980, estos trabajadores deberán ser elegibles bajo esta nueva amnistía en el plan mencionado y se les va a dar el permiso conocido como "Residentes Temporales," 2) estos "residentes temporales" tienen que esperarse aproximadamente tres años antes de aplicar para la residencia permanente. Durante este período, o sean seis años, el residente temporal trabajará y tendrá que pagar todos los impuestos estatales y federales pero no tendrá el derecho de recibir ayuda de asistencia pública, estampillas de comida o cualquier otro servicio social. Además mientras que la presente ley de inmigración está basada en el principio de la reunificación de la familia, el trabajador de residencia temporal no tendrá el derecho de traer a su esposa, sus hijos o a un pariente a este país, 3) el trabajador de residencia temporal no podrá salir del país sin el riesgo o el peligro de perder su estancia legal en los EE.UU., hasta ahora, el plan no ha dado una indicación de como se va a determinar quién es elegible ya que no existen guías. Lo peor de todo esto, es que el Procurador General (I.N.S. o sea Servicio de Inmigración) estará encargado de determinar el proceso de documentación de todos los trabajadores, 4) las personas que entraron antes de 1977, serán elegibles para recibir el permiso de residente permanente, pero tendrán que esperarse tres años mientras trabajan y están pagando impuestos para poder recibir beneficios sociales. Además el trabajador no podrá de ninguna forma traer a sus familiares a este país.

PROGRAMA PERFILADO H-2 DE LOS PATRONES

El programa llamado H-2 de los patrones es un programa que ha sido caracterizado como un programa de esclavitud del siglo XX y con muchas contradicciones en vista de la peor crisis de desempleo en la cual los EE.UU. se encuentra desde la depresión de 1929, según dijo Herman Baca.

La propuesta requiere la importación de un número sin límite de trabajadores mexicanos. Cada uno de los estados del país va a determinar en cuales regiones existen trabajos que no puede atraer trabajadores estadounidenses. La certificación del permiso de trabajo ya no va a estar bajo la responsabilidad del Ministerio de Labor sino con el Ministerio de Justicia (I.N.S.)

Presentemente, el proceso de certificación es una farza y existe solamente para los intereses de las grandes corporaciones. El período de espera se ha reducido hasta solo

siete días en situaciones de emergencia, en comparación a un promedio de 90 días que es la práctica presente. La propuesta también estipula que los trabajadores estadounidenses deben estar disponibles en cierto lugar y tiempo designado, o sea lo opuesto a los requisitos nacionales que se ejercen en el presente.

"Esta propuesta en conjunto con el plan falso de la amnistía constituye básicamente un programa de bracero para las décadas de los 80 y los 90," según dijo Baca. En los 22 años del Programa de los Braceros de 1942 a 1964, a pesar de la afirmación que hace el plan Simpson/Mazzoli que los trabajadores indocumentados serán reducidos a base de su programa, hubo más trabajadores mexicanos que entraron a los EE.UU. sin documentos, que trabajadores, que entraron documentados. Las condiciones del antiguo Programa de los Braceros fue llamado una "esclavitud legal" por el previo director del Servicio de Inmigración... "imagínense las condiciones que sufrieron aquellos que no tuvieron documentos," se preguntó Baca. "Hoy día, la Propuesta de los Braceros, aunque fuera perfeccionada para atraer aproximadamente dos(2) millones de trabajadores al año, solo podría afectar uno de cada diez de las personas mexicanas que se encuentran sin trabajo o les falta trabajo, los otros nueve tendrían que hacer lo que sus padres y sus abuelos han hecho en el pasado... entrar sin documentos."

Esta propuesta, de acuerdo a Baca, "...no es más que una amnistía diseñada para engañar." Esta propuesta es muy cruel y es un obstáculo básicamente de seis años que ha sido planeado para que no entren más que unos cuantos seleccionados trabajadores a este país. Es más, calculamos que esas personas elegibles no podrán entrar legalmente a este país como a hasta principios del siglo XXI, ya que el proceso burocrático de el I.N.S. se encuentra atrasado a lo mínimo nueve años para procesar personas que están tratando de emigrarse a los EE.UU. Específicamente mexicanos que aplicaron para su residencia permanente en enero de 1972, apenas hoy en 1982 el Servicio de Inmigración empieza a procesar esas peticiones.

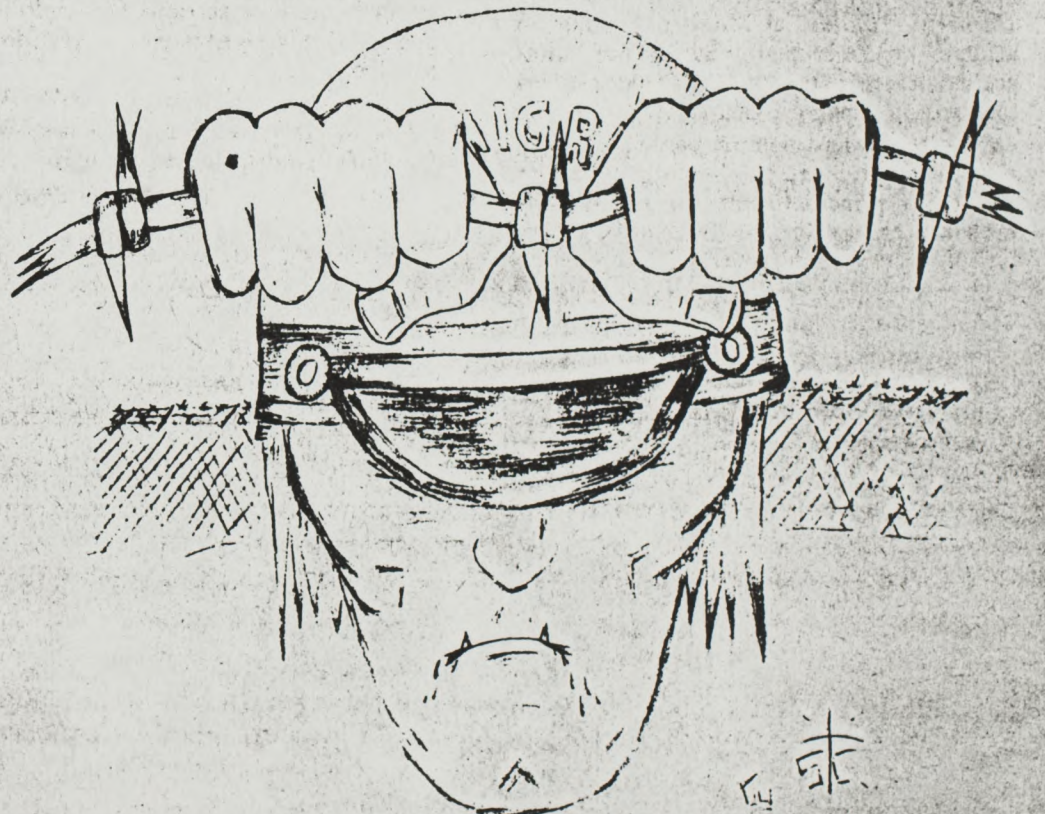
"Detrás de la propuesta Simpson/Mazzoli existe un plan en forma de engaño que propone unilateralmente un programa de trabajadores braceros que no requiere la aprobación del gobierno mexicano", declaró Baca. De acuerdo con el plan, aproximadamente tres a seis millones de trabajadores van a ser forzados a trabajar bajo la supervisión de un alto número de empleados y patrulleros del Servicio de Inmigración. "El Servicio de Inmigración y sus patrullas van a ajustar sus prácticas de ejecución con las demandas de los patrones de empresas para así poder explotar más al trabajador, como ha sido el caso históricamente," afirmó Baca. El Sr. Baca agregó que no puede existir duda que cuando los trabajadores mexicanos se presenten con los oficiales del Servicio de Inmigración para renovar su tarjeta de "Residentes Temporales" siempre se les dará el permiso de permanecer a aquellos trabajadores que se comportan bien o a los que trabajan mucho sin quejarse. Aquellos que se quejen de bajos salarios o de otras condiciones serán identificados y deportados como es el caso con los trabajadores del Programa H-2 en existencia. "Esto, más el hecho que los trabajadores de residencia temporal van a tener que pagar impuestos mientras se les niega beneficios sociales y representación legislativa que sus dineros pagan, va a crear una violencia y situación difícil que se ha visto en el pasado."

La ejecución de esta propuesta solo se aplicará a los trabajadores nuevos y no afectará a los trabajadores que ya han sido empleados. Además de esto, para su protección los patrones firmarán una forma que diga que no existía una razón de creer que el empleado no se encontraba aquí ilegalmente.

AUMENTO A LA EJECUCION DE LA LEY

"El único resultado lógico es el aumento de patrulleros para ejecutar el plan propuesto y el desarrollo de un sistema de segregación y discriminación contra los chicanos," declaró Baca. El también cree que el aumento de patrulleros del Servicio de Inmigración resultará en escalación de violencia por toda la frontera de México y los EE.UU.

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CCR: Denounces Immigration Plan

The vote on the Simpson/Mazzoli immigration plan according to CCR chairperson Herman Baca, "culminates a 10 year effort by U.S. politicians to convince the american public that the same old bankrupt, unworkable guns and barbwire solutions that we have seen rejected time and time again over the last decade is the solution to the immigration issue." Simpson/Mazzoli will prove to be a "time bomb" which will ultimately blow up in the face of american society because it violates the U.S. constitution and ignores the root causes of the immigration issue.

The plan, if enacted into law, according to Herman Baca "is a simplistic and dangerous step in the legislative process that:

- 1). Fails to address the massive poverty and social dislocation caused by the economic domination of foreign countries economies by U.S. Multinational Corporations.
- 2). Fails to address the enforcement of minimum wages, working conditions, health and safety laws etc. in the secondary labor sector (agriculture, garment industry, hotel-motel and restaurant business) where most undocumented workers are working.
- 3). Will result in massive discrimination against this nations 20 million Chicano/Mexicano-Latinos under the employer sanction proposal.
- 4). Threatens the rights of every U.S. citizen and resident alien through the establishment of a national I.D. card.
- 5). Will create a state of siege for this nations 20 million Chicano/Mexicano/Latinos by increasing the INS/Border Patrol.
- 6). Creates a no-limit streamlined bracero H-2 Program which could result in the importation by big business of a million foreign workers to the U.S. and threatens the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers by destroying labor unions.
- 7). Destroys the historical concept of family reunification.
- 8). Establishes a caste system under its false Amnesty Program which for the first time in this nation's history, legalizes the principle of "taxation without representation" for the 3 to 6 million undocumented workers.

In concluding, Baca stated, "that even though the Simpson/Mazzoli vote in the U.S. senate reopens a step backward for this nation's 20 million Chicano/Mexicano amnesty proposal, since when examined, the Simpson/Mazzoli proposal reveals itself as an effort to create a caste system in the U.S. and legalizes for the first time in the history of the U.S. the principle of taxation without representation. According to the proposal the following would occur:

- 1). Undocumented aliens which number between 3 to 6 million workers living in the United States since before January 1980, would become eligible for "amnesty" under a new immigration status called the "temporary resident."
- 2). Temporary residents will be required to wait 3 years before applying for permanent residency status. During this period (6 years) the temporary resident worker will be required to pay all taxes but would be denied welfare, food

stamps, and all other social services. In addition, while current immigration law is based on the principle of family reunification, the temporary resident workers will not be allowed to bring their wives, children or relatives into the country. 3). The temporary resident worker could not leave the U.S. without danger of losing their eligibility, and as yet, the plan has given no indication on how eligibility would be determined. Worst of all the attorney general (INS) will be in charge of determining valid documentation and process.

4). Persons entering before January 1977, will become eligible for permanent resident status but will have to wait three years while working and paying taxes to collect any social benefits. In addition, the workers will not be allowed to bring their family into the country.

This proposal, according to Baca... "is nothing but a smoke screen amnesty. The proposal is a cruel (6) six years 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 close to the twenty-first century before the so-called eligible person will receive amnesty because of the nine year minimum bureaucratic backlog that the immigration service has at the present time persons (mexicans) who applied in January of 1972 are barely being processed by INS in 1982.

"Behind the smoke screen is a cleverly designed unilateral bracero program that requires no approval from the mexican government," Baca charged. By the Simpson/Mazzoli plan (3 to 6 million workers) persons will be required to work under the supervision of a "beefed-up" INS/Border Patrol. "The INS and Border Patrol will adjust their enforcement practices to employer's 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."

EMPLOYER STREAMLINED H-2 PROGRAM

The proposed streamlined H-2 program has been characterized by Herman Baca "as 20th century slavery and a massive contradiction in light of the worst unemployment crisis in the United States since the 1929 depression." The proposal calls for the importation of an unlimited number of mexican workers. Individual states would determine in which geographical areas jobs exist which are unable to attract north americans. Certification will no longer be the responsibility of the department of labor but will be placed under the hands of the U.S.



Department of Justice(INS.)

The certification process is now a sham and exists only to serve the interest of big business. The waiting period has been reduced to as low as seven days in certain emergency situations (compared to the 90 day average at the present time) and stipulates that U.S. workers must be available at a selective time and place versus a nationwide requirement under the present practice.

"This proposal, in conjunction with the plans 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 the Simpson/Mazzoli claim that undocumented /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 2,000,000 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 U.S. will need 5 to 15 million foreign workers to maintain present economic growth. The Simpson/Mazzoli proposal 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."

EMPLOYER SACTIONS

"The present proposal has built in loop holes that lets employers off the hook...while giving them a license to discriminate against this nations 20 million chicano/latino", according to Baca.

The proposals call for employers to be sanctioned for knowingly hiring undocumented workers. A six month warning will be issued for the first offense, and a \$500-\$2,000 fine for each offense, and a six month jail sentence plus a \$1,000 fine for those employers which have a pattern of hiring undocumented workers.

The Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) denounced the U.S. senate vote approving the Simpson/Mazzoli immigration plan as "a victory for racist and xenophobic forces, bent on politically scapegoating all persons of mexican ancestry due to the unemployment crisis in the United States."

According to the plan employers would have "a good faith defense" if

they ask for documentation of any of the following: 1)social security card, 2)driver's license, 3)selective service registration, 4)birth certificate, 5)any other evidence of lawful U.S. residence status. Enforcement will only begin with new hires and will not affect old employees. Further, employers would sign a form stating that there was no reason to believe that the employee was not entitled to lawful residence.

INCREASE ENFORCEMENT

"The only logical outcome of increased enforcement is an apartheid type system for 'chicanos', declared Herman 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 Simpson/Mazzoli proposal calls for stepped-up surveillance and enforcement in border areas. According to published accounts the proposal is asking for \$76 million for the INS in fiscal year 1983. This translates into 1,000 to 1,500 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/Mexicano/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 plan 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 Simpson/Mazzoli plan 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/Mexicano/Latinos most affected by the plan 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."

CONTINUAN LOS PROBLEMAS DE CONTAMINACION EN OTAY MESA

AHORA NOW

THE VOICE OF HISPANICS & AMERICANS

Vol 2 No. 78 August 11, 1983

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

San Ysidro Publishing and Advertising Co.

SIMPSON-MAZZOLI OPPOSITION MOUNTING

By Jon Hinsvark

Approximately 150 people attended a meeting of the Committee for Chicano Rights (CCR) last Wednesday in National City to inform the public on what the committee sees as the

"greatest attack on Mexican since the Mexican-American war," the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill.

The 1983 Immigration Reform and Control Act, as it is called by

Congress, is mainly designed "to establish a secure system of employment eligibility in the United States," it reads, by such measures as imprisonment and fines for employers who

Senora de Guadalupe Church in Logan Heights and passing through downtown, National City, Chula Vista, San Ysidro, Otay Mesa and ending at the border. It will be aimed at sending a message to congress and the public protesting the bill, said CCR Chairman Herman Baca, calling it "an attempt at manipulation by the Reagan administration threatening the United States' 20 million Chicanos and Latinos."

"Simpson-Mazzoli is unacceptable to our people," said Baca, because it encourages a racist immigration policy and will effect a "militarization" of the U.S. Mexican border.

The Federation for American Immigration Reforms (FAIR), however, released the results of a survey last week which reportedly found a majority of Black and Hispanic respondents in favor of penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants, a major provision of the bill.

According to a FAIR spokesman, Charles Stoffel, the survey (based on a nationwide sampling of 1600 Blacks and Latinos) proves that minority leaders are not in tune with their groups. Black and Hispanic citizens, he claimed, feel that their jobs are threatened by unauthorized immigrants and oppose welfare or food stamps benefits for them and their families which the bill aims to eliminate.

The study, however, was improperly conducted and inconclusive, according to CCR members and did not show anything relating specifically to the attitudes of Latinos towards illegal Mexican immigrants.

"It was a desperate political play by a right-wing group with very little

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Contaminacion En Otay Mesa

Personal de emergencia del Departamento de Bomberos de San Diego, Departamento de Policia, Departamento de Salubridad del Condado y los paramedicos Medevac fueron llamados por el señor William E. Lewis, coordinador de limpieza de la Agencia de Proteccion Ambiental de USA para asistirlo en la emergencia de otra nube amarilla naranjada, que se formo de los toxicos almacenados ilegalmente en la zona de Otay Mesa.

Las sirenas recientemente instaladas sonaron anunciando el desastre, pero algunas personas no las escucharon y alrededor de 50 personas fueron evacuadas del area oeste del aeropuerto Brown Field, donde sucedio un incidente similar hace apenas una semana.

La aparente causa de este disturbio

fue la lama que se formo en el fondo del barril el cual formo una nube que estuvo visible por cerca de una hora antes de desaparecer.

Algunas personas fueron tratadas en el lugar con un baño y luego enviadas al Bay General Hospital, Andrea Henderson, contadora de la compañía limpiando el lugar, Faris Hamawi y Ricardo Castro, ambos trabajadores de una firma desmanteladora de autos del area.

Dos oficiales de la Patrulla Fronteriza fueron examinados por los paramedicos pero declinaron asistencia medica no así los oficiales de la Policia de San Diego Larry Gordon, Lorrie Duits, Susan Zavala y Al Vitela, que fueron llevados al Hospital para ser examinados y observados por las muestras de nauseas que presentaban y al día siguiente fueron dados de alta.

Las sirenas de alarma fueron instaladas la semana pasada despues de que un barril de 55 galones se rompió y mas de una docena de personas

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Se Inauguró Vista Hill

Por Bertha Alicia Gonzalez

Con la presencia de Jack Ford, hijo del ex-Presidente Gerald Ford, el Alcalde de Chula Vista Greg Cox, y directivos de la Fundacion Vista Hill, señores John Robuck y Ronald Fickle, se llevó a cabo la ceremonia del corte del listón del hospital psiquiátrico ubicado en la calle Dora Lane, adyacente al Community Hospital de Chula Vista.

Ante más de doscientas personas que acudieron a la inauguración de este moderno hospital. Su Director Medico Sidney Bolter, manifesto: "existe un marcado cambio de actitudes hacia enfermedades mentales y este hospital será un santuario para las personas enfermas que amamos, en este hospital los pacientes estarán rodeados de belleza para que con su presencia escojan salud sobre enfermedad, acercamiento con los seres a su alrededor en lugar de aislamiento, felicidad y satisfaccion sobre desesperación y

Continua en la pagina 15

City Budget Adopted

San Diego City Council recently (July 19, 1983) adopted the City's Annual Appropriation Ordinance, or Budget, for Fiscal Year 1984. The total budget is \$426,102,815 and covers the period from July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1984. Included in this budget is \$15.8 million in Federal Revenue Sharing Funds.

In accordance with federal law, government receiving revenue sharing funds must make summaries of the adopted budget available for public inspection.

The City of San Diego is making its summary of the Fiscal Year 1984 Annual Budget, General Revenue Sharing Budget and supporting documents available for public ins-

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hire illegal immigrants, a new agricultural labor program to eliminate the illegals by requiring a national work permit, the beefing up of border patrol and law enforcement forces, and the tightening of immigration quotas.

The committee also discussed their strategy for opposing the bill (presently being ammended and awaiting approval in the House of Representatives) featuring a Walk for Rights on Aug. 27 beginning at 8 a.m. at Nuestra

Zona Libre En Baja California Por Seis Años Mas

Por Bertha Alicia Gonzalez

El Presidente de Mexico licenciado Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, en su mensaje, dió a conocer los proyectos para el Estado de Baja California y desde luego instituyó la reapertura de la zona libre, para los proximos seis

años, y dijo "estaremos en contacto directo con los bajacalifornianos, para resolver sus problemas, no podemos desde nuestros escritorios en la ciudad de Mexico formular las decisiones que corresponden a esta zona; requerimos consultar con la experiencia de quienes viven directamente para guiarnos por su opinion y por su sensibilidad", dijo y continuo "creo que con esta actitud que ustedes me han mostrado, con energia, con fortaleza no solamente mantendremos el rumbo, sino que vamos a seguir adelante construyendo el pais de acuerdo con lo que los mexicanos creemos."

Con respecto a la contaminación de las aguas negras manifesto que "continuará el saneamiento de las aguas negras, para no arrojar contaminación, sin exigimos el pais del norte" dijo.

"Se llevara a cabo la ampliación de las redes de agua potable y alcantarillado en coordinacion con el estado y el

Continua en la pagina 15

More Tourism For San Diego

June, though San Diego's gloomiest month for weather, proved a bright one for tourism this year, according to figures released last week by the San Diego Convention & Visitors Bureau.

The number of visitors to San Diego County increased 5.2 percent over June last year, according to William A. Allen, president of the Bureau. This was the biggest monthly increase in more than 18 months.

C.I.C. Research, Inc., which compiles

Continued on page 15

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Simpson- Mazzoli Opposition Mounting

Continued from page 1

following," said Baca.

Yet in spite of the lack of clear group breakdown were found in support of free education for children of undocumented immigrants (in general) and Medical benefits for their families.

The bill, introduced by the Senate in February and recently revised in the House as "H.R. 1510," nevertheless would give unlawful "aliens (who) entered the United States prior to the beginning of 1982 the opportunity to become permanent legal citizens.

But there are no open doors for any family members—even wives and the alien cannot so much as return home for a family visit without automatically losing his lawful status, according to Baca.

Baca called it a "fake amnesty program" for the pre-1982 illegals because it includes "taxation without representation...blatantly denying 'citizens' who pay taxes like everyone else the chance to receive any public assistance. And although the bill promises some aid five years later, Baca said the waiting list due to red-tape bureaucracy, is already 10 years long and would backlog indefinitely if the bill passes.

A legislative spokesperson for Duncan Hunter, Viki Middleton, pointed out, however, that the House version of the bill lessens the severity of the Senate version in numerous ways, including the changing of an original provision which would only have allowed temporary—rather than permanent—residence status to illegals and only to those who entered the country before 1980—instead of 1982.

She did not deny, however, that immigrants would be taxed as soon as they were documented as wage-earners, despite the fact that they would not be eligible for any government health or welfare aid until five years subsequent to approval of their status adjustment.

Middleton was also unable to respond to the question of an already existant Immigration and Naturalization

Service (INS) bureaucratic backlog which could add even more years of waiting time if a new flood of immigrants apply for residence status. Notwithstanding, there may not be any immediate rush of present illegals to INS offices, she warned, if the immigrants examine the eligibility requirements, including a criminal record clear of serious convictions, and fear the legal consequences if they are denied the status. Her sources estimated that if the eligibility requirements are not clearly legislated and then communicated to potential applicants, as many as 60 percent may be discouraged, effectively nullifying the provision.

The new labor program, according to the CCR, would henceforth allow only a trickle of the massive pool of qualified labor hands in Mexico to enter the country on a temporary basis, reverting to "the inequities of the old bracero (worker importation) program."

Described in the bill as a "transitional program to assist agricultural employers in shifting from employment of unauthorized aliens to (that of) eligible individuals" it would provide \$10 million for recruitment of domestic workers and exclude immigrants except where an employer can prove he has no other available options.

It does not take into account, the CCR believes, the positive aspects of immigration, legal or illegal, such as the burden carried by Mexicans of executing the most menial of field or industrial labor. Instead of cleaning up job conditions, the government is trying to pass the burden on to domestic hands—a political move to improve unemployment statistics which is bound for failure, says the CCR.

Furthermore, said Baca, the government is deliberately trying to undermine labor unions, especially the United Farmworkers Union, through the workers identification law, closed-door immigration policy and measures

Continued on page 15

children. For them the battle of immigration had been lost in the courtroom where an INS judge had ordered them deported, even if it meant leaving their two American born children here. "Our being here is our way of saying thank you to the community the Committee on Chicano Rights for fighting so long in our behalf," Francisco said.

At Mt. Carmelo Church, the crowd waited impatiently for the arrival of the marchers. The dancers from the Ballet Folklórico de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe and Danza Mexicoytl shifted from foot to foot nervously. On the the stage two very dignified and distinguished gentleman waited, obviously from Mexico.

Pedro J. Gonzales had seen many marches before. His mind wandered momentarily to those days when he rode with the legendary Revolutionary Brigade of Pancho Villa. What can I say to these Chicanos, these modern day Pancho Villas, he wondered.

"We are all Mexican no matter where we live," he told Baca and the marchers upon their arrival.

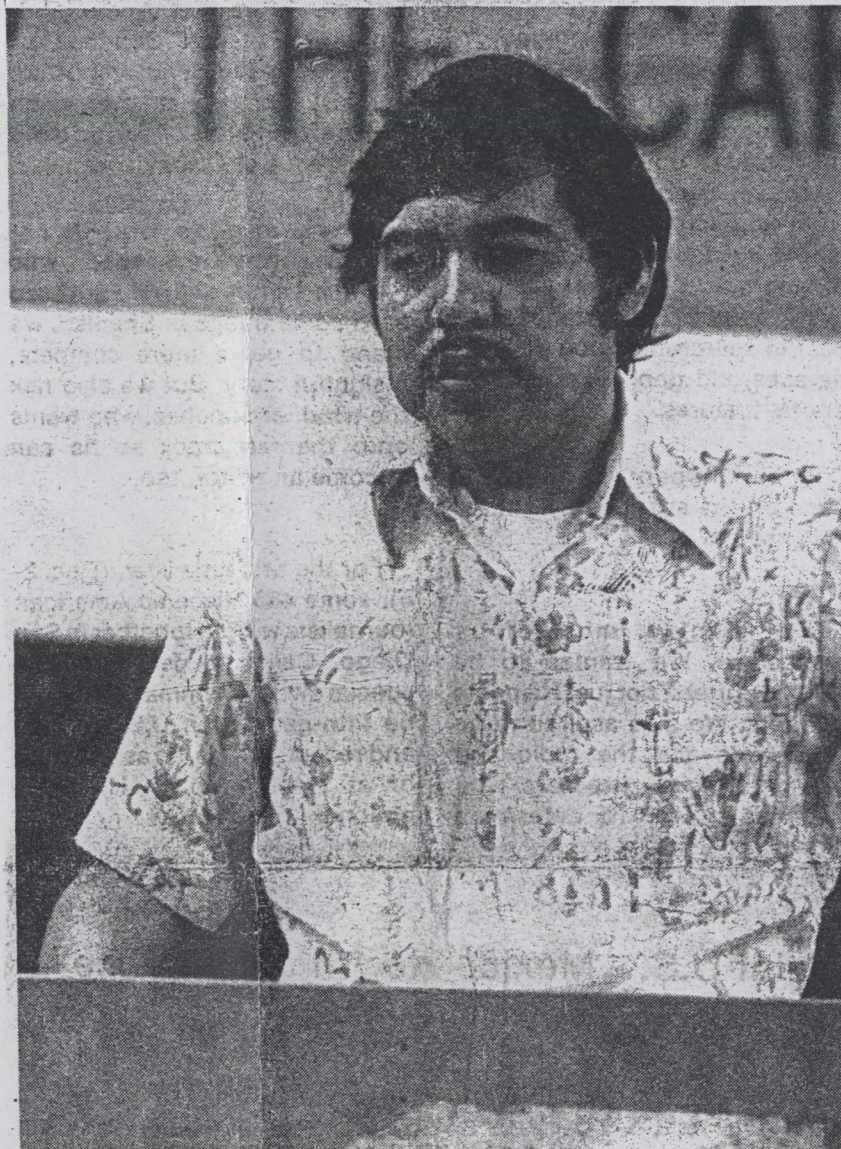
"The fight for justice started so long ago and is continued today by the Chicanos and today's Mexican! The problem that exists now and has always existed is that of bad government in Mexico as well as here."

They marched 500 strong to the border, that false political barrier that separates two countries, two peoples and many cultures. Baca stood in front of the immigration office, surrounded by the waiting marchers. He had come a long way in his struggles to gain his people equal rights and justice. Now as he gazed around, he saw in the windows of the INS offices the jeering, laughing faces of members of the migra. With anger showing in his voice Baca spoke:

"This is the fourth time that we have come peacefully to this bloodstained border seeking redress to our grievances. And this will be the last time that we come here peacefully."

The smiles disappeared from the faces of the arrogant gringos behind the glass window panes. They know somehow that if Simpson-Mazzoli passes blood will once again flow in the border lands.

Baca Charges

'Tip' O'Neil - Democrats Betray Chicanos

Herman Baca, Chariman, Committee on Chicano Rights.

San Diego, Ca. Dec. 3 1982... House speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Democrat, gave the green light for the House to consider, in the current lame-duck session of congress, the controversial Simpson/Mazzoli immigration bill. In so doing, O'Neil incurred the wrath of local Chicano leader Herman Baca and the Committee on Chicano Rights.

"O'Neill and the Democratic party have broken faith and have betrayed the rights and interests of 20 million Chicanos and Latinos in the United States" Baca told the assembled members of the press at a conference held at the Padre Hidalgo Center.

"It is a stab in the back to the 75% registered Mexican American voters of the Democratic party. They have been betrayed by their own party. O'Neill well knew that every single Chicano-Latino organization in the nation has opposed the Simpson/Mazzoli bill and that the bill is one of the most racist and anti-Mexican bill to come before the Congress since the end of the U.S. Mexico war of 1848", said Baca.

Simpson/Mazzoli according to Baca carries serious implications for Hispanos if passed it will require:

- *The carrying of South African type national I.D. cards.
- *Loss of employment opportunities under its employer sanctions.
- *Increase harrassment and intimidation by border patrol agents in the Chicano/Latino communities, work places and public places.
- *Denial of due process and equal protection of the U.S. constitution.
- *Increase of violence along the U.S./Mexico Border.

"It is ironic" added Baca, "that

while Mexico faces its' deepest crisis in history and President Reagan is visiting Latin America extending the olive branch and financial aid to some Latin American countries, that here at home the administration has chosen to militarize the U.S./ Mexico border with the hiring of 500 new "Gestapo" border patrol agents. This is nothing but hypocrisy," Baca said.

With the racist attacks by both the Reagan administration and the Democratic party leadership, this society must now answer to the Chicano community:

*Why is the Chicano community the only ethnic group subjected to the only national police force that this country has...U.S. Border Patrol..

*Why 95% of the apprehensions made by the U.S. Border Patrol are persons of Mexican ancestry, although the 1980 census report indicate that only 48% of the undocumented in this country are of Mexican ancestry.

*Why are 1700 of the present 2200 Border Patrol agents located only in the Southwest. The additional 500 new hires will also be assigned to the Southwest.

In conclusion, Baca stated, "That anyone who can rise above the alien Hysteria can see that the Simpson/Mazzoli immigration bill is not a solution to the immigration problem, but is rather an effort by politicians to legalize the exploitation of Mexican labor and a bill aimed at keeping this nations 20 million Chicano/Latino's in a second class citizenship status." Baca called for the abolishment of the U.S. Border Patrol and a solution based on the protection of peoples rights as an alternative solution to the immigration issue.

Human Rights Violations C.C.R. Protests

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

"Do not stop, question, detain, arrest or place an immigration hold on any persons not suspected of crime solely on the grounds that they may be deportable aliens." So states a constitutional ruling issued by former U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell.

This ruling is being openly violated according to Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano Rights Chairperson. On January 8, observed and documented by Baca, two men were stopped by National City Police. When he investigated further, another CCR member learned that the two men were apprehended and turned over to the Border Patrol.

No records are kept of the apprehended persons' names, the names of the police officers, the Border Patrol agents or of the incidents themselves. As Lt. Nosal of the NCPD put it, "The number of individuals stopped, detained and arrested is not an uncommon practice for National City police." The one-stop transportation procedure (to the Border Patrol via Police Department squad car) "is a matter of practicality because of cutbacks in staffing."

In a statement to the National City Council, on February 1, Baca and the CCR urged the National City Police Department to end the practice of enforcing federal immigration law. The Committee on Chicano Rights also demanded that the City Council issue an order to the NCPD to comply with the U.S. Attorney General's ruling to cease and desist from stopping, questioning, harrassing, or intimidating persons of Mexican ancestry. Baca added that CCR would be monitoring NCPD by sending 50 persons of Mexican ancestry to walk the streets of National City.

Throughout the past month, strong opposition to NCPD's practices has been voiced as well as support for the police monitoring by CCR by concerned citizens in the media.

Chief of police, Terry Hart responded by issuing an order on March 8, which states that officers will not stop persons solely on the suspicion that they are undocumented. The order also states that any persons suspected in violation of other laws and if probable cause is evident, those persons can be lawfully stopped, detained and turned over to La Migra.

Baca still believes that local police have no business interfering with Immigration Law and that race is an issue. "Just because we may look like illegal aliens doesn't mean the police should be arresting us. We (all Hispanics) look like illegal aliens to some people."

The Committee on Chicano Rights will continue to monitor the National City Police Department. Warned Baca, "If one of them is stopped, detained, or questioned or arrested on the basis of immigration status, let me assure you that, if we have to bankrupt this city with lawsuits, that we shall."

LA PRENSA

SAN DIEGO



VOL. VII NO. 21 La Prensa San Diego 1950 Fifth Avenue

San Diego, California 92101 (619) 231-2874 May 20, 1983

Chicano Leader Raises Alarm

Immigration Bill To Bring Confrontation

by Daniel L. Muñoz

San Diego Ca., May 20, 1983... The Senate overwhelming approved this past Wednesday a bill which backers proclaim will stem the flow of undocumented aliens into the United States and place a cap on the number of illegal immigrants admitted each year.

The bill if approved, as is by the House, would punish employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens, grant legal resident status to undocumented persons who have established permanent residences in the United States before 1980 and it would increase the border enforcement by increasing the number of agents and limit legal immigration to 425,000 people per year. In addition, the Senate bill would provide for a counterfeit-resistant identification card that all job applicants would have to show employers.

The bill known as the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill has vigorously been opposed by a coalition of groups, including Chicanos, the Chamber of Commerce, Agri-Business, church groups, civil libertarian groups, and Black groups, because of its chilling impact it will have on civil liberties.

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, and a nationally reknown leader in the fight against an unjust immigration bill, today issued a statement which denounced the Senate S2222 Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill as a "blatant, anti-piece of legislation".

Baca said, "this legislation if passed by both houses would destroy the Constitutional rights of this nations 20 million Chicanos and Latinos. We see this bill as a ticking time-bomb which will lead to confrontations between those who are ordered to implement Simpson-Mazzoli and its principle victims: Chicanos, Mexicans and other Latinos."

Ironically, ex-Mayor Pete Wilson, now Senator, who in the past rarely if ever, was on the same ideological side as Baca, now finds himself aligned with Baca and the Committee on Chicano Rights. Wilson objected to employer sanctions in the bill.

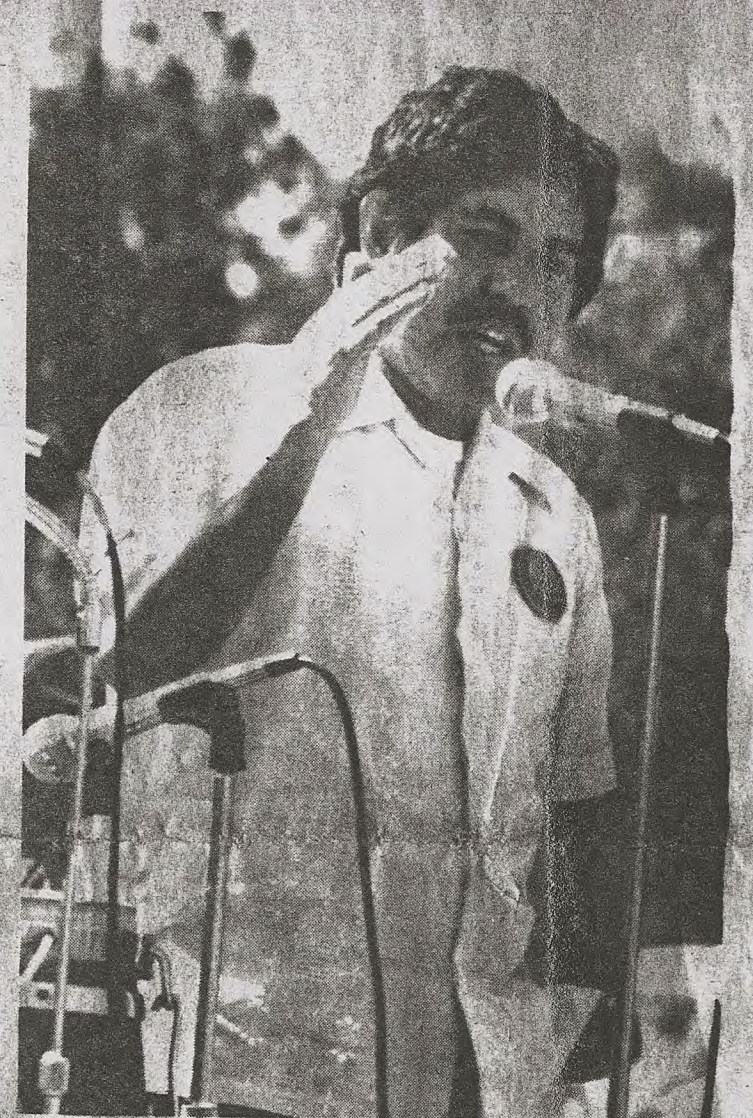
"The issue is not immigration," contined Baca, "rather it is one of rights...peoples rights. The Senate vote is reminiscent of the 1st steps in the creation of the Nazi state in 1930 and the present apartheid regime of South Africa. What is the difference between what the Senate voted for and the

pass-system of South Africa? The national identification card which in practice will only be requested of "brown-looking people is a step in the direction of creating a cast system, like the one which now exist in South Africa. Baca also blasted the so-called amnesty provisions of this bill which will for the first time in American history legislate into law taxation without representation. (A principle which this country once had a revolution over). Those applying for amnesty will be forced to work, pay taxes and contribute to this society but they will not be able to receive any of the services that their taxes paid for..."and this," said Baca, "is taxation without representation."

"What the American people should ask is: what makes them think (the Washington politicians) that the same conditions that forced the American people to revolt against King George are not applicable to other people," said Baca.

With Presidential and House elections schedule for 1984 Simpson-Mazzoli, if passed may become the albatross which may sink the political hopes of many current members of the House

(see Confrontation, pg 2)



Herman Baca

1983
The Year Chicanos Became Politically,
Economically & Socially Active

Por Nuestra Dignidad y Honor Alzamos Nuestra Voz

LA PRENSA



For Our Dignity & Honor We Raise Our Voice

SAN DIEGO



VOL. VII NO. 36 La Prensa San Diego 1950 Fifth Avenue

San Diego, California 92101 (619) 231-2874 September 2, 1983

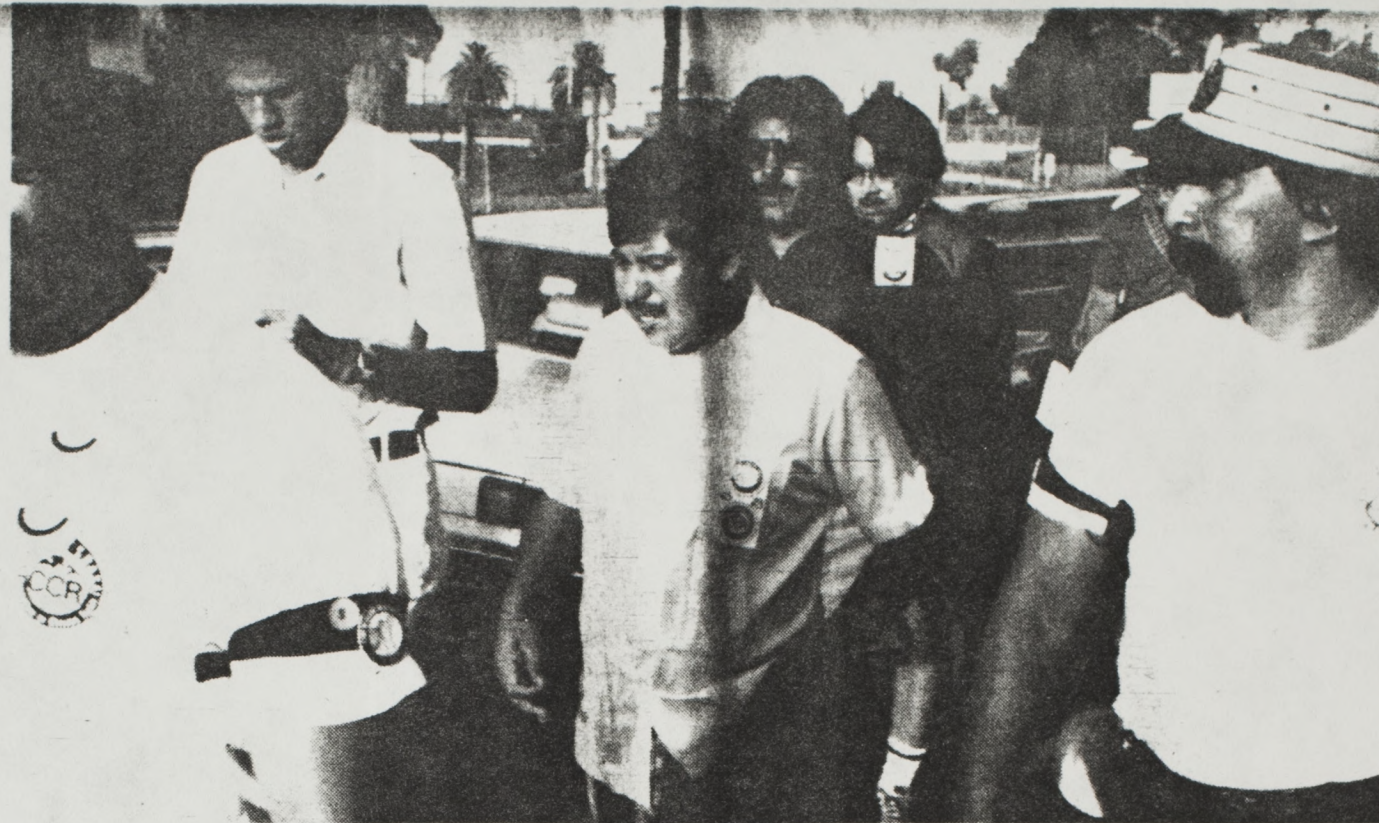
This Is The Last Time! Chicano Leader Vows



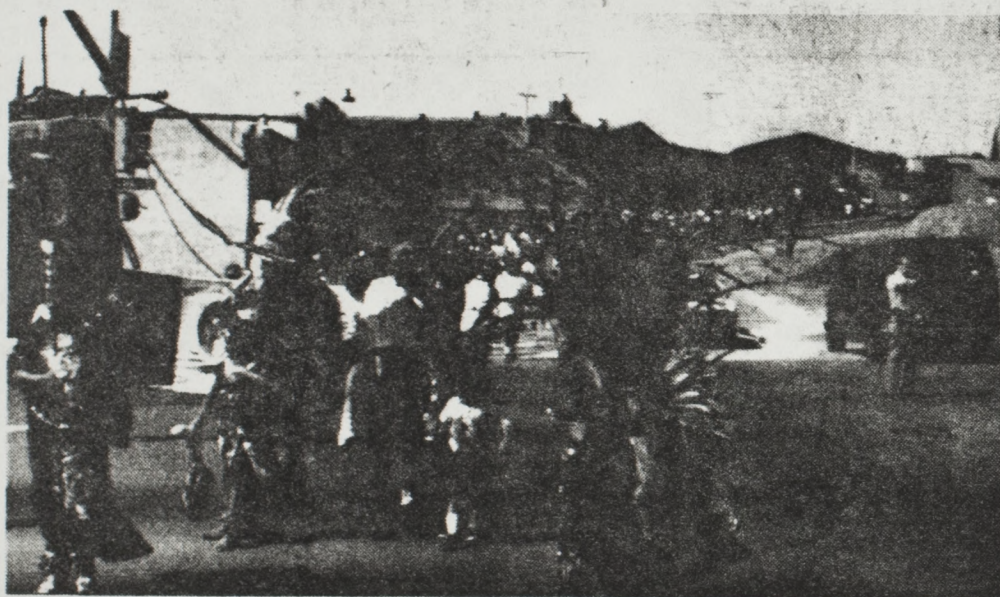
Hundreds marched for "Rights"



The marchers are cheered by school children



Herman Baca, (c) leads marchers



Danza Mixcyotl, Aztec Indian Dance, join march



Line stretches for 1 mile .

by Daniel L. Muñoz

In Washington D.C. 250,000 Blacks marched in the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King and remembered the past. 3,000 miles across the land, 500 Chicanos marched to protect their future and protest the passage of the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill. In the east, the Blacks remembered the stirring words of King "I have a dream." In the west, Chicanos struggled to prevent a nightmare.

"The march, 'Walk for Rights' was created in order to send one

final message to the U.S. House of Representatives in order to remain the local congressional delegation that the Chicano-Latino community were in total opposition to the passage of Simpson-Mazzoli as was every other national Hispanic organization in the United States," said Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights.

The marchers gathered early in front of the catholic church, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe in Logan Heights. Banners were unfurled, signs mounted and the silent marchers waited at 7 in the

morning to receive the blessing of the parrish priest before they set out on their long 17 mile pilgrimage. They waited in vain.

The banner of La Virgen de Guadalupe fluttered in the wind. Standing next to it was José "Don Pepe" Berrellez, 65. He too waited patiently for the blessing. With a shrug he started out slowly to begin the march.

"Que Dios Los Bendiga," said Sister Sarah, the Sister of the Barrio. She blessed them and the marchers now left, in their hearts, happy that she had not abandoned them.

Herman Baca, leader of the march, paused briefly and talked with the 20 or so members of the Committee on Chicano Rights that were to maintain order during the march. Last instructions were given and lines were formed. Members of the American G.I. Forum were there. Paul Jimenez, Chairman of the group held on high one end of the standard of the Virgen de Guadalupe. On the other side stood Al Ducheny, Chairman of the Harborview Community Council. MEChAistas from as far away as Arizona were there to

march in opposition to Simpson-Mazzoli. El Centro Cultural de La Raza, the Lawyers Guild, Padre Hidalgo Center, MAPAistas, and over 140 marchers formed the starting line that was to walk from church to church until they eventually arrived at the U.S./ Mexican border in San Ysidro. By noon that number would swell to close to 500 marchers that would eventually pause and rest at Mr. Carmelo Church in San Ysidro prior to completing the last 2 miles to the border.

For many of the marchers, this was an opportunity to make a

personal statement. Veronica Enrique, director of El Centro Cultural de La Raza said, "This is a positive statement to the community, we do have an interest in our community. For me this is a statement against the passage of Simpson-Mazzoli. A statement for our Chicano community."

For Steve Palma, of the American G.I. Forum, the march and his participation was "an effort to get politicians and the public to understand our goals. That we all have rights that can be

(see, Chicano Rights, pg 2)

(con't from pg 1)

Chicano Rights



Al Ducheny, (l) and Paul Jimenez (r) carry the banner de La Virgen de Guadalupe



"STOP SIMPSON-MAZZOLI!"

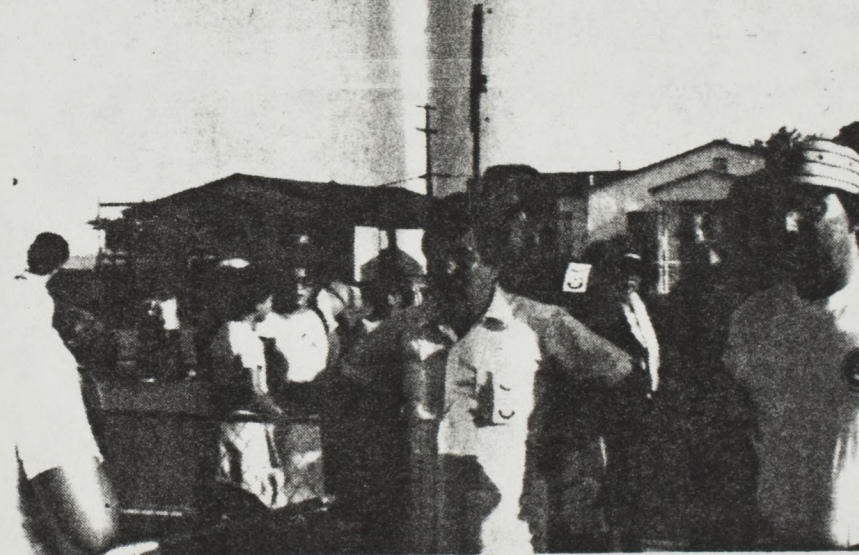


Denise Ducheny (l) Don Pepe (c) are almost there in San Ysidro

undermined by a small number of people."

Lily Bartolome, her mother and family marched. They marched as a family in symbolic protest against a bill which would deny them the rights that all Americans hold. The mother carried a sign all the way protesting Simpson-Mazzoli. "Soon I will be leaving for Boston to teach school," said Lily, "and I wanted to make this march to show my support for my community and people."

As the marchers wound their way through the dusty streets of the westside of National City, little Bobo Valdermara, age 9, didn't appear to mind. He would have the honor of being the



Herman Baca, (c) pauses for breather during march

youngest to participate in the entire 17 mile march. Perhaps too young to know why. But, somehow somewhere in his memory banks, the vision of marchers, flags, and chants would forever remain.

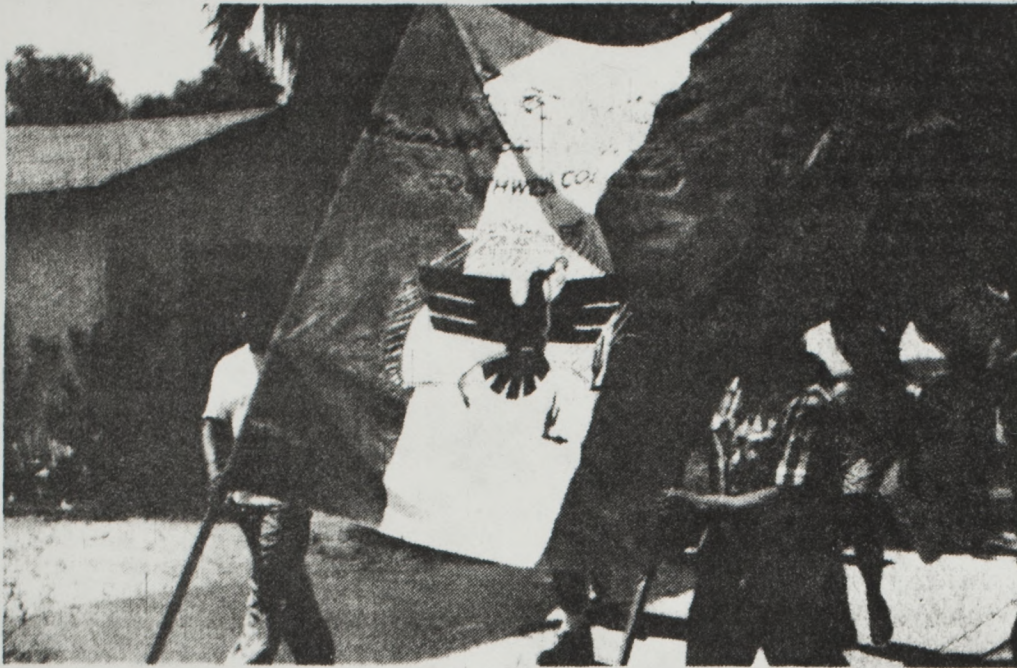
"Raza si, Migra no" and "Down with Simpson-Mazolli" shouted the long line of marchers. Curiosity pulled residents out of their homes. Some shouted encouragement, others joined the march. Slowly as the sun rose, the ranks swelled with new marchers. "Simpson-Mazolli-NO!"

Francisco and Maria Alcantar trudged the 17 miles with their (see, Community Marches, pg 3)



(con't from pg 2)

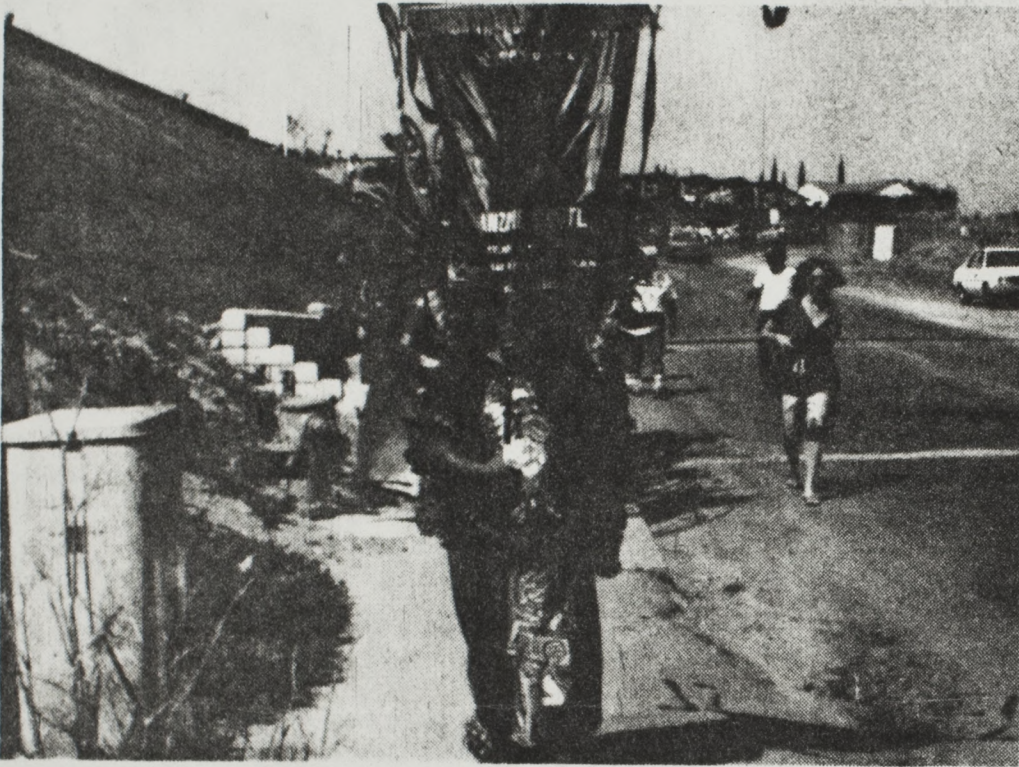
Community Marches



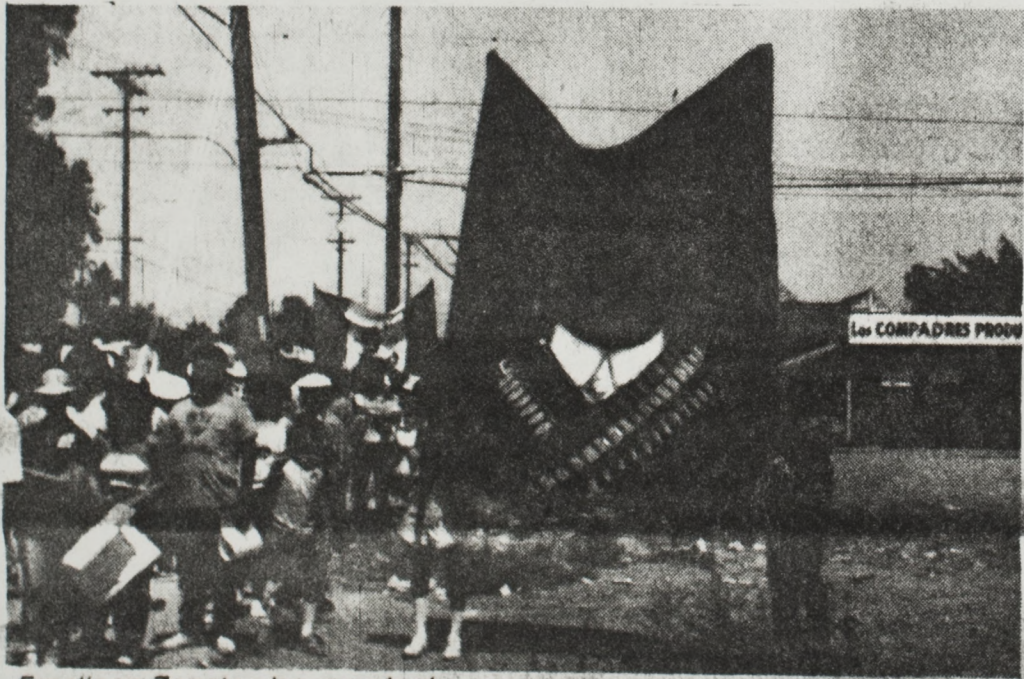
MEChA club from Southwestern College marches



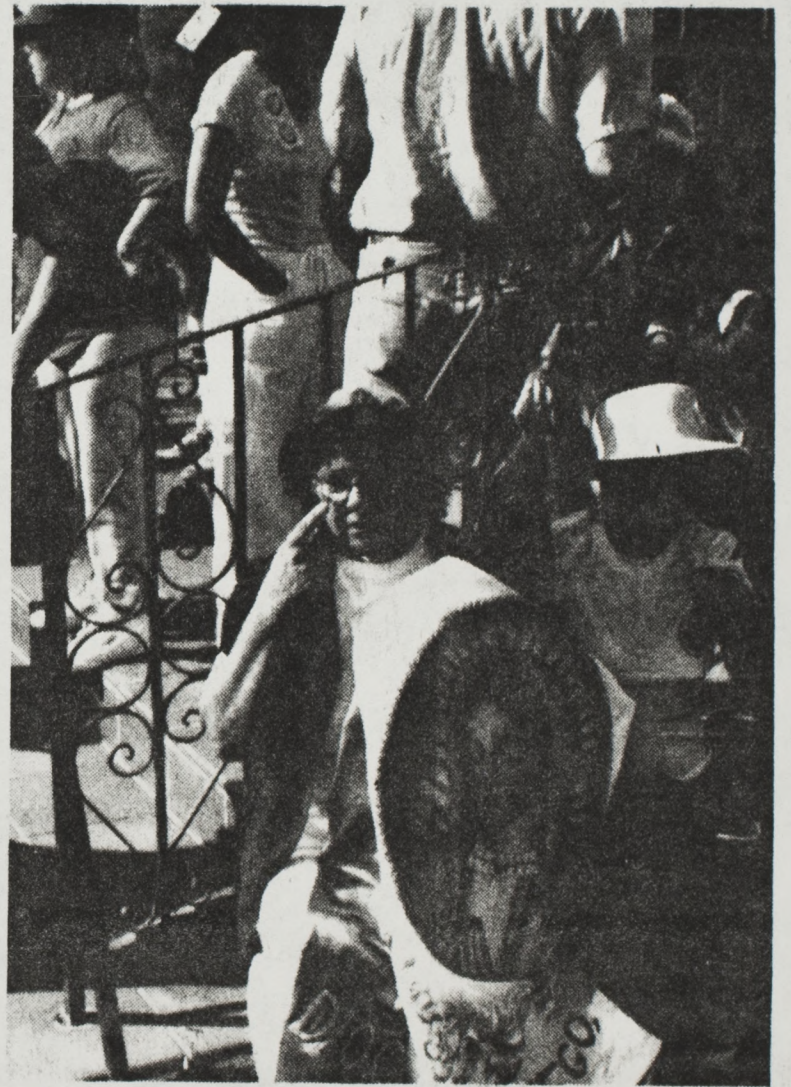
Herman Baca (c) plods on marchando



Danza Mixcyotl, Aztec Indian Dancers, lead marchers into San Ysidro



Emeliano Zapata also marched



One of the many marchers takes a short break before continuing on her way



Commission Guadalupe marches against Simpson-Mazzoli

PARTICIPANTS WIN RECOGNITION

Julio Calderon, the Statewide chairman of MAPA (Mexican American Political Association) and Kathy Zapata, from Sacramento: Abe and Mrs. Tapia, from Los Angeles. Tapia, the past president of the Los Angeles Chapter of MAPA, and past statewide president: Cato and Mrs. Sedillo, President of the Greater San Diego G.I. Forum: Sister Sarah Murietta, Director of Padre Hidalgo Center: Armando and Dolares Arias, Mrs. Arias the Mexican and American Foundation's "Women of the Year": Barbra Avalos Tracy, Businesswoman: Mr and Mrs Aguilar, Attorney, from La Raza Lawyers Association: Manuel and Mariana Osuna, Businessman: Ernie Azocar, ex-member of the Sweetwater Union School Board: Francisco Amaro, from Mexican American National Organization

(MANO) L.A.: James Cockcroft, PhD., author of numerous books on the Mexican experience: Veronica Enrique, Director of El Centro Cultural: Pepe Cardenas, representing El Club America: Sra. Hermina Enrique, Founder and Director of Ballet Folklorico

In San Diego: Chato Benitez, Director Mexican American Studies U.C.S.D.; Beverly Cramb, Sweetwater Union District, Bilingual Educator: Sister Alicia Salcedo, Diocesan Education Ministry: and Mr and Mrs Daniel Munoz, Publisher of La Prensa San Diego.



Vivian Enrique, Ballet Folklorico



Aug 28, 1983



Star-News Photo by Dana Fisher

IT'S A LONG MARCH

Ramon Leyba carries Francisco Alcantar on 'Walk for Rights!'

Marchers protest immigration bill

By MAX BRANSCOMB
Star-News Staff Writer

The column of sweaty people in tennis shoes and jogging shorts was making good time according to the men along the side of the road with stopwatches and bullhorns.

As the participants passed the halfway point at eight and a half miles, a few had dropped out, but most of the starters were still hanging in and seemed determined to finish the entire 17-mile route. Encouraging women with easy smiles handed out salt tablets, juice, and oranges at way stations spaced evenly over the course.

There was a marathon of sorts in the South Bay yesterday, though no one was really racing. But the 500 some participants of the "Walk for Rights!" march protesting the proposed Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill pending before the United State Senate were out "to win."

"WE WANT to send a message to the U.S. Congress that the people of America are opposed to the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill and will oppose any politicians who vote

for its passage," said Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, the group which sponsored the march.

"Under the guise of a so-called immigration bill, we are seeing a worsening of conditions for a large population of people in this country and a proposal which will pose a threat to the civil rights of all Americans — not just Chicanos."

The march started at 7 a.m. in Barrio Logan and snaked its way through the streets of National City, Chula Vista, and Otay, before culminating with a 2 p.m. rally in San Ysidro. About 200 were on hand at the start of the march, which swelled as people joined in. More than 300 were marching by 10:30 a.m. when the demonstration reached H Street in Chula Vista, and about 500 poured into the area around Our Lady of Mt. Carmel church in San Ysidro for the capping rally.

"THIS SHOULD help demonstrate to our elected leaders that we are paying attention to the legislation they are passing

✓ Continued on Page A-10

*MC Street
8/28/83*

300 march in protest

(Continued from Page A-1)

and the legislation they are not passing but should be," said one woman marcher as she chewed on some ice. "They must be made to realize they can't continue to write unrepresentative legislation without paying for it at election time."

The march had a certain parade quality to it, complete with young girls carrying banners at the head of the line like a high school drill team or marching band. Some marchers wore Che Gueverra baseball hats or berets, but most had Padre hats or Charger sun visors. Scores of people wore T-shirts made to commemorate the march. The rest wore tank tops or fishnet football jerseys in the heat which reached the mid-80s by noon.

THE MESSAGE, though, was clear as marchers waved banners opposing the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill and chanted "Raza, si! Migra, no!" (The people, yes! Immigration, no!)

"A lot of people have made sacrifices to be here and walk 17 miles in this hot sun," Baca said, as he wiped his brow. "Look at them all. The politicians need to look and see that the people don't want Simpson-Mazzoli."

Four burly body guards clung close to Baca throughout the march. The precautions were taken in the wake of numerous death threats and hate letters the Chicano leader has received since calling for the march earlier this summer. Baca did not seem overly concerned about the threats, though, as he talked steadily with journalists, representatives of civil rights groups, and fellow marchers.

"There are a lot of sick minds out there who think a crank phone call or a 'love' letter will grind this whole march to a halt," Baca said with a shrug. "What they don't understand is that this represents a grassroots manifestation of political frustration from a large population of people who have been ignored by the current political process. This is a groundswelling that is not going to shrivel up and blow away any time soon."

BACA SAID demonstrations are necessary "as long as Chicanos and Latinos are left out of the decision-making process."

"We're seeing a lot of token symbolism coming out of the Reagan administration right now in terms of Hispanic concerns, but no substance," Baca said.

The proposed Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill, passed this spring by the House of Representatives, is "a labor bill under the guise of an immigration reform bill," Baca told the crowd.

"If the people — all of the people — understood exactly what the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill was all about, I would wager you that they would never support it," Baca said.

The legislation would hasten the establishment of a de facto "South African apartheid system," Baca charg-

ed, by "further subjugating a race of people through measures which effectively deny them the same constitutional rights that other residents of this country are allowed to live under."

A "workers' bill of rights" is needed, Baca said, to protect the "disenfranchised" laborers and ensure equal representation under the laws of the United States.

THE KEY TO improving the future of Chicanos and Latinos, Baca said, "rests with us."

"We can't expect anyone else to go out there and do it for us," he said. "Chicanos and Latinos will have to become responsible for their own destinies."

Increased voter registration among Chicanos and Latinos in the Southwestern

states is heartening, Baca said, but does not guarantee airing of Chicano concerns.

"These are not monolithic voting blocks in the traditional New Deal sense," Baca said. "The Democratic Party can no longer hit the streets and register a batch of Chicanos and expect them to vote in lockstep for the Democratic candidate."

The procession paused for a few moments to allow stragglers to catch up. Baca headed for the shade of a nearby tree to cheat the relentless sun. Looking back at the stream of people steadily packing closer together as the three-block long rag-tag army closed ranks, Baca smiled.

"You gotta like this, man," he said quietly. "These are all people who really care."



Star-News Photo by Dana Fisher

LEAVING NATIONAL CITY

Protest marchers head on toward the border



The San Diego Union/John Gibbins

Chicano groups march in protest of proposed changes in U.S. immigration laws.

Chicano march ends at border

By Ed Jahn, Staff Writer

In the courtyard of a San Ysidro Catholic church yesterday, the Danza Mexicayotl performed the Earth Dance, a pre-Columbian Aztec ceremony in which the plumed participants seek the wisdom of the gods.

Afterward, dance leader Mario Aguilar pointed to the hills of Baja California, across the international border nearby, and told more than 200 people at the gathering, "There is not a different people on that side.

"And we are not a different people on this side," Aguilar said. "The thing that unites us is our blood. From Tierra del Fuego to Alaska, we are one people."

The gathering at Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church yesterday afternoon was the last leg of a 17-mile march to the international border by the Committee on Chicano Rights to protest the proposed Simpson-Mazzoli Bill that would regulate immigration.

The Aztec dances, performances by the Ballet Folklorico from Our Lady of Guadalupe Roman Catholic Church in San Diego, and speeches by 90-year-old Pedro J. Gonzales, a veteran of Pancho Villa's revolutionary brigades, and committee chairman Herman Baca, all pointed up what the committee considers the arbitrary nature of the border.

"This is the last time we will come to the border in a peaceful manner," Baca told the hot and tired marchers after they had finally reached the international border at 4 p.m., ending the walk that began at 7 a.m. in San Diego.

"And if this bill passes, this is my reaction to carrying an ID card," he said, as he ripped a newspaper to shreds.

The Simpson-Mazzoli Bill, which is to be considered by the House of Representatives this fall, calls for a national identification system, strengthening of the U.S. Border Patrol and stricter regulation of documented workers coming across from Mexico.

Baca said his alternative to the bill is, "Anyone good enough to work, pay taxes and add to the benefit of society is good enough for the rights we all should have."

Many immigration officials were changing shifts as the protesters chanting "Raza si, Migra no" walked up to the border. Most border officials met the group with smiles or waves, although a couple gave the demonstrators the thumbs down signal.

Baca called the border area "the Vietnam of the Southwest" because of what he said were heavy-handed tactics of the Border Patrol to stem the flow of people crossing the border illegally.

"Our purpose is to inform people about the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill, the most blatant anti-Mexican legislation to come along since the Mexican-American War," he said.

"Our other purpose is to let the politicians know that Chicanos and Latinos are going to oppose this bill even if it passes and that any candidate, Democrat or Republican, who supports this bill will be opposed by our community," he said.

He said the only way to "break the revolving door syndrome of workers coming into this country and being sent back is to allow them to become franchised. Without that, the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill will serve as a way for businesses to control labor."

Aug 28, 1983

Count him out, writer tells Baca

In reference to the proposed Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill, Herman Baca was quoted in the Aug. 21 Star-News as saying that this bill is a "threat to the human rights and civil rights of EVERYBODY in this country, especially to the Chicano community."

I am not sure how this man was able to accumulate the collective views of all of our citizenry for this all-encompassing piece of information. It is possible that his group conducted some kind of gigantic survey. If indeed this was the case, I will take this opportunity to advise his group that, somehow, one hombre in Chula Vista got missed.

And so in the interest of accuracy, his statement might be revised to exclude this writer.

R. MORRIS
P.O. Box 2311
Chula Vista

R. Morris
8/28/82

Sept. 22, 1983

Illegal aliens' acts described as illegal

In response to your story on Leonor Ramirez, I only read as far as her statement, "A person is not illegal; acts are illegal." She shoots down her own theory because the very act of transporting one's self is the illegal act.

She, Herman Baca and Cesar Chavez make me incensed. They are here to make a change, when in truth, they should be working toward that end in Mexico where the problem is. Illegal aliens are illegal, and they do have rights as human beings, but not as citizens in this country.

I can't understand why you get such coverage in The Star-News with your diatribe. It's the same old "Emperor's Clothes" routine — if you say it often enough, it will be believed. Hogwash!

MARVEL LANKFORD
Chula Vista

MC Star News
9/22/83

Oct 9, 1983

Simpson-Mazzoli holdup cheers CCR

By Max Branscomb
Staff Writer

Local Chicano activists were cheered by the decision this week by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill to pigeonhole the controversial Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill.

"The decision is a partial victory for those who protested, marched against, and resisted the passage of the Simpson-Mazzoli bill," said Herman Baca of the National City-based Committee on Chicano Rights. "This was a sword hanging over our community's head and we're glad to see it removed for the time being.

There are other problems, however, that have still not been resolved and we must continue to work to end them."

The CCR has long opposed the Simpson-Mazzoli proposal, which called for sanctions against employers who knowingly hired undocumented workers and a national worker identification card for all Americans. Baca and other opponents said they felt the bill was flawed and would endanger the human rights of undocumented workers and the civil rights of Americans of Mexican descent. In August some 200 persons marched 17 miles through the South Bay in a CCR-

sponsored protest against the bill.

Though Baca said he was relieved to see the bill tied up by O'Neill, he urged Simpson-Mazzoli opponents to "watch the political winds."

"This is not a time for crowing and chest beating," he said. "This action was taken out of political expediency. Everybody is courting Hispanics and Chicanos now, but will they still love us tomorrow?"

Baca said the time is right to explore alternatives to Simpson-Mazzoli, including a bill of rights for the undocumented worker.

"We need to shift our way of thinking from the "guns and barbed wire" paradigm to a more just and humane approach," Baca said.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans are actively courting the Chicano population, Baca said, but neither party has gotten "to the core of the issue."

"It's like two young men vying for a pretty young lady at a dance when they know they have someone else they'll have to go back home to tomorrow," he said.

STANNEWS 10/9/83

Local Chicano activist Herman Baca called the decision by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill to hold up the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill a "partial victory." Baca and the National City-based Committee on Chicano Rights oppose the bill because of its employer sanctions and identification card program that they said could lead to discrimination against Hispanic Americans. While Baca applauded the stall on the bill, he warned that Chicano rights must be protected in future legislative efforts to cope with the immigration problem.

Oct 9, 1983

Letter asks order to police

National City Hispanic leaders have appealed to the U.S. Attorney General's office for a ruling on the police department's practice of turning over illegal aliens to the Border Patrol.

In a letter to U.S. Attorney General William French Smith, Committee on Chicano Rights chairman Herman Baca asked the federal government to intervene in the controversy.

"We have asked the attorney general to inform the National City Police Department that they are not to act as an immigration enforcement agency," Baca said.

"We requested that they issue an order to Police Chief Terry Hart and his men, to cease and desist from enforcing immigration law and to contain themselves within matters of their own jurisdiction."

BACA SAID his committee also has applied for assistance from the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund and is ready to go to court over the issue.

"Our organization will not rest until an order comes down to Chief Hart and the National City police from the City Council telling them to cease and desist from enforcing immigration law illegally. We've gone to court before over this issue, and won, and we'll go again if we have to. It's an issue close to our hearts and it won't just go away," said Baca.

Hart said he appreciates the concerns of the Hispanic community, but has no immediate plans to change the depart-

ment's policy of turning over undocumented aliens to immigration authorities.

"WE ARE NOT operating out of our bounds by notifying the Border Patrol when we run across an illegal alien," said the police chief.

"We realize that municipal and state police are not to be the primary enforcers of immigration laws, and we are not. If, however, in the normal course of an investigation, it becomes known that a contacted person is an illegal alien we are not obligated to turn him loose."

Hart said that, though it may appear the National City police are doing the work of the Border Patrol, particularly when aliens are taken to the police station, they are not.

"IT'S A MATTER of practicality," he explained.

"We used to detain illegal aliens in the field and call the Border Patrol to come and pick them up. But cutbacks in the staffing of the Border Patrol, and limitations on our own time and staffing, have often made this difficult.

"As far as I know," he continued, "there is no law against transporting a person to the police station to hold them before turning them over to the Border Patrol."

Hart denied the Chicano committee's claim that aliens are regularly turned over to the Border Patrol.

"It is not a prevalent practice, not a common kind of thing," he said.

BACA ARGUED that the National City police "have turned over more

people to the Border Patrol than they realize.

"The police don't keep records on the people they hand over to immigration," Baca said. "If no statistics are kept, then how can he say that this type of thing only happens a few times a year? We know that it happens much more frequently than they would like to admit."

Baca said his group was particularly upset over the case of Felipe Laguna, an 18-year-old Mexican who was

robbed of his money and pants, then turned over to the Border Patrol for deportation after he called the National City police for help.

"This shows us that the police aren't just turning over criminals," Baca said. "This young man was robbed and had his pants stolen, he was a victim of a crime, not a criminal."

HART SAID he was not completely familiar with the Laguna case, but said he found no fault in the way it was handled.

"In the normal course of our duties, if it is discovered that a person is an illegal alien then we will turn him over," he said.

The police chief emphasized that alien victims receive the same protection and investigation that American citizens do.

"Just because a victim is an alien doesn't necessarily mean the investigation has come to an end," he said.

"We will investigate

any crime we can, especially if it is a severe, substantial crime. Often, we will keep an alien witness around to help the investigation or, if we need to, call him back from Mexico. We've done both in the past."

The City Council has ordered City Manager Tom McCabe to look into the Chicano complaints and issue a report. Hart expects a written policy paper on the issue in about two weeks.

Los Precios no se Detendrán

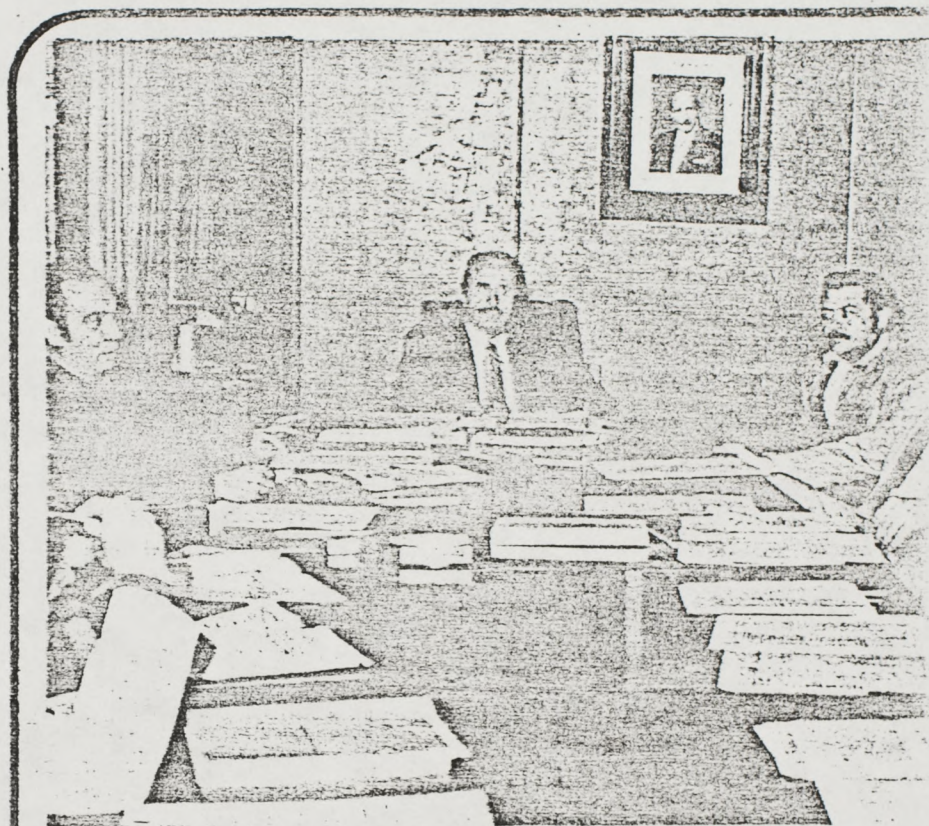
Cruel e Inhumana la Deportación: HB

SAN DIEGO.- "En un acto inhumano y cruel más de 70 mil ciudadanos estadounidenses serán deportados por su propio Gobierno, en una clara violación a los derechos humanos de los descendientes de mexicanos", manifestó ayer el dirigente del Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos, Hermann Baca, que señaló que ningún tenedor de la "Carta Silva" deberá presentarse voluntariamente ante las autoridades de Inmigración y Naturalización, sin que vaya debidamente asesorado legalmente.

Baca indicó que la suspensión de la moratoria de las "Cartas Silva", implica la deportación masiva de más de 70 mil padres de familia, que sumados con sus hijos y esposas son más de medio millón de personas de ascendencia mexicana. Serán deportadas, dijo para levantar la histeria y el racismo en contra de más de 20 millones de hispanoparlantes en los Estados Unidos y además contar con un "chivo expiatorio" ideal para justificar la recesión económica del país, en forma similar a lo que hicieron en la gran depresión en la década de los treinta y en la postguerra en la década de los cincuenta, en que también se promovieron deportaciones masivas de personas de ascendencia mexicana, para encontrar una justificación a los graves problemas económicos de Estados Unidos.

Dijo que solamente en San Diego, se estima

(Pasa a la Pág. 4, Col. 5)



MEXICALI.- El Dr. Juan Medrano Padilla, Jefe de los Servicios Coordinados de Salud Pública, presidió la reunión donde se firmó el convenio para la campaña de vacunación contra la Polio que se llevará a cabo en la ciudad de Mexicali del 21 al 25 del presente. (Foto: Jesús Ramírez.)

Afán de Notoriedad

Siniestro Total en 9 mil H

Cientos de Millones, las Pérdidas

- * Se Registran También Siniestros Parciales...
- * Repercusión en Desempleo y Merma de Cosecha...
- * La Situación Puede Empeorar si Lluve más...

ELM

GRAN D

Ganadera) aceptó asegurar la mencionada superficie el gerente regional del Banrural del Noroeste, Alvaro Santiago, aprobó el crédito para las siembras, que deben iniciarse desde esta semana.

La CNC nacional, de común acuerdo con la ANAGSA y el BANRURAL comisionó a los presidentes de los comités regionales campesinos de la CNC en San Quintín y Ensenada respectivamente, Rodolfo Sánchez Taboada y Rogelio Chacón, para que realicen los trámites de solicitudes de crédito, dictamen técnico de la SARH y coordinación de la maquinaria agrícola y la adquisición de la semilla para hacer las preparaciones de terrenos y las siembras.

Pedro Romero Mata, gerente del Banrural en Ensenada ya recibió instrucciones de la gerencia regional, para que agilice los trámites de solicitudes de crédito de los campesinos, manifestó Fierro Márquez.

Señaló, por otra parte, que la SARH, representación Baja California, aprobó el programa y autorizó las siembras y proporcionará asistencia técnica a los campesinos para que tengan éxito las siembras.

Además de la producción de frijol para el consumo regional, expresó Fierro Márquez, la importancia de que se cultiven las cinco mil hectáreas radica en que los campesinos tendrán oportunidad de obtener un ingreso, se generará mano de obra y una considerable derrama económica que beneficiará a la región.

trabajo como jefe de la Gestapo en Lyon. Barbie ordenó presuntamente la detención, tortura y ejecución de 4,000 judíos y luchadores de la resistencia en la misma prisión de Montluc.

Barbie dijo en 1973 a un periodista argentino que "en Lyon muchos franceses colaboraron con nosotros, eran amigos, colegas. Pero usted los llama traidores".

Barbie dijo admitir los cargos de Francia en contra suya, y no expresó arrepentimiento.

Cruel...

(Viene de la 1ra. Página)

que hay aproximadamente 25 mil tenedores de la "Carta Silva", que deberán presentarse ante las autoridades migratorias de Estados Unidos, si carecen de representación y orientación legal.

Baca enfatizó que las organizaciones mexicano-americanas, chicanas y otras latinas, elevarán una enérgica protesta por la medida adoptada por las autoridades migratorias, señalando que se espera que también México levante una protesta por los medios diplomáticos, en contra de esta medida claramente discriminatoria de los derechos humanos de más de 20 millones de hispanoparlantes, pero en particular de descendientes de mexicanos.

Indicó que en el fondo del asunto, las autoridades del SIN tratan de presionar a la opinión pública y provocar la histeria y el racismo, para facilitar la aprobación del proyecto de ley Simpson-Mazzoli, ya que el propio SIN había prometido mantener la moratoria a los tenedores de las "Cartas Silva" hasta agotar todas las instancias legislativas del proyecto Simpson-Mazzoli.

Dijo que con esta medida, los derechos humanos de más de 20 millones de hispanoparlantes son "letra muerta" en Estados Unidos, señalando que se desatará nuevamente una campaña en contra de los mexicano-americanos y mexicanos residentes en Estados Unidos, para justificar los graves problemas económicos que atraviesa el país.

Baca subrayó que la actitud de las autoridades del SIN, es una violación a las normas internacionales de los derechos humanos, ya que propicia el racismo.

Por último, reiteró que el comité que preside aconsejará a todos los tenedores de "Carta Silva", que antes de acudir al SIN obtengan una adecuada orientación jurídica, con el propósito de evitar su deportación y hacer valer los derechos que han adquirido con su residencia, sus familias, sus negocios, sus pagos de contribuciones y otros renglones, durante su estancia en Estados Unidos.

gestes . Dos de los seis juicios civiles presentados contra Barbie en Lyon le acusan de ordenar el envío de 41 niños judíos a la muerte en Anchwitz, en Polonia.

Barbie dijo que la revista París Match que después de la caída de los nazis en 1944 escapó de Francia a Alemania, donde fue detenido por agentes norteamericanos en diciembre de 1947.

"Me pusieron un uniforme azul marino con las letras PCG, prisionero criminal de guerra", dijo. "Sin embargo, escapé otra

California, se dio cumplimiento cabal a los 10 puntos de su programa de reordenación económica. El Ejecutivo Estatal manifestó que la prueba de que Baja California no esta en crisis, es la captación de las tres últimas semanas de enero de aproximadamente 80 millones de dólares, que hace autosuficiente de divisas al Estado e incluso abastecedor de las mismas para el resto de la República.

Sin embargo, dijo De la Madrid, que se debe escuchar la voz de los bajacalifornianos en las decisiones del Gobierno Federal inherentes a la frontera dadas las distintas formas económicas que ofrece esa zona respecto al resto del país.

De la Madrid subrayó que no dejará obras inconclusas y que en lo que resta de su ejercicio se destinarán más de 2 mil 500 millones de pesos a obras de infraestructura señalando que el próximo gobierno de la Entidad contará con bases para emprender ambiciosos programas y aseguró: "nosotros dejaremos sistemas viales adecuados, reclusorios, escuelas, programas de abasto, etc."

Dijo que en el resto de su ejercicio no se emprenderán obras nuevas, pero que se concluirán las que se encuentran en proceso y que dejará una hacienda limpia a la próxima administración.

De la Madrid informó que el jueves próximo estará en Baja California el Subsecretario de Comercio, Lic., Héctor Hernández, por encargo muy especial del Presidente Miguel de la Madrid, para escuchar y atender los problemas que plantea la comunidad, señalando que por acuerdo expreso del Ejecutivo de la Nación se firmará en esta fecha el Convenio Unico de Desarrollo acorde a los nuevos lineamientos del Gobierno Federal y como una prueba más de apoyo a Baja California

empleand agentes helicóp fuentes p por el ma En el e Grosso, la 16 puntos donde se realiza un cocaína producidas Paraguay, te.

Varias nas de ate por los tra sido localiz fuentes.

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Chicano rights leader accuses

INS raids

Duffy of initial

By Greg Gross
Staff Writer

The Sheriff's Department has no business aiding the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in raids for undocumented aliens in Vista — or anywhere else — says Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights.

Baca accused Sheriff John Duffy yesterday of initiating immigration raids Jan. 13 at Vista bars frequented by Hispanics. That action, he said, "places the constitutional rights of over 300,000 persons of Mexican ancestry in San Diego County in jeopardy."

Baca also cited similar

raids made in North County last Nov. 25 in which sheriff's deputies took part.

"When it first happened, it was our hope that some lower-echelon officer (in the Sheriff's Department) had ordered the raids," Baca told a news conference. "After the 14th (of January), it was obvious that the orders came from the sheriff himself."

In initiating the raids, Baca charged that Duffy went against written policy established by the U.S. Justice Department in a 1972 ruling and a 1979 memorandum issued by Griffin Bell, U.S. attorney general in the Carter administration.

Under that policy, enforcement of immigration laws was to be left exclusively to INS officers; state and local law enforcement were to take a hands-off attitude, Baca said.

He cited a 1972 memo from Duffy's office to taxicab companies, urging drivers to contact authorities whenever they picked up passengers they felt "may be in this country illegally" and threatening to suspend their licenses if they did not.

Baca further accused Duffy of using the raids as a means of bolstering his public image, which Baca said suffered after the sheriff

"was kicked out of the national crime commission." Duffy resigned from President Reagan's Commission on Organized Crime following controversy over reports linking Duffy to alleged organized crime figures at the La Costa resort in North County.

"Sheriff Duffy, like every other cheap politician, has found that the most convenient scapegoat is the undocumented alien, who cannot speak and has no rights in this society," Baca said.

Responding to Baca's charges, sheriff's spokesman Lt. Jerry Lipscomb said deputies accompanied

INS officers at the federal agency's request and "we'll involve ourselves again if asked to do so."

"The Border Patrol contacted us; we assisted them," Lipscomb said, adding that the department had received "numerous complaints" alleging crimes by illegal aliens.

Baca said the Sheriff's Department has a right to crack down on crime.

The Chicano rights organization is sending letters to the Board of Supervisors asking for an investigation into Duffy's involvement in the INS raids. It also has written to Attorney General

William French Smith, demanding an inquiry into "the collusion between" federal immigration officers

and the Sheriff's Department. If a satisfactory response is not received, the committee will take legal action against the sheriff, the Reagan administration or both, Baca said.

INS raids

JAN 21, 1984

JAN. 21 1984

V.S. AMERICANS
MEX-AMERICANS
WILL TAKE AN ENDURE

VANESSA REDGRAVE'S LAWSUIT against the Boston Symphony Orchestra for breach of contract is gaining support in the acting community, she said this week. She announced at a press conference in her New York attorneys' offices, the formation of the Vanessa Redgrave Anti-Blacklist Defense fund. Redgrave's contract to narrate six opera performances with the Boston Symphony was canceled in April 1982. The orchestra cited only "circumstances beyond its reasonable control." Redgrave contends it was because of her support of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which has made her the focus of protests from pro-Zionist groups, and that a subsequent blacklisting situation has limited her to 14 days of work in the past two years. So far, she said, she has received \$1,500 pledges each from the Screen Actors Guild and Actors Equity unions as well as contributions from SAG president Ed Asner, actress Shelly Duvall, comedian Richard Pryor and director Sidney Lumet.

THIS NEWS ARTICLE
PREFLECTS THE UNITY I FEEL WE MUST ALL TAKE TO AN ENDURE

Dear Herman, Greetings and Best Wishes to you and your family. Herman this informal note is to congratulate you in your efforts, which I sympathize with as a LONG TIME GENOCIDE DONE TO UNDOCUMENTED AND AS AN AFRONT TO THE LEGAL CITIZEN AND U.S. CITIZEN to have to live with an image so demeaning jeopardizing our DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY, OUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. NOW THAT I am interested in the Policy Making at the County Level as a County SUPERVISOR IN DISTRICT I FEEL WE NEED UNITY and combine our efforts to be Recognized with respect as other RACES who have achieved it by their UNITY ENDURED. I WILL APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT TO MY CANDIDACY. MY STATUS IN THE MINORITY HAS THREE IMPORTANT ELEMENTS. 1. AS

MEX-AM., 2. AS A WOMAN 3. AS A COMMUNITY RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROFESSIONAL WHO HAS STRIVE FOR EXCELLENCE. Sincerely

Diana E. Barajas

JORNAL DO BRASIL

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WALTER FONTOURA, Diretor

MAURO GUIMARAES, Vice-Presidente

J. B. LEMOS, Editor

Líder "chicano" critica EUA por discriminação

San Diego, EUA — A situação de migração tornou-se uma espécie de Vietnam, aqui no Sudoeste dos Estados Unidos. Aí estão os helicópteros e as armas. O governo resolveu enfrentar o problema de uma forma policial. Aqui, nesta região, a Patrulha de Fronteira é praticamente um exército contra os trabalhadores de origem mexicana. Nós já denunciámos assassínios, mulheres violadas e gente baleada pelos patrulheiros. E essas deportações em massa não resolvem nada.

Rodeado de retratos de heróis da Revolução Mexicana, na Gráfica Asteca, que é também a sede do Comitê Pró-Direitos Chicanos, Hernán Baca procura expressar-se o melhor que pode, num espanhol misturado com inglês, e não hesita em criticar a repressão policial contra os latino-americanos que trabalham ilegalmente nos Estados Unidos. Mas Hernán, como os demais **chicanos**, é cidadão americano com ascendência mexicana.

Para explorar

Ele conta que sua família já vivia, há muito tempo, no Novo México, quando a guerra terminou, em meados do século passado, e o México perdeu a metade do seu território — incluindo o Estado de Novo México — para seu poderoso vizinho do Norte.

— E o conquistador não veio dar-nos ouro. Conquistador vem tirar o ouro. Agora, como na época dos Texas Rangers, a exploração dos mexicanos continua. Nossos irmãos de sangue são explorados nas fazendas, nos bares, hotéis e até em casas de família, onde não têm direito a nada, porque são chamados de ilegais — afirma Baca.

O seu comitê e muitos outros grupos **chicanos** — representantes, hoje, dos cidadãos de origem latino-americana, que formam mais de 15% da população dos Estados Unidos — consideram a repressão policial contra os **ilegais** parte de um esquema destinado a manter a exploração desses trabalhadores. Lembrem, porém, que, na realidade, eles representam um verdadeiro subsídio para a agricultura dos Estados Unidos, pois recebem salários bem inferiores aos níveis daqui.

— Nós somos o único grupo, nos Estados Unidos, contra o qual existe uma polícia especialmente organizada para nos reprimir. É a Patrulha de Fronteira, que funciona como um exército privado de um setor secundário da economia, que são os fazendeiros e outros empregadores exploradores da mão-de-obra barata dos "ilegais" — diz Hernán Baca.

Só os latinos

Para apoiar sua tese de que há discriminação racial na repressão — incrementada nos últimos dias — contra os **ilegais** de origem mexicana, Baca recorda que o próprio censo oficial dos Estados Unidos, de 1980, revelou que apenas 43% dos trabalhadores clandestinos, que se encontravam no país, eram mexicanos.

— A Califórnia está cheia de europeus e asiáticos **ilegais**, mas só os mexicanos, os latinos, são perseguidos e expulsos — acrescentou o ativista chicano.

Hispanic leaders?

Who are the South Bay's

Herman Baca:

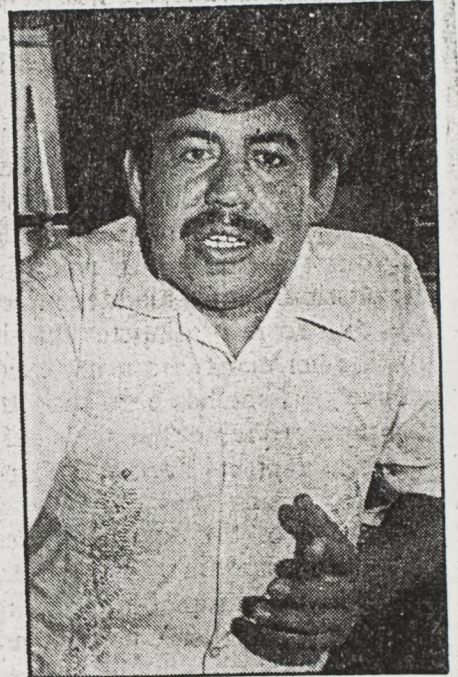
Controversial and outspoken

Chairman and driving force behind the National City-based Committee on Chicano Rights, Herman Baca is regarded by many persons of Mexican ancestry to be one of the most influential Chicano leaders in the Southwest — even by those who do not agree with his controversial, outspoken style.

Last year Baca spearheaded the CCR's public campaign demanding that the National City Police Department clarify its policies on the detention of Hispanic pedestrians and the handing over of undocumented aliens to the Border Patrol. During the summer Baca headed a march through the South Bay to protest the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill that was pending before Congress.

Baca said the Chicano movement is a grassroots attempt to gain power through "collective consciousness" formed by people joining together to articulate their needs and demand equality.

"We need independent leadership that is honest, qualified and accountable," he said. "The number one prerequisite is independence because power must come from those people the leaders ultimately say they represent. Our so-called leadership is unaccountable at the present time because it is handed down from above and is estranged from those they say they represent."



Herman Baca

Baca is a vocal opponent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Border Patrol, organizations he said "are not law enforcement agencies but tools of the infrastructure in power to maintain the status quo." He also bristles when called an Hispanic.

"That's the ultimate example of raw political power when they can tell you what you will be called," he said. "It's a historical insult. We named ourselves Chicanos. It means change. Change is often hard, both for those who advocate it and those who resist it."

SE ACEPTAN COMENTARIOS...

Daniel Munoz:

La Prensa's voice

The fiery and oft-controversial editor of San Diego's best known Hispanic newspaper, Daniel Munoz is a man known for his willingness to speak his mind.

His vehicle is La Prensa San Diego, a modest-sized weekly that packs as much wallop as a rolled up "New York Times." Now in its eighth year of publication, La Prensa is a hard-hitting political tract that looks out for the interests of the Hispanic community like a snarling watchdog.

"There was a need for a loud voice in the Hispanic community, a niche that wasn't being covered by the other media in town," he said. "Our credo is to write out stories from the basis of our history, not to be a carbon copy of the Anglo media."

Munoz said La Prensa serves as a "counterpoint" to the established media, and tries to "see things they don't see.

"Most Spanish papers...write about social events and gloss over the politically relevant happenings in their communities," he said. "That's something we won't ever do. If I could not exist with a little bit of controversy, hell, who needs the paper?"

Munoz feels the Hispanic community will never be able to solve its problems unless it finds a way to "reach out" and communicate with itself and the Anglo-dominated society.

"Before, we had to take what was handed to us in silence," he said. "We had no way to say, 'Ouch, we hurt!'"

The treatment of Hispanics as second-class citizens hurts not only Hispanics, but everybody, Munoz argued.

"As long as Chicanos are kept down low we can not be of service to the United States," he said. "That's why we're willing



Daniel Munoz

to keep La Prensa going even though we work long hours with a small staff and never make any money. We can serve as a bellwether to sound alarms to alert the community to dysfunctional situations. I hope before I die the system will understand what we our trying to say."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS HIGHLIGHTS

COORS

State Chairman Eli Sandoval's report included an update of the continuing saga of the COORS-AGIF love-hate relationship. The update was of considerable interest due to press reports describing the \$100 million agreement that had been struck between the Los Angeles NAACP and Coors Brewery.

This agreement which was ironed out a few days after Joseph Coors' well publicized, ill advised remarks on the salutary effects of slavery on Black Americans and his allegations on the genetic inferiority of Blacks.

Mr. Coors accompanied his apologies with a \$100 million commitment to the Black Community for economic development, management training, etc. Meanwhile, Chicanos were enjoying themselves at Coors sponsored Menudo cookouts.

Mr. Sandoval read a carbon copy of a telegram which National Chairman Jake Alarid had received from the Coors Brewery. Coors promised Alarid that a similar deal will be made with the Hispanic community, and exhorts Alarid to be "patient", since good things are around the corner. Coors promises to make "fair share" offers to Hispanic Groups at a meeting of community leaders to be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico on May 21.

PICKETS

A local Chicano newspaper in San Diego, "La Prensa", published by Forumeer Dan Munoz, featured a front page advertisement encouraging readers to picket the GI Forum Board Meetings. The seven pickets that showed, yelled for a few minutes, then packed up and left, virtually unnoticed.

The San Diego Chicano Rights Committee C.R.C., which sponsored the picketing, is vehemently opposed to the Roybal Immigration Bill. In

light of the anti-immigrant atmosphere that exists in Washington D.C., we wonder if Herman Baca's opposition to Roybal's Bill will give additional impetus to the forces that favor the highly repressive Simpson/Mazzoli Bill.

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

The Greater San Diego Chapter showed off their very pleasant environs in an extremely attractive way. A well attended dance was held Saturday evening after the meeting, and a breakfast for State Chairman Sandoval on Sunday A.M.

PRESIDENTIAL "HOPEFUL" SLIGHTS HISPANIC LEADERS

Presidential hopeful Walter Mondale didn't read last month's issue of the California Forumeer. If he had, he wouldn't have insulted and angered Hispanics earlier this month.

The organizers of the National Hispanic Leadership Conference (NHLC) called on Walter Mondale on April 18, to meet them within 30 days following his failure to attend or send a representative to the April 15-17 NHLC meeting held in Washington, D.C.

At a National Press Club conference, the Latino organization leaders released a statement saying that "no candidate, including former Vice President Mondale, can afford to take the Hispanic vote for granted".

Within hours after the Hispanic leaders issued the ultimatum to the Democratic frontrunner, the candidate's staff advised the group that Mondale had agreed to meet with them soon, at a mutually convenient time and place. With the Texas primaries coming up, it appears as if the place will be Texas. The word coming out of Washington, D.C. and around the country is not, "guess who's coming to dinner?", but rather, "where's the hopeful?".

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8-8-8)

Jackson Wins No Votes For Supporting "La Migra"

By Daniel L. Muñoz

With the Jesse Jackson campaign scheduled to come to San Diego, May 14th, local Chicano political leaders today issued a statement strongly condemning the candidates position on the Roybal Immigration Bill which Jackson has publicly endorsed.

Jackson, who had previously scheduled a press conference at the San Ysidro/Tijuana Border for 11:00 a.m., on Monday cancelled the conference. No reason was given by the local campaign for the cancellation.

"Any political candidate who supports Simpson/Mazzolli or the Roybal Bill will be opposed by the Committee on Chicano Rights," said Herman Baca, chairman of the CCR.

"It is not only Jesse Jackson who has publicly supported the Roybal Bill but also candidates Mondale and Hart. It has become clear that the top Democratic candidates are attempting to use the Roybal Bill as a litmus test to prove their support of Hispanic issues. This time their signals are

crossed.

"What Roybal and a few so called Hispanic leaders support is no better or worse than the Simpson/Mazzolli Immigration Bill. Jackson along with the remainder of the candidates have not bothered to speak to the Chicano leadership throughout the Southwest on this matter. Rather they have depended on the perspectives of Washington based officials and hanger-ons whose view of reality, of the 20 million Latinos, stops at the Potomac River.

"Reagan is asking for 800 more border patrolmen, armed vigilantes, who have apparently one function: to terrorize Chicano-Latino communities throughout the Southwest. Roybal goes beyond that, he seeks an additional 800 new border patrolmen. Perhaps Congressman Roybal enjoys the sight of his constituents in Los Angeles being harassed, threatened at their work sites, their homes being violated, or to see their civil and constitutional rights abused by 'la migra'. Anyone who supports the view that immigra-

tion, along our borders and in our communities, is a law enforcement problem or one that can be reached unilaterally, without participation by the other affected nations, is clearly acting in ignorance of the issue," said Baca.

What is puzzling the Chicano leaders is how a Black politician, who comes from a background of police harassment, racism, discrimination, and slavery, can support the continued development and growth of the only national police force in existence, which functions to maintain the Mexican American communities in a state of fear...

Baca views it as being the 'politics of expediency' by the mostly white liberal community: "It is now fashionable to oppose Simpson/Mazzolli, which is essentially the Republican response to the serious dislocations in the economics of the hemisphere. The Roybal Bill is a Democratic Party cop-out for seeking meaningful solutions. Immigration is the political football being used by both

(see, INS, pg 4)

(con't from pg 2)

INS

political parties. Both are seeking to court the Hispanic vote. They will support any bill with a Spanish surname affixed to it. Then they can champion their concern for the Chicano/Latino masses of this country. What is most troubling to me is that Jesse Jackson, who is not white, is willing to sacrifice 20 million Chicano/Latinos to please Washington based Hispanics and the white liberal community by supporting this onerous bill," said Baca.

News reports from Texas pointedly demonstrated how far apart Jackson and his campaign are from Chicano interests. There, Jackson lost all the Chicano/Latino vote, which along with Mayor Cisneros went to Mondale. "Unfortunately," points out Baca, "our companions in Texas jumped from the frying pan into the fire...The Democrats still have not addressed themselves to a single substantive issue which affects our lives."

April 19, 1984



Chicano Federation members protest G.I. Forum support of Roybal immigration bill

Local Chicano activists picketed an American G.I. Forum convention in Chula Vista this week in protest of the group's public support of the Roybal immigration bill introduced in the U.S. Congress in February.

Members of the National City-based Committee on Chicano Rights and supporters marched in front of the Royal Inn, 632 E St., to express their opposition to the Roybal bill, which is being promoted by immigration reformists as an alternative to the stalled Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Reform Act.

Committee chairman Herman Baca called the Roybal bill a "Trojan horse" meant to facilitate the passage of the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration plan.

"This is not a solution to the problems of immigration," Baca said. "In fact, this (latest proposal) isn't even anything new. It's the same old bad legislation being offered up by the same morally bankrupt special interest groups who are responsible for the bad immigration bills we've seen for years."

G.I. Forum meeting picketed

STARNEWS

4/19/84

The latest bill, named for Los Angeles Democratic Congressman Ed Roybal, has been offered as an alternative to the controversial Simpson-Mazzoli legislation pocketed by House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill last year. Its major differences from the Simpson-Mazzoli proposal rest in three points of contention; the elimination of the proposed national workers identification card for all citizens, the elimination of employer sanctions, and the change in the date for blanket amnesty from 1980 to 1982.

The bill's most important faults still remain, Baca said.

"Nobody has talked about the human rights of the workers and about the abuse they encounter in the hands of employers and the Border Patrol," Baca said. "The bill calls for 1,600 new Border Patrol agents. They are still treating immigration like a law enforcement problem instead of examining the political, social and economic conditions that are the underlying causes."

Baca accused G.I. Forum National Chairman Jake Alarid of "selling out" the human rights of millions of undocumented workers and the constitutional rights of 20 million Chicano citizens in the United States.

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.

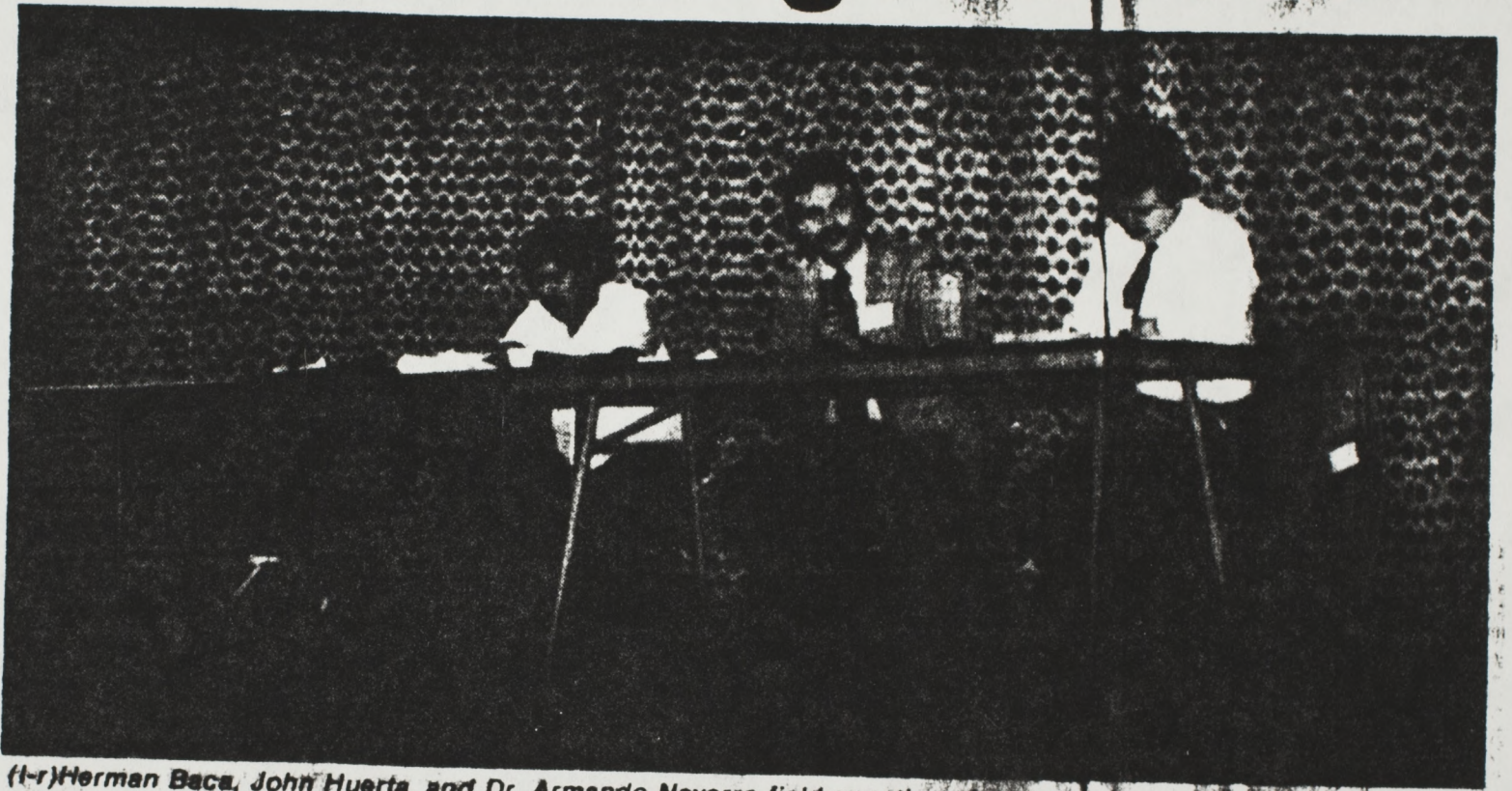
The four workers were interviewed by the INS agents during the raids, but were not arrested because they were either citizens or permanent alien residents. Together with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, they filed suit against the INS in 1978.

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.

Roybal Bill Not A Reality Claims MALDEF!

Supports C.C.R. In Calling For Bi-Lateral Negotiations



(l-r) Herman Baca, John Huerta, and Dr. Armando Navarro field questions from the floor.

By Daniel L. Muñoz

Pomona, CA - A major test on the proposed Simpson-Mazzoli bill will come on June 11, when a vote of the full House of Representatives will be asked to approve or reject the "Rule". The "Rule" in question would limit the number of amendments that could be offered on the Simpson-Mazzoli bill to 100. It would require that such amendments first be approved by the Rules Committee and it would limit debate. Actions which are seen, by the Chicano leadership, as opening the way for passage of Simpson-Mazzoli.

John Huerta, director of the Los Angeles based MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense Fund), stated recently at the "Latino Issues Convention '84" held at Pomona College, that the crucial fight would occur June 7 when the Democratic Caucus meets in Washington, D.C. "The most important thing we have to do," said Huerta, "is to stop the Simpson-Mazzoli bill."

While Huerta was speaking at Pomona College, Juakin Avila, General Counsel and President of MALDEF was saying in Washington the Roybal bill or not. It is not going anywhere! The most important thing is to stop Simpson-Mazzoli."

Herman Baca, Chairman of the committee on Chicano Rights, who also addressed the delegates at the Latino Issues Convention '84 pointed out that there was no difference between the Simpson-Mazzoli bill or the Roybal bill. "Both are rooted in the concept that immigration is a unilateral law enforcement problem," he claimed.

"The Roybal bill, however, is extremely dangerous because, for the first time in immigration history we have persons of Mexican ancestry agreeing that immigration is a law enforcement problem. This is totally unacceptable to us," said Baca.

"Huerta emphatically stated at the convention that the Roybal bill is not a reality. There are no hearings scheduled on it. Right now it is an abstraction, a point of diversion," he said.

Baca and the Committee on Chicano Rights have been one of the few voices, which, over the past 10 years, has consistently maintained that immigration cannot be solved by armed men on the border, dogs, helicopters, guns, and barbed wire. Over the years, Baca and the Committee have gained a national and international reputation in their continued struggle for fighting in the interests of human and civil rights.

When pressed for an alternative to the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, at the convention, which was attended by major Hispanic leaders, according to Dr. Armando Navarro, organizer of the convention, Baca restated the position they long have held that immigration is not a unilateral problem that can be solved alone. "The unilateral solutions being offered by the U.S. are the only solutions that have been offered

thus far. This country has always acted as if immigration is an issue that effects only the U.S. The reality is that immigration is a bi-national problem and its solution must be found at that level. To treat immigration, as our congress has, is undignified and smacks of racism. No lawyer in his right mind would ever dream that a case could justly be heard if only one side was heard. Yet, 437 members of the House of Congress, a great number of which are lawyers, would now lead the American public to believe that the U.S. should resolve the immigration problem without ever having invited the other participants to contribute to the solution! This is idiotic and represents national racism at its worse," said Baca.

(See Immigration, pg. 4)

Huerta commented to La Prensa, in a special interview, that MALDEF is supporting, and has supported, bilateral negotiations on the immigration issue. "Bilateral negotiations on immigration has been our position since we formulated an immigration policy starting in 1978. MALDEF has testified before the Select Committee on Immigration, and Congress, and that has consistently been the solution we have proposed! Joaquin Avila, Vilma Martinez (present and past presidents of MALDEF) and I have made many presentations before the congress on this position. I have had Congressman Ron Mazzoli throw all kinds of personal vendettas against me because I have proposed this as a solution to the problem," Huerta told La Prensa. "MALDEF is supporting, and has supported, bilateral negotiations over the Simpson-Mazzoli bill and the Roybal bill. We consider that to be the only solution to the immigration issue," concluded John Huerta, Attorney and director of the Los Angeles based MALDEF.

Dr. Armando Navarro, convention organizer and president of "Congreso de Pueblos Unidos," spoke before the Immigration Policy Workshop. He pointed out that immigration was impelled by political factors in Latin America. "We have over 300,000 Salvadorians in Los Angeles, alone, because of the political turmoil in that country. Mexico, which is economically dependent on U.S.

Corporate policy is facing economic ruin causing thousands of the poor to migrate north," he said. Baca added that if you don't understand immigration you should at least attempt to define the issue. "The issue has been manipulated in this country for political gain. The position of not wanting immigration from Mexico and Latin America is a racist issue. There are sender nations and receiving nations in this hemisphere. This makes the issue international in scope and one which can not be solved by pronouncements from legislators in the Congress. Mexico, as an example, is 82 billion dollars in debt to American bankers. 52% of its economy is controlled by American corporations. Now it begins to be clear who is

responsible for the "push" factor for migration north. And that's the gestapo Border Patrolmen on the U.S./Mexico border. You can talk about solutions all you want. But, if you don't even understand the problem, then you're talking to the wind! This Congress is not even talking about the real problem of immigration, so how can it resolve the issue?" concluded Baca.

(Note: As of press time, the Democratic Caucus scheduled for June 7 will not vote on the "rule". Tip O'Neill has agreed to submit the bill to the full House and Roybal has agreed not to delay it once it reaches the full House. However, there is a move to kill the bill in the full House by killing the rule allowing it to come to the floor.)

Immigration: MALDEF, Roybal In Opposition

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

Heated debate expected for immigration measure

By Benjamin Shore
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — The stage was set yesterday for a tumultuous and divisive debate over the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill beginning Monday on the House floor.

The House Rules Committee, which determines the ground rules for floor debate on all legislation, approved a rule for the controversial bill that will let opponents try to talk it to death.

Led by Rep. Edward Roybal, D-Calif., the opponents, ranging from Hispanics to civil libertarians to growers, have said they will use every parliamentary tactic possible to keep the bill from coming to a final vote.

Informal surveys in the House have indicated the bill would pass.

The three candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination — Walter F. Mondale, Sen. Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson — each said they opposed the bill. The Reagan administration supports it.

The measure, which was approved overwhelmingly by the Senate in 1982 and 1983, has proved divisive among Democrats in the House. The pressure of an election year has added to the bill's obstacles.

However, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass., who said Thursday he would not be upset if the bill is killed, promised the measure's

See REFORM on Page A-6

S.D. 57207
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Reform: Bill debate expected

Continued from Page A-1
backers a fair opportunity on the floor.

The debate rule approved yesterday will permit 69 specific amendments to be considered, and each legislator will be allowed five minutes to speak on each amendment.

If all amendments are introduced and debated by all 435 House members for five minutes each, some 2,500 hours of debate would be required.

The opponents say they will try to muster enough legislators to claim their five minutes on each amendment.

The defense against that tactic will be for the bill's floor leader — Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli, D-Ky. — to move to limit debate. This requires only a simple majority approval.

O'Neill has set aside the entire week for the bill — roughly 60 hours of debate at the most — and aides predicted it could continue into the next week.

The first test vote will occur Monday, when the House must ratify the rule approved by the Rules Committee.

O'Neill privately has told House members that if they want to defeat the bill, they should vote against the rule, which likely would shelve the measure for the year.

But several members of the Rules Committee, including opponents of the bill, said defeat of the rule is unlikely.

Most said they anticipate a long and rancorous debate.

"I am convinced that it'll be passed if it gets to a final vote, which I feel will happen," said Rep. Anthony Beilenson, D-Calif., a member of the Rules Committee.

The bill would punish employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens, create a system of work-eligibility identification, streamline the legal admission of farm workers if American workers are not available, and grant legal resident status to potentially millions of undocumented aliens living permanently in the United States.

In San Diego yesterday, a coalition of Hispanic organizations called on Congress to reject both the Simpson-Mazzoli bill and legislation proposed by Roybal.

"Both the Simpson-Mazzoli and the Roybal immigration bills are rooted in the bankrupt concept that immigration is a law enforcement problem," said Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights.

Baca in particular blasted the Simpson-Mazzoli proposal, saying it would "result in massive discrimination" against Hispanics and "create a state of siege for this nation's 20 million Chicano/Latinos."

The Roybal bill does not carry the sanctions or identification cards proposed in Simpson-Mazzoli, "but does propose to increase the number of Border Patrol in our area, up to 1,600," said Al Ducheny, who represents the Harborview Community Council of Logan Heights. "We are opposed to militarizing the border."

Chicano groups urge defeat of Simpson-Mazzoli

By Max Branscomb
Staff Writer

A coalition of local Chicano organizations have voiced their strong opposition to the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Reform package that Congress is scheduled to begin debating tomorrow.

At a press conference Friday, Committee on Chicano Rights chairman Herman Baca told reporters that local Chicanos and Latinos have urged House Speaker Tip O'Neill and members of the San Diego congressional delegation to vote against the controversial immigration reform bill.

"The vote in the U.S. House of Representatives is not a vote over the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, but a vote on whether the rights of this nation's 20 million Chicano-Latinos are to be sacrificed or protected," Baca told the gathering.

The vote in the House represents a Waterloo of sorts for the Democratic party, as it attempts to woo Chicano voters for this fall's elections, Baca said. Democratic party support of Simpson-Mazzoli will cause a voter revolt among Chicanos, he predicted.

"This is the moment of truth

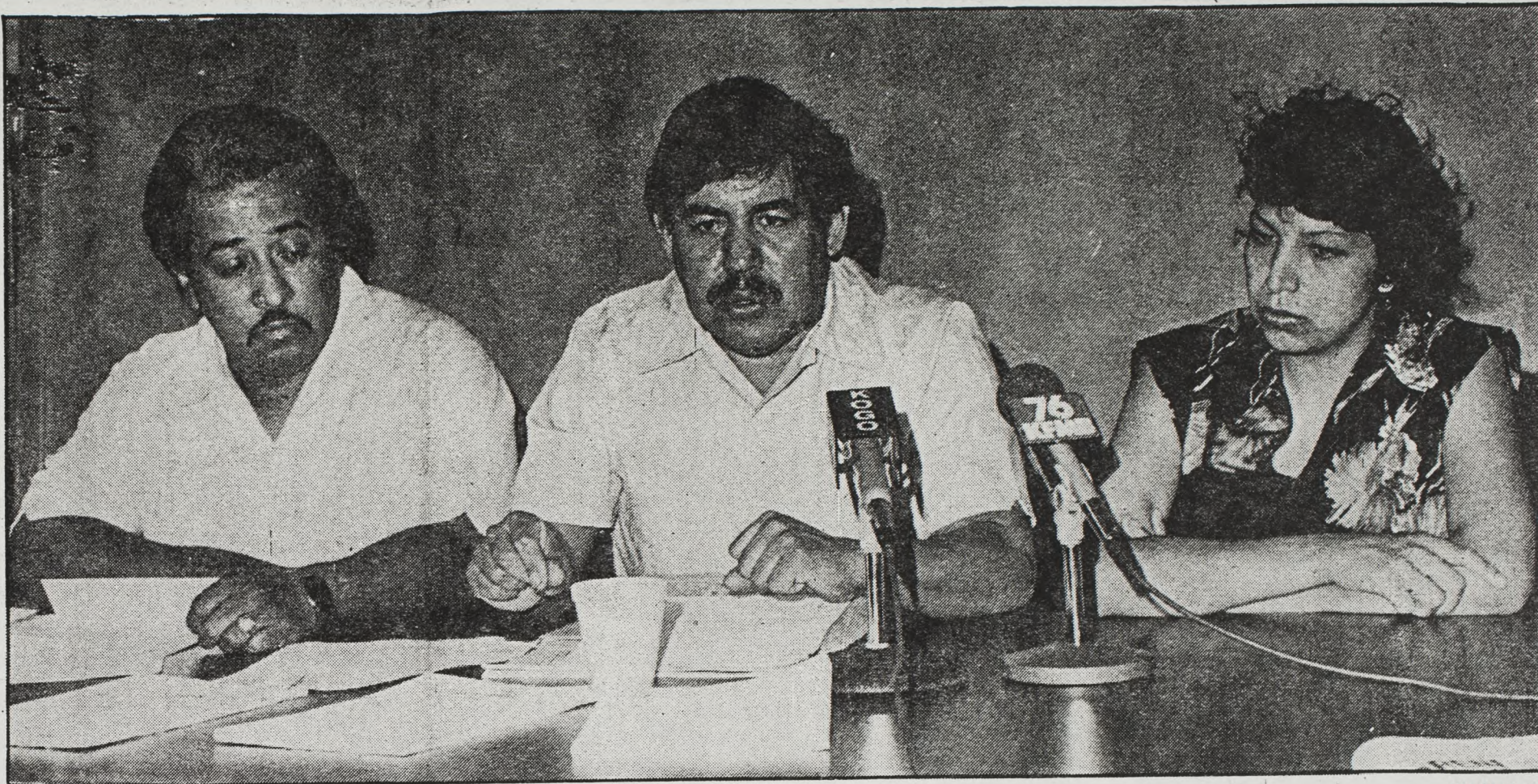
for the Democratic party in its relationship with its traditional supporters in the Chicano community," Baca said. "It will determine how 20 million Chicano-Latinos will vote in November."

The press conference was called by representatives from 11 local organizations, including the CCR, the G.I. Forum, the Centro Cultural de la Raza, and the San Diego Lawyers Guild.

Three elected officials from the South Bay also gave their support to the drive to stop the immigration legislation. They were Toby Monge of the San Ysidro Board of Education, Steve Palma from the Montgomery Fire Board, and Nick Aguilar of the Sweetwater High School District Board.

Baca argued that there is no real difference between the Simpson-Mazzoli proposal and an alternate bill submitted by Los Angeles-area Congressman Edward Roybal.

"Both (bills) are rooted in the bankrupt concept that immigration is a law enforcement problem rather than a social, economic, political, and binational issue," he said. "Both bills would continue to treat the immigration issue as a military problem instead of problem of economic and political



Staff photo

San Ysidro School Board Trustee Toby Monge, Herman Baca and Veronica Enrique, executive director of the Centro Cultural de la Raza, at press conference

refugees."

The representatives of the coalition signed a telegram to House Speaker O'Neill urging the defeat of Simpson-Mazzoli and calling for the formation of an international commission comprised of the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries to formulate a "viable approach to resolving the immigration issue."

"The leaders of the United States need a fresh new perspective on the immigration issue," Baca said. "We are viewing Mexico as a threat instead of as friends. That point of view has to be changed if any constructive

changes are to be made in our relationship with Mexico and with the immigration issue."

Local lawmakers have been informed of the coalition's recommendations, Baca said, but responses have not been forthcoming. Republican Congressman Duncan Hunter is "unclear" on the immigration issue, Baca said, while Democratic Congressman Jim Bates continues to support the Roybal Bill.

Hunter told The Star-News recently he favored an immigration package that included civil sanctions for employers that knowingly hired undocumented workers, without provisions for amnesty. Bates said he is a co-sponsor of the Roybal Bill because it was "more humane" than Simpson-Mazzoli, even though he said both pieces of legislation have serious flaws and

probably would not affect the immigration rate.

Baca complained that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was discriminatory in their enforcement of immigration.

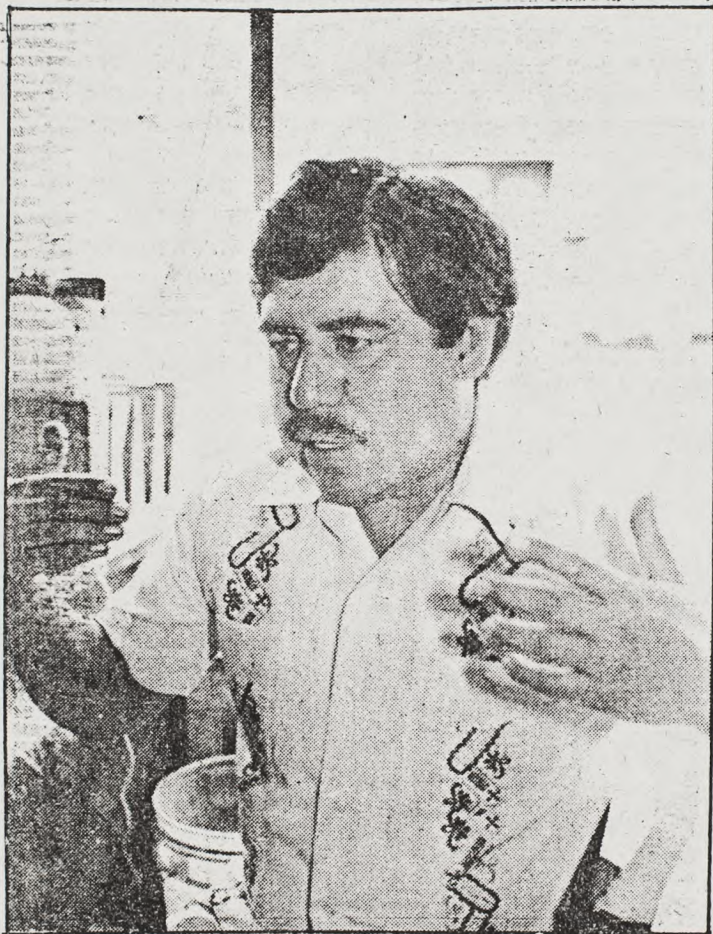
"There are some very serious questions we must ask the INS," he said. "Why is it that 95 percent of all apprehensions are Mexican immigrants when only 48 percent of all undocumented workers in the United States are from Mexico?"

The increased scrutiny of immigrants in the Southwest would lead to infringements on the human and civil rights of American citizens of Mexican origin, Baca added.

Baca said the Simpson-Mazzoli bill was considered a "shoo-in" to pass into law earlier this year, but the odds have fallen to about 60-40 as the package goes before

the floor.

"A large segment of the population is letting the Congress know that they are opposed to the Simpson-Mazzoli and the Roybal bills and that there will be repercussions in November if either passes," he said. "They are beginning to realize in Washington that we are too big a constituency to continue ignoring."



SAN DIEGO.- Si la Cámara de Representantes aprueba la Ley Simpson-Mazzoli, los votantes chicanos y latinos no apoyarán al candidato presidencial demócrata, aseveró el líder Chicano, Herman Baca. (Fotocolor de Juan BARRERA).

Baca calls ruling end of civil rights movement

By Joe Gandelman, Staff Writer

"The civil rights movement is officially dead," Herman Baca said.

Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, was reacting to yesterday's U.S. Supreme Court ruling that upheld the seniority system in employment. And, he said, it suggested that "as far as the (federal) government is concerned," the civil rights movement is over.

"It's back to the status quo that existed before the civil rights movement," Baca said, predicting that minorities will have to work to develop local political and economic power to win national clout.

"This proves the folly of depending on a government that is controlled by reactionaries and racists," he said. "They never intended to equalize things in this country for all people. This proves without a doubt that the rhetoric, legislation and judicial decisions of the '60s and '70s were only meant as a tactic to be taken away."

Leaders of several other San Diego County minority organizations also called the ruling a setback. Few expressed surprise. Most said it was part of a larger pattern of retreat in the civil rights area under the Reagan administration.

Curtis Moring, president of the San Diego County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he did not want to comment before he read the full text of the ruling.

But, he said, "Offhand it doesn't sound like something I will greet with pleasure." He said his organization viewed the ruling "as a very serious decision with a possibly negative impact."

To Kathy Rollins, executive director of the Black Federation, the court's decision shows "why people really need to examine who they want to put in office come November ... I don't think it would have happened unless Reagan was in office. I think it's a demonstration of how the Reagan administration has worked to erode the advancement of civil rights."

If President Reagan is re-elected and appoints Supreme Court justices, she said, she fears "a total regression" for blacks, other minorities, and women on the civil rights front. Rollins said the ruling, coupled with the high black unemployment rate, "points to the fact that Reagan

must be anti-black."

Several union leaders declined comment, but suggested that the seniority system is misunderstood.

Seymour Glassman, president of the United Food Commercial Workers, Local 229A, said: "Seniority should prevail, because it protects minorities and everyone else. The union is there to protect every member on an equal, fair basis. And a contract has to conform to federal and state law to begin with."

Louis Monteilh, international union representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, noted: "We don't want to cut anyone out of the workplace. Certainly minorities have been excluded in the past, and that's why laws (protecting minority employees) are there. It's a tough issue."

SD UNION
6/15/84

Immigration stand

There you go again, attempting to disguise your bias against foreigners under the cover of concern for their being "exploited" by employers. You would be satisfied to block their being able to work in American fields with low standards of housing at \$30 per day and, instead, leaving them to be stuck in Mexican fields with much lower standards at \$5 per day — some exploitation. Talk about newspeak, you guys are experts.

The fact is that the relationship between a worker and employer is no concern of yours, or the republic's or any other part. The only possible justification for our government is to protect the rights of all within its domain. This has nothing to do with citizenship.

And while you correctly point out the unfairness of the illegality of an alien working here while it is legal for the employer, do you demand the right solution of abolishing the illegality (along with all our demeaning immigration laws)? No, you choose to expand the illegalities (and government) to include the employer. Of such stuff do tyrannies grow — and America dies.

Finally, do you not see that restrictions on immigration is the other side of the coin that restricts imports, generally in the name of fair trade? The end result of such restrictions is war — the ultimate destroyer of rights. In the meantime, we also suffer the loss of living standards and even jobs that these "freedom workers" create.

It is not too late to restore America (a spirit, never a government). Let's take the pledge that from now on we will do nothing to interfere with human rights — either individually or especially through government (that rights violator par excellence). With such an example, you may also be surprised at how quickly the big-league exploiters, those governments south of the border, will have to clean up their act as their victims vote with their feet towards freedom (it sure beats sending down the Marines or tax dollars).

6/15/84

—JAMES H. CONOLE
East San Diego

S.D. 571



Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights.

The Day Police Rioted! 1970 Chicano Moratorium March

*"Time forms a living ghost.
Memory haunts its host.
Arrives against our trust,
With bright and murky moments;
Reflects a life now gone,
Into silent grave of thought.
Time immemorial is dust."*

Carlos Esparza (circa 1882)

By Daniel L. Muñoz

War clouds loomed dark and foreboding over the barrios of East Los Angeles. A police action in Vietnam had been declared by President Lyndon Johnson, with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, in 1965. By the end of the Vietnam War, 50,000 Americans had been killed. Of those Americans killed, 17,000 (34%) had been Chicanos!

Recoiling in anger, the Chicano communities of California called for what was to become the largest peaceful demonstration against the policies of a government which placed Chicanos last in jobs, last in education, and last in enjoying the fruits and benefits of American society, but first in dying in its wars.

On August 29, 1970, on the east side of Los Angeles, 25,000 Chicanos took to the streets and marched in protest of this destruction of our most precious heritage - our youth. Parents, children, old people and young all marched. Some marched behind the banner of La Virgen de Guadalupe. Herman Baca and members of the Committee on Chicano Rights marched. For five miles they marched in peaceful protest until they had reached Laguna Park.

"We arrived at the park and rested on the grass," recalls Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights. "Some were eating, drinking sodas and some were just lying there resting. Speakers were on a raised platform along with folklorico dancers, singers and other entertainers.

"Suddenly, without warning, a line of over 5,000 policemen and sheriff's deputies advanced on the peaceful crowd. With batons swinging, they charged into the crowd and began beating children, women, anybody. Those in charge of security for the march rushed to the oncoming line and attempted to stop them. It was no use; a full-fledged police riot was underway. There was no way to stop the fury of the onslaught. The police and sheriff's deputies were completely out of control and crazed with the desire to hurt, maim and kill Chicanos. Many of us remember the zoot suit riots; it was 1940 all over again," said Baca.

In self-defense the Chicano activists in the crowd began to throw bottles, cans, dirt, anything to provide a cover so that the women, children and older people could escape the danger around them. Then the cannisters of tear gas were fired. Through the clouds of acid smoke, thousands attempted to run away...Then shots were fired. Before the smoke cleared, three Chicanos were dead...Faraway victims of the Vietnam War.

Before the day was over, though, the Chicano Moratorium

March claimed yet another victim that sent shock waves throughout the California media. Ruben Salazar, respected member of the Los Angeles Times, had been sent to cover the march. His vivid accounts of the police riot were transmitted throughout Los Angeles County and the nation. Salazar, in the late hours of August 29, stopped to refresh himself at a local bar, when three sheriff's deputies entered with their guns drawn. They opened fire and murdered Salazar. Later, the deputies claimed self-defense and escaped responsibility for the murder. In the process, Ruben Salazar became a martyr and August 29 became a rallying symbol of protest against the injustices of America against Chicanos, Indians, Blacks and other minorities.

Last Saturday (Aug. 25th), fourteen years later, 2,000 Chicanos/Latinos gathered on another grassy knoll in San Francisco's Dolores Park. They came to remember the Chicano Moratorium March of August 29th in Los Angeles. Invited to participate and speak was Herman Baca.

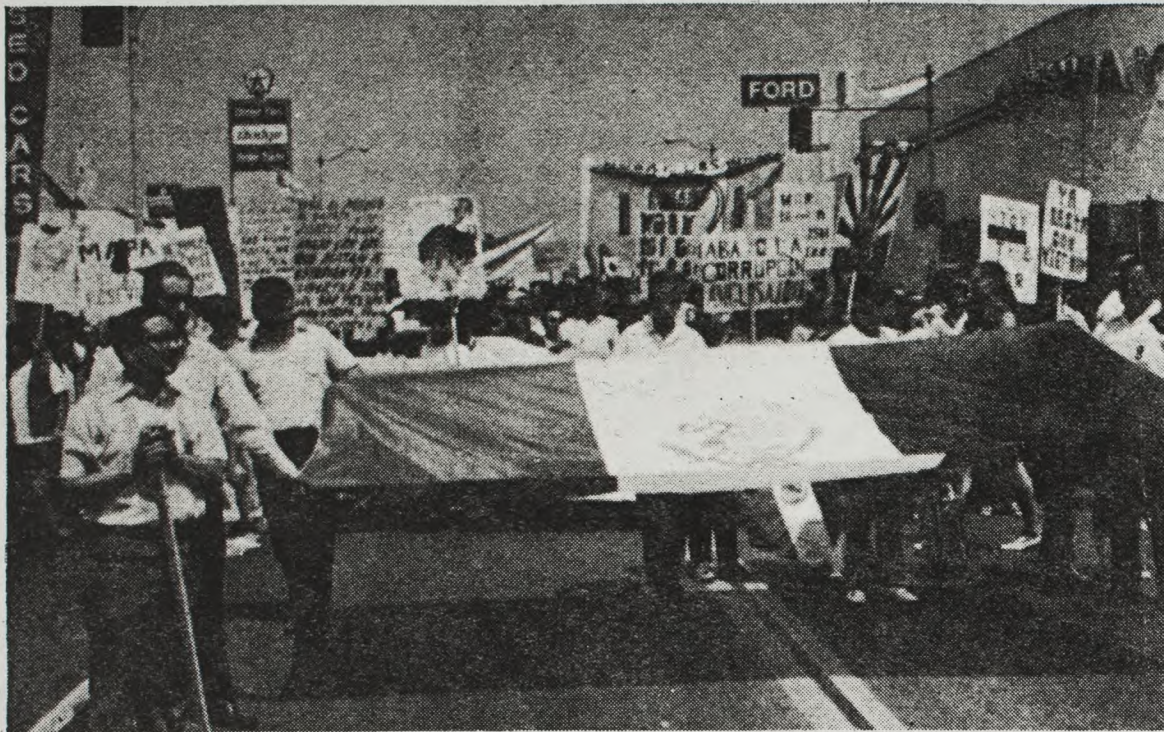
"We have gathered on this date," said Baca, "to celebrate the first ever manifestation by Chicanos that we no longer were going to be willing victims of the government. No longer were we willing to take lying down their denial of civil and constitutional rights.

"We had a right to be in Los Angeles in 1970," Baca reminded

(See: March, pg. 3)

March: The Revolution of Spirit and Mind

(Cont'd from pg. 1)



MAPA, and Gov. candidate Ricardo Romo, along with hundreds of other organizations marched.



Police riot in 1970 stampeded la gente.



1970 "Chicano Moratorium March" brought the people together.



Nothing remained but trash, the hurt and the police.

people!"

Baca, as well as other national leaders and organizations such as MALDEF, LULAC, The American G.I. Forum, and The National Council of La Raza, have all pointed out the fact that the U.S. Government admits that of the 1 million persons apprehended by the INS/Border Patrol, 95% are of Mexican ancestry. This, in spite of the fact that the U.S. Census Department in 1980 reported that less than 48% of the undocumented aliens are persons of Mexican ancestry.

"This is why we, as Chicanos, have been unable to look at either the Democratic or the Republican Parties for a solution. Both have been a party to the creation of the INS/Border Patrol," said Baca.

"One has only to look at San Diego, the 'Vietnam of the southwest', for an immediate example. Here, we have one of the top Democratic liberal representatives in the state, Congressman Jim Bates, who voted for the Simpson-Mazzoli plan. He was only 1 of 2 in the entire state to vote for Simpson-Mazzoli. But, he was not the exception. The top Democrat of the nation, Tip O'Neill, and his Democratically controlled House voted to approve the Simpson-Mazzoli bill! This is a complete betrayal of the 20 million Latinos of this country," Baca told the crowd.

"Presidential candidate Mondale, and his running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, attempted to bamboozle us into believing that they opposed the Simpson-Mazzoli bill. Yet, before the vote in the House, and in the Senate, neither one once raised their voices in opposition! This is why Chicanos have to move beyond the cheering section of the political arena. We witnessed the hypocrisy of the Hispanic delegation coming from the cheering section at the Demo-

(See: Speeches End, pg. 8)

the audience, "just as we have a right to be here in San Francisco. We are a new generation of Chicanos and Latinos. What we are celebrating, actually, was the first revolution of the spirit and of the mind of the Chicano...A revolution which said 'no mas'. No longer will we accept passively the role of the willing victim of an uncaring society!

Today we are once again facing a similar threat to our existence. The new 'Vietnam' for our gente! Once again, we face a crisis where thousands upon thousands of Mexicans and Chicanos are being victimized, degraded and dehumanized by government!

"We must confront this new crisis with the same courage and

fearlessness that the generation of the '70s had. The threat today, however, is far more serious. It is a threat to our basic survival. If the policies being proposed by this country's legislature to solve the immigration problems (Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration bill) are passed, 20 million Chicanos/Latinos will be irrevocably condemned to slow extinction,"

Baca said.

"The politicians who have proposed the Simpson-Mazzoli bill and other immigration plans are not talking about controlling immigration. They are talking about an insidious legal mechanism to control, contain, and eventually, destroy the social, political and economic fabric of this nation's Chicano/Hispanic

population!

"Their proposals to create national identity cards, to have employer sanctions, to provide a false amnesty, to increase the Border Patrol (the only national police force created to persecute a segment of this country's population) and to install a bracero program are all mechanisms to control and eliminate our

Speeches End

(Cont'd fm pg. 3)

cratic Convention, attempting to exert power, when in fact they had none. Where was the courage of their convictions?" Baca asked.

"It was with shame that we witnessed the complete subjugation by Katherine Ortega to the Republican Party, placing our people in the position of subject slaves. It's time we moved from the cheering section to the realization that the only solution to the immigration issue, or any other issue, can only be had by our determination to take power and use it for our best interests.

"Until the day comes when we

can effect public policy, we will not see a solution to the immigration issue, or any other issue that confronts our community." Baca concluded his remarks by reminding those gathered, that "we did not cross the border, the border crossed us."

The speeches were over but the people stayed. The drums and dancing feet of the "Xitlalli" Aztec dancers held them entranced as they became transported to the days of their ancestors. Later, "Los Peludos", featuring Enriquez Ramirez, a past member of El Centro Cultural de La Raza,

had the crowd dancing on the grass to the Latino rhythms. And finally, the crowd was entertained by the Chicano-Political-Rap comedy of Richard Montoya, one of the funniest stand-up comedians around.

The commemoration was organized by Armand Cerda of the Tecolote Newspaper, along with Renne Yanez and Bobby Castillo. The gathering was endorsed by over 50 organizations from the Bay area.

The Chicanos of San Francisco passed the torch for another year, assuring that the lessons of 1970 would not be forgotten.

OUR READERS WRITE:

Chicano Movement Does Not Include All

The numerous protest marches, declarations and outbursts against the social order and the Border Patrol, etc., by Herman Baca have prompted me to write this letter to state that the great majority of the people of Spanish-Mexican descent do not agree with his actions and utterances.

The Chicano organizations and their leaders do not represent the millions who do not consider themselves Chicanos but Americans of Mexican descent. The word Chicano has always carried derogatory connotations.

The Chicano movement and its organizers and followers have done much to worsen relations between nationalities. Millions of us have been integrated into the mainstream of America with no thought of being any different than anybody else.

We work, raise our families, defend our country and do not feel or experience racism. We see no need for bilingual classes and ballots and believe that the Border Patrol is doing its job as it is supposed to do and doing it well.

There are many Spanish surnames on its rolls. We firmly believe that Herman Baca and his ilk are hurting relations between Anglos and Spanish-Americans and do not support their actions or vituperations. We believe the funding of the Chicano Federation should be ended.

R. LOPEZ
San Diego

Mr. Baca, direct your frustrations against the land of your roots — Mexico.

Why do its humble and poor have to flee to the United States?

Why doesn't the government of Mexico help its own?

Mr. Baca, why use the Norte Americanos as whipping boys? You are following the historic dictum of a once-president of Mexico, who remarked: "Ah, Mexico, so far from God and so near the United States."

MELL KELLMAN
National City



LA PRENSA SAN DIEGO



Vol. VIII No. 52

La Prensa San Diego 1950 5th Avenue

San Diego, California 92101

(619) 231-2873

December 28, 1984

Adios 1984 - Hello 1985 The Year In Review



Guillermo Arianda

Yermo Aranda

Herman Baca

Mayor Rene Trevino Arredondo

'Don Diego' Leaves us

For some the passing of 1984 will be a moment of no interest...it will be just another day. For many, 1984 began with great promise but in the end delivered little. For a few, 1984 was a bountiful year. Without question the passage of time during 1984 looked "different" when viewed from the barrio. We share with you, our readers, a prism into 1984, as seen through our brown eyes conditioned by history and culture.

January: a good omen,

Perhaps because our culture is a mixture of Indian and Hispanic, we saw the returning of **Guillermo (Yermo) Arianda**, the first director of El Centro Cultural de La Raza, as a good omen for the coming year. On January 5th, Yermo returned to complete a task begun 13 years before. He brushed in the head of the Aztec God **Quetzalcoatl** on the mural which adorns the inside of the walls in the Centro Cultural. Thus completing San Diego's oldest mural, "La Dualidad". From the wide expanse of the Centro walls Quetzalcoatl once again looks upon his people: La Gente de Bronz.

The good omen was not to last long. It was not too long after the start of the year that **Sheriff John Duffy** unleashed his deputies, once again and began harassing and intimidating the Mexican American citizens of North County, under the pretext that the Border Patrol invited them to participate. Duffy and his men raided bars, and harassed people on the streets. All this in spite of the fact that Duffy had been enjoined by the United States Department of Justice to cease and desist from playing Federal Law Officer.

This harassment continued until **Herman Baca** and the **Committee On Chicano Rights** once again called him into account and forced the Sheriff to stop his illegal acts. Sheriff Duffy was in fact breaking the law!

With 1984 being a presidential election year, local Republican and Democratic Hispanics became involved in the political process. A first testing of the newly recognized Mexican American voting power came early when state wide local Republicans rebelled against the Reagan administration and its shut out of Mexican Americans

from national and statewide appointments in the campaign and affiliated organizations. **Councilman Uvaldo Martinez, Fernando Baca**, along with **Al Zapanta** were among some of the leaders in this first revolt. Local politicians were upset over undue influence being exerted by Cuban politicians in the administration.

Along our border towns, 1984 was not a good year. The Mexican peso devaluation, and the ongoing economic problems in Mexico proved disastrous to businessmen in San Ysidro, Chula Vista and other border communities.

February: Simpson-Mazzoli became "Cause Celebre",

Chicanos-Hispanics and other Latinos joined at the local, statewide and national level to lobby for the defeat of the most racist bill before Congress; **Simpson-Mazzoli**. Locally, the INS were attacked by local Chicano groups for deporting teenagers with out due cause.

March: Education became an issue,

March dawned upon our barrios and caught local Chicanos

in a quander. Chicanas had discovered that there was a Chicana gender gap! Needless to say, many of us didn't have the foggiest what a gender gap was.

In San Ysidro, parents finally brought a law suit against the **San Ysidro School District** because of its consistently bad record in educating its youngsters. **Superintendent Robert Colegrove** and his administration were found to be in non-compliance with state law and ordered to bring the district into compliance. San Ysidro school children had, under his administration, have been at the bottom of the education achievement ladder.

In Tijuana, a new Mayor was elected. With the swearing in of **Mayor Rene Trevino Arredondo**, changes began to occur in the police department of that city. Meanwhile the ex-mayor of Tijuana, **Xicotencatl Leyva Mortera** assumed the governorship of Baja, California, Mexico. **Alberto Garcia** and **Jesse Navarro** geared up the International Chamber of Commerce and prepared to establish good relationships with the Governor and the new Mayor.

April: All the way to the bay,

With a promise of spring in the air, Chicanos went on the march and fought to regain a bay access park for the community. Not a new struggle but an old one that had been going on for 11 years. In April it found new life when the **State Coastal Commission** sided with Barrio Logan groups and charged the San Diego Port Commission with racism and of deception. **HarborView Community Council** bore the brunt of the attack against the Port Commissioners. Bay Park would dominate our headlines for weeks to come.

Jesse Jackson came to town and formed the **Rainbow Coalition** for his ill-fated campaign.

May: Mourning the passing of a friend,

May was a sad month for all, Raza and the county. **Tom Hernandez**, who had throughout the years assumed the role of "Don Diego", made his last appearance in behalf of the years fair. He passed away shortly thereafter.

Locally, Chicanos prepared for the primary election. A large number of Chicanos made a race for elective office. Among them

were: **Ann Navarra** and **Joe Rindon**, County Board of Education; **Edward Valencia**, County Assessor; **Roy B. Cazares**, Munciple Judge; **Raul Rosado** and **Carlos A. Cazares**, Judge of the Superior Court; **Ray Ramos** and **Peter Chacon**, 79th Assembly District; **Gene R. Ramos**, 74th Assembly District; **Alice Sainz Keyser**, State Senate 37th District; **Sandra Lopez**, **Toby Monge**, and **Alberto Armas**, San Ysidro School Board. Some won some lost.

Our community geared up for the "Cinco de Mayo" celebrations. Queens were elected and fiestas held throughout the county.

June: Summer arrives,

As usual the beaches were full, tourists inundated our local playlands, and electioneering slowed to a crawl. Our families swam, picniced, and travelled. Everything seemed fine with the world.

Local Hispanics hosted **Katherine Ortega**, new U.S. Treasurer and **Irene Marie Castillo**, new director of S.B.A. **Project First Class** was launched by **Councilman William Jones** and immedi-

process continues and has

continued to grow. Each year it becomes more and more difficult to say I am a

Chicano arose! We now are forging the new man of the centuries: the Amer-i-can!

(con't from pg 1)

Year In Review

ately drew critical fire from local Chicanos. They didn't like their treatment at the hands of Jones. Nationally, **MALDEF, LULAC, American G.I. Forum and other orgalizations joined in calling for the defeat of Simpson-Mazzoli** and called for bilateral negotiations with Mexico.

July: Massacre stuns community and nation.

Summer doldrums came to a terrifying end as madman killer **James Hueberty** opened fire inside the crowded **McDonalds Restaurant** in San Ysidro and slaughtered 22 men, women and children, mostly Chicanos. San Ysidrans in deep shock along with the rest of the county and nation. Massacre became symbolic for Raza of Helplessness that one feels at the hand of uncontrollable forces. Police and SWAT teams came under fire for sloopy handling of situation. Suddenly 1984 was not such a good year.

August: Month spent in mourning.

The barrios along with the rest of San Diego mourned the senseless slaughter of the 22 innocents by **James Huberty** in San Ysidro.

September: New shock, Mayor indicted!

Indicted to a community already reeling from the San Ysidro Massacres, a new shock wave soon struck them. **Mayor Roger Hedgecock** was indicted on 15 counts of felong perjury associated with is campaigning for Mayor of San Diego. Mexican American politicos in disarray. They had supported Hedgecock (R) over all other contenders. Now felt betrayed.

October: We are National League Champ!

Finally in October a bright linning broke through the overcast. The **Padres** won the National League Pennant for the first time ever! We were proud of our Latino players **Luis Salazar, Carmelo Martinez** and **Mario Ramirez**.

Presidential politics in full swing. Local Republicans gain upper hand over their Democratic counterparts. Chicanos-Hispanics deeply involved with both campaigns. Congressman **Jim Bates** in hot water with local Chicanos over support of **Simpson-Mazzoli**. Trying to mend fences Bates brings **Con. Bill Richardson**, Chairman Hispanic Congressional Caucus to San Diego. Both met with picket line set up by **Committee**

contact our marketing department for the new 1985 rate sheets.

There are no changes in submission of press releases. Our staff will program as necessary to fit our new sizes. It is our desire to service our community, readers, and advertisers in the best manner possible in 1985. Call 231-2874 for further information.

on Chicano Rights. "Bates betrayed us" Local Raza disenchanting with Democratic politics. Republicans take advantage of deep seated discontent. Active on Republican front were **Nicolas Bretto, Louis Monge, Oscar Paddilla, Councilman Uvaldo Martinez** to name a few. On Democratic side were **Gloria Serrano** with Rainbow Coalition **M.A.P.A.** and **C.D.A.**

November: we have a president.

Reagan won four more! And Hispanic Republicans, along with the rest of country, are overjoyed. Democrats go into deep funk. In the end, it really didn't matter for Chicanos. Republican Hispanics received same treatment that Chicano Democrats have received over the years; They got nothing. Some are still waiting. Politically, Raza held even. Won a few School Board seats.

San Ysidro parents finally gave up on **Superintendent Colegrove** and fired him. School still in non-compliance and Colegrove now wanted to reduce or eliminate bilingual Ed. That was the last straw. Parents demanded an educational system that would educate their children and not just babysit them.

Our barrios lite up for Christmas. Families joined together to honor the birth of **Jesus Christ**

and to exchange gifts of friendship. It had not been the best of years, but we survived.

1984 Summary

Though 1984 was filled with sadness, our community could still look with pride at our achievements under the most trying conditions.

As a community we demonstrated our strength and resilience. Though wounded deeply by the San Ysidro Massacre, we were able to bounce back and bind our wounds. We gained new strength in knowing that we could overcome such a disaster and survive.

As a political body, we demonstrated that we could effect local, state and national politics. It was a significant Hispanic victory to stop **Simpson-Mazzoli**, the single most racist piece of legislation to ever appear before Congress. Politics would never be played the same again.

Our ability to influence the **Presidential elections** was demonstrated the "**Hispanic vote**" became a significant element in political equations of the future.

For the first time, we met, strategized, planned and computerized our national election tactics. Barrio politics became

national politics and those with the know-how valuted to the head of the class. 1984 would probably prove to be the first major political intrusion by Hispanic-Chicano politicians on the local, state and national scene. Indeed we had much to be proud of...and we had much to learn.

We discovered that we could compete, on our own terms. That we weren't hopeless or that we had to be dependent on "the man"... Chicano politics came of age. **We found that we could win!**

We refused to accept medicority in our schools and brought changes to those that failed to serve our children. Chicanos would not accept less than the best. Old stereotypes would have to die. Locally, statewide and nationally "education" became the new fighting word; Chicanos have served notice that the education system will either function or be changed.

As a local community, our people were willing to tackle the system and fight for what they perceived in their best interests of their people and community. From a Bay Access Park to libraries, and recreation centers. We confronted the police forces of the area and demanded that they obey the law. In the process, we put the county on

notice that the law applied to everyone...even the Mayor.

We marched for La Virgen de Guadalupe, against Congressman Jim Bates and against Simpson-Mazzoli. In the process, we used the streets as public forums to show once again that we would not be ignored, bypassed or shove aside. We made friends and lost some old ones. And we demonstrated to everyone that cared to notice, that the struggle to gain freedom and rights in this the world's largest Democracy, is not an easy task. We discovered a truism: Freedom has to constantly be challenged if one is to remain free and rights are never taken for granted. That gives us hope for 1985 and a challenge which we now can face with the courage and strenghts that we discovered we had in 1984.

Feliz Año Nuevo



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LA PRENSA SAN DIEGO

Founded December 1976

Bilingual Newspaper

La Prensa San Diego is published weekly, on Fridays, by La Prensa Muñoz, Inc. It is distributed throughout the County of San Diego. La Prensa San Diego is a legally adjudicated newspaper of general circulation in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego and Judicial District of the Municipal Court San Diego (# 413,745 Superior Court.) Issn. 0738-9183.

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Deadlines: Advertising: 5:00 p.m. Wednesday
Press Releases: 12 noon Wednesdays, prior to Friday publication

Subscriptions \$20.00 per year, \$12.00 six months

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Free Coffe For New Years

San Diego - in an effort to combat the rising number of fatalities caused by drunk driving, 7-Eleven Food Stores has teamed up with Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) for the holiday season. Between the hours of 7 p.m. New Year's Eve and 11 a.m. New Year's Day, approximately 200 7-Eleven stores in San Diego County will be offering free coffee to motorists.

"We are pleased to be associated with 7-Eleven in our efforts to stop drunk driving," said Norma Phillips, president of the San Diego chapter of MADD. "7-Eleven is concerned not only about the safety of its customers, but also about the public at large."

This is the second year that 7-Eleven has joined with MADD to cut down the number of accidents and deaths caused by drunk drivers.

MADD is a four-year old national organization dedicated to the prevention of drunk driving.

"We can't stop people from drinking and driving," said Gary Anderson, operations manager for the South Pacific Division of 7-Eleven, "but we can do our part in helping people stay alert when they are on the roadways."

7-Eleven is also distributing Operation Cork's "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk" bumper stickers. The stickers are available free of charge at all participating 7-Eleven stores in San Diego County.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the California Highway Patrol, more than 50 percent of all fatal highway crashes are alcohol-related.

Moreover, the number of accidents, deaths and arrests rises dramatically during the holidays. In October of 1983 in San Diego County, there were three accidents in which five persons died. In December of the same year, there were 12 accidents involving deaths.

Free Sober Ride

Call the Chemical Dependency Recovery Center at Hillside Hospital for a free, sober ride home after your New Year's Eve festivities. You can call in advance to make reservations if you wish or call between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. on December 31st.

Don't let alcohol or drugs spoil your fun. Call: 692-1215.

La Prensa San Diego

Vol. IX No. 4

La Prensa Muñoz Inc.

January 25, 1985



1985 Roybal immigration Bill A Dangerous Proposal!

Interview by Daniel L. Muñoz

(Editors note: Congressman Ed Roybal recently sent out, to the press, his new proposal for immigration (main features appear adjacent to this interview.) With the renewed interest in passing some kind of an immigration bill in 1985, the Editors of La Prensa arranged for a special interview with Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, an articulate spokesman in the Chicano community on immigration as it impacts on American citizens born of Mexican ancestry.)

L/P - The new Roybal Bill appears to have some serious deficiencies. What is your opinion of this new effort by Congressman Roybal?

Baca: I see the new Roybal Bill as being a sell-out of our vested interests and rights. It is a total capitulation to the concept that immigration is a law enforcement problem. It accepts the premise that illegal immigration is solely a Mexican problem in our society. Neither Roybal nor anyone else speaks of the fact that 53% of the undocumented are European, Oriental, or came from the Middle East!...yet for some strange reason over 95% of the apprehensions, which have occurred, were of persons of Mexican ancestry (over 1 million), in spite of the fact that they account for only 47% of the undocumented migration into this country!

Roybal totally ignores these facts and blindly accepts the prevailing racist attitudes that

illegal aliens are all of Mexican ancestry. This is why the Roybal Bill is irrelevant and will once again fail to gain a hearing in Congress just as his 1984 version did.

L/P - But wasn't it a fact that the entire Hispanic leadership was called to a meeting on a Southern plantation by Congressman Roybal to create the 1984 version of the Roybal Bill? And didn't the National Hispanic leadership (LULAC, American G.I. Forum, MALDEF, etc) endorse the '84 version?

Baca: As I said in '84, when the Roybal proposal came out, "it is ironic that the proposed Hispanic solution to the slave issue of the 20th century, which effects all persons of Mexican ancestry, came out of a plantation setting. Can

anything good come out of a plantation mentality?" I find it interesting to note that in '84 Roybal found it necessary to present the facade of Hispanic unity on his bill. That doesn't seem to be the case in '85. Not a single member of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus is placing his name on this proposal. It appears that the so-called National Hispanic leadership, which got badly burnt in '84, recognizes what a travesty the '85 Roybal Bill is and they to are missing from any list of supporters.

L/P - Yet, many would credit the Hispanic opposition to Simpson-Mazzoli for its defeat?

Baca: If the National Hispanic leadership believes that, then we are in real trouble. The

(see, Roybal, pg 2)



Herman Baca, CCR Chairman

(con't from pg 1)

Roybal Bill Bad Legislation



Congressman Ed Roybal

Ancestry person from his job. The employee will in fact be hostage to every Union and every White worker who wants to use the Royball Bill to intimidate. The Mexican American worker as well as all other Latinos will now be placed in a position of having to prove his citizenship to every disgruntled White employee. This is racism! This is placing every Mexican "looking" person at the mercy of every White racist in this society.

L/P - Do you feel that Congressman Roybal is unfit to carry immigration legislation?

Baca: Unfortunately, Roybal doesn't know the difference between labor legislation and immigration laws. What Roybal is talking about, in this latest version of an immigration bill, is acutally labor legislation and not immigration.

The Department of Labor deals with problems affecting the labor market, the rules and regulations which concern the work arena. Immigration concerns rules, regulations, treaties, agreements which concern the movements of people across a country's borders. Roybal doesn't begin to address those concerns.

L/P - Then, just what does the Roybal Bill do?

Baca: The Roybal Bill is



'84 Simpson-Mazzoli Bill failed because it was a Presidential election year. The Reagan forces did not want to stir-up a hornets nest in the Hispanic communities. At that point in time, the electoral votes that the Mexican voters represented could have meant a significant difference in the election. As it turned out, Reagan could have ignored the Hispanic vote and it wouldn't have made a difference. 1985 is a different year.

L/P - Why do you see the

1985 Roybal Bill as bad legislation?

Baca: The Roybal Bill is a dangerous proposal because it seeks to increase the INS/ Border Patrol forces with the addition of thousands of undeputized deputies, "White vigilanties" in the work force, who will be given the authority, under this bill, to act as extensions of the Migra. Any White worker, who wants to can use the threat of a law suit, under the Roybal Bill, to force the firing of a Mexican-

the fact that we don't really know what we are talking about. This is the "shoot first-ask questions later" approach.

We reject Roybals simplistic approach and solutions. We question who the real authors of the Roybal Bill are. We question what Roybals motives are? We ask who is Roybal speaking for, the AFL-CIO? FAIR? The INS? The Border Patrol? The Justice Department? The Secondary Labor force? One thing for sure, he is not speaking for 20 million Chicanos-Lations of this country.

L/P - Do you think Congress will pass a repressive Bill such as Simpson-Mazzoli or the Roybal Bill this year?

Baca: The Mexican-Ancestry people are the chief victims of this repressive type legislation. Mexican Americans and all other Latinos will suffer loss of civil and constitutional rights, our communities will be victimized by police type actions of the Border Patrol and the INS. Our daily lives will be in the hands of White vigilanties, and our position in this country will be relegated to that of a sub-class of people with out the rights and protections of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Unfortunately, we don't have the power to stop it. All we can do is define, clarify and speak-out. When the screw is turned tight enough the people in the end will react.

doing to our people what the worst White racist can't do...and that is to by-pass the Department of Labor concerning basic questions of the relations between a labor force and the secondary labor market and this country. He is making an effort to turn those issues over to the Justice Department. This makes the issue of dealing with the people of Mexican Ancestry, in a labor situation, not a problem of the Department of Labor but a problem of a police-powers agency, The Department of Justice.

We, Mexican-ancestry people are, are now a police problem. That is the insidious results of the Roybal Bill. Since by their defination the illegal alien problem is a "Mexican" problem.

L/P - What your saying is that it places 20 million Hispanics and 1-3 million undocumented workers into a "law enforcement situation rather than into an administrative situation that can be resolved by the Labor Department, if it enforces its current laws?

Baca: Yes. The odd point, in the Roybal Bill, is that it is attempting to pass a bill, supposedly dealing with immigration reform, yet in its body it proposes that after the bill is passed that an international migration body be created to find out what the problems are, if any. In other words lets pass a bill in spite of



La Prensa San Diego

Vol. IX No. 15

La Prensa Muñoz Inc.

April 15, 1985

Chicago Mayor Deals Migra A Blow!

by Daniel L. Munoz

Committee on Chicano Rights Exposes INS raids on city hall. 850 Chicago workers harassed and intimidated!

San Diego, Ca. -- Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, today announced that he had sent a letter to Chicago Mayor Harold Washington in support of his Executive Order 85-1 instructing Chicago's City departments not to collaborate with the INS!

Mayor Harold Washington, in correspondence, had solicited support for his actions in dealing a blow against the oppressive actions of INS/Migra, *La Prensa* has learned.

The Mayor in a prepared statement had expressed outrage at the actions of the INS which had conducted an unauthorized raid on city buildings in the city of Chicago. Over 850 individuals at a city building had been stopped and questioned. When reporters asked the Migra how they determined whom to stop they responded, "It's not only physical characteristics, it's also the way they are dressed, how they talk and how they comport themselves." The City's Director of the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, who happens to be a Puerto Rican, was stopped and detained

The Mayor issued Executive Order 85-1 which stated that:

1.) No information shall be requested about or otherwise investigated or assist in the investigation of the citizenship or residency status of any person.

2.) No information shall be disseminated regarding the citizenship or residency status of any person unless required to do so by legal process.

3.) Provision of the City of Chicago benefits, opportunities or services shall not be conditioned on matters related to citizenship or residency status.

4.) All questions regarding to citizenship or residency status other than those required by Federal regulation shall be deleted from all applications, questionnaires and interview forms used in relation to the City of Chicago benefits, opportunities or service.

"Though the Mayor held a public press conference and issued press releases to the media, none of the wire services or major American media carried this historic action," stated Maria Torres, Executive Director of the Mayor's Advisory Commission on Latino Affairs. "Mexico City felt the issue was important enough to cover," she stated.

According to Herman Baca,

it is not surprising that the *Copley Press*, *The Union* and *The Tribune*, failed to carry a single word on this significant story. "It is not surprising in as much as the *Union* and *Tribune* have carried on a massive media campaign to create favorable public hysteria when it comes to the Border Patrol and the INS and their activities in order to promote the passage of the racist Simpson/Mazzoli immigration bill."

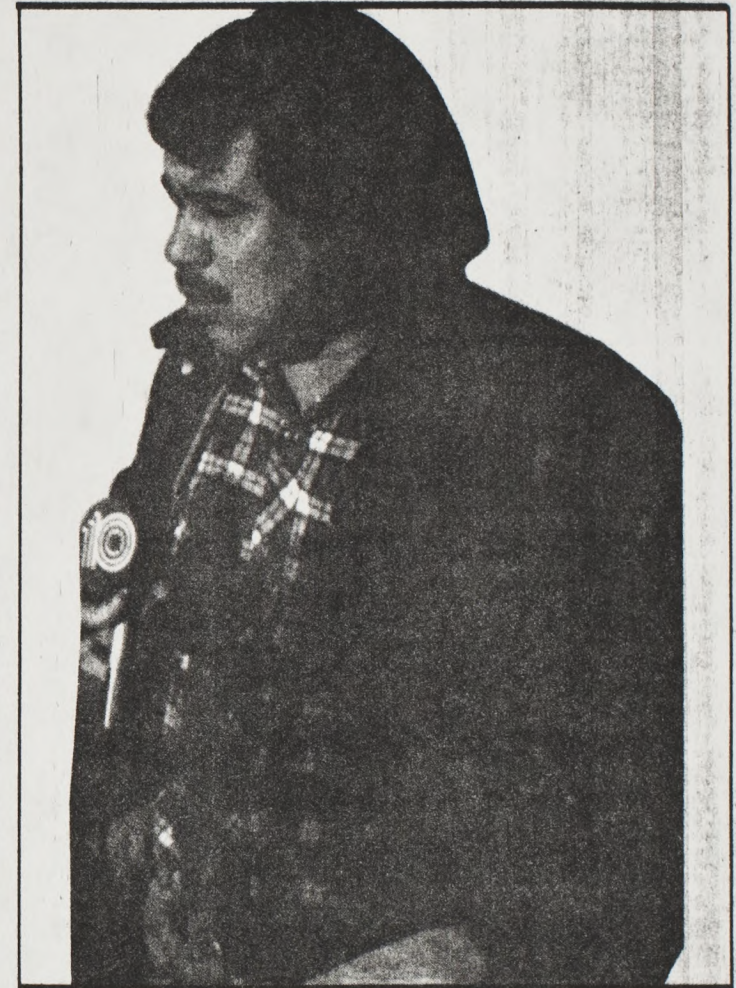
Baca pointed out that these actions by the Migra (INS) of raiding and harassing the seat of government signals a dangerous escalation of the activities of the INS. "It's no longer just a problem of the border or Latinos," he said. "This action now signifies a move, condoned by the Reagan administration and Edwin Meese which moves the INS into the role of the nations Secret Police... no one is safe anymore!"

In his communication with Mayor Harold Washington, Baca pointed out that what the Mayor's city is now experiencing what San Diego and other border cities have suffered the last 15 years at the hands of the INS/Border Patrol. "We have suffered raids on our work places, our homes, our cars, the buses and trains we ride, and now even the taxicabs we

take. The only thing we hadn't suffered was a raid on city hall. After what has happened in Chicago, we can only wonder when the green shirts will march at 202 'C' Street, in downtown San Diego.

"The arrogant harassment of your city employees in your city by the INS," Baca wrote Mayor Washington, "coincides with the racist hysteria which has resulted in a reign of repression against established constitutional rights since the appointment of U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese. This hysteria is also tied to the xenophobic politics being played in Washington D.C. by certain misguided Democrats and the Reagan administration, for not being able to pass the debunked and bankrupt Simpson/Mazzoli bill last year. Rest assured that the harassment of your city employees is but a portent of what will happen to the constitutional rights of all U.S. citizens if the Simpson/Mazzoli bill or similar legislation is passed by the U.S. Congress," said Baca.

"The Border Patrol is not a Border Patrol. This is a misnomer. The Migra lost control of the border when the first fence went up. The border has become but the excuse, the reason to pump millions of dollars into the development of what can only be called



Herman Baca, Chairman C.C.R.

America's Gestapo! President Thomas Jefferson once said 'rest assure what ever happens to the immigrant, the U.S. citizen will soon follow.' We are now seeing that come true," stated Baca.

Baca concluded by stating that "the Chief of Police of Santa Ana, rid the city of the INS; Berkely ran the INS out of the city and made the city a sanctuary from the Migra; and Cambridge, Mass and San Jose have made the INS/Migra

persona non-grata. And now Chicago, one of the nations largest cities, and the heart of the Deomcratic party, has sent

a clear message to Washington D.C. 'We won't tolerate the facist gastapo tactics of the INS, get out!' How long will Congressman Jim Bates (D)

and the entire Republican delegation continue to support the Gestapo INS," wondered Baca

H. Baca and **CCR** grinding up to take on the immigration issue for '85...**Educators** heating up over cut-backs in Chicano studies...**Chicano Publishers** organizing to maximize clout in state and nation...**Agency Heads** (Black and Chicano) fighting to see who becomes **Human Relations Commission**...though that agency was a complete failure a few years ago.

Adios hasta luego...

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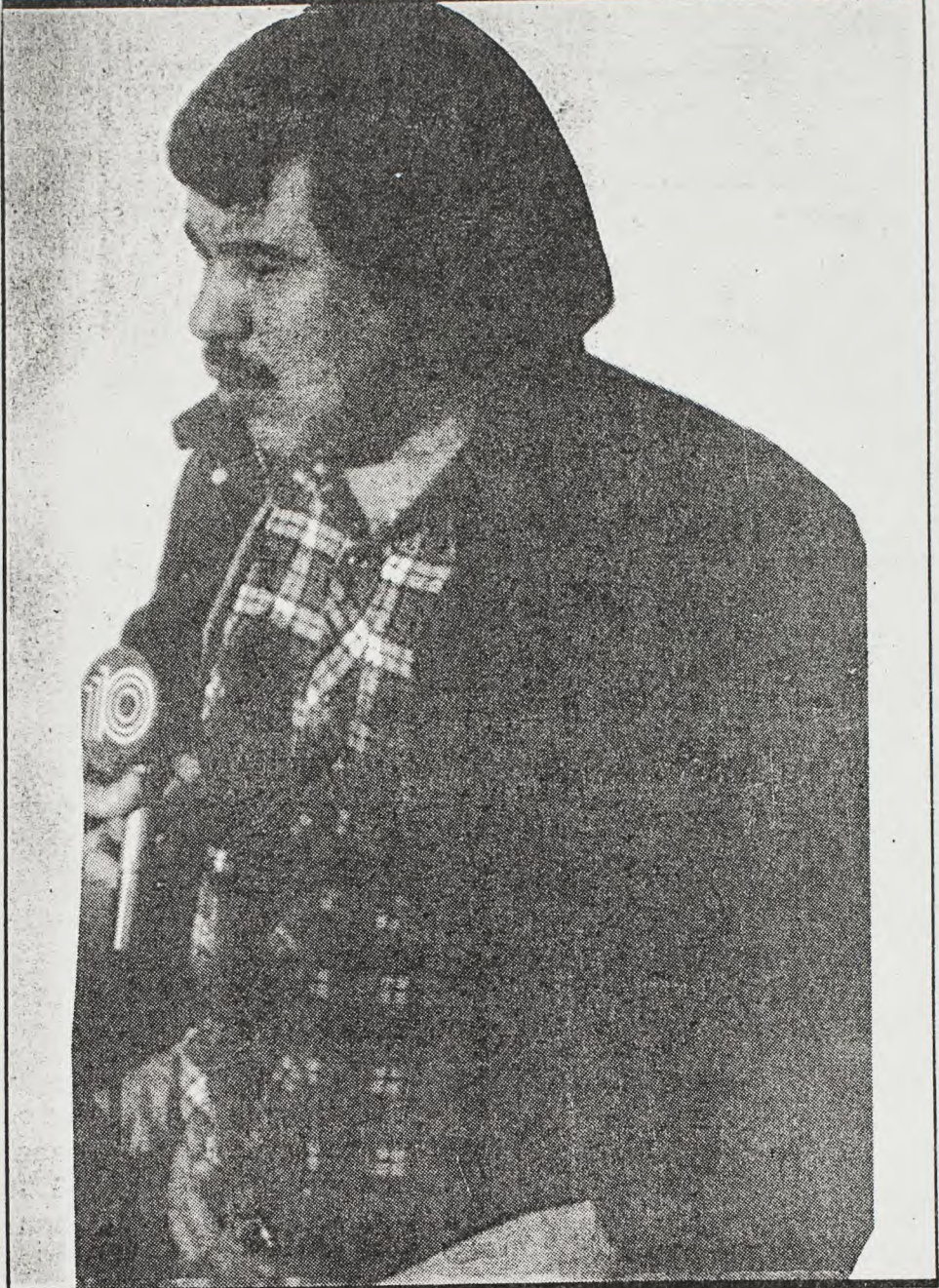
In his communication with Mayor Harold Washington, Baca pointed out that what the Mayor's city is now experiencing what San Diego and other border cities have suffered the last 15 years at the hands of the INS/Border Patrol. "We have suffered raids on our work places, our homes, our cars, the buses and trains we ride, and now even the taxicabs we

take. The only thing we hadn't suffered was a raid on city hall. After what has happened in Chicago, we can only wonder when the green shirts will march at 202 'C' Street, in downtown San Diego.

"The arrogant harassment of your city employees in your city by the INS," Baca wrote Mayor Washington, "coincides with the racist hysteria which has resulted in a reign of repression against established constitutional rights since the appointment of U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese. This hysteria is also tied to the xenophobic politics being played in Washington D.C. by certain misguided Democrats and the Reagan administration, for not being able to pass the debunked and bankrupt Simpson/Mazzoli bill last year. Rest assured that the harassment of your city employees is but a portent of what will happen to the constitutional rights of all U.S. citizens if the Simpson/Mazzoli bill or similar legislation is passed by the U.S. Congress," said Baca.

"The Border Patrol is not a Border Patrol. This is a misnomer. The Migra lost control of the border when the first fence went up. The border has become but the excuse, the reason to pump millions of dollars into the development of what can only be called

Handwritten signature: Daniel L. Munoz



Herman Baca, Chairman C.C.R.

America's Gestapo!. President Thomas Jefferson once said 'rest assure what ever happens to the immigrant, the U.S. citizen will soon follow.' We are now seeing that come true," stated Baca.

Baca concluded by stating that "the Chief of Police of Santa Ana, rid the city of the INS; Berkely ran the INS out of the city and made the city a sanctuary from the Migra; and Cambridge, Mass and San Jose have made the INS/Mirga

persona non-grata. And now Chicago, one of the nations largest cities, and the heart of the Deomcratic party, has sent

a clear message to Washington D.C. 'We won't tolarate the facist gastapo tactics of the INS, get out!' How long will Congressman Jim Bates (D)

and the entire Republican delegation continue to support the Gestapo INS," wondered Baca.

El Trato a Mexicanos en E.U., Igual al Apartheid Africano

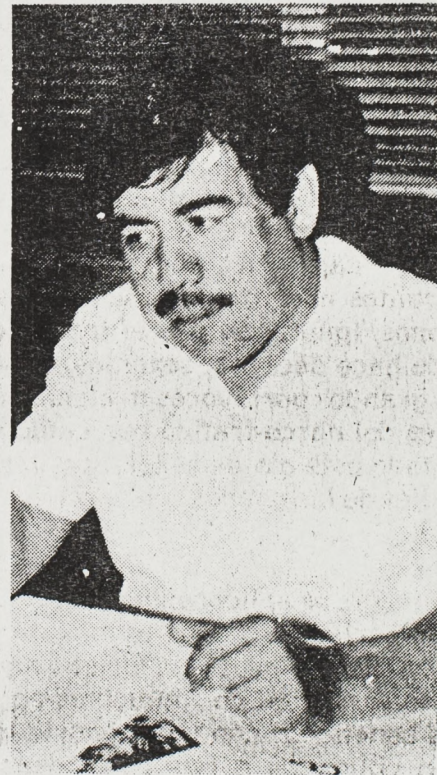
Clima Represivo sin Precedentes en la Frontera

"La histeria manifestada por la "Patrulla Fronteriza" (Border Patrol) durante sus recientes acciones en el área del Condado de San Diego, California, ha creado un clima represivo en contra de personas de ascendencia mexicana".

El trato que los agentes de la "Border Patrol" están dando a las personas de ascendencia mexicana, dentro de la sociedad estadounidense, se está pareciendo cada día más al trato que actualmente se da a los negros, bajo el sistema de "Apartheid", en Sudáfrica."

Así lo declaró ayer por la

(Pasa a la Pág. 7-A)



Herman Baca

EL DIARIO
BASA CA
4/20/85

El Trato

tarde Herman Baca, presidente del Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos" del vecino puerto de San Diego, California, al comentar que la cobarde agresión realizada la tarde del pasado jueves, por un agente de la "Patrulla Fronteriza" que hirió de un balazo por la espalda al niño Humberto Rodríguez, de solo 14 años de edad, no es un caso aislado, sino que forma parte de una larga lista de agresiones que todos los días y a toda hora están cometiendo los agentes de la Border Patrol en contra de los mexicanos, sin que nadie se atreva a protestar ni a hacer nada efectivo

Herman Baca agregó que la política seguida por el régimen del Presidente Reagan es muy sucia, pues tiende a esclavizar a los resi-

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Estima que es totalmente falso que el Presidente Reagan pretenda realmente evitar la entrada a su país de los trabajadores indocumentados, dado que los mencionados trabajadores le hacen mucha falta para mantener el ritmo de trabajo en toda la nación y si en un momento dado se deportaran todos los trabajadores indocumentados, la economía de los Estados Unidos sufriría un verdadero colapso económico e inclusive se podría originar una revolución, por la falta de mano de obra y la derrama económica que dejan los trabajadores calificados como "ilegales".

DISGUSTA A ESTADOS UNIDOS LA POLITICA PACIFISTA DE MEXICO

A preguntas especiales, Herman Baca manifestó que en su opinión el Gobierno estadounidense está disgustado por la política pacifista de México, contraria a la política belicista de Reagan y por lo mismo ha desatado una serie de represalias en contra de nuestro país y nuestro gobierno, aprovechándose de cualesquier pretexto e inclusive se ha recurrido a la calumnia y la intriga o dando gran magnitud a cualquier hecho valadie.

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Concretamente propuso realizar un boicot, en ambos lados de la frontera dejando de comprar en las tiendas del vecino país, para que los comerciantes afectados pro-

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Se quejó de que los medios de información es-

tadounidenses no publican las quejas de las organizaciones chicano-latinas y por el contrario publican notas justificando las criminales acciones de los agentes de la Border Patrol

* Police Probe of Boy's Shooting by Border Patrol Ready for D.A.

LA
TIMES
4/23/85

By TOM GREELEY, *Times Staff Writer*

San Diego police on Monday completed their investigation into the shooting of a 13-year-old boy in Mexico by a Border Patrol agent on the U.S. side of the border, and today will send to the district attorney's office a report recommending whether the agent should be prosecuted.

A police investigator declined to speculate on whether charges would be filed against Edward D. (Ned) Cole, 34, the agent who shot Humberto Carrillo-Estrada through the border fence Thursday.

Cole remains on duty performing strictly office work pending completion of the investigation. Gene Smithburg, assistant chief patrol agent for the local Border Patrol station, said Monday.

The Border Patrol is also investigating the shooting, Smithburg said. He refused to comment further.

Mexican Consul General Javier Escobar has threatened a stern reaction or legal action from his government over the incident, including a demand for an investigation by the U.S. attorney's office.

"We haven't heard from them yet," said Peter Bowie, chief assistant U.S. attorney in San Diego. "There's no question the remedies they could seek are broad, and the way we handle it will depend on their actions. . . ."

"It would not be surprising if the family sought monetary damages from the Border Patrol."

Escobar could not be reached for comment Monday.

Mariano Lopez, a Los Angeles attorney who has represented the United Farm Workers and myriad Latino causes, has been retained by Humberto's mother. Lopez's office confirmed Monday. Lopez was not available for comment.

Humberto, who was struck in the side of the chest by the bullet fired by Cole into a

Please see SHOOTING, Page 3

SHOOTING: D.A. Gets Report on Border Incident

Continued from Page 1

large group of people, was listed in good condition at Mercy Hospital and reported to be recovering quickly from his wounds. Officials there have allowed Humberto's mother to stay in a room at the hospital free of charge until the boy is released.

The San Diego Police Department's homicide division conducted the investigation because a law enforcement officer was involved in the shooting, although there was not a fatality. "They always get these kind of sensitive cases because of their expertise," said police spokesman Lt. Dave Spisak.

"It's come along very nicely," the homicide division's Lt. Paul Ybarrondo said Monday of the investigation. "We've completed our interviews, and the transcript will be to the district attorney by tomorrow. Then it's up to them to decide on charges."

Ybarrondo said San Diego police have spoken with Humberto, his 15-year-old brother, Eduardo, and other witnesses from both sides of the border. "I'm not going to draw any conclusions from the information we relayed to them, or as to whether there might be any charg-

es filed," Ybarrondo said.

San Diego police say the incident occurred after Border Patrol agents spotted Eduardo on U.S. soil. Eduardo ran toward the border, and when the agents caught him just as he reached the fence, a small crowd on the other side began throwing rocks and bottles, police said.

Cole fired two warning shots before firing a third round through the fence, hitting Humberto in the back, police said.

Humberto was then carried into the United States by a Mexican citizen and flown by Life Flight helicopter to Mercy Hospital.

Strong reaction to the shooting has been registered by local Latino groups. Herman Baca, president of the San Diego Committee on Chicano Rights, said Monday the shooting of Humberto was "a manifestation of the terrorism employed by the Border Patrol against persons of Mexican ancestry."

Baca also criticized the Police Department's role in the investigation. "It's like having a husband investigate his own wife—there's no objectivity there," he said. "An outside, independent group should be looking into this."

Coalition pledges raceway boycott

Action against Otay Mesa facility aimed at developers' 'concessions'

By Joe Gandelman, Staff Writer

A coalition of community groups has vowed to organize a boycott on both sides of the border against a proposal for an Otay Mesa raceway unless the developers scrap recently announced "concessions" aimed at winning the Border Patrol's support.

According to the group's chairman, Herman Baca, the newly formed coalition includes the Committee on Chicano Rights, the American GI Forum, the Mexican-American Political Association, the Harborview Community Council, the Centro Cultural de la Raza, the League of United Latin American Citizens, and individuals like San Ysidro school board member Toby Monge.

Baca, who also chairs the Committee on Chicano Rights, held a press conference in Tijuana yesterday for the Mexican news media, to underline the coalition's ire.

In an interview shortly before his trip to Tijuana, he said:

"It is obvious that xenophobia has gone berserk under the Reagan administration. This coalition is here to make it clear that the Chicanos of this community will not stand quietly while private corporations join in an unholy alliance with a national police force, the INS/Border Patrol, to sacrifice the constitutional rights of this nation's 20 million Chicano-Latino citizens for the sake of profit."

At issue is a proposal by San Diego Motor Racing Associates Inc. to build a 520-acre "San Diego International Raceway" about two miles east of the new Otay Mesa crossing and fronting the border. The raceway — which must be approved by the county — could attract up to 100,000 people and 26,000 vehicles.

Border Patrol, Customs, and Drug Enforcement Agency officials have warned that the project will make it easy for drug smugglers and undocumented migrants to escape. On Monday, SDMRA held a press conference to unveil its plans and announced a series of concessions to the Border Patrol.

Among other things, the developers promised to let the Border Patrol put up a checkpoint near an exit and install a surveillance post. They also vowed to have a 24-hour private security force that would swell to 200 to 300 on weekends.

At the press conference, the developers were asked whether their private security force was going to become, in effect, part of the Border Patrol. They denied that and said they were only trying to stress their willingness to cooperate with federal law enforcement officials.

In Baca's view, a boycott on both sides of the border could succeed because the issues involved are of importance to people here and in Mexico.

"Is the Border Patrol now involved in the issuance of business permits?" he asked.

Baca said "nativist hysteria" generated by the Border Patrol "has created a climate of repression against persons of Mexican ancestry. The treatment of Chicanos-Latinos in American society is becoming similar to the treatment of blacks under the apartheid system in South Africa."

EL UNIVERSAL

EL GRAN DIARIO DE MEXICO

• NUMERO 24,725 •

MEXICO, D. F., SABADO 20 DE ABRIL DE 1985

• AÑO LXIX TOMO CCLXXIII •

Un niño mexicano fue herido

(CONTINUA DE LA PAGINA 1)

Asimismo, informaron, en conferencia de prensa efectuada en San Diego, que otro joven, Eduardo Carrillo Estrada, de 15 años, a quien identificaron como "hermano" del niño herido, se halla detenido.

De acuerdo con versiones recogidas en el escenario de los hechos, la colonia "Rampa Xicotécatl", ubicada en el límite de los dos países, la agresión se produjo la tarde de ayer, aun cuando los hechos trascendieron hasta esta mañana.

Francisco Corona Cadena, de 28 años de edad y vecino del lugar, refirió que Humberto Rodríguez Estrada, acompañado de su hermano Alejandro y de una joven conocida como "Mary", se introdujeron a Estados Unidos por un área cercana a las instalaciones de la Patrulla Fronteriza, por medio de un amplio boquete que tiene la malla que divide a las dos naciones.

En apariencia, no pretendían incursionar más que unos cuantos metros en territorio extranjero, práctica común en la zona.

Sorpresivamente, dijo, aparecieron en el lugar agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza, conminando a los muchachos a entregarse, pero éstos en respuesta salieron corriendo de regreso a México. Cuando Humberto regresaba a territorio nacional, se escucharon las detonaciones y cayó herido.

Por unos momentos, el desconcierto reinó en el lugar y diversas personas que presenciaron la agresión se acercaron a la frontera y gritaron insultos a los agentes fronterizos. Piedras y botellas fueron lanzadas, a lo que siguieron varios disparos más al aire realizados por los efectivos estadounidenses.

Corona Cadena declaró que él se acercó a Humberto y observó que sangraba profusamente, ante lo que decidió arrastrarlo hasta territorio norteamericano y exigir, a gritos, a los agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza que atendieran al muchacho.

Poco después descendió en el lugar uno de los helicópteros que emplea la Patrulla Fronteriza para descubrir ilegales en la zona, y llevó al niño al hospital Mercy, de San Diego, donde se informó que presenta un impacto de bala en el hom-

bro y que tardará en sanar al menos 10 días.

La versión dada por el teniente Ybarrando, en San Diego, indica que el agente Edward Cole disparó tres balazos, "dos al aire y uno contra el grupo que arrojaba piedras.

"En el momento en que fue baleado, Humberto Castillo (en el mismo cable de AP, el apellido cambia, pues al principio se indica que es "Carrillo" para luego asentarse "Castillo"; con todo, el correcto es Rodríguez) tenía una piedra en cada mano frente a la valla", se asienta en la declaración oficial norteamericana rendida por escrito, según la citada agencia.

Entrevistados al respecto, Paul Jiménez, presidente del "American G. I. Forum"; Al Duchney, presidente del "Harborview Community Council"; Verónica Enrique, directora del "Centro Cultural de La Raza", y Herman Baca, presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos en el condado de San Diego, demandaron del Gobierno mexicano, así como de organizaciones norteamericanas como la Iglesia y los sindicatos, "una reacción energética. Como la que hubo de Estados Unidos cuando fue secuestrado y después muerto, el agente norteamericano Enrique Camarena Salazar".

"Es muy evidente que la xenofobia anda desenfrenada bajo la administración del presidente Ronald Reagan", afirmó Herman Baca, y anunció que las agrupaciones chicanas "no se quedarán calladas y levantarán su voz ante estos hechos".

Aseguró, junto con Jiménez, que los organismos que representan organizarán marchas y protestas, "por que este niño no es el primero que cae en manos de estos asesinos".

Refirieron que en 1979 entregaron un expediente con más de 1,000 hojas en las que se relataban los casos de indocumentados mexicanos robados, violados y aun asesinados en territorio norteamericano. "Nunca se obtuvo respuesta", dijeron.

"¿Dónde está la voz de la Iglesia, de los sindicatos, del Gobierno? ¿Dónde la voz del cónsul mexicano en San Diego? ¿Seguirá en su jaula de oro?", se preguntaron los entrevistados.

Un niño mexicano fue herido por agentes de EU en Tijuana

● La patrulla fronteriza disparó contra un grupo de trabajadores que huían de territorio estadounidense ●

Por DORA ELENA CORTES

Corresponsal

TIJUANA, B. C., 19 de abril.— Agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza norteamericana dispararon contra un grupo de mexicanos que se había introducido a territorio estadounidense e hirieron por la espalda al niño Humberto Rodríguez, de 11 años, quien tuvo que ser internado en un hospital de San Diego, California.

Datos iniciales revelan que efectivos de la corporación policiaca hicieron varios disparos y que el muchacho, luego de correr de regreso a su país, fue alcanzado a la altura del hombro y al menos por un balazo, cuando se encontraba ya en territorio nacional.

La agresión atrajo reacciones airadas por parte de la comunidad fronteriza, particularmente de agrupaciones chicanas, que interpretaron los hechos como una manifestación de la "desenfrenada xenofobia desatada durante la administración del presidente Ronald Reagan".

Autoridades norteamericanas representadas por el teniente de la Policía de San Diego, Paul Ybarrando, aseguraron —conforme a un cable difundido por la agencia informativa AP— que los agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza fueron agredidos inicialmente por "varias personas que lanzaban botellas y piedras", respondiendo a tiros.

(CONTINUA EN LA PAGINA 14)

Indignación en California por la agresión a un niño mexicano

Por Dora Elena Cortez

TUJANA.— Mientras que del lado mexicano hubo absoluto silencio en torno a la brutal agresión a balazos contra el niño Humberto Rodríguez de 14 años de edad, organizaciones del sur de California se pronunciaron en contra de esta criminal acción perpetrada por elementos de la Border Patrol, y demandaron una reacción enérgica del gobierno de México "como la hubo de Estados Unidos cuando fue secuestrado y muerto, el agente norteamericano Enrique Camarena Salazar.

Paul Jiménez, presidente del American G. I. Forum, Al Ducheny, presidente del Harborview Community Council; Verónica Enríquez, directora del Centro Cultural de la Raza y Herman Baca, presidente del Comité pro-Derechos Chicanos en el condado de San Diego, condenaron la criminal actitud del oficial Edward D. Cole (señalado como el que disparó) y demandaron del gobierno mexicano y las organizaciones e instituciones, como sindicatos e iglesias "levantar su voz en contra de esta situación que se está

repetiendo en forma más frecuente".

Los señalados anunciaron momentos antes, su decisión de promover un boicot económico en ambos lados de la frontera contra el San Diego Motor Racing Associates, debido a que esta empresa para lograr la autorización que le permitiera operar un autódromo en la zona de Otay Mesa, aceptó que la patrulla fronteriza estableciera dentro de los 520 acres que ocupará, agentes

PASA A LA 8

● Indignación en el sur de California...

VIENE DE LA 1

de control, centros de detención, torres de vigilancia, barreras en forma de cercos múltiples y un cuerpo privado de seguridad compuesto de 200 a 300 personas que trabajarán como agentes de la patrulla fronteriza.

Esto fue calificado como uno de los más grandes insultos hechos a los mexicanos, así como una situación de peligro para los connacionales "si tomamos en cuenta que estos agentes se toman la libertad de balacear por la espalda a un niño, sin importarle si llegan a asesinarlo".

Los entrevistados se quejaron de que ni el gobierno mexicano ni las organizaciones fronterizas hacen reclamaciones cuando ocurren este tipo de hechos que lastiman la dignidad y la vida humana. Se preguntaron: ¿dónde está la voz de la iglesia, de los sindicatos, del gobierno?, ¿dónde la voz del cónsul mexicano en San Diego?, ¿seguirá éste en su jaula de oro?

Herman Baca dijo que "es muy evidente que la xenofobia anda desenfrenada bajo la administración del presidente Reagan". Afirmó que las organizaciones antes señaladas "no se quedarán calladas y levantarán su

voz para denunciar estos hechos".

Los entrevistados se preguntaron que "quien le ha dado a la patrulla fronteriza la autoridad sin precedentes de sujetar a personas de ascendencia mexicana a una suspensión total de sus garantías constitucionales. También se preguntaron sobre quien les ha dado el derecho supremo de segar una vida.

Hasta ayer por la tarde, el niño mexicano que fue herido dentro de territorio norteamericano para caer gravemente lesionado en nuestra tierra, se encontraba todavía encamado en un hospital de San Diego, mientras que representantes de sectores mexicanos que fueron entrevistados sobre esta situación, prefirieron "no hacer comentarios por no saber como sucedieron los hechos".

Sólo hubo indignación popular del hombre de la calle. De los niños del lugar donde se perpetró la brutal agresión. De las madres de familia que se enternecieron por el drama del menor de edad.

Los líderes chicanos del vecino país, criticaron también los argumentos de los policías fronterizos, quienes aseguran que

hirieron al chiquillo porque este les estaba "aventando piedras", ya que manifiestan "no poder entender como es que lo balacearon por la espalda si estaba de frente, supuestamente lanzándoles proyectiles".

Recordaron tanto Baca, como Jiménez, Ducheny y Enríquez, que la prensa y el gobierno norteamericano estuvieron criticando agriamente a México y hasta tomando represalias contra el país por el secuestro y asesinato de Enrique Camarena Salazar. "En cambio, nuestro gobierno nada ha dicho por la agresión contra el niño mexicano".

Anunciaron que se organizan para realizar marchas y protestas "porque este joven mexicano no es el primero ni será el último que caiga en manos de estos asesinos".

Manifestaron que en 1979 hicieron entrega de un expediente de más de mil hojas con casos de indocumentados mexicanos (robados, violados y hasta asesinados) a los presidentes José López Portillo y Ronald Reagan. Nunca, afirmaron, se obtuvo una respuesta de éstos.

El Trato a Mexicanos en E.U., Igual al Apartheid Africano

Baja  California

Diario al Servicio del Pueblo

No. 12,661

Tijuana, B.C., Sábado 20 de Abril de 1985

Administrador Unico: Lic. Marco A. Romero Arizpe

Director: J. Luis San Vicente

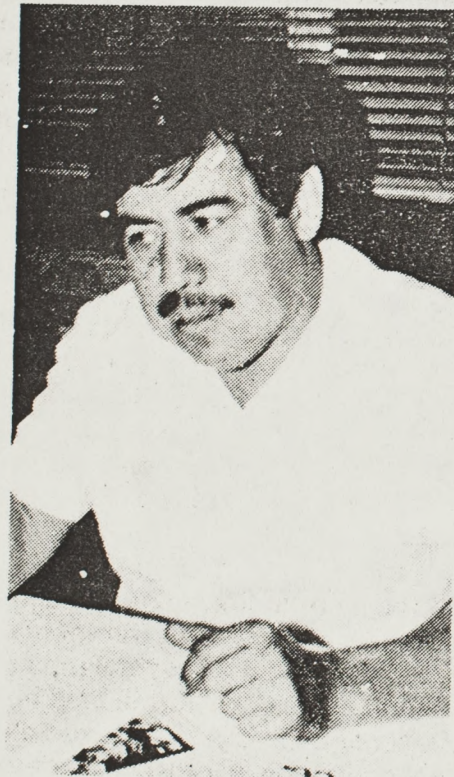
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"Suspendido" el Agente que Hirió al Niño Mexicano

Por Enrique TELLAECHÉ

Edward D. Cole, el agente que baleara a un menor en la Rampa Xicoténcatl el jueves por la tarde, fue "suspendido" de sus labores por sus superiores de la Border Patrol para ser sujeto a investigación y presentado ante las autoridades judiciales de Estados Unidos.

Mientras tanto, Humberto Carrillo Estrada, de 12 años de edad, lesionado de un balazo en la espalda, se encuentra "grave, pero estable", dijeron voceros del Mercy Hospital de San Diego.

Las autoridades policíacas de Estados Unidos dieron a

"Suspendido"

conocer en un informe preliminar que reconocen la responsabilidad del policía respecto a las lesiones, culpan a residentes de la Colonia Libertad del desaguizado y aceptan que los disparos se produjeron en lado americano, mientras el menor estaba en México.

Testigos del incidente insisten en que para nada fueron agredidos los elementos de la Patrulla Fronteriza antes de los disparos, sino hasta después de balear al menor.

Es evidente que los policías americanos, pretenden proteger al agente agresor, diciendo que Humberto Carrillo traía piedras en ambas manos para afrentarse al elemento de la Border Patrol, a pesar de la evidencia que demuestra la falsedad, como es el balazo que penetró por la espalda.

Autoridades mexicanas, que reprobaron los hechos, consideraron los hechos como delesnables y drásticos, argumentando que "no existe justificación legal para un policía que disparara por la espalda, así se trate del peor delincuente".

SUSPENDEN AL AGENTE

Directivos de la Border Patrol (Patrulla Fronteriza), suspendieron al agente Edward D. Cole de 34 años de sus labores para no entorpecer las investigaciones que realiza la sección Homicidios del Departamento de Policía de San Diego, la propia Border Patrol y la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI).

Voceros de San Diego Police Department y la Border Patrol, señalaron que seguramente para el lunes próximo, el agente Cole, será puesto a disposición del Attorney General (similar al Agente del Ministerio Público), para ser consignado.

Compañeros del policía de la Patrulla Fronteriza, reconocieron que Edward Cole hizo mal en disparar al menor Humberto Carrillo Estrada, cuando éste se encontraba de lado mexicano.

Para evitar nuevos problemas entre los inmigrantes y los residentes de la colonia Libertad, parte baja, la Border Patrol ordenó reforzar en esa zona la vigilancia, previniendo a los policías, no usar sus armas de fuego si no era necesario.

Cole, de acuerdo a las leyes de Estados Unidos, se encuentra en libertad, pero sujeto a lo que las autoridades judiciales o los jueces de ese país, decidan.

"GRAVE PERO ESTABLE"

Humberto Carrillo Estrada de 12 años, quedó internado en el Hospital Mercy de San Diego, después de ser trasladado desde el lugar del incidente en helicóptero al nosocomio por paramédicos.

Carrillo Estrada fue identificado inicialmente por autoridades mexicanas, como Humberto Rodríguez y con la edad de 13 años, pero la Policía de San Diego, señaló que responde al nombre de Humberto Carrillo Estrada.

Norm Grene, vocero del Mercy Hospital, señaló a reporteros del BAJA CALIFORNIA que el menor se encuentra en la sección de cuidados intensivos del exclusivo hospital considerado su estado

de salud como "grave, pero estable".

Greene, señaló que la bala entró a un lado del brazo izquierdo saliendo por el lado derecho del cuerpo.

El vocero del nosocomio, señaló que la bala entró por la espalda, a un lado del brazo izquierdo, para salir por el lado derecho sin lesionar órganos vitales.

CULPAN A LOS RESIDENTES DE LA LIBERTAD

En el informe preliminar rendido por el teniente Paul Ybarrondo, a través del departamento de Prensa del San Diego Police Department, este indica que los hechos ocurrieron el jueves alrededor de las 15:45 horas, cuando un grupo de aspirantes a ilegales se internaba en Estados Unidos.

Edward D. Cole y Patrick Lonagan, agentes de la patrulla fronteriza, detuvieron a los ilegales y observaron que Edmundo Carrillo Estrada de 15 años (hermano del lesionado), corría hacia el sur para alcanzar territorio mexicano.

El parte de la policía, recabado de informes de la Border Patrol, dijo George Varela, oficial de Relaciones Públicas, sección prensa, señala que mientras "lanzaban botellas y piedras a través de la línea", el agente Lonagan y tres patrulleros más detuvieron a Eduardo Carrillo y lo sometieron por la fuerza, pues se puso "rijoso".

En ese momento -agrega el informe-, fue cuando el agente Edward D. Cole, hizo tres disparos, dos al aire y uno "a uno de los sujetos que trataba de golpear a los agentes con piedras grandes", lesionando a Humberto Carrillo de doce años.

El oficial Varela, reconoció que el lesionado estaba en lado mexicano, mientras los disparos fueron hechos del lado americano.

Agrega el parte rendido por Varela, que "varios ciudadanos mexicanos, trasladaron el cuerpo de Humberto al lado americano para ser transportado al Mercy Hospital por el helicóptero "Vuelo-Vida".

INSISTEN LOS TESTIGOS

Oscar Cervantes Lucano y Javier Sánchez residentes de la Libertad, quienes acompañados de una jovencita cruzaron el cuerpo de Humberto a Estados Unidos, insistieron en que "En ningún momento se provocó a los agentes, sino hasta después de balacear al menor".

Afirmaron que el policía de la Border Patrol al ver que Humberto se regresó a México, después de bajar a golpes a Eduardo del cerco, lanzó los balazos tocándole uno en la espalda al jovencito.

Apuntaron que es pura mentira que Humberto quisiera agredirlos con piedras y que la prueba más contundente es que el balazo fue dado en la espalda.



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ACCION RACISTA EN LA FRONTERA



El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización proyecta aumentar la acción racista en las fronteras. La vigilancia será redoblada, denunció el líder chicano Hermán Baca.

Por Verónica García Torres

Si el Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos decide establecer retenes de control, centros de detención, torres de vigilancia, barreras con cercas múltiples y un cuerpo privado de seguridad en la autopista de la Mesa de Otay, el Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos declarará un boicot en ambos lados de la frontera, por estas

medidas racistas.

Lo anterior fue revelado por Herman Baca, presidente del Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos y portavoz de la Coalición Chicana-Latina, al conocer las desmedidas consecuencias racistas propuestas por el San Diego Motor Racing Associates (SDMRA), para

Pasa a la Pag. A-6 Col. 2

1 of 2

El **Heraldo**

DE BAJA CALIFORNIA

NUMERO 14,091

Tijuana, B.C. Sábado 20 de Abril de 1985

El Consulado.... Viene de la Pag. A-1

ciones entre los testigos que presenciaron la agresión e incluso los mismos elementos de la Patrulla Fronteriza, Edward D. Cole y Patrick Lonergan, que le produjeron la lesión a Carrillo Estrada.

Apuntó que después de que terminen las indagaciones, el Consulado General de México las presentará a la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, con el objeto de formular, en caso de haber responsabilidad manifiesta de los elementos de la Patrulla Fronteriza, una carta de protesta para evitar que este tipo de hechos se repita en perjuicio de compatriotas.

Tentativamente aseguró que los resultados de la investigación se formularían el lunes, con el fin de asumir postura diplomática ante la situación, que no por el hecho de sangre que se dió, daña las relaciones de vecindad que existen entre México y los Estados Unidos.

La agresión que acaba de sufrir en territorio mexicano no un niño es criminal, puesto que la lesión la recibió por la espalda. El anterior comentario fué hecho por el doctor Jorge Bustamante, Director del Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Noroeste de México.

Mencionó que afortunadamente ésto no ocurre con frecuencia, pero que se trata de un atentado grave, agregando inmediatamente que no podía hacer un comentario más extenso, porque no se conocían con amplitud las circunstancias en que había ocurrido la agresión.

Dijo que para poder hacer un juicio más a fondo, más profundo, se debe tener toda la información del suceso y que solamente conocía parte de lo ocurrido, por lo que se había publicado en la prensa.

Señaló que se debe tener en consideración el abundante tránsito que registran la frontera México-Estados Unidos y que con ella pueden ocurrir toda clase de incidentes, pero que el hecho de que un menor haya sido baleado por un agente de la patrulla fronteriza, era muy grave.

Explicó que no es la primera vez que ésto ocurre en la franja fronteriza, sin que pudiera recordar cuando fué la última vez que ocurrió un caso similar.

El Niño Balaceado: un Crimen

Consulado Mexicano Pide la Investigación

Por José Jiménez Díaz y
Por Fernando Terreros

San Diego.- El Consulado General de México en esta ciudad aseguró que la lesión que le produjo a un menor de edad, antier, no afectan las relaciones de buena vecindad que se tiene con los Estados Unidos; de igual forma, indicó que hasta que no emita el resultado de las investigaciones practicadas se podrá formular una carta de protesta ante el gobierno de la nación estadounidense.

Javier Escobar y Cordoba, Consul General de México, entrevistado por la vía telefónica, manifestó que un numeroso grupo de este organismo se había avocado a la investigación de la agresión que sufrió Humberto Carrillo Estrada, de 11 años de edad, a manos de elementos de la Patrulla Fronteriza.

Destacó que el menor herido de bala, fue trasladado a un Hospital de San Diego, California, con el objeto de que se le atendiera adecuadamente de la lesión que sufrió en el hombro izquierdo.

Manifestó que por instrucciones de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, el Consulado General había asumido la tarea de investigar datos precisos que esclarecieran sobre la forma en que se presentó la agresión a un mexicano. Añadió que se habían realizado investiga-

erradicar el problema de los ilegales al señalar que estas disposiciones represivas, van en contra de las personas de ascendencia mexicana.

Declaró que es muy evidente que "la xonofobia (odio a los extranjeros) anda desenfundada bajo la administración del presidente de los Estados Unidos, Ronald Reagan" por lo que la Coalición Chicana-Latina de la comunidad de San Diego, no se

quedará callada, mientras empresas privadas se unen a una alianza profana con la policía nacional y la patrulla fronteriza.

Apuntó que de ninguna forma dejarán sacrificar los derechos constitucionales de 20 millones de personas de ascendencia mexicana, por los intereses de ninguna empresa.

Herman Baca dijo que esta irrupción en el sector privado, plantea graves cuestionamientos como ¿quien le ha dado la autoridad sin precedencia a la Patrulla Fronteriza de imponer condiciones a una empresa privada de que, como y cuando construir en su propiedad; y sujetar a personas de ascendencia mexicana a una suspensión total de sus garantías constitucionales?

Asimismo se preguntó ¿en que sitios impondrá sus retenes de control tipo gestapo, torres armadas, control de detención, cercas y agentes privados suplentes delegados por la Patrulla Fronteriza? ¿será General Dynamics, National Steel, Great American Saving Loan, Jack Murphy Stadium, Las Iglesias, Centros Comerciales, hogares y hasta en el Ayuntamiento?

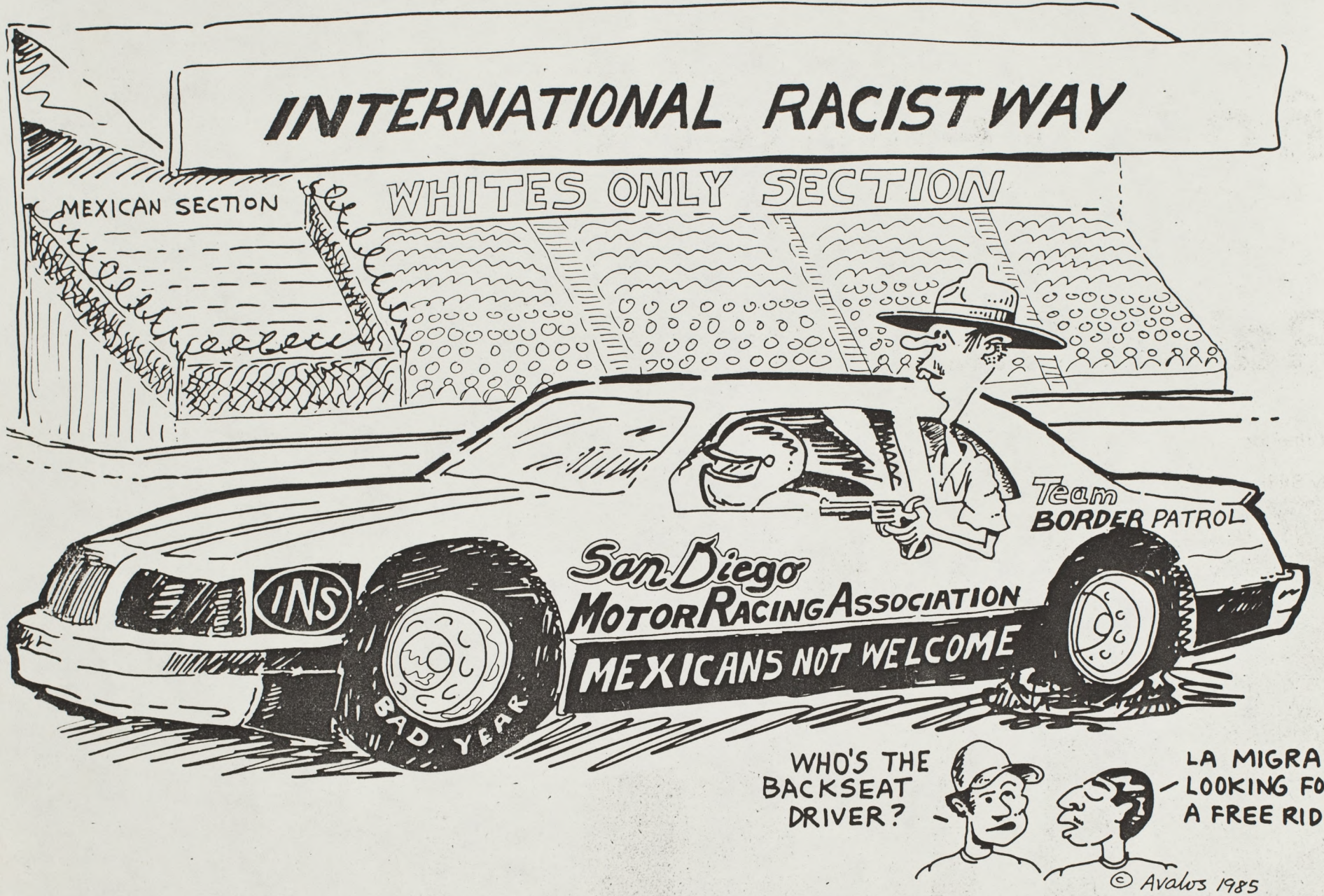
Añadió que la histeria manifestada por la Patrulla Fronteriza durante sus recientes instrucciones dentro del sector comercial del Condado de San Diego, ha creado un clima represivo contra personas de ascendencia mexicana.

Por otro lado confirmó Baca que "el trato de personas de ascendencia mexicana dentro de la sociedad estadounidense, se está pareciendo cada día mas al trato de negros bajo el sistema de Apartheid en Sudafrica.

Señaló que la Coalición Chicana-Latina formada por diferentes asociaciones que tienen como meta que se respeten los derechos de las personas que residen en Estados Unidos, que son de ascendencia mexicana por lo que pugnarán para que el Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización las rechaze, por ser completamente racistas.

Racing Association Held Hostage By Border Patrol

Mexican Americans Sacrificial Victims



By Daniel L. Muñoz

"The racing association incredibly has allowed itself to be intimidated by the Border Patrol. La Migra now runs private businesses on the border."

San Diego, Ca. -- At a press conference held at the Don Diego VFW Post in Logan Heights, Wednesday, a boycott of the proposed construction of the International Raceway on the Otay Mesa was indicated by the Committee On Chicano Rights, Chairman Herman Baca and the Presidents of the top six major Chicano/Hispanic organizations of the San Diego region.

"We will call for a Boycott on both sides of the U.S./Mexico Border if the major racist concessions proposed by the San Diego Motor Racing Associates, Inc. (SDMRA) to appease the INS/Border Patrol are not rescinded," said Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee On Chicano Rights and spokesperson for a major Chicano Coalition.

Migra Appeased

"In a press conference Tuesday the SDMRA proposed to appease the INS/Border Patrol by agreeing to establish checkpoints, detention centers, surveillance towers, multiple fences, and a 200-300 person security force to work as agents of the Border Patrol at the proposed Otay Mesa raceway," said Baca.

The 520 acre, \$10,000,000.00 international speedway, is scheduled to begin operation in June, 1986. The San Diego County Planning and Environmental Review Board will be considering approval of this proposed project at its next meeting, Thursday, April 18, 1985.

It will handle nine to ten major racing events each year, including a Formula One Grand Prix, Indianapolis and NASCAR-type car racing, the CANAM Challenge Cup, a TRANSAM event, SCORE Off-Road events, a World Endurance Championship, an IMSA race series and a World Championship Motorcycle Grand Prix.

"We want to do the very best job we can to assist the Border Patrol," said Jim Stanton, SDMRA president. The Border Patrol and members of the federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) had expressed concerns to track officials that illegal aliens and drug smugglers could easily blend into the 100,000-plus fans attracted to major racing events such as

a Formula One Grand Prix. They also objected to the structure of the raceway itself, which they believe would block their unobstructed view of the international border from their ~~present surveillance post on nearby Otay Mountain.~~

"We share these same well-founded concerns with the Border Patrol and DEA," continued Stanton. "We'd designed several security measures into our planning already, and after accessing their points of concern, we feel we can offer mitigating solutions to their fears."

Raceway Prison

According to Stanton, plans for the raceway already included **three fences** to be erected between the international border and the property, encirclement of the entire property by **dirt berms and fencing, high-powered night-time lighting** around the perimeters, a **24-hour security force** to patrol surrounding areas and a **private security force of 200 - 300** to reinforce the regular security during race event weekends.

Now, said Stanton, SDMRA will offer **special concession to the Border Patrol and DEA** in order to make their responsibilities in the raceway sector easier. **A Border Patrol Check Point**, like the one on Interstate 5 at San Onofre, would be established on the exit road from the raceway. **Permanent, on-site facilities** would be provided for agents, as well as a **temporary detention center.**

To insure that the Border Patrol continues to have a clear view of the international border, SDMRA will offer to install a **surveillance post** on the highest building in the raceway complex. SDMRA will offer both land and funding to widen and improve fencing in the international border's 'no-man's land.' Additionally, SDMRA will **make its own private security forces available to assist the Border Patrol in their duties.**

"Instead of being a permanent weak-link in border security, we believe we can work together with the Border Patrol to make San Diego International Raceway a secure stronghold -- one area less that they need to devote their already scarce manpower to," said Stanton.

Migra Beserk

"This coalition is here to make it clear that the Chicanos of this community will not stand quietly by while private corporations join in an unholy ~~alliance with the national~~ police, the INS/Border Patrol, to sacrifice the constitutional rights of this nation's 20 million Chicano/Latino citizens for the sake of profit." Baca said.

"Serious questions have been raised as to who has given the Border Patrol the unprecedented authority to dictate to a private enterprise business if and what it may build on private property, and to subject our people to a total suspension of constitutional guarantees. One can only wonder where these 'Police-State' checkpoints, gun towers, detention center, fences, and civilian immigration agents will next be imposed by the INS/Border Patrol. Will it be General Dynamics, National Steel, Great American Savings and Loan, Jack Murphy Stadium, the Churches, Schools, Shopping Centers, Homes, or City Hall?" asked Baca.

In conclusion, Baca stated that the nativist hysteria manifested by the Border Patrol's recent intrusion into the business sector of this county has created a climate of repression against person of Mexican ancestry. "The treatment of Chicanos/Latinos in American society is becoming similar to the treatment of Blacks under Apartheid in South Africa."

Coalition Reacts

Bea Estrada, President of LULAC (League of United Latin American Cities), informed La Prensa that this situation would be communicated to Mario Obledo, the National President of LULAC. "I will personally transmit this information. Until then, we shall have to see what the national body does."

Toby Monge, Board Member of San Ysidro School District, and community leader indicated that "he will take this issue back to his constituents in San Ysidro." Monge stated that as far as he knew not one single member of the San Ysidro community had been appraised of the proposed development or of this outrageous concessions to the Border

Patrol. "The action by this corporation is going to compound an already serious situation. We already are in a state of siege by the Border Patrol in San Ysidro. I have to worry already about the border Patrol going onto our school grounds. I think this is appalling."

Paul Jimenez, President of the American G.I. Forum, indicated that he was going to immediately inform the national chairman of the American G.I. Forum and the State Chairman with copies distributed to every single chapter in the State of California. "This is not going to die here in this VFW Hall. We will be speaking out on this issue throughout the state and country. We will be contacting our political representatives."

Al Ducheny, Chairman of the Harborview Community Council, said "Our group will be prepared, if this proposal goes forward, we will be prepared to organize a boycott to stop this insult to the Chicano/Latino communities of San Diego. We will be communicating with our community to make sure they clearly understand what is happening here."

Veronica Avalos, Centro Cultural Director, indicated that "in terms of cultural-bi-national exchanges we can't look at this type of action, a private enterprise who is willing to concede to a government agency that has worked for years against our people, and see it in a positive light. This action has no positives. It is negative for us all across the board, in terms of suspension of our civil rights in terms of international dialogue between the United States and Mexico... and it will have a negative affect in terms of what it does to each one of us, the people. Being here at the border and now knowing that people engaged in business are willing to sacrifice us, place us in effect on the sacrificial alter for profit making and not paying attention to the needs of our community. The racing association is going to have to look at whether they are really willing to make us a sacrificial victims." Avalos indicated that as far as she knew not one single person in the Chicano

(see Chicano pg. 5)

Racism Fought

community had been contacted on this issue.

Also part of the coalition attending the press conference was M.A.P.A (The Mexican American Political Association), represented by Chairman George Sandoval.

Al Johnston of the Southeast San Diego Rotary summed it all up as he left the meeting... "for over 50 years I have been fighting racism in this barrio, it just never seems to end."

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Utiliza EU Como Presión Contra México las Redadas de Ilegales

Por FAUSTO FERNANDEZ P., corresponsal de EXCELSIOR

LOS ANGELES, Cal., 6 de febrero.—La intensificación de las "redadas" de mexicanos en Estados Unidos tiene por objeto presionar al gobierno de México para que haga concesiones a favor de los intereses económicos y políticos estadounidenses, denunciaron hoy en una manifestación pública de protesta Jorge Bustamante, líder sindical de trabajadores intelectuales y Herman Baca, promotor de la defensa de los derechos chicanos.

Bustamante —que es secretario general del Sindicato del Personal docente de El Colegio de México— dijo que "las redadas súbitas que el gobierno de Estados Unidos realiza contra ciudadanos de Japón en California durante las cuales han arrestado y deportado a centenares de japoneses en las últimas 24 horas significa, para nosotros los mexicanos, lo siguiente:

"La capacidad del gobierno de Estados Unidos de movillizar la represión contra los inmigrantes como una medida de chantaje y de presión, se utiliza de acuerdo con los intereses que el gobierno de Estados Unidos puede negociar con otros países. Eso lo sabemos nosotros los mexicanos muy bien. Ahora les están dando a los japoneses un poco de la sopa que nos han estado dando a nosotros desde hace mucho tiempo, inclusive en estos momentos".

"Esto refleja la capacidad que tiene el gobierno de Estados Unidos de manipular el tema de la inmigración para conseguir otras cuestiones ajenas o diferentes a la cuestión de inmigración".

Baca, que es presidente de la Comisión de Derechos Chicanos, afirmó que "los mexicanos en Estados Unidos y los chicanos somos las primeras víctimas de las represiones, las venganzas y las presiones a las que el gobierno estadounidense somete al de México".

Bustamante y Baca fueron los oradores principales de un mitin de protesta por las políticas de inmigración del gobierno estadounidense, realizado hoy en la histórica "Placita Olvera" de esta ciudad, ante el edificio que ocupa el consulado general de México.

En el mitin —al cual asistieron unas mil personas, en su mayoría trabajadores mexicanos indocumentados y un contingente de salvadoreños también sin documentos migratorios— hablaron además, Juan José Gutiérrez, coordinador de la Comisión Internacional Coordinadora de Sindicatos de México y Estados Unidos, y Jim Smith, presidente del Sindicato de Trabajadores de Telecomunicaciones.

Baca, que fue el primer orador, dijo: "Jesús, en el vientre de su madre y ésta, María fueron, junto con José", su padre histórico, los primeros

indocumentados de nuestra era, pues emigraron ilegalmente de un punto a otro, huyendo de las condiciones de degradación de un sistema económico, político y social que, inclusive sacrificaba a niños con la misma saña con que dos mil años después, otro sistema sacrificaba niños en El Salvador y otros países, y obliga a la gente a emigrar sin documentos".

"¿Era Jesús acaso el problema? ¿Era Jesús acaso el culpable de esa inmigración indocumental, cuando el problema era el sistema económico y social que obligó a sus padres a emigrar? El culpable era ese sistema y su degradación", afirmó Baca.

Celebró Isabel II de su Asunción al

LONDRES, 6 de febrero, (AP)—La Reina Isabel II recordó hoy en la intimidad de su residencia rural de Sandringham, el trigésimo aniversario de su asunción al trono británico.

La mayor parte de los diarios publicaron fotografías de la Soberana, de 55 años, cuando caminaba por los jardines de la propiedad junto a su esposo, el príncipe Felipe, de 60. En algunos diarios su fotografía aparecía al lado de otras de sir Freddie Laker, cuya aerolínea de precios bajos quebró ayer.

Un portavoz del Palacio de Buckingham dijo que, como era tradicional en el aniversario de la muerte en Sandringham, de cáncer de pulmón, del padre de la Reina, Jorge VI, no habría celebraciones.

El Daily Express, de tendencia conservadora, señala que el poder y prestigio de Gran Bretaña es "mucho más bajo ahora" que cuando la entonces princesa Isabel, de 25 años y madre de dos niños, regresó apresuradamente al morir su padre mientras realizaba una gira por Kenia, junto a Felipe.

Boda de Marie-Astrid y Christian de Habsburgo

LUXEMBURGO, 6 de febrero (AP y AFP) — La princesa Marie-Astrid de Luxemburgo y Christian de Habsburgo Lorraine (nieta de Carlos I, último emperador de Austria), contrajeron matrimonio hoy.

La ceremonia civil se realizó en el palacio de los padres de la novia, el gran duque Jean y la gran duquesa Josephine Charlotte (hermana del rey Balduino de Bélgica), y la religiosa en la catedral de Notre Dame.

Estos últimos tiempos, Marie-Astrid fue considera-

Brasil ya Intervino en el Conflicto

Sigue de la página tres

aéreo del 24 de mayo del año pasado, afirmó: "Quiero dejar muy en claro que el mandato constitucional lo ejerceré a plenitud. No seré un guardián del Palacio de Gobierno, pero tampoco un trastornador de la función ejecutiva". El vicepresidente, además de folclórico (le llaman "Hermano Lelo"), es impredecible, según los observadores. Y todo puede pasar en los cinco días en que éste es encargado. Cuando se le preguntó cuándo cesará la tormenta, respondió: "¿Qué tormenta? No me he enterado de que haya tormenta".

Sin embargo, el Presidente Hurtado Larreras saldrá mañana para Brasil. Se propone no sólo reforzar vínculos comerciales, especialmente en materia petrolera, sino también para tratar de convencer al gobierno del general Joao Batista Figueiredo, de que debe persuadir a Perú de que se siente en la mesa de negociaciones con Ecuador, para resolver pacíficamente el conflicto territorial.

Brasil, al lado de Argentina y Chile, es uno de los países garantes del aquí llamado "Irrito" Protocolo de Río de Janeiro, de 1942, mediante el cual Estados Unidos, también como garante, se lo impuso al Ecuador tras la invasión de las tropas peruanas. Empezaba a Segunda Guerra Mundial y Washington no quería problemas.

Ecuador insiste en la nulidad del Protocolo, que dejó sin resolver el problema de demarcación en 78 kilómetros de frontera en la Cordillera de Cóndor —escenario de la guerra de hace un año—, pero el Pre-

sidente Hurtado Larreras entiende que se necesita del concurso de la contraparte peruana para una solución distinta de la guerra. Y mientras Perú no quiere negociar, no habrá solución.

Precisamente hoy, la cancillería de Quito emitió un comunicado en el cual ratifica al canciller peruano, Javier Arias Stella: "El Ecuador" —señala el texto— "no acepta una línea de demarcación por la Cordillera del Cóndor, de acuerdo con lo que pretende Perú".

Agrega el comunicado que, "como ya lo ha expresado Ecuador reiteradamente, el Protocolo de Río de Janeiro ni siquiera menciona la Cordillera del Cóndor como elemento geográfico de referencia para establecer alguna línea fronteriza. Dicho Protocolo, que nos fue impuesto como consecuencia de la invasión y ocupación peruanas, expresamente se refiere al "Divortium Aquarum, Santiago-Zamora que, como se sabe es inexistente. No hay posibilidad alguna de ejecución en ese sector. No cabe, por tanto, un supuesto plan que el canciller peruano ha manifestado que estaría coordinando con Argentina, Brasil, Chile y Estados Unidos, Ecuador no aceptará una línea de demarcación por la Cordillera del Cóndor, de acuerdo con lo que pretende Perú".

Del 7 al 12 del actual será la visita del Presidente Hurtado Larreras al Brasil, y será el primer viaje de un gobernante de este país al vecino. En marzo irá a Colombia y Venezuela, en el inicio de una gira en busca de apoyo a su tesis de solución pacífica del diferendo limítrofe con Perú.

por la Agresión al Menor

México Reune Elementos Para Reclamar

**El Agredido por la
Patrulla Fronteriza
Tiene 11 Años de Edad**

Araceli DOMINGUEZ MEDINA
ABC/TIJUANA

Después de realizar una minuciosa y exhaustiva investigación sobre el caso del menor Humberto Rodríguez, de once años de edad --y no de catorce como se afirmó en un principio--, quien fue baleado y herido por elementos del Departamento de Migración y Naturalización de Estados Unidos, el Consulado Mexicano en San Diego, reunirá los elementos necesarios para actuar en consecuencia.

Así lo afirmó ayer el cónsul de México en San Diego, Javier Escobar y Córdoba,
[Pase a la Penúltima Pág.]

**Alevosamente fué
Atacado el Niño
Humberto Rodríguez**

Oscar DEL CAMPO VENEGAS
ABC/Tijuana

Evolución satisfactoria tuvo la salud del niño Humberto Rodríguez Estrada, de 11 años de edad, quien antier por la tarde, fue baleado por un elemento del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos. El mencionado menor, recibió un balazo en el pecho que le fracturó tres costillas e interesó uno de los pulmones.

La víctima, quien fue recogida por los tripulantes de un helicóptero, fue trasladado al hospital "Mercy",
[Pase a la Penúltima Pág.]

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Sábado 20 de Abril de 1985 Núm. 2969 Año IX

Herman Baca, Presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos y portavoz de la Coalición Chicana Latina, condenó las agresiones por parte de miembros del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos, quienes balearon a un menor de edad por la espalda, en la línea fronteriza. (Jorge Emmerth ABC/TIJUANA)

Alevosamente...

[Viene de la 1a. Página]

de la ciudad de San Diego, California, donde se informó que se encuentra en franca mejoría y tal vez dentro de algunos días será dado de alta, para que retorne a su hogar.

fuego e hizo tres disparos contra de Humberto, que se desplomó gravemente herido.

**METEN EL CUERPO A
LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS**

COMO OCURRIO LA AGRESION

Informes recabados por ABC, indican que los hechos se registraron antier a las tres cuarenta y cinco de la tarde, cuando Alejandro Rodríguez Estrada de 16 años de edad, (hermano del herido) por un boquete de la alambrada instalada cerca de la garita internacional, se introdujo ilegalmente a Estados Unidos.

Este hecho fue advertido por unos oficiales del Servicio de Inmigración estadounidense que viajaban a bordo de una panel oficial con placas de circulación J-11253, quienes trataron de capturar a Alejandro, que en esos momentos intentó escalar la cerca de alambre que divide a ambos países.

El menor Humberto, al percatarse que iban a detener a su hermano, optó por levantar una piedra para arrojársela al oficial americano y fue cuando un compañero de este último sacó su arma de

Varios testigos de los hechos, entre los que se encontraba Francisco Corona Cárdenas (a) "El Punga", de 28 años de edad, optaron por meter el cuerpo inerte del jovencito lesionado a territorio americano, aduciendo que si ellos (los norteamericanos) lo habían herido, ellos deberían curarlo, y lo dejaron como a doscientos metros de la línea divisoria.

En ese lugar unos paramédicos le prestaron los primeros auxilios a Humberto Rodríguez y posteriormente a bordo de un helicóptero fue trasladado al hospital "Mercy" donde quedó encamado.

Se logró establecer que Alejandro Rodríguez, hermano del herido se encuentra encarcelado en San Diego, California, a disposición de la policía de esa ciudad, quienes se encuentran investigando la forma en que ocurrieron los hechos donde resultó gravemente lesionado Humberto Rodríguez.

Sábado 20 de Abril de 1985.



El Agredido...

[Viene de la 1a. Página]

quien explicó que se están tomando las declaraciones de los testigos presenciales, se recaba la información necesaria en el Departamento de Policía de San Diego y en corporaciones policíacas de Tijuana, a fin de reunir los elementos necesarios y poder actuar.

Remarcó que la intervención que tendrá este organismo consular se decidirá en cuanto se tenga la información indispensable para ello.

Al comentar que hay una relativa incidencia, "que afortunadamente no es excesiva" Escobar y Córdoba puntualizó que la autoridad mexicana tiene todos los elementos diplomáticos a su disposición

para brindar protección a los mexicanos, por lo que recomendó a los residentes fronterizos y personas que hayan sido agredidas por elementos de la Border Patrol, notificar de inmediato al Consulado de México esas acciones para que éste cuente con la información en detalle que le permitirá realizar su labor.

Sobre el caso del menor agredido dijo el diplomático no saber cómo se actuará pero reiteró que se hará la reclamación conforme a los hechos suscitados. El Departamento Legal del Consulado Mexicano, está investigando, y los testigos están siendo interrogados en el Centro de Detención de Ilegales, ubicado en San Ysidro, dijo por último.



Sábado 20 de Abril de 1985.

Declaran "Boicot" si Avanza un Proyecto que Favorece a la P.F.

MARCO ANTONIO ALARCON
ABC/TIJUANA

Luego de calificar a la Patrulla Fronteriza de Estados Unidos como un "organismo terrorista" Herman Baca, presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos de San Diego y portavoz de la Coalición Chicana Latina declaró un boicot en ambos lados de la frontera si las desmedidas concesiones racistas aceptadas por la San Diego Motor Racing Associates no son rescindidas ya que está tratando de apaciguar a la Border Patrol aceptando establecer rentes de control, centros de detención, torres de vigilancia, barreras en forma de cercas múltiples y un cuerpo privado de seguridad en la pista de ca-

rreras de autos que planea construir en Otay Mesa, colindante con Tijuana.

Las declaraciones se produjeron luego de conocerse la brutal agresión realizada por miembros del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos, contra un niño mexicano que trató de introducirse ilegalmente en territorio norteamericano y fue herido a balazos por la espalda y además del arresto del comandante de la Policía Municipal de Tijuana, Lic. Gerardo Sosa Olachea, quien fue detenido en San Ysidro California, a pesar de identificar-

se como autoridad mexicana.

Indicó Herman Baca que para el año dos mil, Estados Unidos tendrá que utilizar a un promedio de entre 5 y 15 mil millones de mexicanos para que trabajen sus campos agrícolas "aunque por ello tenga que pagar un precio muy alto".

Calificó asimismo a la política del presidente Ronald Reagan como de "suicida" ya que según dijo ha ejecutado acciones terroristas y discriminatorias en contra de los mexicanos quienes tratan de introducirse a su territorio en calidad de ilegales.

Sobre las medidas propuestas por el San Diego Motor Racing Associates, Herman Baca dijo que la autopista internacional ocupará 520 acres a un costo superior de los 10 millones de dólares y su inauguración está prevista para el mes de agosto de 1986. El Consejo de Planificación y Revisión Ambiental del Condado de San Diego tomará en consideración la aprobación del presupuesto en la siguiente sesión.

"Es muy evidente que la xenofobia anda desenfrenada bajo la administración del presidente Ronald Reagan. Esta coalición quiere dejar claro que los chicanos latinos no se quedarán callados mientras las empresas privadas se unen en una alianza profana con la policía nacional y la patrulla fronteriza. No dejaremos sacrificar los derechos constitucionales de 20 millones de ascendencia mexicana por los intereses de ninguna empresa", dijo Baca.

"El trato de personas de ascendencia mexicana dentro de la sociedad estadounidense se está pareciendo cada día más al trato de negros bajo el sistema de Apartheid en Sud Africa", agregó el vocero chicano.

Sobre la agresión que sufriera el me-

nor de edad mexicano y el comandante de la policía municipal de Tijuana, ambos casos ocurridos hoy por la madrugada en la línea fronteriza Tijuana-San Ysidro, Herman Baca dijo que el gobierno mexicano debe de intervenir energicamente para que este tipo de incidentes no continúen.

"Debe de afrontarse el tema en la próxima reunión interparlamentaria, para que los gobiernos de México y Estados Unidos convengan en poner fin a este tipo de acciones terroristas y discriminatorias que cada día ocurren en la frontera", indicó.

Humberto Rodríguez, de 14 años de edad fue baleado por la espalda por agentes del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos, y posteriormente trasladado a un hospital de San Diego para recibir el auxilio médico. Su estado de salud según se reportó es grave aunque hay confianza en que se recupere pronto.

A este respecto, las autoridades de migración de los Estados Unidos dijeron que el menor de edad los habían agredido con piedras en repetidas ocasiones y por ello tuvieron que repelar su ataque, aunque nadie se explica el porqué las balas se incrustaron en el cuerpo del menor mexicano por la espalda.

Herman Baca, junto con representantes de American G.L. Forum, San Diego Mexican American Political Association, Harborview Community Council, League of United Latin American Citizens y de la mesa directiva escolar de San Ysidro urgieron al cónsul mexicano en San Diego, Alfonso Fuentes, en presentar su protesta en contra de la administración Reagan sobre los últimos acontecimientos relacionados con el tráfico de ilegales y pidieron el apoyo de todas las coaliciones por derechos humanos del territorio mexicano.



Acompañado de representantes de diversas organizaciones afines, Herman Baca (tercero a la derecha) presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos de San Diego

ofreció una conferencia de prensa en un restaurant local, para protestar contra los atropellos del SIN y la Patrulla Fronteriza en el área Tijuana-San Ysidro.

ABC/TIJUANA

Reagan Pretende Someter a México: Herman Baca

(Información en la 3ª. Col.)

EL MEXICANO

GRAN DIARIO REGIONAL

SECCION A

Año XXVI

Núm. 9142

Baja California, Sábado 20 de Abril de 1985.

Prepara el Apartheid en California

TIJUANA.-La administración de Ronald Reagan ha emprendido una campaña política contra México para someterlo y que no suceda lo que pasa en Centroamérica, pero además se prepara al pueblo Norteamericano a que acepte que la Ley Simpson-Mazzoli es la solución en la frontera para crear un sistema esclavista moderno para meter trabajadores sin derechos.

Mientras la Patrulla Fronteriza se ha convertido en un Ku Kux Klan, en una Gestapo que persigue, asesina, viola y veja a los ciudadanos de ascendencia latina.

Además, conscientes de que la Comunidad Latina en California en unos cuantos años será mayoritaria y podrá evitar las vejaciones contra los indocumentados mexicanos, se prepara un "apartheid" como en Sudáfrica que limite los derechos de los chicanos a intervenir y llegar a tener

(Pasa a la Página Seis)



EL MEXICANO/Roberto LUNA

TIJUANA.-La Patrulla Fronteriza se ha convertido en un Ku Kux Klan o una Gestapo, en la persecución y asesinato de niños e indocumentados, denunció ayer Herman Baca, líder del Comité Pro Derechos de los Chicanos en California. Y recalzó que hay una maniobra política contra México.

1042

Prepara el Apartheid...

(Viene de la 1ra. Página)

control en la política.

Así lo denunció ayer en una reunión de prensa Herman Baca, líder de la Comunidad Pro Derechos de los Chicanos en California, señalando que el clima de tensión y persecuciones contra los latinos está creciendo peligrosamente en Estados Unidos, auspiciado por la administración de Ronald Reagan.

Preocupado Baca, acompañado de otros líderes Chicanos, recalcó que la prensa de los Estados Unidos les esta cerrando las puertas para exponer sus quejas y demandas, por lo que están haciendo un llamado en México para que el Gobierno de Miguel de la Madrid proteste por las agresiones y muertes que sufren los indocumentados que pretenden cruzar a Estados Unidos.

La comunidad no puede permanecer callada, como sucedía allá cuando la Gestapo capturaba y asesinaba a los judíos, dijo en voz alta, calificando que la Patrulla Fronteriza, es la policía del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización está convertida en un Ku Kux Klan, en una Gestapo.

Baca, revivió el caso del niño de 14 años que fue balaceado antier por agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza, en territorio mexicano, porque el policía estaba enojado ya que fueron apedreados. "No se justifica que contra piedras lancen balas y menos sobre niños en otro país".

El líder Chicano, que estaba entre molesto y motivado por el caso, dijo que en Estados Unidos jamás se ha castigado a un agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza por asesinar indocumentados, "antes bien los ascienden y los premian".

Recalcó que este grave incidente debe ser reclamado enérgicamente por el Gobierno del Presidente Miguel de la Madrid, de la misma manera que los funcionarios de Washington protestaron la muerte de Enrique Camarena Salazar, cuando cerraron la frontera y abrieron una campaña de calumnias contra México.

"Los americanos -destacó en la conferencia de prensa- hicieron un gran escándalo por el caso de Enrique Camarena, que no es sino una excusa para una presión política. Pero sólo hablaron dos días, cuando un soldado ruso mató en Alemania a un oficial norteamericano".

Herman Baca enfatizó que el Gobierno de Ronald Reagan pretende tener como esclavos a las minorías en Estados Unidos, y que está observando como un peligro a la comunidad Latina de California, porque mientras la población anglosajona no crecerá para el año 2,000, los mexicano-americanos serán mayoría en esa comunidad.

Reagan ahora está buscando crear un ambiente para que vuelva a atacarse este problema por medio de la Ley, y van a revivir el proyecto Simpson-Mazzoli, que utilizará medios represivos contra los ciudadanos de ascendencia mexicana.

Como su población no aumentará en los siguientes 15 años -siguió diciendo- quieren volver a legalizar un sistema esclavista como operó con los negros que llegaron a norteamérica, pues para el año 2000 necesitarán entre 5 y 15 millones de trabajadores a los que no se les concederá un solo derecho.

Recordó que en 1930 cuando la depresión económica de los Estados Unidos admitieron muchos mexicanos, pero después ya en los cincuenta's cuando no los necesitaron, fueron deportados, braceros, indocumentados, viejos residentes y hasta ciudadanos porque ya no los querían.

También afirmó que en 1979 cuando

Estados Unidos empezó a recalcar que no tenía control sobre sus fronteras, se acentuó la persecución de la Patrulla Fronteriza contra los indocumentados y se cometieron muchos crímenes que siempre quedaron impunes.

Un informe de mil hojas, conteniendo casos de asesinato, raptos, violaciones y vejaciones fue presentado en 1980 al ex Presidente José López Portillo, pero el Gobierno Mexicano nunca presentó una protesta, ni exigió una investigación a Washington.

El mismo informe se entregó al Presidente Reagan y tampoco hubo respuesta, ratificó Baca ante un grupo numeroso de periodistas mexicanos.

Baca ratificó que existe el proyecto de militarizar la frontera con Mexico, buscando soluciones policíacas para detener el crecimiento de la comunidad chicana.

La administración Reagan, agregó, quiere de México un país colonizado, que siga la discriminación y el racismo.

Baca acompañado de Paúl Jiménez, presidente del Foro de Veteranos Mexicoamericanos; Al Duchene, presidente de la comunidad de Harborview y Verónica Enrique, Directora del Centro Cultural de la Raza, señaló que ellos habrán de hacer un llamado a la conciencia en ambos lados de la frontera para hacer que la gente habrá los ojos y detener esa campaña contra los mexicanos.

En la conferencia de prensa, también señalaron que la empresa San Diego Motor Racing Association, va establecer una pista de carreras de autotómiles a un costado del Aeropuerto de Otay, que deberá estar terminado para junio de 1986, pero que allí instalarán un centro de detención de indocumentados.

Pondrán hasta tres cercos alrededor de la pista, luces de largo alcance en los perímetros y establecerán vigilancia privada en los alrededores para perseguir y capturar a los indocumentados.

Además anuncian un Punto de Revisión, como existe en San Onofre y crearán un sistema de vigilancia privado de 200 a 300 gentes los fines de semana, que venga a ayudar a la Patrulla Fronteriza en sus capturas.

La Comunidad Chicana está en contra de esas prácticas y Baca dijo que llamará a un boicot comercial contra los americanos y esas compañías que se están autorizando para perseguir a los indocumentados.

Reader 4/25/88

THE INSIDE STORY

BY PAUL KRUEGER

HERMAN BACA'S POLITICAL RHETORIC IS so overheated that his predictable criticisms of the border patrol and U.S. immigration policy are routinely ignored. But Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, scored last week when he roundly criticized businessmen who've proposed a 520-acre auto raceway on the eastern reaches of Otay Mesa.

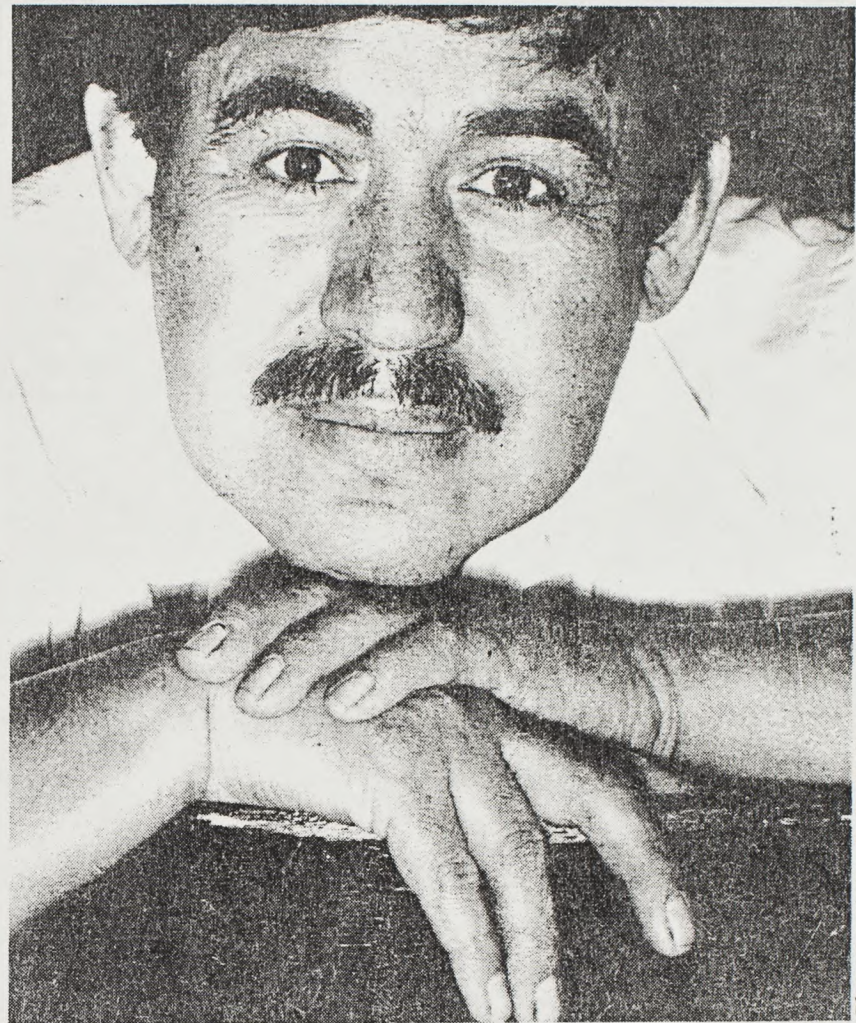
Racetrack promoter Jim Stanton had called a press conference to announce "major concessions" to the border patrol, which argued that the crush of racing spectators would provide welcome cover for the thousands of Mexicans who illegally cross the border at the mesa. To assuage the patrol's concern, Stanton said he would build a border patrol checkpoint on the raceway's exit road, a guard tower atop the raceway's highest building, and three new fences between the track and the U.S./Mexico boundary line. The raceway would be supervised by a 300-man security patrol, and Stanton's press release also promised "permanent, on-site facilities for border patrol agents, as well as a temporary detention center" to hold the

illegal crossers.

Word of the temporary detention center, however, wasn't mentioned in news stories. Stanton says he asked reporters not to include the reference because he never intended to build the detention center, and he says a communications blunder caused the facility to be erroneously included in the press release. But sources say Baca and Dan Muñoz, publisher of the weekly *La Prensa* newspaper threatened reams of negative publicity if the racetrack promoters continued talk of a miniprison. The sentence was excised from a revised press release mailed the following day.

Baca kept the heat on, calling press conferences in San Diego and Tijuana to attack the "humiliation and degradation" of Tijuana auto racing fans who would "be subject to possible internment at a paid, public event." The checkpoints and security force also had "grave implications for the civil rights of San Diego's 300,000 Mexican-Americans," who, Baca warned rhetorically, would be forced to file through gates marked "Mexican Only" and "White Only."

The border patrol,



Herman Baca

meanwhile, was equally unimpressed with Stanton's offer to beef up raceway security, arguing that the concessions didn't go far enough. "The security measures might prevent illegal entry into the [raceway] compound," says deputy chief border patrol agent Mike Williams, "but it doesn't alleviate the problem of spectators' cars being used to transport drugs and illegal aliens" north from the border. Having pleased neither side, promoter Stanton now says he's

"in the middle of a controversy that goes far beyond our project." Indeed, the border patrol's intransigence seems to have pushed Stanton closer to Baca's corner. The two men talked privately last week, and Stanton now says there is "merit" to Baca's concern about giving "the border patrol unprecedented authority to dictate to a private business what it may build on private property."

La Prensa San Diego

Border Shooting Shooting An International Question!

The Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) called on Congress to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate and prosecute U.S. Border Patrol Agent Edward Cole for the shooting of 12 year old Humberto Carrillo Estrada. In calling for the appointment by the U.S. Congress, CCR Chairman Herman Baca stated, "It is impossible for either San Diego District Attorney Edwin Miller, or U.S. Attorney Peter Nuñez to carry out a thorough and impartial investigation, or a vigorous prosecution against any Border Patrol Agent in San Diego. Their dismal track record of the past attest to that."

Baca, in a letter to House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, pointed out that the latest shooting into Mexico by a Border Patrol agent involves serious foreign policy and international implications. "Local District Attorney Edwin Miller has no jurisdiction over these matters and has no business involving himself."

According to Baca, "San Diego District Attorney Edwin Miller in 1979 chose not to prosecute Border Patrol Agent Dan Cole for the shooting death of Efren Reyes and the

(see Deadly pg 5)

Deadly Force Critized

wounding of Benito Rincon while both men were handcuffed to each other. Miller at that time claimed the killing which took place in U.S. territory was a federal matter over which he had no jurisdiction."

U.S. Attorney Peter Nuñez, on the other hand, was critized by Baca "for abdicating his and the U.S. Justice Department's Responsibility. They have failed to enforce the policy prohibiting Border Patrol Agents from shooting into Mexico, and have refused to prosecute Agent Cole in clear violation of Nuñez' own 1979 policy which prohibits the use of deadly force except in the following circumstances:

1. The agent is acting in defense of his own life;
2. Is acting in the defense of another agent;
3. Or when saving the life of an innocent 3rd party.

In conclusion, Baca stated, "The shooting of a 12 year old child is but the latest incident of violence against persons of Mexican ancestry resulting from:

1. The militarization of the U.S./Mexico Border as a policy to resolve the immigration issue;

2. The naming of Edwin Meese as U.S. Attorney General, who has given the green light to these types of actions;


3. The hysteria against persons of Mexican ancestry created by the established media, especially the *Copley Press*;

4. The dirty politics being played by the Reagan administration, the INS/Border Patrol, and its apologists, to approve passage of legislation like the Simpson-Mazzoli and Lundgren Bills.

JANUARY 27, 1986

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TIME



GORBACHEV
A Disarming
Proposal

SUPER BOWL XX

BAD NEWS BEARS



Chicago's
"Refrigerator"
Perry and
Walter Payton





BARR—GAMMA/LIAISON

Ezell gives orders about undocumented aliens who have been herded onto a bus

Immigration's Happy Warrior

California's Harold Ezell stirs praise and draws fire

It was a busy, triumphant night for Harold Ezell. Outfitted in a blue blazer and striped tie, the Government's most ardent alien chaser jumped into a helicopter and rode along as it sent a piercing searchlight across the hills and arroyos south of San Diego. Then he scrambled into a pickup truck and peered through a nightscope to watch his agents tear through the chaparral in Dodge Ram Charger "war wagons" to overtake groups of Mexicans trying to sneak into the U.S. Later, he proudly counted the day's total arrests: 2,643 illegal immigrants. Nudging a companion, Ezell declared, "Isn't this fun!"

This happy warrior is the western regional commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The graying, portly Ezell, 48, has taken an obscure job and made himself the point man in the Administration's war against illegal entry. He earns \$68,000 a year to supervise 3,900 INS employees in California, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii and Guam, but if he were paid extra for every raid he has led and every word he has uttered in public—or by the amount of wrath he has aroused—Ezell would be rich. Not just a law enforcer, he is a crusader.

"How are we going to keep our respect in the world if we continue to let our borders be overrun?" Ezell asks. Aliens, he says, should not be allowed to "enjoy our freedom if they break our laws to get in." Nor, he contends, should they simply be tossed back across the border: "If you catch 'em, you ought to clean 'em and fry 'em yourself." To do so, he has set up teams of investigators to prepare prosecutions against smugglers and those who enter the U.S. with phony documents.

To Ezell, the stakes in his job are portentous. Although more than a million aliens are arrested along the U.S.-Mexican border each year, INS assumes that at least that many cross undetected. If the border "invasion" is not stemmed, Ezell predicts, "we'll be overwhelmed. We can't take all the undeveloped countries. We'll

become one ourselves." Obviously angry about the problem, Ezell wants everyone to share his emotion. "The public gets mad at drunk drivers. They need to get mad at illegal immigrants."

Ezell is especially aroused by those who harbor illegals. That includes officials of cities like Los Angeles, which welcomes self-declared political refugees, and particularly employers who hire illegals. He finds it "an absolute disgrace that it's illegal to come here but not to work here. It must become illegal to hire." Illegal entries cannot be stopped, he says, until penalties are placed upon employers: "Cut the jobs, and you cut the flow."

Although his father is an Assemblies of God minister, Ezell is an outspoken enemy of "clergy smugglers," who grant sanctuary to illegal immigrants. INS agents in Ezell's region have infiltrated congregations in Arizona whose members are being prosecuted for taking in such aliens. The Presbyterian and American Lutheran churches last week sued the INS and other Government agencies for these activities, but Ezell's convictions are firm. "You either obey laws or you don't," he says. "The Bible tells you to obey laws."

A dabbler in sales and real estate before working his way into a vice presidency at Wienerschnitzel International, the California-based hot-dog chain, Ezell had never been in law enforcement. But he had worked for Ronald Reagan's gubernatorial and presidential campaigns in California, knew both present and past Attorneys General Edwin Meese and William French Smith, and was appointed to his job by Smith in 1983.

Ezell's views and tactics have led to charges that he is insensitive to ethnic problems and prone to wild exaggeration. "He's a scaremonger," insists Herman Baca, chairman of the San Diego-based Committee on Chicano Rights. The men who work for him praise him highly. "He's a fresh breath," says Ed Kelliher, an INS supervisory inspector. "His ag-

gressiveness is turning morale around."

Reveling in the admiration of his subordinates and oblivious to the accusations of his critics, Ezell cruises merrily along in his Government Chevy equipped with two police radios and a radiotelephone. Talking about his forays down to the border, he says, "I come down to keep the fires burning in me." In truth, it does not take much to heat up this flamboyant INS commissioner. —By Ed Magnuson. Reported by Richard Woodbury/Los Angeles

New Mission

Resettling an English church

Ancient and craggy, St. Bartholomew's Church has been standing in Covenham, England, since 1257, not long after rebellious barons pressured King John into signing the Magna Carta. Abandoned in 1978 and slated for demolition, it may be reborn in Orange County, Calif. The Episcopal congregation of St. Matthews-by-the-Sea in Corona del Mar wants to make the cross-shaped church its home, shipping it from the windswept North Sea coastal village, about 130 miles north of London, through the Panama Canal to California. Though small (64 members), St. Matthews is wealthy enough to raise the estimated \$750,000 required to dismantle, pack and ship the 729-year-old limestone edifice. It will be rebuilt in the Corona del Mar area, about half an hour's drive from Long Beach harbor, where another British relic, the retired liner *Queen Mary*, is berthed.

If the Covenham townspeople approve the sale, as expected, architectural students will be recruited for the painstaking dismantling procedure. When reassembled in California, the structure will nonetheless fall short of rivaling Puerto Rico's San José Church, built in 1523, which is claimed to be the oldest Christian church in continuous use in the Western Hemisphere. To its parishioners, said Rector James Hohlfeld of St. Matthews, the British medieval church "will serve as a demonstration of the Anglican tradition." That heritage can sometimes be difficult to maintain. At present, the rector's assistant, Samuel Scheibler, told the Orange County *Register*, "we're surrounded in Southern California by a high-tech, ultramodern environment and high-tech, ultramodern Christianity." ■



SARAH DOHERTY

St. Bartholomew's: medieval to ultramodern

3/20/86

Immigration Bill Criticized

Californian Blasts 'Slavery' Plan

By Daryle Glynn Brown

World-Herald Staff Writer

The Simpson-Rodino immigration bill before Congress could lead to "the slavery issue of the 20th century," a California Hispanic leader said Wednesday in Omaha.

Herman Baca, national chairman of the San Diego-based Committee on Chicano Rights, criticized a provision of the bill that would establish a "foreign importation worker program."

Under the program, about 350,000 Mexicans could legally come to the United States to work but would not be guaranteed the rights of citizens, Baca said in an interview.

Baca compared the provision to the segregation practiced under the South African system of apartheid. The provision, Baca said, would deprive workers of their political and economic rights.

"It's the same reason why there was a Revolutionary War," he said. "It's manipulation. It's an effort to institu-

tionalize the exploitation (of alien workers) and is a violation of human rights. The effort is nothing short of slavery."

Baca said employers in restaurants, hotels and motels, agriculture and the garment industry are exploiting illegal aliens of Latin origin.

The immigration bill, formerly called Simpson-Mazzoli, died in Congress in 1984. It was designed to protect most aliens in the United States while reducing economic incentives for others thinking of entering the country.

Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., are sponsoring a new version of the bill.

A new immigration policy is needed, Baca said, but he said it should be "one that is fair, just and humane."

"It's ironic that a nation of sons and daughters of immigrants won't alter their opinion and attempt to resolve the problem. Basically, what they're saying what was said years before: 'Let's keep our daddies out of here.'"

Baca said that although people of Latin origin are the fastest growing ethnic group in the country, "They have no power." California, the state with the highest proportion of Hispanics, has no state elected officials who are Hispanic, he said.

"We have to seek political power and

economic power in order to change the issues," Baca said.

Baca's visit was part of Hispanic Recruitment Day at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. He also spoke Wednesday night at UNO's Eppley Auditorium with about 40 people attending, a UNO spokesman said.

Sponsors of the event were the UNO Hispanic Organization, the Chicano Awareness Center, UNO Multicultural Programming Committee and UNO's College of Public Affairs and Community Service.



Baca

4/30/85

Los chicanos organizados exigen procurador especial para juzgar al agente de la Border

CHULA VISTA, Ca., 29 de Abril.- Ante el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, el Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos que encabeza Herman Baca, solicitó que se apruebe la presencia de un Procurador especial en la frontera con México para que investigue y juzgue a Edward D. Cole, el agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza que baleó a Humberto Carrillo Estrada, por el justificado temor de la población latina de que el Fiscal Edwin Miller no presente ningún cargo en su contra.

Esto, según Baca, porque Miller es el mismo Fiscal que en 1979 dejó libre de culpa a otro agente de la Patru-

lla Fronteriza de apellido Cole (Dan Cole) que mató al mexicano Efrén Reyes de 24 años de edad e hirió a Benito Rincón (de la misma nacionalidad) cuando ambos se encontraban esposados cuerpo con cuerpo.

En aquel entonces, Miller declaró que el caso salía de su jurisdicción por ser de competencia federal (al estar involucrado un agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza) y por lo tanto "no hubo justicia para los dos mexicanos", dijo Baca.

Ahora, continuó el entrevistado, le toca investigar y juzgar a Edward D. Cole, que también es agente federal, y esto hace temer que nuevamente afir-

mará que está fuera de su jurisdicción. "Además, señaló Baca, este caso alcanza el ámbito internacional, ya que se violó la soberanía nacional de un País (México) al disparar el señalado agente desde Estados Unidos hacia el vecino País".

El presidente del Comité Pro-Derechos Chicanos envió una misiva al Congreso de este País, solicitando la presencia de ese procurador especial, ya que el Fiscal Miller debe dar una resolución -a más tardar- entre 15 ó 30 días.

Baca también externó el temor de la población mexicanoamericana de que estas agresiones continúen sucediendo,

ya que la histeria contra los mexicanos continúa por diversas razones.

Lo que ha provocado esa "histeria" ha sido, según el entrevistado: La militarización de la frontera; el nombramiento de Edwin Meese como Procurador General de los Estados Unidos (quien ha dado luz verde por esas agresiones); la política racista y sucia" del servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos, así como de la Patrulla Fronteriza, y finalmente, la mala imagen que de México están haciendo los medios de difusión, especialmente la "Organización Copley", a través de su periódico "The San Diego Union".

May 2, 1985 (M)

Outrage over border shooting heats up

Vicki Torres and Fernando Romero
Staff Writers

A decision by the district attorney's office not to prosecute Border Patrol agent who shot and wounded a 12-year-old Mexican boy has increased the demand by outraged Chicano and legal rights groups for further investigation.

"If (District Attorney) Ed Miller or anyone else thinks this is going to be the end of it, they're going to be in for a big surprise," said Herman Baca, chairman for the Committee on Chicano Rights.

Baca, whose group last week asked for appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate the April 18 shooting of Roberto Carrillo Estrada, was joined yesterday by two other groups and a state assemblyman in calling for further inquiry into the shooting.

Roberto Martinez, chairman of the Coalition for Law and Justice, said the organization has asked Rep. Jim Bates, D-San Diego, for a congressional investigation into the matter.

Jess Haro, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicano Federation, said his group will ask the county grand jury to investigate the shooting.

And state Assemblyman Richard Alatorre, D-Los Angeles, said yesterday he probably will ask state Attorney General John Van de Kamp to investigate.

"I can't prejudge what information the district attorney was working with," Alatorre said, "but I think it at least warranted a full investigation. It does warrant more than the DA has done."

Miller, too, called for congressional action in the five-page statement he sent yesterday to San Diego police Chief Bill

Kolender, whose department investigated the shooting.

Confessing to feeling "a certain sense of the absurd," the district attorney questioned the legal system that, for lack of applicable federal statutes, prohibits the U.S. attorney's office from investigating the shooting.

Thus, Miller said in the letter, review of the shooting fell to the district attorney's office "by virtue of federal default."

"This situation can be rectified only, and must be rectified, by federal authorities; specifically, the Congress must enact a federal statute providing meaningful federal review of alleged felonious conduct by federal officials," Miller said in the letter.

As for the details of the shooting, Miller found that Border Patrol Agent Edward Cole acted within California law, which allows the use of deadly force when someone's life or serious

Please see SHOOTING, B-2

U.S. Border Patrol defended

Former Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin's comments printed in The Tribune April 25, 1985, would be understandable if authored by someone with no knowledge of Mexican border conditions. Van Deerlin served his district for 18 years. Surely he was a knowledgeable observer; surely he saw what was happening as the flow of illegal aliens grew from a trickle to a stream to the present flood proportions.

He was in the Congress when we had a reasonable level of control on this border. In 1966, for instance, this entire sector accounted for the apprehension of 13,000 illegal entrants. He was in the Congress when that control was demonstrably lost. In 1976, this sector arrested 266,000 illegal entrants.

Van Deerlin was representing his district, watching this happen, and now, with apprehensions exceeding 400,000 per year, he takes pen in hand to criticize the efforts we make to control an out-of-control border.

Are we to understand that the illegal entry of an alien into the United States is all right if for the claimed purpose of buying a hamburger? How are we to ascertain that purpose if the alien runs from us and we must pursue the alien to apprehend him?

Illegal aliens run from us to avoid apprehension. If we give up the chase, they do not return to Mexico; they loiter in the border area, most frequently in the United States, awaiting their next opportunity for a dash north. We live with this situation every day. We accept it as a condition of an out-of-control border.

Certainly we put the majority of our work force on the immediate border, as our first line of defense. As Van Deerlin is well aware, we do have a second line of defense. Traffic check operations on Interstate 5 at San Clemente and Interstate 15 at Temecula, farm and ranch check operations throughout North County and freight train and Amtrak checks of northbound rail traffic are all parts of our backup operations — our second line of defense.

In these areas, as well as at the immediate border, apprehensions are frequently limited only by the capacity of our vehicles to hold apprehended aliens and the physical ability of our agents to apprehend and hold onto large groups of aliens.

We fervently wish every one of those over-400,000 arrests we make each year were peaceful, textbook-perfect arrests. We wish those arrests could be made with no resistance, no assaults on our officers, no fleeing, no rock-throwing and no banditry.

Alas, that is not the real world. The real world is a U.S. Congress which tells us to enforce a law making it a criminal violation of the U.S. Code to illegally enter the U.S. The real world is that same Congress refusing to remove the lure bringing people from all over the world to challenge our meager forces. When that lure is removed — when employment opportunity is finally denied to illegal aliens — we will begin to see a return to normalcy on this border.

We are grateful Humberto Carrillo was not more seriously injured or killed. We do not take lightly the use of firearms. We carry firearms as protection for ourselves, our fellow officers and innocent members of the public who are increasingly threatened by a growing element of bandits, smugglers and others who are so quick to forcefully challenge our congressional mandate.

—ALAN E. ELIASON
Chief Patrol Agent
San Diego Sector
U.S. Border Patrol

It is becoming very difficult for me to understand the attitude of Herman Baca, Jess Haro and the Chicano organizations. Why can't they accept the decision of the U.S. government officials concerning the unfortunate shooting of the 12-year-old boy by a Border Patrol agent?

To begin with, those who do not live on this besieged border and have not seen what the Border Patrol agents are subjected to both day and night cannot possibly be an authority on what takes place. It is strange that most people forget how often the agents have been shot or wounded seriously by rock and bottle throwers.

The violence on this border is escalating and you can rest assured that it is a two-way street. The agents only retaliate to save a life. Many Border Patrol agents are carrying scars from wounds inflicted on them by violent Mexican nationals.

Remember this — the agent who had to shoot will be a long time forgetting the incident — if ever.

—MARY RUBACHA
San Ysidro

This letter pertains to the recent border incident. The San Diego district attorney's office declined to prosecute the Border Patrol agent involved in the shooting. The reason given was that the agent did fear for his partner's and his own life, and as reported, the boy was throwing rocks.

In a follow-up report there was an interview with Herman Baca. In an indignant tone, Baca said that the U.S. Border Patrol agents have beaten, robbed and raped Mexicans who tried to cross the border illegally, but he offered no further explanation to the fact that, yes, those incidents have happened, but the agents responsible have been caught and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Baca also neglected to make mention of the Mexican officers who have beaten, robbed and raped their own people. I believe that Baca should either shut up or be held more accountable as a spokesperson for the Committee on Chicano Rights, and not issue inflammatory statements such as he did without facts or giving both sides of the story.

I'm not going to try and second guess the Border Patrol agent because I think he did what he thought he had to do at that time, but now thinks he could have acted differently. The age and sex of anyone throwing rocks at another human being does not matter; a rock can kill no matter who throws it.

—JAMES SCHATTE
Normal Heights

E.T.
5/7/85

Simpson is pushing new alien measure

By Benjamin Shore
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Senate action on a revised immigration reform bill is likely before the end of July, Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., the bill's author, said yesterday.

But Simpson was not as confident that the House would act as quickly, raising the possibility that final action on the controversial issue could be delayed until next year, when most members will be seeking reelection.

Advocates of immigration reform believe that the issue is more difficult to resolve in election years because of political pressure on legislators from special-interest groups.

But Simpson warned that Congress must act soon, because, he said, the flow of undocumented aliens into the United States is growing larger and public tolerance for a compassionate solution soon will wane.

The alternative to such legislation "will be increased public intolerance — failure of compassion, if you will — toward all forms of immigration and types of entrants — legal and illegal, refugees, permanent resident aliens, family members and all others within our borders," Simpson said.

"The problems caused by illegal immigration have only grown steadily worse," Simpson told reporters as he formally introduced his bill.

"If we (in Congress) do nothing, we can assure only that (the problem) will get worse," Simpson added.

Simpson said that in 1982, when he first introduced an immigration bill, the Border Patrol apprehended 970,000 undocumented aliens at the Mexican border.

In 1984, he said, the number rose to 1,241,000.

"It is estimated that we apprehended only one out of every two or even three persons," Simpson said. "We are setting some dubious records each year, and it would appear as if we will set another this year."

But in response to what he perceives as declining public and congressional support for granting undocumented aliens legal residence, Simpson's new bill would delay legalization until new enforcement techniques are proved effective.

"In order to assure the American public that legalization will not cause immediate and additional flows of undocumented aliens,"

Simpson said, "this new bill will require that adequate enforcement measures must be put into place first."

As in the two previous immigration bills introduced by Simpson, the key enforcement measure is sanctions against employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens.

But Simpson's new bill would greatly increase the punishment, with fines ranging as high as \$10,000 per alien on the third offense. However, guilty employers no longer would be threatened with jail.

Simpson, who also is assistant Senate majority leader, said he will hold hearings on the new aspects of the legislation next month, and intends to have it on the Senate floor in July.

However, there is no comparable legislation under active consideration in the House.

Unlike in the two previous congresses, Simpson and Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-Ky., chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee, have not joined forces on an immigration bill.

Mazzoli, he said, "is in a tough situation" in the House, where liberal Democrats have opposed many aspects of previous Simpson-Mazzoli bills.

Mazzoli was not immediately available for comment.

Although the House and Senate last year passed comparable immigration bills, efforts to produce a compromise version collapsed in October in disagreement over relatively minor points.

Two immigration bills have been introduced this year in the House, but no committee hearings have been scheduled.

One, by Rep. Dan Lungren, R-Calif., closely reflects last year's House and Senate bills and the informal compromise agreements.

Another, by Rep. Edward Roybal, D-Calif., former chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, calls for employer sanctions, which congressional Hispanics generally oppose.

Rep. Bill Richardson, D-N.M., chairman of the Hispanic caucus, yesterday said Simpson's new bill "is disappointing and a regression from his approach last year."

But Richardson said "this country needs immigration reform," and he urged the House and Senate leadership and President Reagan to press for action this year.

S.D. Union
5/27/85

Simpson tries new tactics on immigration

By Benjamin Shore
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Alan Simpson, the lanky, good-humored Republican senator from Wyoming, lowered himself into a chair behind a thicket of microphones, looked out at the large crowd of reporters and said, with a sigh, "Here we go again."

For the third time since 1982, Simpson last week was launching a bill to try to control the steadily growing flow of undocumented aliens into the United States.

Just six months ago, after marathon efforts to draft compromise immigration legislation with the House collapsed, an exasperated Simpson said he had spent enough time trying to get a "perennial loser"

See SIMPSON on Page A-4

A-4 The San Diego Union

Tuesday, May 28, 1985

Simpson: Tougher stance on immigration

Continued from A-1

passed.

Asked last week why he was trying again, Simpson said: "Well, I'm not a perennial loser."

"Leo Durocher was wrong," he added. "Nice guys finish first."

But Simpson has chosen a legislative route far tougher than his first two tries. Although he believes his chances are better than ever, both allies and opponents think victory will be more difficult to achieve.

Simpson has abandoned the comprehensive and bipartisan approach of previous Simpson-Mazzoli bills. Indeed, he now is pushing ahead without Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-Ry., who has been silent on reviving immigration legislation.

Simpson's new bill is a bare-bones and more conservative version.

It no longer threatens employers with jail if they knowingly hire undocumented aliens, although the fines are larger.

And in a major change, it no longer offers instant legal residence to millions of undocumented aliens living permanently in the United States. Instead, it would delay legalization until a presidentially appointed commission certifies that America's borders are secure.

Defending this significant departure from previous legislation, which passed the Senate twice and the House once, Simpson said: "These last four years have shown a continued decline in the public and congressional support and attitude toward legalization... While I am convinced that a legalization, under proper conditions, is very good public policy for this country, I believe we (in Congress) must deal realistically with this public concern."

Simpson's retreat on this controversial aspect of the legislation has been bitterly criticized by House Democrats who play key roles in drafting and passing immigration bills.

"Simpson's bill as it is could not pass the House," declared Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., a member of the House immigration subcommittee, who agrees with Simpson

that Congress should enact a bill.

The political effects of Simpson's new strategy likely will become clearer when he holds his first hearings on the bill in mid-June.

Simpson apparently has given up hope of gaining support from Hispanic-American legislators and lobbyists, although polls continue to show roughly 2-to-1 support among Hispanic citizens.

The senator's aides over the last two months made drafts of the bill or relevant components available to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, growers, certain House members, the White House and federal agencies, but the views of Hispanic lobbyists in Washington were not solicited.

"We asked to see drafts," said Joseph Trevino, Washington director for the League of United Latin American Citizens, "but we're considered 'the Hispanics who always oppose the bill.'"

Simpson's bill, Trevino added, "is a bitter swallow for us."

"Because of several changes made by Simpson, he has, for the first time, picked up the support of the Chamber of Commerce, which speaks for much of the business community.

Chamber President Richard Leshner called the measure "vastly improved."

Leshner especially liked the removal of a previous requirement that employers keep records showing that they examined identification documents for all job applicants.

The Chamber and other employer groups had complained of an additional paper work burden.

But Simpson's opponents will argue, as they have in the past, that without a paper work requirement, it will be difficult for the government to monitor patterns of possible discrimination in hiring.

Hispanics say that if employers have to fear punishment for knowingly hiring undocumented aliens, most of whom speak Spanish, many employers may refuse to hire Hispanic-American or foreign-looking workers.

Employers with prejudices against such workers might use the law as an excuse to discriminate, Hispanics

and their congressional supporters argue. And under Simpson's new bill, employers no longer would have to fear going to jail in addition to being fined.

Although the threat of imprisonment gave the sanctions in last year's bill a serious tone, Simpson said he believes massive fines, ranging up to \$10,000 per employed undocumented alien, would be a greater deterrent.

Simpson will continue to have opposition from growers, especially those in the West and Southwest who traditionally have relied on the ready availability of large numbers of skilled farm workers working long hours for low wages for short periods of time.

The AFL-CIO says it is time for growers to pay a fair wage under acceptable working conditions so more Americans would be willing to take agricultural jobs.

But growers have argued that most Americans do not want to do such work, even at hourly pay above the minimum wage.

"You can't run a business not knowing if you're going to have labor to pick a million dollars of lettuce exactly when it's ripe," said Pat Quinn, executive vice president of the National Council of Agriculture Employers.

Simpson is proposing streamlining a bureaucratic process that permits growers to import workers if Americans are not available in the area. Growers would have to notify the government no less than 65 days in advance of need, and the government would have to reply no less than 20 days in advance.

But Quinn said growers cannot integrate the paper work into the rhythm of planting and harvesting, which is dictated chiefly by nature.

They will continue to battle Simpson to create a program, approved by the House last year, under which an unlimited number of workers, possibly only Mexican citizens, would be permitted to take farm jobs anywhere for up to 11 months a year.

As a compromise, Simpson incorporates a plan, agreed to in a House-Senate conference last fall, that would let growers (but not other employers) phase out their reliance on undocumented workers over a three-year period.

Simpson expects growers at the same time to phase in their use of the system of applying for visas for foreign workers if need can be shown.

But Simpson has drawn additional grower opposition by his new proposal to delay legalization for undocumented aliens.

Previously, Simpson had sought growers' support by contending that many of their presently illegal workers would qualify for instant legal residence, making a new guest worker program unnecessary.

Simpson is presenting the legalization delay as necessary to win greater public support. He notes that the 1981 report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which was dominated by liberal Democrats, called for such a delay.

But some House and Senate aides, who requested anonymity, believe the uncertainty of the length of a delay will make it difficult to retain in a battle with the House.

Simpson's bill calls for a presidential commission to determine when employer sanctions, increased efforts to find once-legal visitors who have not left the country as required, and stepped-up border enforcement have begun to have an effect.

Loyal Americans

Arturo Warren Carillo of Escondido said it best (June 30) when he let us know, loud and strong, that all Mexican-Americans are not members of that loud-mouth Chicano Federation; that they are good, loyal American citizens, and that they believe in fairness, responsibility, and justice on both sides of the border.

His sentiments should be published far and wide. It's time someone shut up the Bacas, the Roberto Martinezes and the Juan Parinos, for it is obvious where their loyalties lie.

LEE FLEMING REESE

San Diego

2/5/85

S.D. 5777

State investigates shooting of boy by border patrol agent

Asks for copies of related documents

By Joe Tash
Staff Writer

The state Attorney General's office has asked for documents relating to the shooting of a 12-year-old Tijuana boy by a U.S. Border Patrol agent three weeks ago.

Steve White, spokesman for Attorney General John Van de Kamp, this week confirmed the state's interest in the case.

"We have requested the district attorney's records and we are reviewing them," White said.

San Diego District Attorney Edwin Miller had decided earlier not to prosecute Border Patrol Agent Edward Cole in the across-the-border shooting of Humberto Carrillo-Estrada, a decision that angered South Bay Latino leaders.

Miller said Cole acted reasonably in firing at Humberto, because he perceived "a potentially deadly assault" upon fellow agents who were attempting to arrest Humberto's brother Eduardo.

The threat came in the form of rocks and bottles, thrown by members of a crowd across the border fence from where the agents had apprehended Eduardo.

According to police, agents chased Eduardo to the border fence, which he tried to climb. After agents pulled him down, the crowd began throwing rocks and bottles.

In a five-page letter to San Diego police Chief William Kolender, Miller said "Humberto himself admitted to throwing rocks."

The version of the shooting related in Miller's letter was substantially different from details released by the San Diego Police Department after its investigation.

Police had said Cole fired two

warning shots into the air before firing one shot at Humberto.

"Cole fired three times at the youth, striking him once across the shoulder," Miller stated in the letter.

"This is a truly unfortunate case, and was saved only by the intervention of providence from becoming tragic," said Miller.

Gene Smithburg, assistant chief Border Patrol agent in the San Diego sector, said Miller's decision shows Cole "was legally justified" in the shooting.

Smithburg said Cole has been on office duty awaiting Miller's decision, and will return to field duty just as soon as a replacement can be found for him.

Although Smithburg said Cole won't be disciplined for the shooting, the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Office of Professional Responsibility "will look at the incident."

But Herman Baca, a National City printer and chairman of the Committee for Chicano Rights, wrote a letter last week to U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, asking for the appointment of a special prosecutor by Congress.

Baca thinks another investigation of the shooting is necessary because neither Miller nor U.S. Attorney Peter Nunez can "carry out a thorough and impartial investigation or a vigorous prosecu-

tion" of Cole.

"This is another whitewash and cover-up of Border Patrol brutality," Baca said.

Baca cited another incident in 1979, when a Border Patrol agent was implicated in the shooting of two illegal aliens who were handcuffed together.

Steve Casey, spokesman for the district attorney, said Miller declined to prosecute that case when then U.S. Attorney Michael Walsh said he would have the case removed to federal court and act as defense counsel for the agent if Miller filed charges.

Casey said allegations by Baca and others that Miller is reluctant to prosecute crimes against Latinos are completely unfounded.

Javier Escobar y Cordova, Mexican Consul General in San Diego, said he didn't agree with Miller's decision.

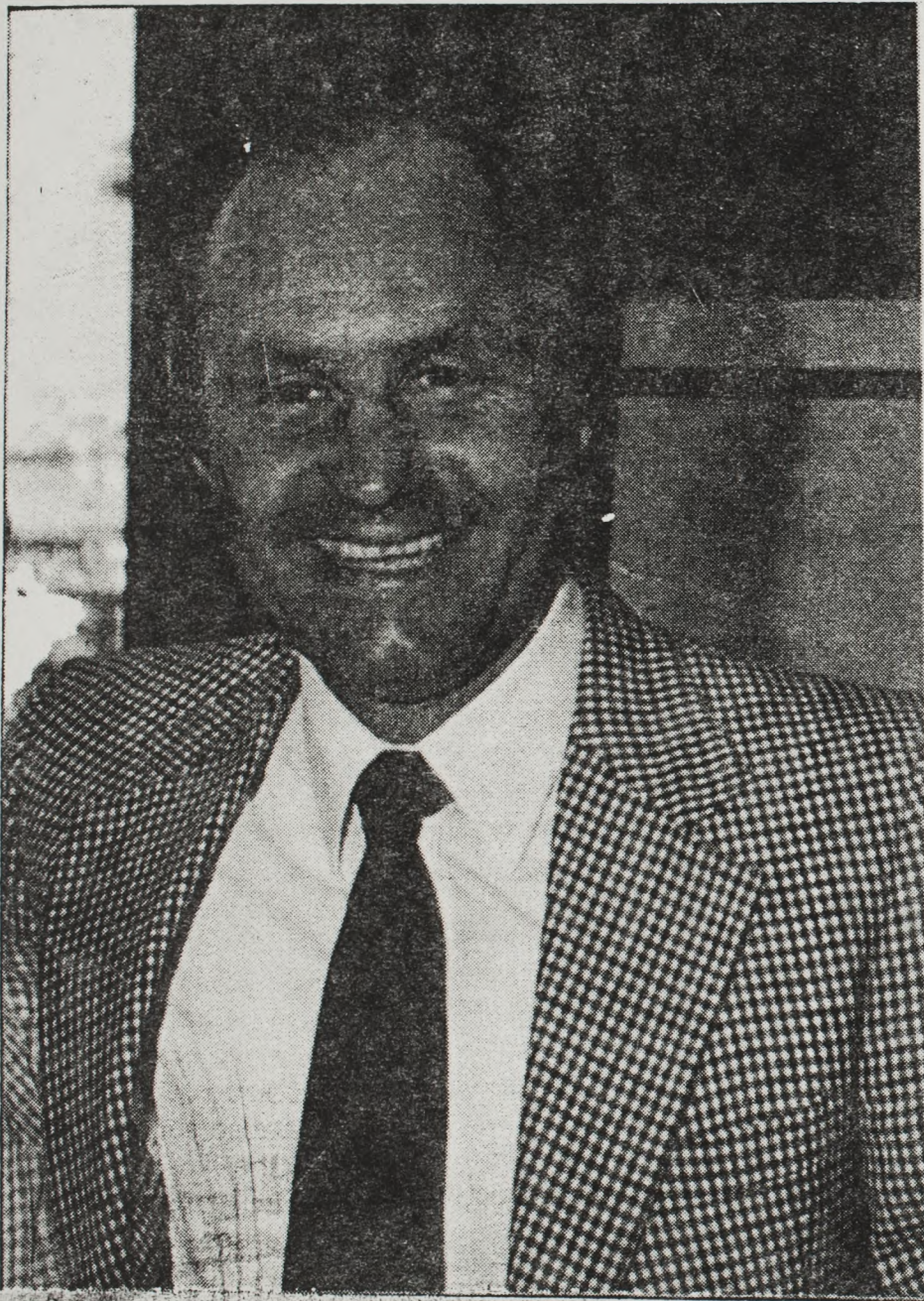
"I was astonished at that decision. I believe there is enough evidence that the agent acted irresponsibly and brutally," he said.

"We (the Mexican Government) certainly don't agree with the District Attorney that these children jeopardized the lives of the Border Patrol agents," Escobar y Cordova said.

Baca said he expects a reply shortly from Washington to the letter he sent last week.

Bates Sets Price On Life Of Mexican Citizens At \$100,000

LA PRESS
5/17/85



Congressman Jim Bates (D)

By Daniel L. Muñoz

San Diego, Ca. -- The growing outrage over the shooting of 12 year old Humberto Carrillo Estrada by Border Patrol Agent Edward D. Cole has prompted one local Democratic Congressman to submit a Bill that would, by law, set the price for shooting or killing a Mexican Citizen, or that fact any person shot along the border areas, by a Border Patrol agent at \$100,000 and punishable by not more than one year in jail!

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights today lambasted Congressman Jim Bates (D) for his proposed legislation and accused the Congressman of having to publicly admit that there is no state or federal law which prohibits any Border Patrolman from shooting or killing a person at the U.S./ Mexico border.

Humberto Carrillo Estrada was shot in the back by agent Cole with a .357 magnum gun while he was protesting the beating of his 15 year old brother, who was 15 feet inside

the U.S., by other Border Patrol Agents. Border Patrol Officials have said that the agency is "standing behind" the agent's actions. Local District Attorney Miller announced that he would not prosecute the agent because the shooting was justified. Cole stated he fired into Mexico at 12 year old Humberto, who was with a small group of 10 year old children, because he felt his fellow agents were in serious danger from the children's rock throwing! Cole was standing 25 feet away on top of a small hill when he fired three shots. A 9 foot high fence surrounds the immediate area over which the small children would have had to throw the rocks.

Even more insulting according to Baca is the proposed solution offered by Bates in his legislation. "Bates would place the value of a Mexican life at \$100,000 and one year in jail...that is, if the U.S. District Attorney were to ever indict or prosecute the Border Patrolman."

Bates who called a meeting of "Hispanic leaders" this past

Friday to purportedly discuss the shooting incident, instead, used the meeting to launch his proposed legislation.

"Bates has once again manipulated naive elements of the Hispanic community to give the appearance of support to his Bill. It is obvious that Bates is trying to get the Hispanic community to forget his betrayal last year when he voted in favor of Simpson/Mazzoli, the most racist immigration bill to ever come before the Congress. At that time, Bates also gathered around the same naive group and then betrayed them."

According to Baca, and other Chicano leaders, the shooting is in fact an international incident that can only be dealt with at the presidential and Congressional level.

"The shooting involves foreign police and international agreements with a sovereign country. Issues that can not be solved locally. Clearly the jurisdiction lies with our State Department, the Congress and/or the President. We have asked Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill to assign a special

prosecutor to investigate and prosecute Border Patrolman Ed Cole. To date, we have had no response from the Speaker," he said.

"The issue, in the Estrada shooting," stated Baca. "Is not simplistic legislation, which is politically motivated to justify the white wash and cover up by both the San Diego District Attorney and the U.S. Attorney. The issue for U.S. citizens is: Who controls the actions of para-military force along the border? We have here a 2,000 man force heavily armed with Viet Nam type weapons who have absolutely no command and control apparatus... they are acting independently... not even a General of our Armed Forces, in peace time, can order his troops to fire into a foreign country without direct authority from the Chain of Command, which leads all the way to the President. The question is: Who authorized agent Edward D. Cole to shoot into Mexico?" Asked Baca. "What we have here, as we have maintained in the past, is an uncontrolled force of armed men."

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Mexico's Consul General in... San Diego, Javier Escobar y... Cordova has stated that "the... shooting was totally unjustif-... ied, a brutal use of force... against a child." Mexico's... Ambassador in Washington... D.C. Jorge Espinosa has filed a... formal protest with the United... States, State Department on... the matter.

Assemblyman Richard Ala-... torre, (D) from Los Angeles... formally asked the State... Attorney General to investi-... gate the shooting.

"We will do what ever is... necessary in order to correct... this injustice," Baca said. "Today we have communicat-... ed with Amnesty International... and discussions are under way... to open doors to go to Los... Pinos in Mexico City," con-... cluded Baca.

Le ponen el precio de \$100,000 a la vida del ciudadano mexicano

Continuación de la página 1, columna 6

Le ponen el precio

Por Daniel L. Muñoz
La Prensa de San Diego
San Diego, Ca.- La creciente alboroto sobre los disparos que recibió el niño de 12 años Humberto Carrillo Estrada por parte del Agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza Edward D. Cole ha propiciado que un Congresista Demócrata local someta un proyecto de ley que pondría, por ley, precio por matar a un Ciudadano Mexicano, o por ese hecho a cualquier persona víctima de disparos a lo largo de las áreas de la frontera, por un agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza a \$100,000 y castigado por no más de un año en la cárcel.

Herman Baca, Presidente del Comité de Derechos Chicanos reprendió duramente al Congresista Jim Bates (D) por su propuesta legislación y acusó al Congresista de tener que admitir públicamente que no hay una ley estatal o federal la cual prohíba a cualquier Patrullero de la Frontera de disparar o matar a una persona en la frontera de Estados Unidos y México.

Humberto Carrillo Estrada fue disparado en la espalda por el agente Cole con una pistola .357 magnum mientras protestaba por la golphiza que recibió su hermano de 15 años de edad quien estaba quince pies dentro de los Estados Unidos, por otro agente de la Patrulla de la Frontera.

Oficiales de la Patrulla Fronteriza han dicho que la agencia "respalda" las acciones del agente. El Abogado del Distrito Local Miller anunció que no enjuiciarían al agente por que los disparos fueron justificados. Cole dijo que disparó hacia México contra Humberto de 12 años de edad, quien estaba con un pequeño grupo de niños de 10 años de edad, porque pensó que sus compañeros estaban en peligro por las rocas arrojadas por los niños. Cole estaba parado a 25 pies en una pequeña loma cuando disparó. Un cerco de 9 pies de altura cubre el área inmediata sobre la cual los niños pudieron haber estado arrojando las piedras.

Aún más insultante según Baca es la propuesta solución ofrecida por Bates en su legislación. "Bates le pondría precio a la vida de un Mexicano en \$100,000 y un año en cárcel ... eso es, si el Abogado del Distrito de Estados Unidos enjuiciara al agente de la patrulla."

Bates quien llamó a un ajunta de "Líderes hispanos" este pasado viernes para discutir el incidente, en vez, usó la reunión para lanzar su propuesta legislación.

"Bates una vez más ha manipulado elementos ingenuos de la comunidad Hispana para dar la apariencia de apoyo a su proyecto de ley. Es obvio que Bates está tratando de que la co-

munidad hispana olvide su tración el año pasado cuando el votó a favor del proyecto de ley de Simpson/Mazzoli, el proyecto de ley de inmigración más racista que nunca haya estado ante el Congreso. En ese tiempo, Bates también reunió a ese mismo grupo y luego los traicionó."

Según Baca, y otros líderes chicanos, la balacera es en efecto un incidente internacional que solamente puede ser tratado a nivel presidencial o Congresional.

"El incidente involucra polizas extranjeras y acuerdos internacionales con un país soberano. Asuntos que no pueden ser resueltos localmente. Claramente la jurisdicción cae sobre nuestro Departamento de Estado, el Congreso y/o el Presidente. Hemos pedido al Vocero de la Cámara, Tip O'Neill que asigne a un acusador oficial para investigar y enjuiciar al Agente Ed Cole. Hasta la fecha, no hemos tenido respuesta de parte de Tip O'Neill," dijo él.

"El asunto, en la balacera de Estrada," señaló Baca. "No es una legislación simplística, la cual es políticamente motivada para justificarse y cubrirse por ambos el Abogado del Distrito de San Diego y el Abogado de los Estados Unidos. El asuntos para los ciudadanos de E.U. es: ¿Quién controla las acciones de la

Continúa en la página 6, columna 4

fuerza para-militar a lo largo de la frontera? Tenemos una fuerza armada de 2,000 hombres con armas de tipo Vietnam quienes tienen absolutamente no comando o control sobre las armas... ellos actúan independientemente... ni un General de nuestras Fuerzas Armadas, en tiempo de paz, puede ordenar a sus tropas disparar hacia un país extranjero sin autoridad directa de la Cadena de Comando, la cual llega directamente del Presidente. La pregunta es: ¿Quién autorizó al Agente Edward D. Cole a disparar hacia México?" Preguntó Baca. "Lo que tenemos aquí, como hemos mantenido en el pasado, es una fuerza sin control de hombres armados."

El Consul General de México en San Diego, Javier Escobar y Cordova ha señalado que "los disparos fueron totalmente injustificados, un uso brutal de la fuerza contra un niño." El Embajador de México en Washington D.C. Jorge Espinoza ha archivado una protesta formal con los Estados Unidos, Departamento del Estado sobre este asunto.

El Asambleísta Richard Alatorre, (D) de Los Angeles formalmente pidió al Abogado General del Estado investigar el incidente.

"Haremos lo que sea necesario para corregir esta injusticia," dijo Baca. "Hoy nos hemos comunicado con Amnistía Internacional y discusiones están en camino para abrir las puertas para ir a Los Pinos en la Ciudad de México," concluyó Baca.

EL SOL 6/13/85



TIJUANA.- Portando pancartas en las que exigen el respeto a los derechos humanos y un alto a la agresión, la columna de

integrantes del PRT que participó ayer en la manifestación en la línea internacional en contra de la Border Patrol.

U.S. agents targeted by protesters

Chicanos critical of Border Patrol

By David Jefferson

Tribune Staff Writer

A group of 30 Hispanic children carrying signs declaring "Reagan and the Border Patrol are child abusers" and "Where's your birth certificate, pilgrim?" marched in front of the downtown federal courthouse yesterday in a protest staged by the Committee on Chicano Rights.

The committee said Border Patrol agents have harassed Mexican-American children and treated them harshly.

The committee said agents have been arresting Hispanic children regardless of their age or place of birth, holding the children in detention centers and deporting them without due process; and that they have been intimidating children on the streets because they failed to carry birth certificates or citizenship documents.

Herman Baca, chairman of the committee, accused U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese III of "unleashing the Border Patrol to terrorize the Latino community in the United States for our adamant opposition to Simpson-Mazzoli," legislation to change immigration laws.



Tribune photo by Janice Gordon

E.T. 7/4/85

LATINO CHILDREN PROTEST TREATMENT BY BORDER PATROL

The Committee on Chicano Rights says agents are harassing and abusing youngsters

The committee has petitioned the Organization of American States' Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to investigate "the recent rash of child abduction, arrest, incarcerations, beatings and shootings by the U.S. Border Patrol."

Baca referred to the April shooting

of a 12-year-old Mexican boy by a U.S. Border Patrol agent and to allegations that a 14-year-old Mexican boy was kidnapped in June by an agent in Calexico.

"As long as the Border Patrol exists, you will never have rights," Baca told the children at yesterday's

protest. "You will be second-class citizens."

The children were sons and daughters of committee members.

Border Patrol officials had little reaction to the protest.

"If he's going to make allegations, he should give specific examples,"

said Gene Smithburg, assistant chief agent in San Diego. "If we have any questionable incidents, we investigate them."

Smithburg added, "They will oppose anything we do ... but usually there is not much substance to it at all."



The San Diego Union/Janice Gordon

Tiny Protesters: Children picket the federal building in downtown San Diego in a protest organized by

the Committee on Chicano Rights to decry what it terms child abuse by the U.S. Border Patrol.



SAN DIEGO, Calif.- Unos 300 niños participaron ayer en una manifestación contra la persecución y vejaciones contra menores mexicanos, organizada por Herman Baca, del Comité

Pro Derechos de los Chicanos afuera de la Corte Federal. Allí anunciaron que pidieron una investigación a la OEA por la violación de derechos humanos que comete la Patrulla

Represalia Contra la Comunidad Chicana

EL MEXICANO

2/4/85

Arrestos y Deportaciones Porque se Rechazó la Propuesta Simpson-Mazzoli

SAN DIEGO, Calif.-La severa persecución contra mexicanos y que incluso ha causado arrestos, lesiones, encarcelamiento y deportaciones en perjuicio de niños, es producto de una represalia del Procurador General Edward Meese contra la comunidad chicana porque se rechazó la propuesta de la Ley Simpson Mazzoli, denunció ayer Herman Baca.

El presidente del Comité Pro Derechos de los Chicanos en California, con un grupo de 30 niños,

realizó ayer una manifestación frente a la Corte Federal en San Diego, y anunció que ha enviado una carta a la Organización de Estados Americanos denunciando la violación de derechos humanos que comete la administración de Ronald Reagan contra niños "peor que si estuviéramos en época de guerra".

(Pasa a la página cuatro)

Con unos 30 niños, todos de tez moreno hijos de padres mexico-americanos en pleno corazón de San Diego, en la Avenida Broadway y Front, guió a los pequeños y los dotó de cartulinas señalando vejaciones y abusos en contra de otros menores.

Baca, se dirigió a los niños en inglés, señalándoles que aún cuando no sabían porqué estaban en esa manifestación (picket), los habían llevado sus padres que están preocupados por defender sus derechos civiles y humanos en Estados Unidos.

El líder chicano les expresó que ese día debían recordarlo toda su vida, porque con su actitud estaban defendiendo a muchos otros niños que están en las cárceles de la Patrulla Fronteriza, que son vejados, maltratados y golpeados sólo por tener piel morena.

Baca, de baja estatura, con su clásico Levis des pintado y llevando un zapatito tenis en la mano, reveló que últimamente los agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza están arrestando a menores de ascendencia latina, intimidándolos y exigiéndoles documentos que los identifiquen como residentes legales. "Lo que nos parece increíble" externó.

Afuera de la Corte Federal, ante la mirada de decenas de curiosos, mientras los niños caminaban en una trayectoria oval sobre la banqueta llevando sus letreros, Baca señaló que la administración de Ronald Reagan a través de la Patrulla Fronteriza busca aterrorizar a la comunidad mexicana a lo largo de la frontera con México.

En la carta que envió a la OEA, señala que arrestan niños sin tomar en cuenta su edad y lugar de nacimiento; retienen niños en centros de detención, deportándolos sin proceso legal; intimidan y arrestan a niños y adolescentes en las calles por no traer acta de nacimiento u otra identificación de ciudadanía; disparar, herir, secuestrar y arrestar niños como sucedió con Humberto Carrillo Estrada, Carlos Ahumada y otro jovencito de Caléxico.

También los acusa de no tener un procedimiento humanitario para poner en libertad a los niños y de avisar a los padres y familiares de éstos.

El dirigente chicano señaló que incluso, por declaraciones publicadas en el New York Times de ex agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza, algunos de los oficiales de esa agencia federal han cometido violaciones en perjuicio de pequeñas niñas de 12 y 13 años de edad.

Recalcó que la comunidad mexicana en San Diego está sumamente preocupada, porque ahora temen enviar a sus hijos a la escuela, a la tienda o a los campos de juego porque a lo mejor ya no regresan.

Finalmente expuso que cuántos niños desaparecidos en el sur de Estados Unidos no pudieron haber sido deportados por la Patrulla Fronteriza, sin que nadie tenga conocimiento de los hechos.

Children Object Of INS Border Patrol Terrorism

by Daniel L. Muñoz

San Diego, Ca. - Picking up from where it had left off in 1980, the Committee on Chicano Rights, Wednesday, protested in front of the INS/Border Patrol offices downtown San Diego, to call attention to the growing war that agents of the INS/Border Patrol are waging on Mexican children.

Flanked by a large group of children, mothers, fathers, and heads of Chicano organizations, Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR), said the CCR was forced to move again on the issue in reaction to the increasing violence which is being carried out against children by Border Patrol Agents.

"We have been witnessing a rash of child abductions, arrests, beatings and shootings by the U.S. Border Patrol," said Baca. "Our repeated requests for the local District Attorney, the U.S. Attorney, the U.S. Congress, and the State Attorney General to investigate these serious matters have resulted in stonewalling, whitewashing or outright refusal to acknowledge that a problem exists.

For these reasons, we now find that it has become necessary to petition a Human Rights organization outside this country, the Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to INVESTIGATE THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS that are being carried out daily by the INS/Border Patrol," said Baca.

In the past, the CCR and other organizations concerned over violations of human rights of citizens of left and right wing totalitarian countries of Latin America, have called upon the OAS to enter into the situation in an effort to ameliorate the situation. The U.S. Government's refusal to investigate, prosecute, or to rectify the serious human rights violations that are occurring daily against people of Mexican

was picked up at the San Clemente checkpoint. Enciso was taken off the Greyhound bus, handcuffed, interrogated for 19 hours, abused and coerced into waiving his rights for voluntary return to Mexico with undocumented aliens. This occurred despite the fact that Enciso produced his Social Security Card and birth certificate showing he was born in Los Angeles. Enciso was then deported to Mexico.

In 1984, the INS/Border Patrol admitted it had over 500 children, which they claimed to be undocumented, held throughout San Diego, in holding tanks, motels, jails, detention centers. Eventually all were returned to Tijuana... to be met by whom, no one knows.

Child Kidnapped

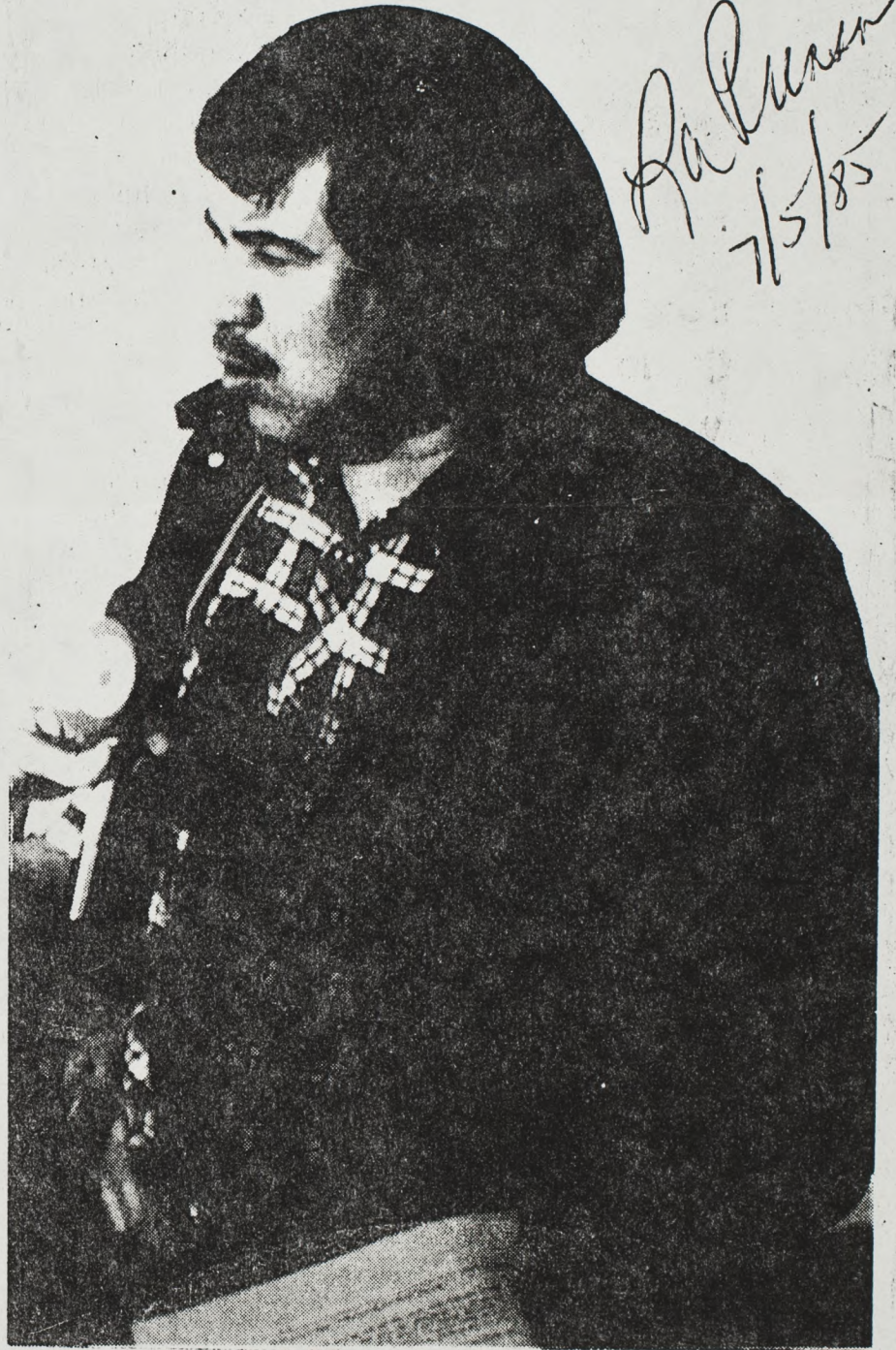
June 4th of this year, a 14 year old boy in Calexico was kidnapped for three days by an agent of the Border Patrol. The agent physically abused him, cut off his hair, forced him to lay on his back, while the agent fired at his head with his service revolver. The youth was then forced to strip, beaten and kicked into a ditch. They finally abandoned him in the countryside.

In April of this year, Humberto Carrillo Estrada, 12 years old, was shot while standing on the Mexican side of the border by an agent of the Border Patrol. Nothing has ever been done about this case.

And just recently, Carlos Ahumada, 12, was picked up questioned and abducted by the Border Patrol. He was held 8 hours without being allowed to notify his parents.

"We are charging the INS/Border Patrol with "child abuse". In the request to the OAS, the INS/Border Patrol is charged with:

- Arresting young children, regardless of age or place of birth.
- Holding children in detention centers and deporting them without due process.
- Of intimidating and arresting



Herman Baca, CCR Chairman

the 40-60 children and the 40 parents and members of local organizations, protesting the INS/Border Patrol cruelty towards them.

"What the Border Patrol is doing in San Diego County is reprehensible and cowardly. They are the acts of a morally bankrupt agency. Only the lowest level of humanity stoops to attack children," said Corona. "I believe it is time for people from all walks of life to stop and take a good hard look at the INS/Border Patrol and see what they are supporting. Do we really support this kind of agency? Is this the example we want to hold up for the world to see?"

Corona further noted that it is because of activities such as the INS/Border Patrol is carrying out in San Diego and other regions that this country

a citizen. It took the family almost a week to locate him and bring him back home, in the United States. The family is suing for over half a million dollars. Perhaps these are the kinds of things that need to be done.

"The people of this country should focus on missing children and determine whether in fact they aren't missing because the INS/Border Patrol may have them in some jail or has dumped them into Mexico to fend for themselves. We are having too many missing or "disappeared" children to be coincidental," he said.

Psychopaths Loose

"Are our people now being punished by the new U.S. Attorney, Edwin Meese, in retaliation for their opposition to the racist Simpson/Mazzoli

of citizens of left and right wing totalitarian countries of Latin America, have called upon the OAS to enter into the situation in an effort to ameliorate the situation. The U.S. Government's refusal to investigate, prosecute, or to rectify the serious human rights violations that are occurring daily against people of Mexican and/or Latino ancestry, has driven local Rights organizations to seek international intervention.

Children Terrorized

"It is evident," Baca told the reporters at the Federal Building, "that the Reagan Administration has unleashed the Border Patrol against children of Mexican ancestry in order to terrorize the Mexican population in the U.S. and along the U.S./Mexico border."

The attack on children is not a new . In 1980, Baca and the Committee on Chicano Rights called upon the White House to stop the inhumane and barbaric practice of the INS/Border Patrol which at that time had close to 2,000 children in cell blocks throughout the country. It was common practice to separate mothers from children. In one such instance in San Ysidro, the Border Patrol arrested a woman with a 5 year old child. They placed the mother in a holding cell and sent the child back to Tijuana BY HERSELF!

In 1984, Christopher Robles-Enciso, 15, of Imperial Beach

abuse". In the request to the OAS, the INS/Border Patrol is charged with:

- Arresting young children, regardless of age or place of birth.
- Holding children in detention centers and deporting them without due process.
- Of intimidating and arresting children on the streets because they do not carry birth certificates or other documents to prove citizenship.
- Of shooting children, kidnapping or arresting them without cause.
- Of not providing a humane process for dealing with children or parents.

"One can only wonder how many so-called "missing children" are in INS/Border Patrol jails or have already been deported to Mexico, or some other country, without their parents knowing," asked Baca.

"I ask, what mother of a Mexican-Latino child can feel safe sending her child to school, to the store or to a playground knowing that the Border Patrol can intimidate, arrest and/or deport her child simply because his skin is brown and he doesn't carry his birth certificate in his back pocket?"

La Hermandad

Bert Corona, President of La Hermandad, the 10,000 member organization from Los Angeles marched along with

see what they are supporting. Do we really support this kind of agency? Is this the example we want to hold up for the world to see?"

Corona further noted that it is because of activities such as the INS/Border Patrol is carrying out in San Diego and other regions that this country has not been able to or willing to sign the Human-Rights Charter of the United Nations. "Perhaps, its time that presentations be made in the United Nations such as are being made to the OAS. What the Border Patrol is doing is nothing but a manifestation of the racist attitudes held in this country. We should stop being hypocrites," he said.

Missing Children

From Orange County, representing La Hermandad's largest chapter, with 500 members, Nativo Lopez Vigil came offering words of support to the children, the parents and to the Committee on Chicano Rights for undertaking to bring to the consciousness of the local people the child abuses that are being carried out by the INS/Border Patrol. "We are familiar with child abuse by the Border Patrol in Orange County. We have entered into litigation with the government over the abduction and deportation of a U.S. Mexican minor, Mario Moreno, 14 years old. This young man was picked up and deported to Mexico because he couldn't identify himself as

having too many missing or "disappeared" children to be coincidental," he said.

Psychopaths Loose

"Are our people now being punished by the new U.S. Attorney, Edwin Meese, in retaliation for their opposition to the racist Simpson/Mazzoli immigration legislation?" asked Baca. "The issue no longer is: Are the agents of the Border Patrol enforcing immigration laws? The issue now is: are we, the U.S. society, going to permit the Reagan Administration to continue to finance and authorize an armed force of psychopath to wage war on innocent children?" concluded Baca.

The CCR and the parents assembled wondered whether these activities signaled a shift in policy in the Reagan Administration, which would require every child of Mexican-Latino ancestry to carry their birth certificate.

"When we no longer can turn to our own courts and elected leaders for relief from an oppressive element of government, then we have no other recourse but to go to an international organization. What else can we do?" asked one of the parents.

Along with the members of the CCR, the current and past presidents of the American G.I. Forum Charlie Samarron and Paul Jimenez, marched with Herman Baca, Burt Corona, Nativo Lopez Vigil, parents and the children.

Arrestaron en Del Mar a 112 Indocumentados Mexicanos

NATIONAL CITY, Calif.-La razzia que hizo la Patrulla Fronteriza en el Hipódromo de Del Mar no es más que una "propaganda cirquera" de la administración federal para promover la aprobación de la Ley Simpson Rodino y convertir el caso de los indocumentados en un asunto policiaco porque se han desatado persecuciones declaró ayer Herman Baca.

Mientras tanto el Hipódromo de Del Mar cerrará sus puertas sábado y domingo, luego que se quedó sin caballos por falta de trabajadores que los cuiden. La Patrulla Fronteriza hizo una incursión ayer y detuvo a los 123 (de 1,500) trabajadores indocumentados que quedaban.

Baca, señaló que las propuestas legislativas de Simpson y Rodino en las Cámaras de Senadores y Cámara de Representantes, proponen

Propaganda Cirquera...

(Viene de la primera página)

incrementar agentes a la Patrulla Fronteriza, multar a los patrones y además contratar millones de trabajadores temporales para la agricultura, hoteles, restaurantes y servicios secundarios.

Eso -dijo Baca- no es más que volver a un viejo sistema de esclavitud, ahora más sofisticado.

El presidente del Comité de Derechos Civiles de los Chicanos, señaló que si los mexicanos tienen derecho a trabajo, lo desempeñan bien, ayudan a mantener la economía de Estados Unidos, pagan impuestos y cumplen con sus obligaciones, no tienen porqué ser deportados. "Debe dárseles la oportunidad de la residencia".

Asimismo calificó que los 1,500 empleados indocumentados del Hipódromo de Del Mar, regresarán en unos días a esos mismos empleos. O quizá serán otros, pero el trabajo que ellos hacen es pesado, insalubre y mal pagado, que no quieren los norteamericanos.

En conferencia de prensa, dio a conocer que a nombre del Comité de Derechos Civiles de los Chicanos envió una carta al Presidente Ronald Reagan, en donde también le pide que haga una investigación al Gobierno del Estado de California, que administra el Hipódromo de Del Mar, por violar las leyes laborales del propio Estado, pagando salarios inferiores y teniendo condiciones insalubres de trabajo.

El consideró que el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización está prácticamente sosteniendo una pistola cargada contra los negocios y en contra de la libre empresa.

Durante su exposición planteó que las amenazas del Servicio de Inmigración, durante dos semanas en la prensa de Estados Unidos para que el Hipódromo sacara a sus trabajadores indocumentados, fue sólo una maniobra orquestada y dirigida políticamente para impactar al pueblo de los Estados Unidos para que apruebe los proyectos de Simpson y Rodino.

También ha demandado al Presidente Reagan que cese toda clase de intimidaciones contra los trabajadores, presionando a los empleadores para que se conviertan como una arma del mismo Servicio de Inmigración.

Baca se quejó de que el Servicio de Inmigración ha estado violando los derechos de los trabajadores mexicanos y chicanos, ha quebrantado huelgas y ahora se ha metido para presionar a las empresas contra esos trabajadores.

Señaló que si ahora seguirán el Zoológico, el Estadio de San Diego, el Mundo Marino?. Pues pretende "La Migra" ahora decirle a los patrones a quiénes sí y quiénes no pueden emplear en sus empresas.

112 MEXICANOS ARRESTADOS

Gene Smithburg, de la Patrulla Fronteriza en San Ysidro, dio a conocer que de los 123 trabajadores indocumentados arrestados, 112 son mexicanos, 8 guatemaltecos y 2 salvadoreños.

Los primeros pueden ser deportados por Tijuana o bien pueden quedarse a presentar una demanda ante la corte. El resto serán trasladados a Los Angeles para que sean deportados por avión a sus respectivos países.

La incursión de la Patrulla Fronteriza en el Hipódromo se hizo sin incidentes.

También se dio a conocer que ante los anuncios de la Patrulla Fronteriza, la mayor parte de los dueños de caballos se los llevaron por falta de trabajadores y ahora el Hipódromo estará cerrado hoy y posiblemente mañana domingo.

August
1985

Chicano Community Responds To Copley Press Bigotry!

by Daniel L. Muñoz

Yolanda Lopez, artist from San Francisco, held a media-lecture on "When You Think Of Mexico: Commercial Image Of Mexicans In The Mass Media," at the Centro Cultural de la Raza, as part of the ongoing cultural program "Hecho En Aztlan", a festival of Chicano Arts (1970-1985.)

The artist Yolanda Lopez, with the use of slides followed the history of racial discrimination, stereotyping, and bigotry carried out in the Anglo mass media of the United States against people of Mexican descent.

Little did the organizers of the festival dream that Lopez' lecture would coincide with the brouhaha brought about by the S. Kelly cartoon of Uvaldo Martinez, which appeared in the San Diego Union on Sept. 19, 1985. Kelly, whose reputation as a cartoon racist is well known in the Chicano community, submitted a cartoon depicting Councilman Uvaldo Martinez, who currently is under fire in the city, as a sombrero wearing guitar strumming, gun toting fat mexican. The cartoon was accepted by Union editor Robert Caldwell and published.

As a result of the outcry

raised by various elements of the Chicano/Hispanic community, the organizers of the Festival of Chicano Arts added a panel discussion which followed Yolanda Lopez' presentation. On the panel were: Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano Rights; David Avalos, artist in residence; Isaac Arntstein, movie/television director; Nathan Acuña, pres. Board of Directors, Centro Cultural, and Yolanda Lopez.

To a packed house of residents, students, artists, and members of the at-large community, Avalos described how he had inquired of S. Kelly

how a cartoon got accepted for publication. "He told me that cartoons are approved, approved or changed, at the discretion of the editor of the editorial page. At the time of the Kelly cartoon, the regular editor was on vacation and Robert Caldwell was the acting editor. He made the decision to run the Kelly cartoon.

"This is not the first time that Kelly has depicted the Chicano people in an offensive and racist manner," Avalos said. Copies of the Union editorial page, of April 28, 1985 which carried the S. Kelly cartoon showing three mariachis with sombreros labeled: Drugs,

Illegal Aliens, and Sewage, along with a fat Mexican with sombreros labeled: Drugs, Illegal Aliens, and Sewage, Along with a fat Mexican sombrero dancing i.e. stomping all Mexicans were illegals, sold or took drugs, and dumped sewage on the U.S.... That Mexicans had little respect for Americans or America...

According to Isaac Arntstein this type of characterization of national origins is very typical of right-wing totalitarian governments. "The S. Kelly cartoon is a visual catalog of all the stereotypes that the people of Mexican descent have struggled against

in the last two decades. This one cartoon was especially repulsive because it links these bi-national problems to a single national culture," he said.

"It is extremely upsetting that a major newspaper situated close to the border should have an editorial cartoonist that consistently presents a racist, insensitive, right wing attitude to all matters on Latin America," said Arntstein.

To Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, the S. Kelly cartoon was a political issue.

"The issue here is not a cartoon, which is but one of many the San Diego Union has printed, but rather of the racist and extreme right-wing policy which has and is being utilized by the Copley press to report every aspect of our Chicano and Mexicano life on both sides of the border," said Baca.

"A meeting with Helen Copley or Gerald Warren (as has been suggested by others), or the receiving of an apology from them, or the creation of an advisory board, or the hiring of a few Hispanics is not going to resolve the issue of stereotyping or degradation of our community," he said.

Baca sees the Copley Press as part and parcel of the White Anglo power establishment with the function of continued stereotyping of our community in a denigrating manner in order that they can keep and maintain the region's 300,00 Chicanos subjected and in a state of powerlessness.

"If they (the Copley Press) can continue to define our community on every issue, as (see Cartoon pg 6)

age B-8

A Copley Newspaper

Thursday, September 19, 1985



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S. KELLY

Cartoon Raises Wrath

they have done on immigration (illegal aliens), youth (gangs), bilingual education (foreigners), then they can continue to dominate our communities and keep us in a state of powerlessness," said Baca.

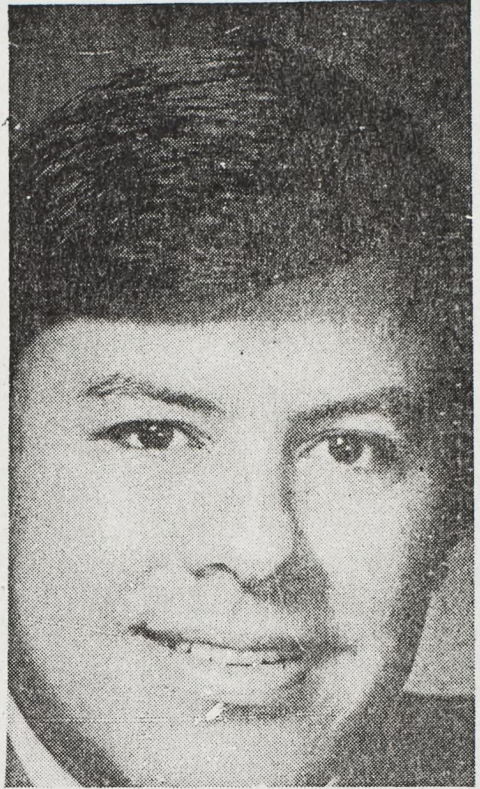
Baca defined the evolving Councilman Uvaldo Martinez' scandal as a problem for the White Republican Anglo power structure that placed him in office.

"The issue for the Chicano community has always been the acquiring of legitimate political representation at every level. Something that our community has never had, neither with ex-city councilman Jess Haro or now Uvaldo Martinez. In fact, Martinez like Haro has never represented the Chicano community."

According to Baca, Martinez, as was Haro, is the product of the White political establishment. "Martinez was picked, groomed, appointed and elected by the White Republican voter of Point Loma, Rancho Peñasquitos, downtown, and La Jolla but not by District 8 voters who rejected him," Baca said.

"If Martinez is a crook, and I say if, because he is at the level of Mayor Hedgecrook, who endorsed him, then he is a White Republican political establishment's crook not ours. They are not going to hang that political albatross around the Chicano community. He is your boy not ours," concluded Baca.

Issac Artenstein brought to light the fact that the editor who approved S. Kelly's cartoon for inclusion in the



Councilman Uvaldo Martinez

Union's editorial page, Robert Caldwell, also has written and had articles published in the extreme right-wing magazine "Soldier of Fortune" a magazine which is used as a hiring tool for mercenaries, many of which have been the goons of the right wing dictators in Latin America.

Nathan Acuña, President of the Board of Directors, in turn, felt that the Copley Press could do well with hiring Hispanic editors who could be more aware of racist materials that attack national origin groups in a racist manner, either through articles or cartoons.

Once again the objectivity, honesty and integrity of the Copley Press has been brought into question. This time the Chicano community did not sit by idly but responded emotionally to the abuses of the Union.

2 Hispanic-rights groups denounce guest-worker provision in reform bill

By Fernando Romero

Tribune Mexico Bureau

TIJUANA — Two Mexican-American groups have denounced a guest-worker provision in a U.S. Senate-approved immigration bill as a "backward step to slavery."

In a press conference held yesterday by the Committee on Chicano Rights and the Hermandad Mexicana Nacional (national Mexican brotherhood), spokesmen also said that if approved by Congress, the immigration bill sponsored by Sen. Alan K. Simpson, R-Wyo., would create a police state for Hispanics similar to the one implemented in South Africa against blacks.

Herman Baca, president of the Committee on Chicano Rights, a San Diego-based organization, said sanctions against employers who hire undocumented aliens would prevent Mexican-Americans and other dark-skinned Hispanics from obtaining employment.

"It is also obvious that the Border Patrol would increase its repression against any person of Latin ancestry," Baca said.

The Senate's immigration reform bill, passed Sept. 19, calls for, among other things, sanctions against employees who knowingly hire undocumented aliens; grants legal status to undocumented aliens who were living permanently in the United States before Jan. 1, 1980, and it boosts funds for the agencies in charge of enforcing immigration laws.

The bill also contains a guest-worker program provision, added to the legislation package by Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., that would allow 350,000 foreign workers into the United States to harvest perishable crops every year.

The guest-worker program would end after three years unless Congress approved a continuation.

A similar immigration reform bill without the guest-worker provision is being considered by the House under the sponsorship of Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J..

Any version of immigration reform legislation must

be approved by both congressional bodies before it can be signed into law. This is the third time in four years Congress has tried to pass legislation aimed at stemming the increasing numbers of undocumented aliens coming into the United States.

Baca said the Senate bill was a capitulation "to the avarice of the exploiters of Mexican labor."

"We denounce the vote of approval by United States Sen. Pete Wilson for the importation of 350,000 Mexican workers as a backward step to slavery and a return to the infamous 'Bracero Program' of the '40s, '50s, and '60s," Baca said.

The Bracero Program allowed Mexican laborers to enter legally into the United States at a time when there was a shortage of workers because of World War II. It was discontinued in the mid-1960s.

Baca said the Senate should clarify to the American people that the legislation has nothing to do with immigration reform. He said the bill is "a political tactic aimed at providing agribusiness impresarios with cheap labor, with or without the acceptance of the Mexican government."

Baca also said the guest-worker program would not guarantee the workers' rights and would not protect Hispanics born or living legally in American from harassment.

"Who will look after the workers' well-being or provide them shelter, and who will guarantee their rights?" Baca said. "How will guest workers be identified as temporary? How will they be distinguished from 20 million other (Hispanic) citizens?"

In a related topic, Humberto Corona, Hermandad Mexicana Nacional spokesman, criticized the U.S. government and international financial institutions for implementing or planning directives and laws that go against Mexico at a time when Mexico is living through its most serious economic and social crises.

*Re Tribune
10/10/85*

EL MEXICANO
10/10/85

Posible Cacería de Indocumentados en E. U.

* *La Patrulla Fronteriza, Ejército de Esclavitud*

TIJUANA.- La promulgación de la Ley Migratoria Simpson-Rodino con el programa de 350,000 braceros que propone Pete Wilson será rechazada enérgicamente por las organizaciones chicanas de Estados Unidos, porque de aprobarse se desataría una persecución y cacería de indocumentados que vendrá a afectar seriamente a los latinos que residen legalmente, denunció ayer Herman Baca, presidente del Comité pro Derechos Chicanos.

En conferencia de prensa, junto a Humberto Corona de la Hermandad Mexicana, Baca destacó que los proyectos de Ley Simpson-Wilson-Rodino no ofrecen

(Pasa a la Página Cuatro)

* *Humberto Corona Reclama Nueva Política Económica*

TIJUANA.- Los Estados Unidos deben establecer una nueva política económica hacia México y los países en desarrollo que están sucumbiendo asfixiados por la enorme deuda externa, señaló ayer Humberto Corona, líder de la Hermandad Nacional Mexicana en Los Angeles, apuntando que México no necesita un nuevo programa de explotación a través del bracerismo, sino que haya un plan estilo "Marshall" que ayude a la reconstrucción de Latinoamérica.

Corona que sumó a la protesta de la comunidad mexicana, contra la propuesta del Senador Pete Wilson de "im-

(Pasa a la Página Cuatro)

Humberto Corona Reclama...

(Viene de la Primera Pág.)

portar" 350,000 trabajadores huéspedes agrícolas mexicanos, a fin de aprobar la nueva Ley de Migración Simpson-Rodino.

Explicó que el 19 de septiembre, México sufrió tres catástrofes juntas: 1.- el terremoto que devastó parte de la capital con millares de muertos y heridos; 2.- El Fondo Monetario Internacional impuso una demora en un crédito de 900 millones de dólares para México y 3.- En el Senado se aprobó una de las leyes más represivas, anti-obreras y anti-mexicanos jamás autorizadas en la historia, al pasar el proceso Simpson-Rodino y la adición de Pete Wilson.

También explicó que ahora México enfrentará un gran problema porque seguirá un programa de deportaciones, la sustitución de los indocumentados por un programa esclavista de braceros y el paro definitivo de inmigración de México hacia los Estados Unidos, que se reflejará el desempleo en cuando menos un 20% en esta nación del sur.

Consideró, que una conferencia de prensa, sentado junto a Herman Baca, del Comité de Derechos Chicanos, que los Estados Unidos deben partir de la realidad y observar que la amortización sólo de intereses y pago de servicios de la deuda externa que llega a los 95,000 millones de dólares consume la mayor parte de su crecimiento económico y producción nacional.

Así México no podrá crecer, ni proveer un nivel de vida decente para sus ciudadanos, reconstruir los daños del terremoto y pagar los intereses de una deuda externa "monstruosa".

Corona, apuntó que el reverendo Jackie Jackson, ha propuesto que se establezca un estilo de Plan Marshall que ayudó a reconstruir Europa después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Finalmente dijo que todas las organizaciones mexicanas y algunas otras seguirán oponiéndose a la política que mantiene el gobierno norteamericano en perjuicio de México y Latinoamérica.

La Patrulla Fronteriza...

(Viene de la Primera Página)

en realidad una solución al problema de los indocumentados, porque el propio Gobierno de Ronald Reagan reconoce que hay entre 3 y 6 millones de personas en estas condiciones.

"Así es que un programa para importar 350,000 braceros, no suplirá esa cantidad", externó.

En cambio esa Ley Migratoria traería la persecución inmediata y dañaría muy seriamente a los ciudadanos americanos de ascendencia latina (20 millones) o tendrían que ser tatuados para no ser detenidos por la Patrulla Fronteriza, que también habilitaría a las policías estatal y municipales en esta persecución.

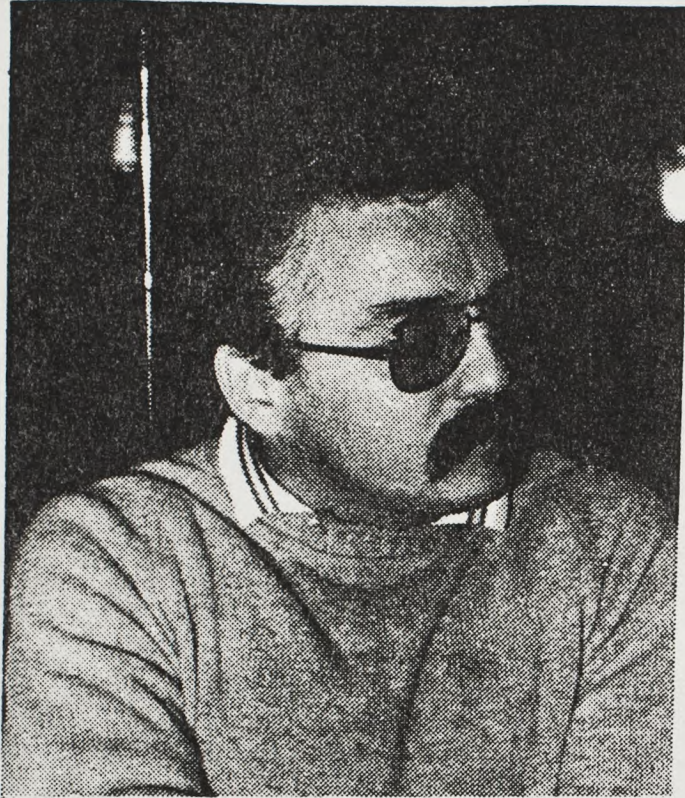
Baca también afirmó que para el año 2,000 los Estados Unidos tendrán que importar de 5 a 15 millones de trabajadores migratorios para mantener sus índices de desarrollo, pues la población norteamericana ya no está creciendo.

Asimismo se inclinó porque se ponga en marcha la educación y concientización de los mexicanos y latinos en Estados Unidos, a fin de llegar al poder.

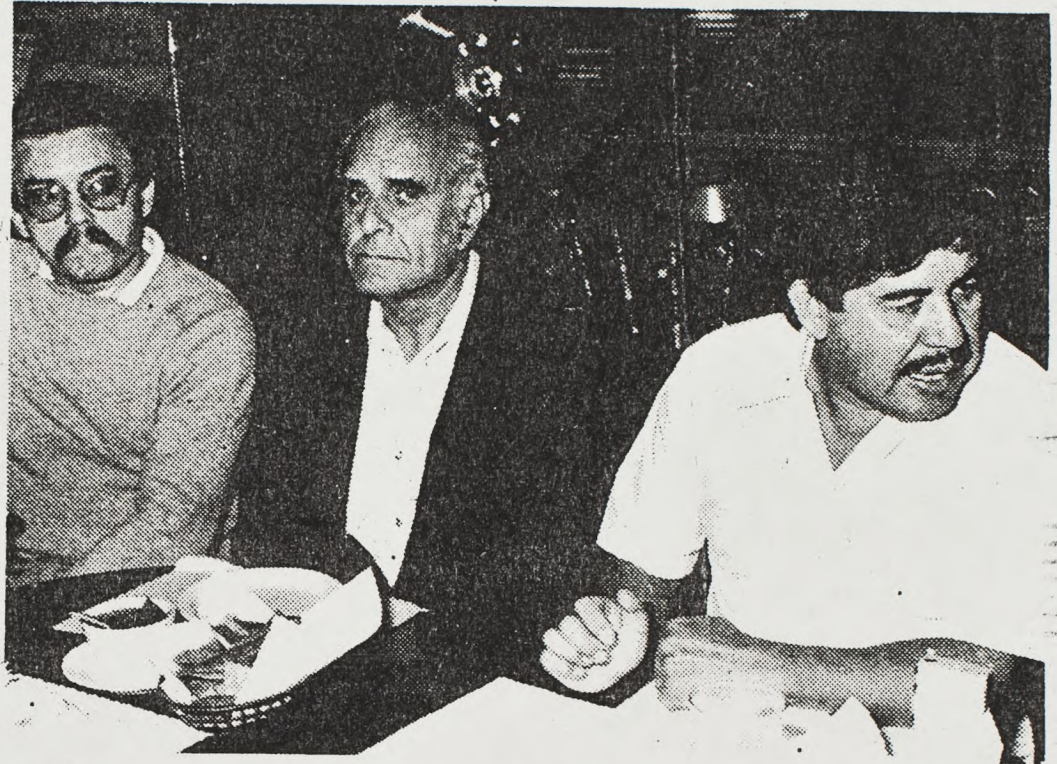
"Esa será la única forma de acabar los problemas que se padecen en la relación de Norteamérica con el sur del hemisferio". Y dio como dato que para el año 2,000 California tendrá la mitad de la población de ascendencia latina.

El líder del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos también afirmó que la Patrulla Fronteriza en el ejército privado de la esclavitud, por su actitud en contra de los indocumentados, protegiendo siempre a los agricultores que explotan a sus trabajadores no documentados.

Finalmente, expresó que México debe protestar por esta propuesta, buscar una solución bilateral y que se proteja ante todo a sus ciudadanos es el extranjero, no tolerando abusos, explotación, ni las violaciones a los derechos humanos.



TIJUANA.- Nativo López de la Hermandad Mexicana en Orange County, dijo ayer que está encabezando una huelga de pagos de renta de 1,500 trabajadores indocumentados, por que los tienen en condiciones insalubres en las viviendas que habitan en aquel lugar de California.



TIJUANA.- Herman Baca, derecha y Humberto Corona, líderes del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos y la Hermandad Mexicana en Los Angeles, rechazaron las propuestas de Ley Migratoria Simpson-Rodino y la propuesta del Sena-

dor Pete Wilson para un programa de 350,000 braceros, porque no aportará una solución a los conflictos que existen actualmente. En cambio reclaman una nueva política económica de Estados Unidos hacia México y América

Latina.

Chicano Political Groups Vow Simpson/Rodino Bill is Litmus Test for Politicians



Bea Molina, installed, Saturday, as State Chair.

Herman Baca, Chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) and Bea Molina, incoming statewide president of the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), held a joint press conference to announce their groups' opposition to the passage of the Simpson/Rodino Immigration Bill pending in Congress.

Baca and Molina took the opportunity to announce that a

statewide meeting and press conference would be held in Sacramento, this Saturday, in which statewide leaders plan to announce major opposition to the Simpson/Rodino bill. The press conference will coincide with the 25th Anniversary of MAPA and the installation of Molina. The event, which has been sold out for weeks, will highlight every past statewide Chair of MAPA,

representatives of the Governor, and almost every Chicano elected official.

Baca, in his remarks, indicated that the Simpson/Rodino bill, along with its companion Senator Pete Wilson amendment, will be watched closely in its progress through the Congress. "The Democratic controlled house will have this bill laid right on its door step. The defeat or passage by the Democratic party is going to be the litmus test of the peoples' relationship with the Democratic party" said Baca.

"We, along with other major organizations, will go on record, the 16th, as adamantly opposing the passage of the Simpson/Rodino Immigration legislation. We will intensify our demands that the Democratic party defeat the most racist piece of legislation to be introduced against persons of Mexican ancestry in the halls of Congress since the end of the Mexican American War in 1850," Baca said.

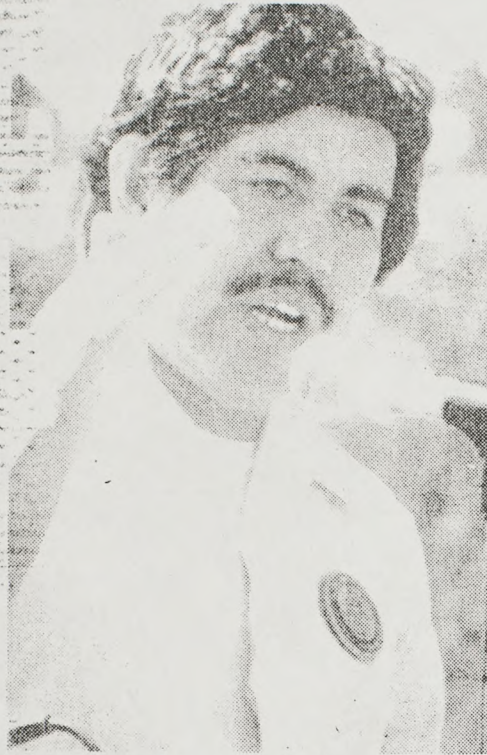
Bea Molina pointed out that, "We can no longer stand by idly while this kind of legislation is going to be allowed to continue. We are

(See: MAPA, pg. 3)

LA PRENSA 11/15/85

MAPA Takes Stand on Immigration Issue

(Cont'd fm pg 1)



- Herman Baca

looking at an issue that has ramifications which reach into the economic status of our people, that are labor related and that are direct violations of our civil rights. We are seeing more and more companies that, because of the INS, are looking at other foreign countries as a source of labor. It is not only an issue that impacts on the Hispanic community, but, one that impacts on the entire state."

Molina further stated that the immigration issue has done more to solidify organizations throughout the state and nation than any other single issue. "We are all concerned about civil rights and the humane treatment of all people, specifically of the Mexican and the Hispano. Immigration is going to be MAPA's main priority for the next two years, or until it is defeated," she said.

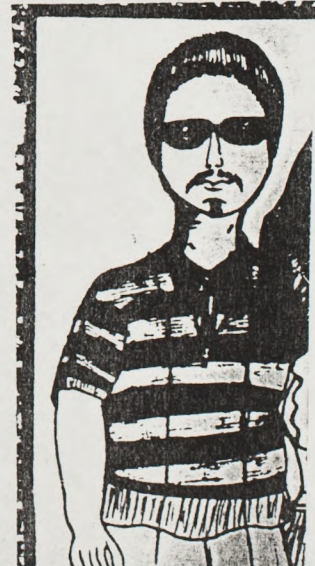
It was advocated that the Border Patrol, as it is constituted presently, should be abolished and the border between the United States and Mexico should be at least as open as that between Canada and the United States.

"The Border Patrol is nothing but a private army for the secondary labor sector of the U.S. economy, i.e. the hotels, motels, restaurants and the agricultural interests. Therefore, it should be abolished. We have no room for private armies in this country. I do not believe in fairy tales and think that there is any such thing as an open border between countries. but, there is a very open border that exists between Canada and the United States, and France and Germany under the common market. It isn't too much to ask that we have open borders, as stipulated under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was signed in 1850 by both countries. What we have here, in San Ysidro and Tijuana, is an absurdity. What is trying to pass through the congress is labor legislation trying to pass through as immigration legislation," said Baca.

"On the one hand, we have Simpson/Rodino and the right-wing telling us that we have to stop the 'hordes' from Mexico and Latin America from coming into America, and on the other hand, we have Senator Pete Wilson adding an amendment, which was approved by the Senate, to allow over 350,000 more

Mexican workers in to the country! This is a massive contradiction. This bill says nothing about immigration, but addresses a labor need!" continued Baca.

"With Mexico on par with Singapore and Burma, on the question of immigration, one solution to us is obviously to change those amendments in the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952. That is one suggestion, if we are going to talk about immigration," Molina said. "Within the next five years, the Mexican American population in California will be of such numbers that we will have a voice economically and politically. We will be able to exert fiscal, as well as number, pressure on our political system. This is a significant population that we will use if we cannot find solutions within the current system that we have to exist in."



FRESNO BEE
12/7/85

Immigration amendment attacked

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, has been traveling up and down the state speaking out against the immigration reform bill being debated in Congress and the amendment tacked onto the bill by Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif.

Baca, who lives in San Diego, was in Fresno last night to address the Fresno Mexican-American Political Association at a local restaurant.

Over a glass of beer, Baca spoke vehemently against the bill, calling it labor legislation, not immigration legislation.

He had even more bitter words for Wilson's amendment, which would allow farmers to import up to 350,000 foreign workers to harvest perishable crops.

"We see Sen. Wilson's amendment as nothing less than a shameful return to the bracero programs of the 1940s, 50s and 60s," Baca said. "That program was described as nothing short of legalized slavery."

The bracero program, blamed for keeping imported workers in a kind of vassal state to their employers, was halted in 1964.

Baca called the amnesty provi-



Fresno Bee

HERMAN BACA
— 'Legalized slavery'

sion for foreign workers in the immigration reform bill, written by Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., "false amnesty."

He said attempts by Mexican citizens to gain citizenship in the United States are already backlogged 10 years, and the amnesty provision in the bill would not allow those who have lived in the United States

since 1977 citizenship for three years.

Those who came to the United States after 1977 would have to wait six years for citizenship, he said.

Meanwhile, Baca pointed out, these foreign workers would be employed and paying taxes, but not getting any of the benefits, such as unemployment and medical benefits.

"If a person is good enough to work and pay taxes, he's good enough to get benefits," he said.

Baca outlined three steps that need to be taken by the government concerning immigration: a bill of rights for undocumented workers needs to be enforced; U.S. officials need to engage in bilateral and binational negotiations with Mexico, Central America and Europe to decide how to deal with the issue; and a "just and humane" immigration bill needs to be written.

"If the Congress is going to take on the responsibility of immigration legislation, it should be fair," Baca said.

Baca and his wife, Nadine, are expected to leave Fresno this morning to return home to San Diego.