



NATIONAL INSTITUTE
for
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Armando Navarro
Executive Director

894 Rialto Ave.
San Bernardino, Ca.

92410

Phone (714) 884-1145

August 20, 1977

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

Herman Y Companeros:

This letter is in response to your request that "I put down on paper" my views and recommendations vis-a-vis two questions that you and your organization, the Committee On Chicano Rights, are asking:

1. What kind of National Political Organization should we seek to form?
2. What do I (Armando) expect from you and your organization?

Prior to dealing with the above two questions, let me preface my response by briefly analyzing the critical juncture our communities are presently in. With the Chicano Movement caught in the quagmire of disorganization, disunity, lack of leadership, apathy and alienation, coupled with an intensification in the severity of the manifold problems plaguing our communities and the government's increasing repressiveness and conservativeness, our future is dimly bleak. We are in a crisis that if unresolved will mean not only our continued powerlessness and subordination to the Anglo majority but continued impoverishment and second-class citizenship status. Much of the progress and change realized during the tumultuous epoch of the 60's and early 70's, is now becoming history. Instead of progressing as a people we are regressing. Moreover, our deteriorating condition is further complicated by the alleged silent invasion of millions of undocumented workers.

What are the ramifications of such a phenomena? To begin with, unless there is a major reorganization of the movement, our impoverishment, powerlessness, and exploitation will undoubtedly continue. Secondly, alienation and its stultifying effects of apathy, indifference, and fatalism will become more pronounced. This will impede future organizing and mobilizing efforts. Thirdly, with our population rapidly increasing, the "cactus curtain" separating this country from Mexico will begin moving over northward. Simply translated, this means that our "power" potential is ostensibly increasing. Yet presently there is no conversion process by which we can "actualize" it.

There are numerous other ramifications to this phenomena. However, the question that has to be raised, How do we deal with the aforementioned ramifications? Re-

ardless which one we deal with, unless we begin from the premise that what we need is a strong organization, collective leadership, a viable program of action, resources to sustain the organizational efforts, and the formulation and consensus of an ideological framework, which will delineate the Movement's direction, we will continue in the morass of frustration, anxiety, and failure.

Now specifically to deal with the question of what kind of national organization should we form? To begin with, whatever mode of organization we create must be predicated on a collectivity of effort. No one can be so presumptuous as to pretend that one person has all the answers to the questions that you are raising. The moment that we encourage one person to provide the rest of us with all or most of the answers we are guilty of nurturing the perpetuation of the "caudillismo syndrome" which today continues to plague our Movement. Furthermore, this refutes the importance of working cooperatively together so that in the case of the national organization, it is a product of many minds and energies and not of one. For these reasons, I was hesitant in answering in very specific language, the kind of organization we should create.

Thus, it is not a question of what kind of organization do I want, but even more important, what kind of an organization do we and others want? I personally envision a political organization that is eclectically oriented, meaning that it would have a pressure, protest, and litigation strategical perspective in dealing with the innumerable problems we face as a people. Specifically, this means the circumstances or nature of the issue would dictate the organization's strategy and tactics. Besides dealing with issues, the organization would involve itself in the "electoral arena" by running, supporting, or endorsing candidates that are responsive to the needs of our people and are supportive of its efforts. Thus, its multi-strategical and tactical perspective coupled with its action and multi-issue orientation will give it the mobilizing capability it needs to begin actualizing our power potential. Integral to its orientation, would be its espousal of the formation of "coalitions" with other Chicano, Latino, and other ethnic and political groups with compatible concerns and issues.

Philosophically, the organization would be committed to enhancing our people's struggle for self-determination. With our numbers tremendously increasing, the organization would be at the vanguard of efforts to plan and eventually implement the transfer of political and economic power in many of the areas of the Southwest to the emerging majority--the Chicanos. To avoid the pitfalls of crises or issue organizing, the organization would be impelled by a plan of action that would pre-empt the formation of a more equitable political and economic system. The fulfillment of "human needs" and not "profit" would be a cardinal tenet. Unless we formulate such a plan, we would be guilty of enhancing a society that only continues to relegate and maintain our people in a colonialist-poverty ridden syndrome.

Administratively, the organization would have a trained and full-time staff, which would include organizers, lawyers, administrators, planners, public relations, technicians of sorts, etc. Unless we have an organization with a full-time staff we are only kidding ourselves as to how much change we can effectuate. The question of resources vis-a-vis maintaining a staff and funding the organization's projects would be the paramount priority in the formation of a national organization. I believe that if the right people are involved, if the organization's appeal is broad and pragmatic, if there are successes and victories, the funding problem can be circumvented if not resolved. Remember the Blacks have done this very well. I am confident we can do the same.

Scopewise, the organization would be national, meaning anywhere Chicanos or Latinos reside the organization would be ready to assist or lead in moving on an issue or a campaign. However, I am practical enough to realize that the formation of such a proposed organization will take time and much hard work to realize. Hence, I am proposing a slow systematic and incremental developmental timetable. Our organizing efforts must be based on phases. For example, phase one would entail first organizing Southern California; phase two would involve Central California; and phase three Northern California. In essence, before a national organization can be formed we must strive to create a state-wide organization. A conference or a series of conferences and meetings specifically designed to work on the various aspects of the organization would expedite the whole process. Ultimately, however, the same process could be used in moving to create the national organization. Its growth and development would also be determined by its attained successes or victories.

Structurally, the organization would have various layers. At a state or national level it would have a central headquarters, where its main leadership cadre would operate from. Below this layer lies a layer of regions and districts followed by another layer of "face offices" i.e., local offices located in areas of large Chicano and Latino population concentrations. The overall structure would also be based on centralization but with some degree of autonomy for the region, district, and foco offices.

Membership-wise, the organization would seek to appeal to a broad spectrum of sectors within our community e.g. workers, professionals, intellectuals, students, clergy, campesinos, etc. By transcending one sector and appealing to several sectors, this would enhance the organization's recruitment efforts. Membership criteria would simply consist of adherence to the organization's program and payment of dues. Here I am proposing a criteria similar to Common Cause, where membership is more symbolic than real. However, I would also have no problem opting for the formation of a mass-based organization that have smaller structural units, e.g., chapters, councils, at the local level. The important aspect to consider is what structure and program will better enhance and facilitate the participation and politicization of our people and the attainment of successes.

In reference to your second question: What do I expect from you and your group? Well the answer to that question lies in raising another question: What is it we expect from each other? I would hope you and your organization would rise to the occasion and become part of the "team" of people coming together in the spirit of trust and carnalismo to begin not only the design and construction of an eventual national organization but in consequently affecting a major revitalization of the Movement. Obviously, however, all of us are involved in our own local change efforts. This means that if we are to succeed in accomplishing the aforementioned, we must develop a division-of-labor and leadership within the existing steering committee. Furthermore, better planning and coordinating along with written operating guidelines and procedures for the steering committee could cut down on the time spent on the project. Our own-self-interest can be better served by helping each other in our own local change efforts. A collectivity of effort, power, and resources will yield more positive results. By helping each other, we are also beginning to tear down the walls of parochialism and localism which only serve to breed distrust, jealousy, and disunity.

August 20, 1977

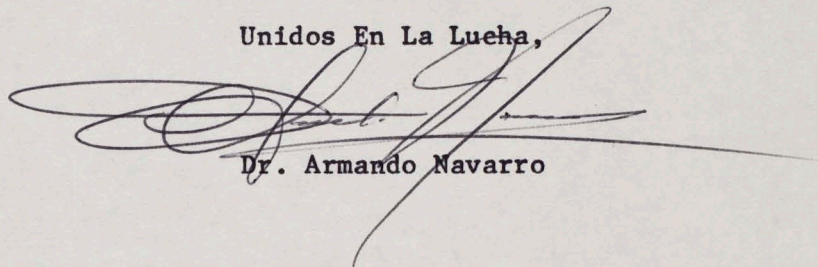
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Personally, I do not see you investing more money and time other than what you are spending now. I say this because I am confident more groups will be coming in with additional resources and manpower. This is already happening. For example, in our area Bishop Chavez, several priests and community leaders and organizations are endorsing the project and its objectives. In Los Angeles, people are anticipating several meetings with us so that we can begin accelerating the organizing efforts.

Before I conclude this lengthy letter I want to stress that you and your organization are in a position to play a major leadership role in guiding the development of the organization as well as subsequently providing leadership in dealing with the issues and campaigns.

I sincerely hope that this letter clarifies some of your apprehensions and concerns. However, again I want to remind you, that without your input and that of the rest of the Steering Committee members along with others who will be subsequently joining us, the present national organizational endeavor will end in failure. Concomitantly, that failure will be imprinted in the minds of those who dared to believe the possible, i.e., the formation of a national political organization, that once again for Chicanos and other Latinos in this country it has become the impossible; that once again the "failure syndrome" triumphs, further tightening the yoke to our oppression, and that once again Chicanos and Latinos are "incapable" of developing a viable Movement that will extricate them from their colonialist syndrome of poverty and underdevelopment.

Unidos En La Lucha,



Dr. Armando Navarro

cc: Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza
Carlos Beltran Rafael Arriola
Norma Solis Daniel Villanueva
Rafael Hernandez Raul Ruiz
Raul Portillo Miguel Figueroa
Raul Loya

Aug 25, 1977

Position of the C.C. R.

From the inception of Ontario meeting held on May 7, 1977, the C.C.R. had endorsed the "call for action" request of Jose Angel Gutierrez. This was based on certain gentlemen's agreements.

Soon after violations of the gentlemen's agreement occurred and a letter sent to Jose Angel and the Texas National Mobilization Conference Committee was ignored. On 7/16/77 the committee voted to support the Human Rights organizing committee and to participate in a working committee.

Our understanding was to participate in a working committee which would call for a California State wide issue conference and that at that time it would be decided by the participants what issues and future action it would take. (march on Washington, lobbying and political organization).

Because of the confusion and the apparent blow-up in Brawley of August 6, 1977, our organization would like to ask two questions: 1.) what are the objectives of the organizing committee and 2.) what action it intends to take.

elimination (process)

Sacrifice ??



Who wants to work with

Recommendation = disband = quorum
monies = quorum
through out = quorum

~~to mission~~
Agenda item
to deal with Casa

Alfredo

Jan 29, 1977

Coalición Nacional Pro Leyes y Prácticas Justas de Inmigración

National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices
1523 Brooklyn Ave., L.A., Ca. Tel. 225-1470



Sponsors
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Ass. Richard Alatorre
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Juan Gomez Quiñones
Armando Rodriguez
Pete Rodriguez
Fernando Del Rio
Congressman Edward Roybal
Jose Luis Ruiz
Antonio Salazar
Miguel Sedaño
Saul Solache
Frank Sotelo
Assemblyman Art Torres
UCLA-MECHA
USC-MECHA
United Electrical Workers,
Local 1421
Eunice Valle
Armando Vasquez
Delfino Varela
Danny Villaneuva
Women for Leg. Action
Pete Zavala,
United Electrical Workers

Herman

- I received this packet of information with a request that you be notified immediately.

- The first meeting had an attendance of 125 people. (They enclosed this stationary to provide a list of sponsors)

- Date of Conference is Oct 1st East L.A. college.

- Let me know your response.

Ricardo

Mexicans Move Toward Unity

National Issues Conference Set

BY ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ

The work towards a National Conference on Immigration and National Politics set for October 28 through 30 in San Antonio, Texas has generated an important movement of unity among Mexican Organizations in the United States.

According to the plan, regional conferences will be organized in preparation for the national conference. Coordination committees have already been formed in California, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas.

Among those organizations participating are La Raza Unida Party, CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers, La Raza Association of Lawyers, The Coalition for Fair Immigration laws and Practices, the Santa Monica Legal Defense Fund, the San

Diego Committee for Chicano Rights, the San Diego Union of Pintos, the National Institute for Community Development and others. All acknowledge the importance of this conference as a first step in building unity and resistance within the Mexican community in the face of the present economic crisis and the escalation of racism and repression by the Carter Administration against the Mexican community.

One of the principle objectives of this conference is the formulation of demands to be presented in Washington, D.C. to the office of the President by the 18, 19 and 20 of November. During these days, identified as "The Days for Action", there will be demonstrations of support throughout the country's cities.

Sin Fronteras 8-1977



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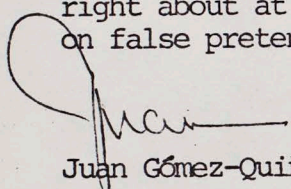
August 11, 1977

Dr. Armando Navarro
National Institute for Community Development
894 Rialto Avenue
San Bernardino, California 92410

Armando,

I hold you personally responsible for the return of the \$200, not NICD, or other committee members. You verbally agreed to this on Saturday.

Take into account that given what we all have learned; this venture was from the first your group, your agenda, your goals, your methods, etc.; none of which you were forthright about at the beginning. Hence you accepted the money on false pretenses, for your ends, and your expenses.


Juan Gómez-Quiñones

cc



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Dr. Armando Navarro
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894 Rialto Ave.
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92410

Phone (714) 884-1145

18 de Agosto 1977

Dr. Juan Gomez-Quinones
Department of Chicano Studies
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Juan:

Your request asking for a return of your money will be granted. Usually, when somebody joins a group and then resigns the admission fee is never returned. However, in the spirit of forthrightness, I and most of the other Steering Committee members have agreed to return to you the sum of \$153.31. This amount was calculated on a pro-rated basis which included such costs as payment of two (2) telephone bills, air fare for two (2) to San Jose, use of the Los Angeles Press Club, and other miscellaneous costs.

As for the acrimonious and groundless allegations you make, I do not only categorically rebuke them; but remind you of your own obstructionist agenda, which has served to momentarily delay the commencement of a major reorganizational and mobilization effort among Chicanos here in California.

Nevertheless, I am informing you in lucid and explicit words that the Steering Committee's struggle to revitalize a moribund Chicano or Mexicano (as you would prefer to label it) Movement in California is just beginning. While realizing the difficultness of the task, the goals of developing a national political entity, a plan of action, and a mobilization of our communities will continue to be cardinal priorities.

Thus, in the subsequent weeks and months, the Steering Committee will continue working, planning, and organizing towards realizing the aforementioned.

Sin despedirme,

Dr. Armando Navarro

cc: Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza
Carlos Beltran
Norma Solis
Antonio Rodriguez
Rafael Hernandez
Raul Portillo
Raul Loya
Herman Baca
Felipe Aguirre
Rafael Arriola
Daniel Villanueva
Raul Ruiz

Record of Income and Expenses as of August 3, 1977

I. Income

Dues collected from members	\$2000.00
7-26-77 Pinto Organization	200.50
8-3-77 Danny Villanueva	200.00
	<u>200.00</u>
	\$2400.50

II. Expenses

7-11-77 June Phone Bill	\$155.32	
7-20-77 Latin Press Club	95.00	
7-12-77 Phone Call A.N.	8.26	
7-26-77 Petty Cash Fund	25.00	
7-28-77 Airfare to San Jose	108.50	- Carlos, Arnado
7-28-77 Food (San Jose)	17.41	
7-28-77 Petty Cash Fund	24.09	
	<u>24.09</u>	
	\$433.58	

III. Balance

Total Income	\$2,400.00	
Total Expenses	<u>433.58</u>	
	\$1,966.92	Total Balance in Account

Political Commentary from SIN FRONTERAS

by

Evelina Marquez

After provoking rumors and speculations regarding possible amnesty for the undocumented, President Carter has proposed a plan which offers little in the way of solutions but promises more repression.

Carter's plan is based on a cabinet-level study which builds on the "foundations laid since the beginning of the decade by Congressman Peter Rodino and Eilberg and Senators Eastland and Kennedy." Carter proposes a series of measures which range from the denial of rights already won by workers' struggles to fascist proposals for "source" countries to implement population control which often means sterilization programs like those already funded by Yankees in many Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The Plan pretends to satisfy everyone's needs. That is, it pretends to resolve the problems of all those involved with immigration. To the ruling class which Carter serves, it offers cheap labor without having to worry about providing any benefits under the "non-deportable alien" status and a renewed Rodino bill which allows employers to act as immigration agents and discriminate against workers with a Latin appearance. Moreover, it facilitates the implementation of Bracero-type programs which serve the interests of capital.

To politicians of Latino origin and even those who are not Latino, it promises millions of votes in future electoral campaigns when those who have been here seven years achieve citizenship.

To racists and those confused by the mass anti-Mexican and anti-immigrant hysteria, it offers a subclass of people without the right to social services, like pensions, unemployment insurance, Medical and other benefits which workers pay for with taxes taken from their paychecks.

By offering five-year work permits and a phony amnesty, Carter hopes to fool many undocumented workers and present Carter as a friend of the Mexican people and salvage his image as a defender of human rights.

Nevertheless, the supposed solutions offered by Carter has not satisfied anyone while they have confused many. Presently, Carter's plan faces criticisms both from the extreme right of the American people who demand more repression, deportations and the militarization of the border while large sections of the working class and the American public who consider the plan a step towards implementing an Apartheid-type politics disguised as Human Rights for Mexican people, oppose the plan and instead demand the only just solution which is favorable to undocumented workers - unconditional amnesty.

As part of the United States working class we Mexicans must not permit ourselves to be fooled by tactics of the ruling class such as Carter's plan. We should be clear of the attack embodied in this plan, aimed not only at the undocumented among the Mexican people, but it represents a broad and well-elaborated program which seeks to weaken attempts by all Mexicans to win concessions which can be used in the path to our liberation.

We must remember how the Bakke decision and politics to do away with Special admissions programs which permit minorities to enter higher education are supported by the statements of Labor Secretary Ray Marshall when he says that "...the children of immigrants today are the civil rights militants of the future."

Taking this into consideration, we should be clear that the measures proposed by Carter will affect us all whether we have documents or not, whether we are citizens or not because to date no one outside our community has protested the harrassment by immigration authorities of people with a Latin appearance or an escort.

It is evident that what this plan intends at this point is to sow confusion and doubt. It creates new categories of division such as "non-deportables" and "beneficiaries of amnesty" and ultimately takes us to accept an internal passport as a pre-requisite for a job.

In the face of this situation we must respond as a unified people supported by the solidarity of the working class and push aside the obstacles which the administration puts in our path and demand the only just solution - Unconditional Amnesty for all undocumented workers and their families.

We must also demand a guarantee to human rights to which all individuals have a right: the right to health, employment, education, housing, and not having one's family divided.

Because it will not be through repression and demagoguery that the problem of the undocumented worker will be resolved. Their presence in this country is the result of the migrations caused by the misery and dislocation caused by multinational corporations in pillaging their home countries. This problem, like all facing the working class requires a democratic, just and humane solution. One with no strings attached and which does not sacrifice past victories of the working class as the Carter plan would do. It is in this context that the demand for unconditional amnesty emerges from the masses as a solution to a problem which the state uses as a safety valve to alliviate their economic crisis.

The answer lies in the efforts of the masses, their democratic organizations, honest union leaders, and the Mexican people in general as demonstrated in the Chicano Moratorium of 1970, and the Unconditional Amnesty March in 1977. In the first instance, we refused to be used a canon fodder in an imperialist war, in the second we refuse to be used as the scapegoat for a decadent system.

In both cases we are clear that it is the organized resistance of the people which can insure our demands. Unconditional amnesty. NOW!

An Economic Analysis:

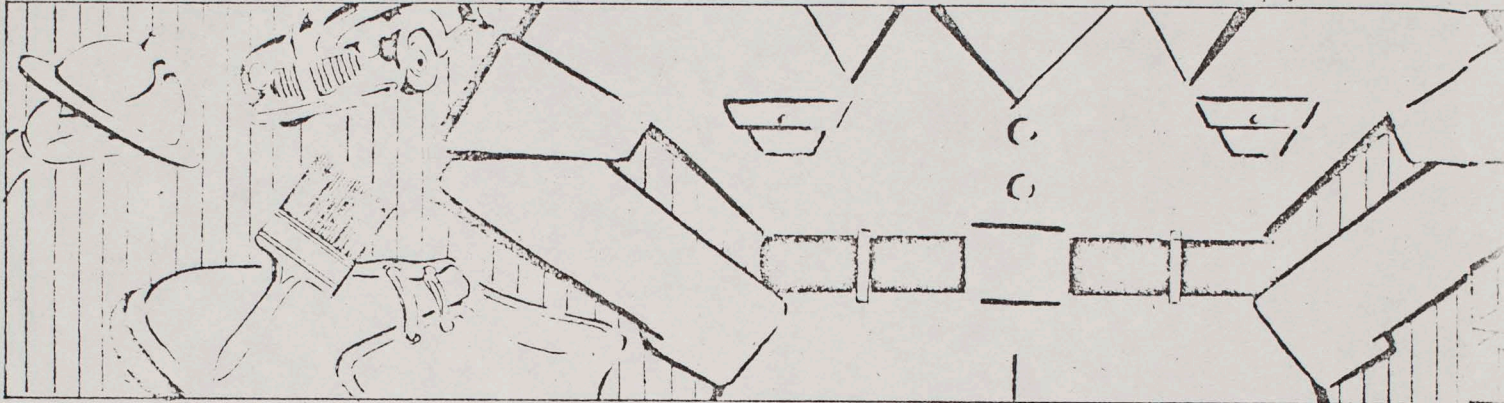
How Illegal Aliens Pay as They Go

By Anthony Cook

When the U.S. immigration authorities go looking for deportable aliens in California, they know where to find them: on the border or on the job. Their biggest hauls come from raids on Los Angeles factories, where they net 300 to 400 at a crack, illustrating a fact that is often ignored: Illegal immigrants come here, not for a free ride, but for a chance to earn a living.

These transients are what *Forbes* magazine recently called the nation's "dirty little secret." The fact is we need aliens because only they will do the low-paying, dead-end jobs that are necessary to keep our economy expanding. "Everybody's emancipated these days," says a Chicano community worker in Los Angeles. "Mexicans get the job done without asking about their rights."

the city and on the farm—have largely flopped. Last year 340 jobs opened in San Diego after aliens were caught and removed; eventually 90 percent of the openings were filled by—guess who—other aliens from Baja. Also, when the Bracero program ended, the state tried to get the urban poor to take the jobs in the fields, and failed. The government concluded that either the pay was too



Traditionally that work has been confined to stoop labor in the fields; for years we imported the low-paid foreign workers, we needed to harvest California's crops. Then, in 1964, the government ended the Bracero program, but a large percentage of the work force returned—as illegal aliens—and prospered.

California's illegal immigrants are now as likely to be swinging hammers in a factory as hoes in a lettuce field. They make recreational vehicles, shoes, dresses, auto parts, furniture, plastics, ceramics and steel. They are dishwashers, meatcutters, day laborers, busboys, canners and maids. They amount to a small army of workers doing jobs that nearly no one else wants.

As much as 10 percent of California's work force—or 1 million of the state's 9.7 million labor pool—consists of undocumented workers; that is, undocumented because their names don't appear in anyone's files. They come from the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, Central America, even Iran. And, of course, Mexico. Today one out of ten Mexicans lives in the U.S.—illegally—and about two thirds of those in California are in the southern half.

Contributing editor Anthony Cook studied economic history at the London School of Economics.

There's nothing new about this phenomenon. Historically the nation's immigrants have done its manual labor. The bigger the job, the more foreigners we used. The opening of the West would have been postponed for a generation without Chinese coolies to complete one end of the transcontinental railroad and Irishmen to build the other.

These immigrant workers, ironically, formed today's unions, which now are lined up against the new immigrants—especially those who are here illegally. Says William R. Robertson, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, "We feel undocumented workers displace American workers."

It sounds plausible, until you examine the statement closer. What American workers are being displaced? Exactly how many of us are lining up to wash cars or dishes, stoop for tomatoes in the fields or bend over sewing machines in the garment district?

Bernie Brown, the president of the California Coalition of Apparel Industries, points out that California's \$3-billion garment industry has 4,000 job openings every year. And last year, says Brown, "when we advertised 850 openings, we got only 44 people from the state unemployment office." Furthermore, government programs to replace illegal aliens with American workers—in

low to draw people off unemployment, or the American workers considered themselves too tall to stoop.

The unions argue that any job can be made attractive by improving the pay and working conditions. To this the people in industry reply that mechanization is too expensive, and that without cheap labor they will have to shut down here, and perhaps move their businesses to Mexico or the Far East. The situation boils down to this: Without the illegal aliens we could expect higher prices, less industry and economic chaos.

And while powerful Eastern labor leaders rail against the illegal workers, California's unions are organizing them. Officially they say that the poor fearful Mexicans are reluctant to join; privately they acknowledge signing them up. Thousands of illegal aliens are dues-paying members of the farmworkers, meatcutters, upholsterers, auto workers, culinary workers and garment workers unions. True, the aliens fear being apprehended so they are vulnerable to threats of exposure from both union and management officials. But the real reason why they haven't been organized up until recently, says one union boss, was that the unions were using the wrong people to organize them. He says, "If you're wearing street clothes and you only speak English, they think you're an

immigration officer."

And the aliens contribute in other ways, too. Even at the minimum wage of \$2.50 an hour the aliens earn enough to save money as well as spend it. It's true that, according to official estimates, \$3-billion goes south in the mails to relatives in Mexico, more money than is spent there annually by American tourists. (At the Western Union office in Fresno, if you close your eyes, you could be in Guadalajara.) Working with numbers like these, Eastern labor leaders and other foes of the illegals argue that the Mexicans are bleeding money from the economy. However, they overlook the fact that 60 percent of the wages of illegals *stay* here. A study commissioned by San Diego County last year con-

cluded that the 59,000 illegals working there funneled some \$115 million back into the local economy in the form of payments and purchases. The statewide work force of 1 million pumps back billions.

Indeed, what the aliens put into the economy is easier to calculate than what they draw out of it. Several federal studies have concluded that, by and large, they contribute far more in taxes than they collect in services. Last year, for example, their drain on San Diego's health, education and welfare budget was a reported \$2 million. The same study showed they paid \$48.8 million in taxes. So there goes another myth about the illegals. They pay taxes through their employer just like average American citizens do.

On the other hand, in Los Angeles, where illegal aliens are more settled and include families with children, they apparently cost the local government somewhat more. A controversial L.A. Police Department report completed this year concluded that L.A. County provides \$50 million worth of health care to illegal aliens and spends \$100-million educating their children. The report added that the biggest expense was policing the illegal aliens, who now number one out of five people living in L.A.—in other words, the cost of policing

20 percent of the city. You can imagine the headline—"Aliens Drain County Coffers." But, significantly, the entire question of how much tax revenue they provided was not studied or estimated. Therefore, no one knows, for example, how many established illegals own their own businesses and now provide jobs for Anglos.

On balance, the illegals deliver more than they receive, performing services that we need. It seems only reasonable that our immigration policies should conform to the economic facts of life—with amnesty for workers who have been here for two years or more, plus a liberalized immigration quota for Mexico. So the illegal aliens are helping our economy now, but what about tomorrow? Mexico is a nation with more than 60 million people and will have twice that number by the year 2000. In short, the country is producing people faster than it is producing anything else. Even with a relatively high growth rate, there are not enough jobs being created to employ these maturing masses at home, so the most ambitious head north.

Tougher law enforcement won't help much. The real answer, say experts like Professor Wayne Cornelius of MIT, is for our government to help the Mexican government create agricultural jobs for the rural poor and to develop small-scale labor intensive industry, particularly in the five Mexican states which supply half the number who migrate here: Guanajuato, Chihuahua, Michoacán, Zacatecas and Jalisco. In addition, the governments of Mexico, Canada and the U.S. could study the feasibility of importing "guestworkers," just as the Europeans have done for years. By focusing on ways to get the most from the aliens here, we could save the money we are now spending on tracking them down.

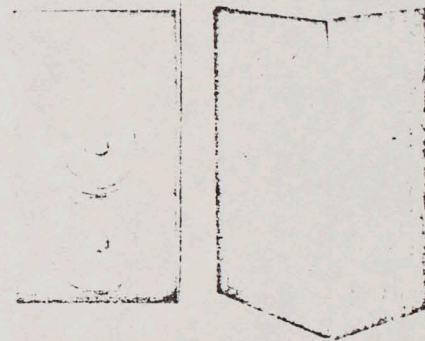
What's needed, in short, is an ambitious, cooperative effort with Mexico on the scale of the Marshall Plan—and without the political strings we tied onto the Alliance for Progress. Already, illegal aliens account for one third of America's population growth. After the year 2000 our entire projected population increase will be due to immigration. In part that could be a blessing, since the bulk of our work force is getting older. But there is just so much menial labor we can absorb. If in the next ten years all of Mexico's surplus labor flows north, it could turn California's biggest cities into teeming barrios for the poor. By then it will take a Berlin Wall on the border to solve the problem.

So if we don't confront the root causes of illegal migration we will end up paying tomorrow for what the aliens are providing us today.

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The Carter Plan: A Dangerous Set of Legislative
Proposals by Bert Corona

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION HAS PREPARED A DANGEROUS SET OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS. THESE PROPOSALS, WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE 95th CONGRESS, NOT ONLY WILL CURTAIL THE RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF MILLIONS OF MEXICANS AND LATIN AMERICANS CURRENTLY RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES -- THEY THREATEN THE RIGHTS OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING AMERICANS AS WELL.

WHO ARE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS?

Undocumented workers are hardworking U.S. taxpayers who live and work in the U.S. and are an integral part of our country's economy. Their exact number is unknown, but guesswork places their number somewhere between four and six million.

They come from all countries, but chiefly from Mexico and Latin America. The Immigration and Naturalization Service says that most are from Mexico since Mexicans constitute the highest number of deportees annually--800,000 in 1975.

UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS NEED UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY.

Undocumented workers and their families are the most exploited people in our society. Their lack of resident status deprives them of sharing in the freedoms that citizens and permanent residents enjoy. They live under the constant threat of deportation. They are paid miserable wages, have no job security and are denied access to unemployment insurance, social security, disability insurance, Medical care and labor law enforcement despite the fact that they pay heavy state and federal taxes for these privileges.

Undocumented workers are also subjected to a wide variety of consumer frauds, are prey to the whims of unscrupulous landlords and are denied access to public housing programs as well as job training.

UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY for undocumented workers and their families is the only real solution to the current tragedy that deprives millions of workers of their most fundamental rights as human beings.. It is the first step to include these productive workers and their families in the mainstream of American life.

A CHARTER OF RIGHTS FOR UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS.

In addition to unconditional amnesty, we as Americans should promote a clearcut charter of rights for all immigrant workers in the United States. This charter includes:

1. The right of all workers to fulfill their needs as individuals and as families by having full employment in their country of origin. (In the case of Mexico, six million Mexican workers are employed only three months a year.)

2. Freedom from deportations and separations of family members.
3. The right to unify families.
4. The right to normalize status without having to return to the country of origin.
5. Equal rights in all areas of employment:
 - a. Job security, seniority, equal pay, equal access to promotions, to organize and to hold trade union office.
 - b. Access to unemployment insurance, social security, Medicare and labor law enforcement.
6. Full housing opportunities for immigrant workers and their families.
7. Full educational opportunities for the children of immigrant workers and their families.
8. The right to use one's native language in citizenship acquisition, judicial proceedings, and all contractual arrangements, public and private.
9. The right to vote for those who acquire permanent resident status.
10. The right of inviolability of person--that is, the right not to be stopped, searched or interrogated by law enforcement authorities, merely because of one's racial characteristics.

TOWARDS A RE-DEFINITION OF THE ISSUE

Until now, a handful of legislators and government officials, business interests, some unions and the press have defined the immigration issue in the narrowest of terms. They say that undocumented immigrants pose a serious threat to the U.S. economy by taking jobs and utilizing social services at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer.

This philosophy is based on the erroneous assumption that our society has just so many jobs to be filled. Any economist will refute this "lump of labor fallacy" as nonsense. Actually, our economy is elastic rather than static. Immigrants do not impose a burden on the economy--rather, as producers and consumers, they make it grow.

Dr. Oscar Handlin wrote, in 1952, that the cost of raising a young immigrant to the age of 18 was \$10,000. Dr. Thomas J. Espenshare of Florida State University has said that a low-income family must spend an average of \$44,000 to raise a child to be of working age (Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1977).

The few studies that have been done on the economic impact of undocumented workers refute the hysterical anti-alien propaganda that appears in the daily press.

***The chief administrative officer of Los Angeles County prepared a study which showed that in fiscal year 1975 undocumented aliens contributed \$171 million in federal and state income taxes.

***An extensive study conducted by teams of research scientists under the direction of Dr. Wayne Cornelius of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology showed that Mexican workers occupy the least desirable and lowest paying jobs in the U.S. labor market.

***The Linton report, commissioned by the U.S. Department of Labor in 1975 concluded that the average wage of undocumented workers in border counties was \$1,74 and that only 31.5 per cent of those workers interviewed had filed U.S. income tax forms, though most had paid taxes for years. Nevertheless, 73 per cent of these immigrants had federal income taxes withheld and 77 per cent had social security payments deducted.

***A thorough study undertaken in 1975 by the San Diego County Human Relations Commission found that undocumented immigrants earn an estimated \$260 million in wages annually in San Diego County, and spend \$150 million each year in the county. These immigrants pay \$48 million a year in state and federal taxes as well as renter tax credits and sales taxes.

***The report of the Domestic Council on Illegal Aliens, a group formed by former President Gerald Ford, concluded that little is known of the numbers and specific impact of illegal immigration in the U.S.

Nevertheless, the Carter Administration has chosen an extremely repressive legislative package to deal with what it terms a "silent invasion of illegal aliens."

WHAT DOES THE CARTER IMMIGRATION PACKAGE CONTAIN?

The following proposals to the 95th Congress have been made by President Jimmy Carter's task force on immigration. The cabinet level committee is made up of Attorney General Griffin Bell, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, and representatives of several government agencies. The proposals are as follows:

- 1) A limited form of amnesty for undocumented immigrants which will probably only cover 500,000 persons.

- 2) A revised Rodino bill threatening employers with sanctions for knowingly hiring aliens not authorized to work in the U.S.
- 3) A worker identification card which all workers must possess in order to be employed.
- 4) Increased security measures along the U.S. - Mexican border.
- 5) A special nondeportable status for those who have entered the U.S. after the amnesty cutoff date. It is expected that the rights of the nondeportable will be severely limited.
- 6) A temporary worker program allowing Mexicans to work for specific periods in the U.S. similar to the bracero program which began during World War II and continued to the mid-sixties. This program is not included in the present legislative package, but it might be introduced in the future.

The approach of the Carter Administration is not only an uncreative approach to a serious and long-neglected problem, it is also hysterical and dangerous. The provisions of the Carter package are designed not for working people but for the political and economic convenience of U.S. business interests who want and will continue to get cheap, unorganized labor whenever they want it.

Though Carter's spokesmen have assured us that they want to prevent undocumented immigrants from being exploited, their proposals will have just the opposite effect. Let's take a look at each proposal.

- 1) AMNESTY: Those who apply for amnesty must have never been a public charge. Moreover, property ownership may be a factor in determining who is eligible for amnesty. Furthermore, amnesty will be offered only to those who have had an uninterrupted residence of seven years or more without any significant break. This would be impossible for most Mexicans who regularly return to Mexico.

The amnesty program is to some degree illusory since many undocumented residents in the U.S. have already had their status changed under similar procedures now available under the law. INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo has said (Los Angeles Times, July 13, 1977) that any amnesty provisions would be very limited. Several million aliens would continue to live here under the most inhuman conditions, underpaid, overworked and virtually without any rights.

It is highly probable that Carter's amnesty program will be a prelude to massive roundups and deportations, tactics that have never solved any problems, and instead make a criminal class out of millions of hardworking U.S. taxpayers.

Deportations have historically torn apart families, and in recent years thousands of U.S. born children have been deported while husbands and wives have been separated. During the deportations of the

1930s and later, with Operation Wetback (1954), thousands of persons were forced to leave the country because of mistaken identity, or merely because they had brown skin or spoke Spanish.

Furthermore, amnesty could be a complete failure unless it is carefully planned and administered by groups other than the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Australian government, offered three months of amnesty to undocumented immigrants in 1976. Natural fears of the Ministry of Immigration, language barriers, the fact that the government had used immigration as a repressive tool in the past, together with poor planning caused the program to fail miserably.

When the amnesty program terminated, the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs authorized a campaign "to root out the remaining illegal aliens," and told the press that there would "definitely be no more offers of amnesty in Australia."

The Carter Administration will probably pursue the same policy, despite the fact that it proclaims the human rights issue throughout the world.

2) A REVISED RODINO BILL: Congressman Joshua Eilberg (D.-Pa.) is now promoting an employer sanctions bill similar to the Rodino bill which passed twice in the House but failed in the Senate. Ostensibly, the Eilberg bill seeks to penalize employers for hiring undocumented immigrants. But a similar law was passed in the California legislature several years ago (the Dixon Arnett law) and employers were not penalized. Instead, Mexican and other Hispanic workers faced tremendous discrimination on the basis of their skin color and Spanish tongue. The United Farm Workers of America has denounced the Rodino bill for this reason.

So called "employer sanction" laws are actually designed to help employers at the expense of their workers. They also force the employer to do the work of law enforcement agencies in checking I.D.'s and other documents.

3) IDENTIFICATION CARDS: The Carter Administration is also proposing special identification cards for workers authorizing them to work legally in the U.S. Carter has temporarily dropped this proposal because of resistance from Attorney General Griffin Bell who knows what type of opposition a national identity card will get from civil libertarians throughout the country. A modified proposal is still being studied--to have Social Security cards coded to distinguish between those eligible to work and those not authorized. Similar I.D. cards are now used in South Africa to promote apartheid. The opportunities for the government to use these cards as instruments of repression are limitless. Anyone without such a card could be subjected to systematic harassment by all law enforcement authorities.

4) **CLOSING THE BORDER:** INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo advocates increased surveillance along the U.S. - Mexican border as one of the prime goals of his tenure. He has also said that amnesty will never be effective unless the border is more tightly patrolled. He has therefore requested a larger budget and has deployed over 100 new agents along the border.

Not to be outdone by a Democratic Administration spokesman, Senator George Deukmejian (R. - Long Beach) is suggesting that a 14-mile long military reservation be established along the border from the coast to Otay Mountain to prevent immigrants from illegally crossing into the United States. Deukmejian believes that militarizing the border would eliminate unnecessary legal proceedings against "illegal aliens" and it would provide peacetime employment for military personnel.

In recent weeks and months, Mexican newspapers in border cities such as Tijuana, Mexicali and Juarez have been carrying stories about increased harassment and brutality on the part of U.S. Border Patrolmen against Mexican citizens attempting to cross the border. A news article in El Mexicano, a Tijuana paper, (8 July, 1977) reported that a uniformed U.S. Border Patrol officer attacked a 12-year-old boy named Rodolfo Rodriguez Chavez who was swimming with two other children near Tijuana at spot 20 feet on the U.S. side of the border. The boy told Mexican officials that the Border Patrolman shouted something at him, (in English) then proceeded to beat him, breaking his left arm.

The same news article reported that U.S. Border Patrolmen shot and seriously wounded a 22-year-old man who was leading other people across the border, also near Tijuana. The man, identified as Braulio Arellano Gamero, was fleeing toward Colonia Libertad in Tijuana when he was shot five times in his left leg. He was then taken to a Tijuana hospital where he was interrogated by Mexican authorities.

Such acts of violence have prompted Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers to denounce the Border Patrol "for victimizing hundreds of Mexicans attempting to enter the U.S. illegally." (Migration Today, June, 1977)

A Congressional investigation of the U.S. Border Patrol should take place before any additional staffing and budgetary increases are approved.

5) **NONDEPORTABLE STATUS:** The Carter Administration is offering nondeportable status to those who have entered the U.S. after a seven year cutoff date but prior to Jan. 1, 1977. Nondeportable aliens will be allowed to work, but under the same exploitable conditions as before, and will also be denied social services and other benefits. Nor will these people be allowed to change their status.

The distinction between illegal and nondeportable status is very slight, but the latter is worse for immigrants since it precludes rights and privileges which were formerly obtainable.

6) TEMPORARY WORKER PROGRAM: Heavy pressures from organized labor and other lobbies have apparently prevented the Carter Administration from proposing a renewal of the old bracero program by which Mexican laborers were contracted for specific periods chiefly to benefit U.S. farmers.

Yet it is not unlikely that the present administration will attempt some kind of a compromise with agricultural interests and with the Mexican government to renew the bracero program. Braceros are basically indentured slaves who are paid extremely low wages and used as a wedge against farm labor organizing. It is not surprising that Republican legislators are pushing for a full scale bracero program, at a time when the United Farm Workers are making great strides in California and in other Southwestern states.

Furthermore, when growers in Presidio Texas complained of a labor shortage earlier this year to pick their crops, INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo authorized more than 800 Mexican workers to cross the border. If the Carter Administration takes this case by case approach to farm labor, it will be initiating a bracero program under a different guise.

Rec Oct 5, 1977

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION & PUBLIC POLICY
1443 Wright Street, Los Angeles, California 90012

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Director,
One Stop Immigration Center

Felipe Castruita
One Stop Immigration Center

Dear Friends,

The response, enthusiasm and support for our Conference On Immigration, and Public Policy which is to be held at East Los Angeles College on Saturday October 15, 1977 at 9:00 am, has been overwhelming.

To date we have been notified by over 35 community organizations from throughout the state of California who will be sending representatives to participate in the Conference. In addition to the many state organizations that will be in attendance there will be a distinguished host of authorities of national prominence that will head our panel discussions in the areas of Immigration Law & Legislation, the Economics of Immigration, Labor and Public Social Services and Health.

We will be especially honored in having as our key note speaker Assemblyman Art Torres who has distinguished himself as one of California's most outstanding young legislators.

As you know the objectives of this conference are focused on the development of a state wide organization that can develop a united plan which can seek a just and equitable solution to the plight of our undocumented families, friends and neighbors.

To bring about such a solution this Conference proposes to an ongoing organizational program to educate the American people and generate the necessary political support in Congress to bring about a new body of immigration laws and policy.

In order to insure the efforts of the Conference to bring about these goals and objectives we would like to enlist your continued support and financial assistance. Please join us today by sending in your Conference Registration fee or donation as a Conference Sponsor and Member.

Respectfully Yours,

Dr. Juan Gomez-Quinones
Conference Program Director

----- PLEASE DETACH & MAIL IN -----

Please count on my support for a new and just Immigration Law & Policy:

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Please make all checks & money orders payable to: Conference Immigration & Public Policy

SCHEDULE OF CONFERENCE

8:45 - 9:00 Registration

9:15 - 9:45 Welcoming Remarks and Charge for the Conference
Participants

9:45 Workshops:

10:00 - 11:00 A. Legislative and Congressional Action
B. Legal Rights
C. Immigration and Economics

11:00 - 11:15 Break (15min.)
(2nd half 1st group workshops)

11:15 - 12:30 A. Legislative and Congressional Action
B. Legal Rights
C. Immigration and Economics

12:30 - 1:30 LUNCH
Workshops:

1:30 - 2:30 D. Social Services
E. Media
F. Labor

2:30 - 2:45 Break (15 min.)

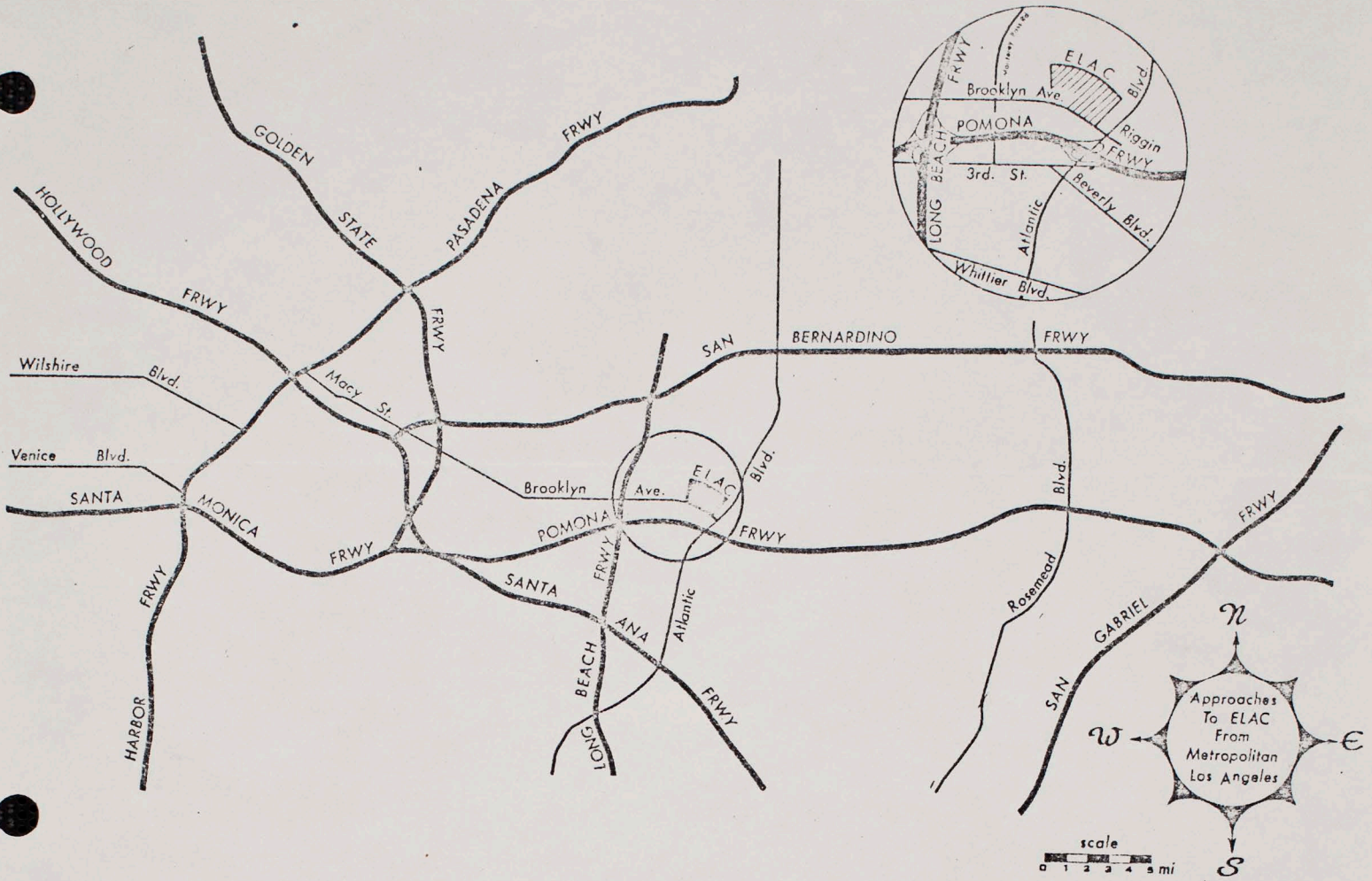
2:45 - 3:45 D. Social Services
E. Media
F. Labor

4:00 - 4:30 Closing Speech

4:30 - 5:30 Break

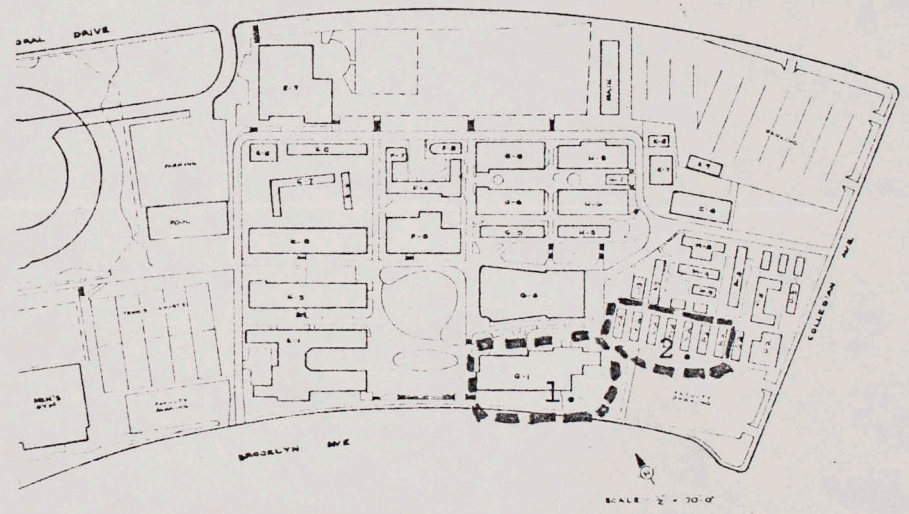
5:30 - Business Meeting

Map of Location - California Conference on Immigration
and Public Policy, East Los Angeles College, October 15, 1977



Key to Conference Sites:

- 1) Student Lounge - Site of General Sessions
- 2) Workshop Sites: Buildings J, K, L, M, P, R



Conference Information Booth:

An Information Booth will be set up within the Student Lounge.

Workshop locations will be announced at the Morning General Session.

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E5 ACADEMIC	06 LIFE SCIENCE	M5 CLASSROOMS
E6 ART & P.E.	07 LECTURE HALL	M2 CLASSROOMS
E7 MEN'S T.E.	08 CHEMISTRY	N4 CLASSROOMS
E8 CLASSROOMS	09 CLASSROOMS	P2 CLASSROOMS
E9 WOMEN'S GYM	10 CLASSROOMS	R2 CLASSROOMS
F5 LIBRARY	11 CLASSROOMS	R5 ELECTRONICS
F6 ART	12 CLASSROOMS	S2 CLASSROOMS
F7 LECTURE HALL	13 MUSIC	T3 CLASSROOMS
F8 PLANETARIUM	14 MUSIC	U2 LITTLE THEATRE
G1 STUDENT CENTER	15 CLASSROOMS	U5 PHOTOGRAPHY
G3 AUDITORIUM	16 CLASSROOMS	
G5 HOME ECONOMICS		

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY



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for more info. contact — (213) 748-5511 or
825-2363

La Conferencia de California sobre Inmigración y la Política Gubernamental fue iniciada para tratar con esfuerzos que quieren hacer del trabajador Mexicano y Latino y sus familias el chivo expiatorio de la crisis económica y política en este país.

Más de 150 personas de amplia representación atendieron la primera junta. Hubo acuerdo unánime sobre las siguientes metas y objetivos:

1. Desarrollar una posición sobre la cuestión de inmigración;
2. Crear un esfuerzo unido a nivel estatal en oposición a cualquier ley represiva de inmigración;
3. Organizar una delegación para la conferencia Internacional sobre Inmigración y la Política Gubernamental, que se celebrará en San Antonio, Texas del 28-30 de Octubre.

La Política gubernamental de inmigración nos afecta a todos, seamos ciudadanos o no. Tenemos que trazar la acción a tomar, el propósito principal. El plan de inmigración propuesto por Carter es eminente. "Un daño contra uno es un dano contra todos."

The California Conference on Immigration and Public Policy was initiated to deal with efforts that try to make the Mexican and Latino worker and their families the scapegoat of the economic and political crisis in this country.

More than 150 people from various organizations attended the first meeting. There was a unanimous agreement on the following goals and objectives:

1. Establish a united position on immigration;
2. Create a statewide effort to oppose any repressive immigration laws;
3. Organize a delegation to go to the International Conference on Immigration and Public Policy, to be held in San Antonio, Texas, October, 28-30.

Public policy on immigration affects us all, be we citizen or not. We must set down the action to be taken, the principal purpose of the conference. President Carter's immigration plan is eminent.

"An Injury to one is an injury to all."



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IMMIGRATION POLICY CRITICIZED

How Mexico Views Carter Plan

10

Mexican government officials and press commentators are warning that the Carter administration's proposals for dealing with the issue of illegal or undocumented workers, outlined by the President August 4, could create a "time bomb"—ready to explode at any moment—on the U.S.-Mexican border. On the official level, Mexico has been cautious in responding to Carter's proposals. Last week, President José Lopez Portillo told visiting U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young that he considered the proposals a "first step" towards solving the problem. But Jorge Bustamante, a top advisor to the government on emigration who is more critical of the U.S. on this issue, warns that Carter's plans—while positive in some aspects—could lead to heightened repression on both sides of the border and cause a "grave international conflict between the two countries." Influential mayors of Mexico's border towns have expressed similar fears.

As presented by Carter in a seven-page letter to Congress on August 4, the proposals have these essential ingredients:

- punishment for employers who "knowingly hire illegal aliens."
- permanent legal alien status for those immigrants who have lived continuously in the U.S. since before January 1, 1970, and temporary legal alien status to those who entered the country between that date and January 1977.
- more equipment and personnel to stop illegal entries at U.S. borders.
- cooperation with countries like Mexico which are major sources of emigration to this country "in an effort to promote their economies and their control over those organizations involved in the movement of people to the U.S." This could include more U.S. aid for Mexico and greater access to U.S. markets for Mexico's labor-intensive products.

The plan is aimed at heading off what U.S. immigration officials say is an ever-larger stream of immigration into the United States. Estimates of the number of undocumented persons living in the U.S. range from two to 12 million, about 65 percent of whom are Mexican. Some 750,000 undocumented Mexicans were detained in the U.S. and returned to Mexico last year, and the numbers have increased this year.

Carter's proposals have enormous potential significance for Mexico, since emigration to the U.S. has long provided an escape valve for Mexico's economy, allowing the government to put off re-

Al Estilo de Jimmy



cartoon/La Prensa

Mexican press view of Carter's amnesty plan

forms necessary to provide a decent living to Mexico's quickly growing population. At least 15 percent of the working-age population is unemployed, and another 40 percent can only find occasional work. In some border towns, the rate of unemployment may be as high as 50 percent. Millions of people who otherwise might have demanded jobs in Mexico have emigrated to the U.S.—sometimes hiking for days through rough terrain to get here—to support themselves, and their families in Mexico. According to one estimate, 20 percent of Mexico's population depends on wages earned in the U.S. for a large share of their income. More people than ever are migrating this year because government belt-tightening—partly a result of IMF-backed austerity measures to meet growing economic difficulties—has produced a serious rise in Mexico's unemployment (*IB*, Vol. 4, No. 11). In addition last year's devaluation of the peso doubled the value of the U.S. dollar in Mexico.

Many Mexican critics of Carter's immigration proposals point out that the U.S.—and especially U.S. corporations—are partly to blame for the high rates of unemployment that lie behind the movement of undocumented Mexicans into the United States. U.S. investors, they say, have favored capital-intensive industries and large-scale agricultural operations producing for export which displace peasant landholders and create large numbers of rural unemployed. Some critics charge that Carter's immigration plan does not take into account U.S. complicity in creating the problems which propel migrant workers into the U.S.

Moreover they warn that Carter's plan could have a devastating impact on Mexico. Jorge Bustamante points out that "the Carter administration isn't even considering the impact of its unilateral

decision on our economy, on our levels of unemployment, and above all, on the border regions." Bustamante and other Mexican critics say that the U.S. government historically has cracked down on undocumented workers when U.S. unemployment levels become unacceptable.

Bustamante argues that the view that undocumented workers take away jobs from U.S. citizens is not substantiated by the facts. His studies show that they take jobs that U.S. citizens will not take. In addition, he says, there are far fewer undocumented Mexicans living permanently in the U.S. than official U.S. statistics indicate. Most workers, he says, come and go within a few months.

Because of this pattern, Bustamante argues that less than 3 percent of the undocumented Mexicans in the U.S. will benefit from Carter's amnesty plan, since only that many have lived in the U.S. continuously since before 1970. He fears that—should Carter's proposals become law—many Mexicans will be deported, and many more will leave voluntarily when provisions making it illegal to hire undocumented workers take effect throughout the country. The net impact, warns Bustamante, will be more unemployment in Mexico, especially in the border area.

Bustamante and others argue that not only will deportees tend to stay in the border towns, but that Carter's amnesty proposal will attract even more migrants into the border area. The *New York Times* reported last week that as many as 200,000 migrants had moved into Tijuana recently, hoping to get into the U.S. to somehow benefit from the amnesty plan.

Despite the air of crisis surrounding the immigration issue, the Mexican government has generally maintained a low profile in negotiations on the subject—partly because it is a source of deep embarrassment since it demonstrates the massive failure of Mexico's development strategy. Meetings on the subject of undocumented migration have been held confidentially. There is talk in the Mexican and U.S. press of some trade-offs—Mexican oil for a more liberal policy on immigration, for example—but few details are public.

Last month, the ruling Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) held a high-level symposium, which concluded—among other resolutions—that the U.S. and Mexico should draw up an international treaty to regulate migration.

-EF

National CHICANO / LATINO Conference

ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

OCTOBER 28-30
SAN ANTONIO, TEJAS

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A CALL FOR ACTION

ISSUED BY JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ, ZAVALA COUNTY JUDGE (TEXAS)

A crisis for all Spanish surnamed persons within the US of A is rapidly approaching. The very same man our Raza supported for the Presidency, now seeks to deport us. The Carter administration is designing a new immigration policy. We are the main targets.

The phobia mongers insist our people, because of our numbers, birth rate, geographic spread and undocumented status threaten the very underpinnings of this society. We are blamed for unemployment, disease, welfare costs, crime, slums and low wages. The truth of the matter

is that Latinos are to be made the scapegoat for this administration's ineptness at solving economic problems of inflation, unemployment, wage depression and rising consumer frustration.

At times of war, the Mexican workers have been sought out by American growers and industry.

At times of expansion, Americans have not hesitated to take half of Mexico's land, the national resources and raw materials of South and Central America, and rule the Carribean.

At times of frustration, Americans deport us, reduce immigration quotas, and in general, reject us as legitimate Americans.

I believe this move toward our immigration policy ought to command our serious attention.

I write to invite you to help me sponsor a planning conference on immigration and related issues.

We should have a working conference to draft a Latino agenda on our needs.

We should confront Washington armed with this agenda this coming Fall.

CLIP AND MAIL TO: "CALL FOR ACTION"

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 SISTER GABRIEL HERBERS, Alliance to End Repression, Chicago*
 ALPHA HERNANDEZ, Oficina de la Gente, Texas Rural Legal Aid, Crystal City*
 HERMAN HERNANDEZ, Boston Public Ed. Program*
 LARRY HILL, legal counsel, Raza Unida Party, Las Cruces, N.M.
 HISPANIC WOMEN'S CAUCUS, New York International Women's Year Conference, 1977
 REV. JOSEPH C. HOLBROOK, Evangelical Concern of Denver*
 JESUS JAVIER, Bay Area Media*
 ARMANDO JUAREZ, Utah Migrant Council*
 ✓ DR. RON KARENGA, New Afro-American Movement, San Diego*
 DR. THEODORE KASSIER, Univ. of Texas, San Antonio
 NATHAN KATUNGI, San Diego City College
 RICARDO LAFORE, deputy dir., Colo. Migrant Council*
 FATHER JOSE LARA, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, Denver*
 MILLIE LENARD, co-chpsn., Committee for Gay Rights, Chicago*
 HECTOR C. LOPEZ, pres., Student gov't., Our Lady of the Lake Univ., San Antonio*
 JOSEPHINE LOPEZ, American GI Forum, Kansas City, Mo.*
 DR. LADISLAW G. LOPEZ, American GI Forum, Kansas City, Mo.*
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 TITO LUCERO, Oakland
 JUANITA LUERA, Centro Aztlan, Laredo, Texas
 TERRY MCGUIRE, Los Angeles coord., National Lawyers Guild Puerto Rican Legal Project*
 ROBERT MAGGIANI, chicano Legal Defense Fund, Austin
 VAHAC MARDIROSIAN, exec. dir., Hispanic Urban Center, Los Angeles*
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 FERNANDO RIVAS, faculty, St. Mary's Univ., San Antonio*
 RAMON RIVERA, La Causa de Don Pedro, Newark*
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 NASH RODRIGUEZ, Steelworkers Fight Back, Los Angeles*
 OLGA RODRIGUEZ, Socialist Worker's Party
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 ROBERTO SALAZAR, land grant attorney, Denver
 BARNET ANMAR SALEEM, World Community of Islam in the West, San Diego*
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 REV. AUGUST H. VANDEN DOSCHE, Staff Assoc., SE Div. of Church & Society, National Council of Churches, Miami*
 MARIA VARGAS, Raza Educators of Berkeley*
 ANTONIO R. VAZQUEZ, program coord., EPIC-Multicultural Pride, Los Angeles*
 RAMON VASQUEZ Y SANCHEZ, Paseo de Marzo, San Antonio
 ROY VELARDE, SER program, Salt Lake City*
 PAUL VELEZ, regional dir., American GI Forum, Austin*
 ALEX VIERA, MASO, St. Mary's Univ., San Antonio
 PROF. HERBERT VILIKAZI, Essex Co. College, Newark
 ✓ JOSE VILLARINO, chpsn., Mexican-American Studies, San Diego State Univ.
 ALBERTO T. VILORIA, Primera Iglesia Metodista Unida, Phoenix*
 GLORIA WEIL-HERRERA, Coord., Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, Los Angeles*
 PHIL WHEATON, Ecumenical Program for Interamerican Commentary & Action, Washington, D.C.*
 BETTYE B. WIGGS, Community Relations for Haitian Refugees Concerns, National Council of Churches, Miami*
 JOHN T. WILLIAMS, bus. rep., Teamsters Local 208, Los Angeles*
 RAUL WILSON, Padres Unidos, Los Angeles*
 MS. GRIZEL UBARRY, exec. dir., ASPIRA, Inc., New Jersey*
 ANIBAL YANEZ, Bilingual headstart teacher, Detroit Public Schools
 LINDA YANEZ, Centro de Servicios Legales para Inmigrantes, Chicago
 JUAN YBARRA, Chicano Law School Assn., Houston*
 JORGE ZARAGOZA, Texas Farm Workers Union
 MIGUEL ZARATE, National Student Coalition Against Racism
 GUILLELMO, ZELAYA, faculty, Merritt College, Oakland

*Organizations listed for identification purposes only



CHICANO LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

Estimado Amigo o Amiga,

As you probably know already, President Carter's plan to deal with the issue of undocumented workers entails the use of a computerized ID card, initially for all "legal" aliens and later for every worker in the U.S. These computerized ID cards are ideal places to store information about the cardholder, information that would be unreadable to all but government computers. Given the revelations of the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence (Church committee) and the information gained by the lawsuits of the Socialist Workers Party and the Texas Raza Unida Party, it is virtually certain that these ID cards will be used to maintain dossiers on Chicano and other Latino political activists. This must not be tolerated and for this reason the Chicano Legal Defense Fund solicits your help in planning and carrying out an international conference on immigration that will address this issue of ID cards, as well as all other important aspects of the issue of immigration. Please feel free to contribute any ideas, suggestions, and of course, money, that you can. We need your help.

Siempre adelante,

Robert Maggiani

Robert Maggiani
Chicano Legal Defense Fund

**International Committee on IMMIGRATION &
PUBLIC POLICY**

PO BOX 7577
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78207
15121 227-1220

July 26, 1977

Estimado amigo,

It seems that la raza is getting it together all over the nation to make a coordinated statement to the Carter administration about its immigration policy.

On May 22, over 60 Chicanos representing more than 14 organizations met in San Antonio and voted to support the "Call For Action" issued by Zavala County judge José Angel Gutiérrez. (See enclosure).

The coalition, now named the International Committee on Immigration & Public Policy, also proposed the following plan of action:

- State conferences to be held around El Dia de la Raza (Oct. 12).
- National conference October 28-30 in San Antonio. Immigration and related issues will be discussed.
- Days of Action November 18-20 in Washington, DC. A delegation will present the demands formulated at the state and national gatherings to the government. Other cities to have mass rallies on same date as show of strength and unity.

Since this plan of action was formulated, similar coalitions have been formed throughout the country.

A June 14 meeting in Salt Lake City attended by 90 people heard Dr. Armando Gutiérrez of Austin speak on the need for a national Chicano conference to deal with immigration and other issues. This meeting voted to support the "Call For Action" and the San Antonio plan of action.

Similar meetings in Oakland, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and Kansas City have done the same. Over 200 individuals and organizations representing a broad spectrum have now endorsed the "Call For Action."

It is important that we get as many organizations to sponsor this conference as possible. Therefore, as one of our supporters, one of your most important tasks is to get other prominent individuals, community leaders, activists, and organizations in your area to join our list.

We are appealing to all interested organizations to help the Chicano/mejicano community on this ISSUE, regardless of their beliefs on other issues. We feel this is the only way to have a true coalition, something that the Chicano Movement really needs.

By putting together a coalition of groups, including churches of all faiths, groups devoted to immigration, unions and civil liberties organizations, student organizations, political groups of all persuasions, and community organizations, we can build a base from which to continue after this conference has come and gone.

The host group has drawn up the following tentative agenda for the conference:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1977

- 6:00P.M. Registration begins
- 7:00P.M. Teatro performance (Teatro de los Barrios de San Antonio).
- 7:30P.M. Rally, three speakers, each for 10-15 minutes.
- 8:15P.M. Film, "The Unwanted".
- 9:00P.M. Social time (beer, antojitos, music).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1977

- 9:00A.M. Registration continues
- 10:00A.M. Welcoming address, 10-15 minutes. We would like to ask Bishop Flores de San Antonio or Bishop Arzube de Los Angeles to make a brief welcoming address.
- 10:15A.M. Presentation of songs, poems, and prose about the border culture and its history. Dr. Americo Paredes de Austin, Jesus Negrete and Richard Santos have been suggested.
- 11:00A.M. Presentation on the history of the issue of the undocumented worker, including the historical role of the INS will be given by Dr. Jorge Bustamante de Mexico.
- 12:00P.M. Lunch
- 2:00P.M. Workshops, each 1½ hours long, each repeated 3 times.
TOPICS: THE CARTER PLAN (to include invitations to Carter and Castillo).
FARMWORKERS AND IMMIGRATION
ORGANIZED LABOR AND IMMIGRATION
THE CHURCH AND IMMIGRATION
ECONOMICS AND IMMIGRATION
DEFENSE CASES (for specific areas, e.g. Manzo case).
INS(its operating proceedings and its function as agent of social control).

ROLE OF THE PRESS
LEGAL AND POLITICAL IMPACT (and potential power
of undocumented workers as voters).
FEMALE UNDOCUMENTED WORKER
SOCIAL SERVICES (education, food stamps, health
services, welfare, Medicaid, etc.).
MEXICAN PERSPECTIVES AND POLICIES

- 6:30P.M. Workshops terminate, all conferees reconvene for announce-
ments and new information.
7:00P.M. Workshops moderators assemble recommendations from their
workshops
9:00P.M. Dance.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1977

- 10:30A.M. Plenary session for all conferees, plan for November
days of action and workshop recommendations to be dis-
cussed and voted on.

NOTES:

Workshops will be directed by two people, one to keep the dis-
cussion going and the other to be responsible for writing the recom-
mendations of the participants. Actual format of the workshops will
be the decisions of the moderators.

If possible, all workshops and general meetings will be taped.
Continued emphasis should be given to developing strategies for
immediate implementation in the barrio, i.e., what can the Chicano
community do if the policy adopted by Carter and Castillo is not to
our liking?

An information packet will be distributed containing a synopsis
of each workshop. Workshop moderators will be responsible for send-
ing in their synopses at least two weeks before the conference.

As we stated earlier, this agenda is tentative. What we need now
are comments, criticisms and ideas. What other workshop topics should
be included? Who of you will volunteer to be a workshop moderator?
Who should we try to contact to be a speaker? What about the three
day format--too long, too short? This conference should be the pro-
duct of everyone's contribution, so please feel free to give any
suggestions.

Please let us hear from you. We want and need your input. Any
checks that you may send should be made out to "Call For Action".
The mailing address is Call For Action, P.O. Box 7577, San Antonio,
Texas, 78207.

Sinceramente,

Robert Maggiani

Robert Maggiani

chairperson, Format Committee

Estimado amigo :

The format committee of the International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy is asking for suggestions and volunteers to act as resource persons for the October 28, 29, and 30th meeting in San Antonio, Texas. Resource persons will be active at the workshops listed below. Two resource persons per workshop are required. Four weeks prior to the meeting (Oct. 2) are due information sheets on the particular workshop. The information or data sheet should include relevant historical or contemporary information. These sheets will be passed out to all workshop participants and form the basis for concrete discussion of the issue(s). For example: Law and Immigration

- (1) 1924 Immigration law passed: description of law
- (2) 1942 Bracero Program : P.L. 78, and P.L. 51
- (3) 1977 Eilberg Immigration Law

For each point mentioned there should be a description of the item as well as all pertinent information. These info/data sheets will then be edited, expanded and readied for the meeting.

A resource person should have familiarity with the issues (info/data sheets). The second person at the specific workshop will record discussion and resolutions. Please sign below and volunteer for one of the workshops of your choice and familiarity.

WORKSHOP TOPIC

RESOURCE PERSON 1 RESOURCE PERSON 2
(prepares info/data sheet) (records discussion)

1. Farmworkers and imm.
2. Organized labor and imm.
3. Churches and imm.
4. economic impact
5. Defense cases
6. The INS
7. The role of the press
8. Political impact
9. The Woman Undocumented Worker
10. Social Services
11. The Carter Plan
12. Mexican Perspectives
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Sinceramente,

Estevan Flores
Format Committee

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION PLAN ADDENDUM- (REFER TO NICD STATEMENT)

*Revised
Cues*

I. Theme:

Human rights for the *Chicanos-* Mexican Latino Population of the U.S.

II. Purpose: *method - goal*

National mobilization through coalition of organizations; unite the many sectors, individuals *Achievement of Equality*

III. Objectives: *Short range - long range - political organization*

Conference-Mobilization
National position; revitalization through organizing and discussion over organizational work: breakdown regionalism, take the offensive, establish political goals of Mexican people for immediate future.

IV. Focus:

National through campaign on U.S. government & Carter Administration. *future goal*

V. Mechanism:

Steering committee, sub-committees

VI. Issues ~~Content~~: *definition*

1. immigration *expectation*
2. labor
3. education, *business*
4. health services,
5. housing
6. justice/law *1*

We have not reached the first step of organizing the primary agenda of the State Conference and the areas of discussion regarding topics and issues pertinent to our community, I feel that all should continue the mobilization

VII. Phases or stages: *2. Pinto's*

1. national pre-meeting (Ontario)
2. steering committee-So. California (San Bernardino)
3. work for conference
4. regional conference
5. national campaign

VIII. Structure:

Steering Committee
Standing sub-committees
Chairperson-Director-Staff
decisions by vote of the steering committee
minutes are record of decisions plus adopted plans

IX. Sub-Committees:

Committee structure, each member of the steering committee given a specific task, persons are to recruit committee members, report to steering committee on quality, rate of work and progress. Steering Committee members may

Human Rights has seen been signal / Carter is fucked

Pinto, well accepted how much

Communication Armando
Meeting next Thursday
San Jose - Market field
Centro Cultural de la Raza
286 South 1st
Fresno is also
Saturday

Santa Barbara

more

#3 point of discussion
equal right
agreement
racism education
cut back
on Social Service

50
78 @ 128
121
199 - 40

24 Organization (red bait)
- leader -
slander

- 1. slander of other groups.
- 2. better to trust
- 3. inside SWP

organizations all
allied
we desire to
defend comm

78

122

Financial Report

telephone 163.00
per conf 95.00
minute 20.00

278.00 -

1,731.22

Concrete
Concrete
concrete
Co. C
CAN

Press Banked out

follow-up
tentative: Books

Education,
patience,
communication
Debs

Sub-committee - Committees to set
out. Research
Finance
Propaganda
up conference
my plan has a
fault.
must go back to community !!

instrument - important
important, alone, one
helper - worker
issue, structure
Start now
now know now

pre-mature
under stand
issue + process

serve on more than one sub-committee.

committees:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. press | 6. security |
| 2. propaganda | 7. propaganda dissemination |
| 3. conference arrangements | 8. issues research |
| 4. organization contact | 9. staff |
| 5. speakers bureau | 10. finance |

X. Specific calendar of work and events:

total time, two months-weekly meetings on progress

XI. Content of Conference

make up
structure
speakers
panels
moderators

XII. Development of Resolutions and Conference outcome

Format of a plan: resolutions, a statement of the Mexican People.

Action:

national
local

XIII. Work to be done by organizations and individuals in solidarity with mobilization:

1. reproduction of propaganda sanctioned by Committee
2. distribution/dissemination
 - literature
 - radio/T.V., newspapers
 - forums
3. demonstrations-walk-throughs

XIV. Principles:

1. for unity
2. for resistance
3. against regionalism
4. against sectarianism
5. against personalism
6. against opportunism and divisiveness

*Good
Two Committee's
STATE*

*Two people from
steering committee
Raul y Rafael
Rita Comin*

*Sylvia Robles
Armando
Noverro
public
relation*

Ralph Hernandez - dad } new members
 Nancy Kilanueva - NMEX } \$200.00

LA RAZA HAW School
 Medina
 S. m. Maclean
 LARAZA
 Pinto
 Azkara
 Howard / S.M.P.
 Howard / S.W.P.
 W. G.A.
 Borio
 S.B.
 R.I
 Lydia

Point one

PLAN OF ACTION - Sept 30 - Oct 2

Define H.R.

National campaign on H.R.

- 1.) Basic necessities
 A. Food B. Health C. Work ~~etc~~
- 2.) Equality
- 3.)

Paul pointed out if anyone was in need - yes.
 the definite answer regarding human rights.

Sheet Range
 local, state national
 mobilization
 Conference of La Raza

Plan of Action
 minutes
 expanding north

focus in talking each other
 regarding work - work together, better with each
 other.

H.R. issue
~~financial report~~
 State wide Rally
 communication

70-60 mobilization -
 70-77 - little about farm
 Poor representation

Pinto were not accepted
 Colorado!!
 fullerton
 we are your brothers
 Brothers!!

10,000 answers.
 Personal Horda
 between what we have

3. This fund is crazy.
 what purpose for caucus

\$50.00 CCR
 \$20.00 Legal Defense
 \$ each \$1.00 ~~FROM MEMBERS~~
 \$ from the annual
 Second Motion

**International Committee on IMMIGRATION &
PUBLIC POLICY**

PO BOX 7577
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78207
(512) 227-1220

July 26, 1977

Estimado amigo,

It seems that la raza is getting it together all over the nation to make a coordinated statement to the Carter administration about its immigration policy.

On May 22, over 60 Chicanos representing more than 14 organizations met in San Antonio and voted to support the "Call For Action" issued by Zavala County judge José Angel Gutiérrez. (See enclosure).

The coalition, now named the International Committee on Immigration & Public Policy, also proposed the following plan of action:

- State conferences to be held around El Dia de la Raza (Oct. 12).
- National conference October 28-30 in San Antonio. Immigration and related issues will be discussed.
- Days of Action November 18-20 in Washington, DC. A delegation will present the demands formulated at the state and national gatherings to the government. Other cities to have mass rallies on same date as show of strength and unity.

Since this plan of action was formulated, similar coalitions have been formed throughout the country.

A June 14 meeting in Salt Lake City attended by 90 people heard Dr. Armando Gutiérrez of Austin speak on the need for a national Chicano conference to deal with immigration and other issues. This meeting voted to support the "Call For Action" and the San Antonio plan of action.

Similar meetings in Oakland, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and Kansas City have done the same. Over 200 individuals and organizations representing a broad spectrum have now endorsed the "Call For Action."

It is important that we get as many organizations to sponsor this conference as possible. Therefore, as one of our supporters, one of your most important tasks is to get other prominent individuals, community leaders, activists, and organizations in your area to join our list.

We are appealing to all interested organizations to help the Chicano/mexicano community on this ISSUE, regardless of their beliefs on other issues. We feel this is the only way to have a true coalition, something that the Chicano Movement really needs.

By putting together a coalition of groups, including churches of all faiths, groups devoted to immigration, unions and civil liberties organizations, student organizations, political groups of all persuasions, and community organizations, we can build a base from which to continue after this conference has come and gone.

The host group has drawn up the following tentative agenda for the conference:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1977

- 6:00P.M. Registration begins
- 7:00P.M. Teatro performance (Teatro de los Barrios de San Antonio).
- 7:30P.M. Rally, three speakers, each for 10-15 minutes.
- 8:15P.M. Film, "The Unwanted".
- 9:00P.M. Social time (beer, antojitos, music).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1977

- 9:00A.M. Registration continues
- 10:00A.M. Welcoming address, 10-15 minutes. We would like to ask Bishop Flores de San Antonio or Bishop Arzube de Los Angeles to make a brief welcoming address.
- 10:15A.M. Presentation of songs, poems, and prose about the border culture and its history. Dr. Americo Paredes de Austin, Jesus Negrete and Richard Santos have been suggested.
- 11:00A.M. Presentation on the history of the issue of the undocumented worker, including the historical role of the INS will be given by Dr. Jorge Bustamante de Mexico.
- 12:00P.M. Lunch
- 2:00P.M. Workshops, each 1½ hours long, each repeated 3 times.
TOPICS: THE CARTER PLAN (to include invitations to Carter and Castillo).
FARMWORKERS AND IMMIGRATION
ORGANIZED LABOR AND IMMIGRATION
THE CHURCH AND IMMIGRATION
ECONOMICS AND IMMIGRATION
DEFENSE CASES (for specific areas, e.g. Manzo case).
INS(its operating proceedings and its function as agent of social control).

ROLE OF THE PRESS
LEGAL AND POLITICAL IMPACT (and potential power
of undocumented workers as voters).
FEMALE UNDOCUMENTED WORKER
SOCIAL SERVICES (education, food stamps, health
services, welfare, Medicaid, etc.).
MEXICAN PERSPECTIVES AND POLICIES

- 6:30P.M. Workshops terminate, all conferees reconvene for announce-
ments and new information.
7:00P.M. Workshops moderators assemble recommendations from their
workshops
9:00P.M. Dance.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1977

- 10:30A.M. Plenary session for all conferees, plan for November
days of action and workshop recommendations to be dis-
cussed and voted on.

NOTES:

Workshops will be directed by two people, one to keep the dis-
cussion going and the other to be responsible for writing the recom-
mendations of the participants. Actual format of the workshops will
be the decisions of the moderators.

If possible, all workshops and general meetings will be taped.

Continued emphasis should be given to developing strategies for
immediate implementation in the barrio, i.e., what can the Chicano
community do if the policy adopted by Carter and Castillo is not to
our liking?

An information packet will be distributed containing a synopsis
of each workshop. Workshop moderators will be responsible for send-
ing in their synopses at least two weeks before the conference.

As we stated earlier, this agenda is tentative. What we need now
are comments, criticisms and ideas. What other workshop topics should
be included? Who of you will volunteer to be a workshop moderator?
Who should we try to contact to be a speaker? What about the three
day format--too long, too short? This conference should be the pro-
duct of everyone's contribution, so please feel free to give any
suggestions.

Please let us hear from you. We want and need your input. Any
checks that you may send should be made out to "Call For Action".
The mailing address is Call For Action, P.O. Box 7577, San Antonio,
Texas, 78207.

Sinceramente,

Robert Maggiani

Robert Maggiani

chairperson, Format Committee

Estimado amigo :

The format committee of the International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy is asking for suggestions and volunteers to act as resource persons for the October 28, 29, and 30th meeting in San Antonio, Texas. Resource persons will be active at the workshops listed below. Two resource persons per workshop are required. Four weeks prior to the meeting (Oct. 2) are due information sheets on the particular workshop. The information or data sheet should include relevant historical or contemporary information. These sheets will be passed out to all workshop participants and form the basis for concrete discussion of the issue(s). For example: Law and Immigration

- (1) 1924 Immigration law passed: description of law
- (2) 1942 Bracero Program : P.L. 78, and P.L. 51
- (3) 1977 Eilberg Immigration Law

For each point mentioned there should be a description of the item as well as all pertinent information. These info/data sheets will then be edited, expanded and readied for the meeting.

A resource person should have familiarity with the issues (info/data sheets). The second person at the specific workshop will record discussion and resolutions. Please sign below and volunteer for one of the workshops of your choice and familiarity.

WORKSHOP TOPIC

RESOURCE PERSON 1 RESOURCE PERSON 2
(prepares info/data sheet) (records discussion)

1. Farmworkers and imm.
2. Organized labor and imm.
3. Churches and imm.
4. economic impact
5. Defense cases
6. The INS
7. The role of the press
8. Political impact
9. The Woman Undocumented Worker
10. Social Services
11. The Carter Plan
12. Mexican Perspectives
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Sinceramente,

Estevan Flores
Format Committee

June 11 - 1977

PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION PLAN

Submitted by

The National Institute for Community Development
for Consideration

PURPOSE:

The underlying objective of the proposed 'National Mobilization Plan' is to initiate efforts that will be conducive in facilitating the following:

- (1) A National Mobilization of the Chicano and/or Latino Community against the 'unresponsive' Carter Administration.
- (2) The formation of a National Steering Committee could be the foundation for the formulation of a united front or a national political organization.
- (3) The formulation of a National Communication Plan designed to enhance communication, coordination, and sharing of expertise and resources in dealing with the multiplicity of social problems plaguing our communities.

Thus, by realizing the aforementioned the impact will be advantageous in expediting efforts to revitalize and unify the movements efforts for change and self-determination.

RATIONALE ON PROPOSED PLAN:

Cognizant that this is only a proposed plan of action, the National Institute for Community Development (NICD) is introducing the plan as a modification to the plan initially proposed by Jose Angel Gutierrez and other Chicanos from Texas which essentially calls for a 'mass mobilization' on Washington D.C. to be preceded by a march from Texas to Washington. The rationale for introducing this modified version is as follows:

- (a) While the idea of massing thousands of people sounds exciting and challenging, the realities are such that logistically, because of the lack of resources, grass root support, and the absence of organizations, it's unrealistic and doomed to failure. Furthermore, logistically it would be difficult in providing food, lodging, and security for those participating in the march. Also, to expect thousands to leave their jobs for weeks is unrealistic. Success is the goal, not failure.
- (b) While recognizing that the focus of political power emanates from Washington D.C., the geographical location of the target becomes a problem. With the majority of our people residing in the Southwest, the cardinal question becomes: how do we sustain and mobilize

Rafael Gutierrez

Benjamin J. Moreno

~~Robert D. Spear~~

Marcum Machado

188 Brightwood St. #13

C. V. 92010

Sister Roseann Cordova

thousands of people across an entire continent? If only a few hundred show-up in Washington D.C. for the "assault" or demonstration probabilities are that the desired impact will be negligible.

- (c) The aura of conservatism, apathy, and indifference presently pervading the country and much of the movement is another problem. The movement in 1977 has lost much of its dynamism. Militancy and action has ostensibly been replaced by dormancy and a sense of fatalism among many of our people. Thus, convincing thousands of people to travel all the way to Washington D.C. at this time is an unrealistic proposition.

SPECIFICS ON PROPOSED PLAN:

The proposed plan consists of several steps or phases. Each phase would lead into the other. The plan would begin at the regional level e.g., Southern California and conclude at the national level. The following pages give a step-by-step delineation of the proposed methodology in the implementation of the National Mobilization Plan.

- (1) The process begins by calling for regional meetings. This means that initially one meeting would be held in Southern California and another in Northern California. The rationale for separate meetings is predicated on maximizing and facilitating input from interested individuals and organizations from specified areas. Coordination, however, between the coordinators of the two regions or areas is a requisite - a must. To insure continuity and coordination each region would select a steering committee. In terms of time, this stage or phase must be concluded by July 15.
- (2) Once the regional steering committees are formed the members of the two steering committees would meet to begin planning a State Action Conference. This conference to be held no later than the latter part of August would accomplish the following:
- (a) The two regional steering committees would merge into one; thus, officially forming the California National Mobilization Steering Committee.
- (b) Concomitantly, positions would be formulated on five or six issues of major concern to our communities. Instead of relying on one issue, the strategy would be to focus on "multi-issues". This would broaden the appeal; consequently, enhancing the prospects for wide mass participation from a good "cross section" of our community.
- (c) A time-table and resource development plan would be concurrently formulated to insure continuity and implementation. Resources, particularly, become a crucial concern; without them the probabilities of success lessen. Consequently, fund-raising endeavors or projects and donation requests should be used to defray expenses.
- (3) Once the State Steering Committee is activated and once other states have formed theirs, a national meeting would be held. Attended by representatives of steering committees from throughout the country, the order of business would then be for each state to introduce their

Mr. & Mrs. Tony Samson *

3544 Albatross (291-7859)
S.D. Ca. 92103

Maria Melchero
Robin St.

Edilia Carrillo (423 9176)
302 Calla^{rr} St.
Imperial Beach, Ca. 92032

Mrs. & Enriqueta Chavez
5431 Hannah St
S.D.

Mr & Mrs Antonio Lopez
~~Maria Lopez~~ (428 1717)
3878 Beyer Blvd. # 44
San Ysidro, Ca.

Danny Espinoza 424-9155
3511 agosto
San Diego, Ca. 92154

proposed strategy, positions, resources and time-table, vis-a-vis the National Mobilization Plan. The paramount objective of this meeting would be to formulate one 'agreed upon' plan.

(4) At the National Steering Committee Meeting the following strategy would be proposed:

(a) Instead of having a major assault on Washington D.C., simultaneous 'multiple assaults or demonstrations' would be held throughout the country on a specified date such as October 12 - El Dia de la Raza. This approach would maximize our biggest resource which is the people. Certain cities throughout the country would be targeted for demonstrations. These demonstrations would be coordinated by respective members of State Steering Committees.

(1) Prior to the demonstrations, community, state, regional and national organizations would be asked to endorse and hold meetings on the National Mobilization Plan. This would be beneficial in raising the people's consciousness or awareness on the objectives of the plan as well as winning over adherents.

(2) From the initial to the concluding phases of the plan, the 'power of the media' would be utilized in exposing the plan's objectives. Maximization of media mechanisms would include all television and radio time available, state-wide and local newspapers, college and university news outlets, magazines and any other accessible news sources. The objectives would be to engender interest and support from both outside and inside our own community.

(b) Concurrently, representatives of the National Mobilization Steering Committee or the Committee as a whole would meet on October 12 or sometime thereafter with President Carter and members of his administration. At this meeting grievances and proposed solutions would be presented.

(1) If President Carter refuses to meet with the delegation, contingency plans to accelerate the mobilization should have been formulated and be ready to be implemented.

In sum, this proposed National Mobilization Plan or any other must be equipped with the intrinsic organization, leadership, planning, resources, access to the media, and especially support if it is to be successful in accomplishing the desired effect - a national mobilization of the community.

2 years = Summer (13)

~~Father Frank Riley~~

Glavin 10 years (teacher's cert.)

- 2 with cred. = Sajorn

- a person with from another country that has special abilities that no one has.

Put down 3/2000 rather than 3/2000 lit.

→ 2 year non-renewable = Emmance credential. - school board must ask.

Alberto and Mance Elera *

Ochoa

1615 Lindbrook Dr.

San Diego 92111

* Rev. John Bletcher

3064 Beyer Blvd.

San Ysidro, Ca. 92173

↳ include rate of what we need.

Glavin Finlures (423 (2257) ✕

843 18th St.

Imperial Beach, Ca.

Pepe Valdivia

OUR NEXT MEETING

SATURDAY - JULY 30 - 12 NOON

1927 W. Commerce (Corner Pinto) San Antonio

All our supporters are invited. Come hear progress reports on how the conference is building all over the country. Bring a friend.

Join one of our work committees. We need your help in getting new supporters, developing an agenda for the conference, doing publicity, fund raising, etc.

Even if you can't come to this meeting and would like to help, give us a call at the office : 227-1220.

HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE FOR LA RAZA

Minutes for
July 23, 1977 Meeting

Committee Members Present:

Carlos Beltran ✓ *Raul*
Norma Solis ✓
Herman Baca ✓ *D*
Felipe Aguirre ✓
Antonio Rodriguez ✓
Armando Navarro ✓ *3*
Ralph Arriolla ✓ *4*
Juan Gomez Quinones ✓

Committee Members Absent:

Raul Loya ✓

Committee Members Added:

New - Mike Figueroa - MAPA

Ralph Hernandez ✓
Danny Villanueva ✓
Rudy Portillo ✓ *5*

Carlos Beltran, Chairperson, began the meeting with a welcome greeting to all present. He gave a short summary on the events and circumstances which led to the inception of the Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza and its intentions. At this time Carlos asked that all those present introduce themselves one by one. Herman Baca requested that anyone present from the media make themselves known and state their intentions insofar as the media was concerned with respect to this meeting. Two gentlemen responded and stated that their presence was merely to observe rather than to report and that anything discussed here would be off the record.

The agenda for the meeting was briefly discussed. The minutes from the last meeting were read. Ralph Hernandez requested that the second page, paragraph seven be clarified further by stating that participation in the San Antonio Conference by anyone on this Committee would not be representing this group but as individuals or representatives of their own organization.

New membership to the Committee was discussed and opened up for recommendations. (Danny Villanueva and Ralph Hernandez had been voted in by the Committee in the Executive Session held one hour before the regular meeting.) The Chicano Pintos Organization made their formal request for membership admittance, however, they indicated they were unable to satisfy the \$200.00 membership fee and asked if the Committee would discuss the possibilities for their inclusion into the group. Antonio Rodriguez made the motion to accept the Chicano Pinto Organization representative into the Committee and that the membership fee be taken care of through donations from each Committee member and any donations from the audience present. Herman Baca seconded the motion and stated that the Committee on Chicano Rights would offer to pay the remaining balance of the fee after donations were collected. Motion passed.

Procedure for new membership was discussed. The Committee decided that any and all other perspective members to be considered must make a formal written request to the Committee for admittance.

Human Rights Organizing committee
for La Raza/Page Two of July 23, 1977 Minutes.

A progress report was made by A. Navarro with respect to contacts made and meetings scheduled in Northern California. Meetings scheduled included the following:

- (1) San Jose, July 28
- (2) Bakersfield, July 31
- (3) Possible meeting in Fresno
- (4) Possible meeting in Santa Barbara

Pedro Camejo, representative of the SWP, stated that the Northern Steering committee consisted of Chicanos and were not organized by the SWP as alleged by the Human Rights Organizing Committee. He also stated that every other state has endorsed Gutierrez's call for action with the exception of this group. Antonio Rodriguez made clarifications on statements made by Camejo and added that the Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza has followed its initial plans and has never been divisionist in its methods unlike the SWP.

The financial report was made by A. Navarro. The amount given was \$1,738.22 and the \$200.50 recieved today for the Chicano Pinto Organization membership fee.

Discussion took place on the Los Angeles Press Conference and any other publicity given to the efforts of the Committee. Overall, comments indicated that the Human Rights Organizing Committee could have been more specific and that better planning should take place for future press conferences in the L.A. area. Articles written in local areas were read by A. Navarro and H. Baca.

Both J. G. Quinones and Armando Navarro presented before the Steering Committee their plans of action for the upcoming conference. After discussion in J.G. Quinone's plan, ^{potentially} A. Navarro proposed that for the purpose of stimulating more interest and visibility for the proposed state action conference that the conference be oriented towards accomplishing the following three objectives.

1. The formation of a National Political Organization.
 2. A National plan of action, which would theoretically prioritize targets, formulate strategy and tactics, etc., for the National Political Org.
 3. A National Mobilization which would be the implementation of the plan of action through action via the new political organization. *+ or other organizations*
- United Popular Front*

Integral to A. Navarro's plan was a proposed structure for the steering committee that would facilitate a conference and would realize the aforementioned three objectives.

The first layer of structure called for steering committee to continue being the policy making and working body; also in case the steering committee got to large in number that an executive committee be formed for the purpose of coordinating in between meetings of the steering committee. Assisting both the steering committee and executive committee in coordinating the organizing of the action conference, would be the N.I.C.D. or some other organization.

The second layer of structure called for the formation of the following seven committees:

1. Public Relations
2. Organizational Structure
3. Issue/Program
4. Liaison
5. Resource Development
6. Conference
7. Security

The third layer of structure called for the formation of three area bound steering committees, north, south, central. All three layers of structure would facilitate having a successful conference and be advantageous in accomplishing the proposed three objectives. A lengthy discussion ensued in Navarro's plan of action.

Carlos Beltran called for a 15 minute break.

After the break in the afternoon, the meeting resumed. A motion was made by A. Navarro and seconded by Ralph Hernandez to accept the plan proposed by Navarro, motion passed.

Ralph Hernandez asked how many people and what kind of a conference should be planned. A. Navarro suggested that it be a limited or closed-type of conference; not a conference for masses of people but a working conference. Raul Ruiz stated that he felt this question should be discussed especially for the logistical aspects of the conference to be answered. He suggested that limited participation be considered with representatives in attendance with direct invitation.

Herman Baca called to table the discussion on the above. The motion was seconded. Motion passed.

Herman Baca made the motion that the Committee work on developing agenda items for the next meeting. Antonio Rodriguez seconded the motion. motion passed.

J.G. Quinones made the recommendation that Committee members have written proposals for the Conference structure, make-up, ways of fundraising, logistical considerations, etc.

Armando asked if the NICD could bring contact people to come to the next meeting interested in the different committees on the structure voted upon today. Antonio Rodriguez stated that all members also recruit as well as the NICD.

Raul Ruiz made the motion to have the next meeting in Indio, if possible, or in San Fernando. Herman seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Announcements were made.

meeting adjourned.

EDITORIAL

Call For Action Disappointment

Hopes for a national Chicano political organization flamed bright, in May, with the National Call for Action issued by Judge Angel Gutierrez of Crystal City, Texas. Those hopes, in the hot reality of July, now appear dim.

Addressed to major Chicano organizations and individual political leaders, the "Call for Action" invited la raza to come together for a national planning conference. A conference that would bring together the Chicano political leadership of the United States. It was an effort to rekindle the political spark which fed "La Raza Unida".

The "Call for Action" was viewed by San Diego County Chicanos as an indicator that la raza had achieved political maturity and was prepared to build a national entity that would deal with national issues. A move away from the narrow regionalism and parochialism of the 60's. In a sense, it was seen as an invitation for all Latinos to join in the formation of a political entity that would be based on the needs of the Latino communities of the U.S. and not on bankrupt foreign ideologies or the hidden

vested interests of the white majority.

Somewhere between May and July, the effort commenced in Texas became subverted to where it no longer appears to be in the best interests of la raza. It now appears that the Angel Gutierrez "Call for Action" has been co-opted by the socialist party. It serves the socialist agenda and not necessarily la razas'.

Co-optation is not new to Mexican Americans, in the past they have been co-opted by the democratic and republican parties, not necessarily in their own best interests. To permit the co-optation of this new effort to gain political recognition is to stand by and allow our gente to once again be under the control of individuals, groups, whose interests are inimical to our own self development.

La Prensa takes the position that Californianos must take the political initiative and demonstrate to the nation our political maturity and development. It is not a sin or anti-American to develop organizations that will fight, in the political arena, for la razas' best interests. After all, that was what July 4, 1776 was all about to the Anglos.

M, Ltont July 22, 1972

Chicanos form Ariz. 'Call for Action' committee

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A July 10 meeting here of thirty-five Chicano activists, community organizers, and student leaders formed an Arizona committee to organize for the national Chicano/-Latino conference on deportations and other issues scheduled to be held in San Antonio, Texas, next October.

The previous day, a meeting of the Arizona MEChA leadership had decided to make the national conference a major focus for their fall activity. MEChA is a Chicano student group active on many college campuses in the Southwest. Dan Carrasco, former president of MEChA at Arizona State University, chaired both the MEChA meeting and the broader community meeting.

The community meeting unanimously endorsed Texas Raza Unida Party leader José Angel Gutiérrez's "Call for Action" and voted to sponsor a statewide conference in early October to organize a delegation to the San Antonio conference.

Attendance at the meeting reflected the widespread concern here about deportations and immigration policy. Those attending included participants in a United Farm Workers support committee; Phoenix Committee for Human Rights in Latin America; Arizona Legal Aid Society; three presidents of MEChA chapters; a priest from Peoria, Arizona; members of the Socialist Workers Party; and even one member of the Phoenix City Council.

The community meeting formed the Arizona Call for Action Committee.

Arizona residents who have endorsed the national conference include Margo Cowan, of the Manzo Area Council; Gustavo Gutiérrez, union organizer; Mestro Martínez, Arizona State University MEChA president; Eunice Redondo and Ellie García of the National Organization for Women; Raúl Grijalva, Tucson School Board member; Sal Baldenegro, Tucson community activist; and Sister Corina Padilla, of the Bishops Spanish Speaking Council.

Further information on the Arizona committee can be obtained from ASU MEChA at (602) 968-2336. Further information on the national conference is available from the International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy, 1927 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas 78807. Phone (512) 227-1220.

Calif., N.M. Chicanos back conf.

By Juan Martinez

OAKLAND, Calif.—A meeting of Oakland Chicano activists held here June 25 voted unanimously to support the call for a national Chicano conference issued by José Angel Gutiérrez.

A founding leader of the Texas Raza Unida Party, Judge Gutiérrez has proposed a national gathering to map actions to halt deportations of undocumented immigrants and to consider other issues facing Chicanos and Latinos.

The thirty-five participants at the meeting here also expressed agreement with the proposal of Texas Raza Unida Party leader Mario Compeán that the national conference be held in San Antonio.

The principal report to the meeting was given by Dr. Armando Gutiérrez, a University of Texas professor who is vice-chairperson of the Texas RUP.

The meeting also heard a report by Antonio Valladolio, an attorney for the Coalition for Legal Rights for Immigrants, a San Francisco-based group.

By Samara Jarosh

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex.—In response to a call by the New Mexico Raza Unida Party, twenty-two persons met here Sunday, June 26, to set plans for New Mexico's participation in a national Chicano conference this fall.

Representatives from three county Raza Unida Party organizations, GI

Forum, Student Coalition Against Racism, the Albuquerque Equal Rights Council, the Socialist Workers Party, and the Young Socialist Alliance attended the meeting.

Juan José Peña, chairperson of the San Miguel County RUP, chaired the meeting.

Dr. Armando Gutiérrez, vice-chairperson of the Texas RUP, reported on other meetings to build the fall conference that have been held recently in Northern California, Utah, and Texas.

The meeting decided to form a permanent committee and to call for a statewide conference in Albuquerque October 8-9. The body unanimously voted to support the call for action issued by José Angel Gutiérrez.

By Arturo Ramírez Yañez

HOUSTON—José Angel Gutiérrez spoke to an organizing meeting here June 29 to make plans for Houston's participation in the fall San Antonio conference.

Gutiérrez explained that he decided to issue his "Call for Action" after speaking at several Cinco de Mayo activities and seeing that groups in a number of cities were becoming increasingly worried about the issue of deportations.

After these speaking engagements, Gutiérrez explained, he attended a meeting of Chicano leaders in Ontario, California, where there was general agreement on the need for a national conference to discuss the issues.

Gutiérrez said that the national conference could send a delegation to Washington, D.C., in November after putting together a list of demands on behalf of Chicano and Latino needs.

Comunicado de Prensa

20 de Julio, 1977

El recién formado Comité organizador Pro Derechos Humanos para la Raza, ha iniciado una movilización a nivel estatal sobre los derechos humanos para los Latinos. Con la Política expuesta del Presidente Carter sobre la violación de los derechos humanos en tales países como la Unión Soviética, Brasil y Chile, es la posición de este comité que la posición política del Presidente es contradictoria.

Sobre los Estados Unidos, La administración de Carter ha perpetuado la violación continua y negación de los derechos de la comunidad de habla hispana, sobre el derecho a una educación decente, el derecho a la vivienda, el derecho al trabajo, a la oportunidad igual, el derecho al cuidado de salud, y a la representación política en las instituciones políticas.

Es más, La posición de la Administración Carter sobre la problemática del Trabajador Indocumentado, ha sido una de hostigamiento y discriminación. Sus posiciones son de represión y no de solución a llamado problema de los indocumentados.

El Presidente ha tomado posiciones paternalistas hacia la comunidad de Habla Hispana-- cual es el segundo grupo minoritario en tamaño en los Estados Unidos. Durante la campaña presidencial del 1976, Carter expresó una preocupación profunda para los problemas que afectan de los hispano parlantes. Pero desde Julio, 1977, el Presidente ha respondido con retórica, promesas falsas, negligencia, e indiferencia, todo esto para nosotros es un gran insulto.

Reconociendo la seriedad de los diferentes problemas afectando nuestra comunidad, una junta fue organizada, el 7 de Mayo 1977 en Upland California, por el Instituto Nacional pro Desarrollo de la Comunidad. A esta junta asistieron más de 50 dirigentes de la comunidad, activistas, e intelectuales del sur de California, Nuevo Mexico, y Texas. Se acordó unanimemente iniciar un proyecto de movilización para bregar con los problemas mencionados.

Derechos Humanos por la Raza

Mas adelante, se han llevado acbo reuniones coordinados atraves de el INDC (Instituto Nacional pro desarrollo de la Comunidad) en San Bernardino y en San Diego. Estas juntas han producido la formacion del Comite organizador pro Derechos Humanos de la Raza, la cuál incluye los siguientes organizaciones e individuos: Felipe Aguirre, de la Coalicion NAcional Pro Leyes y Praticas Justas de Inmigracion, Rafael Arriolla, Asociacion de Abogados de la Raza, Herman Baca, del Comite sobre los Derechos Chicanos, Carlos Beltran, Comite de defensa legal de Santa Monica, Raul Loya, Maestros de Indio, Armando Navarro, Instituto Nacional Pro Desarrollo de la Comunidad; el Dr. Juan Gomez Quinones, Director de Estudios Chicanos en UCLA, Antonio Rodriguez de CASA- Hermandad General de Trabajadores; Raul Ruiz de la REvista La Raza, y Norma Soliz de Mecha Central del Condado de Los Angeles. Otras organizaciones e individuos atraves del estado estaran participando en esta mobílizacion.

Ademas de Juntas organizativas atraves de California, El comite esta proponiendo una conferencia de accion politica en la area de Los Angeles, para el 30 de Septiembre hasta el 2 de Octubre de este ano. El proposito de esta conferencia es para desarrollar un plan de trabajo para impulsar la lucha en pro de los derechos cuales han sido ignorados por Carter. Mientras que muchas conferencias producen resoluciones sin base, esta conferecna esta siendo planificada y organizada, para impulsar el desarrollo de esfuerzos para organizar y a la comunidad de habla hispana de este pais.

La demanda en pro de los derechos humanos para la Raza, no es la retorica radical de un grupo extremista pero es la aplicacion logica de la Politica extranjera de Carter a los problemas aqui dentro de las fronteras de los Estados Unidos.

Progress Bulletin

Pomona, California ■ Thursday, July 21, 1977

Public 019
ISSUE
PROGRAM

Chicano leaders plan formation of committee

By MAE TATE
PB Staff Writer

A quintet of Chicano leaders announced during a Wednesday press conference the formation of a committee to deal with community apathy, employment, education, housing and the undocumented worker on regional, state and national levels.

Gustavos Ramos, former Ontario councilman; attorney Juan Jimenez of Redlands; the Rev. Manuel Guillen of Chino, pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church; Armando Navarro of Upland, director of the National Institute for Community Development; and community worker Ralph Hernandez of San Bernardino gave explanations of the purpose of the newly formed Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza.

The main thrust of the committee is to mobilize the Spanish-speaking communities throughout the state and ultimately the nation. Navarro described the need for the Chicano to have a national organization that not only deals with social issues and problems, but also serves as a guardian of Chicano rights in various institutions and at all government levels.

In a press release, the committee said it hoped to hold a regional action conference in Los Angeles between Sept. 30 and Oct. 2, and develop a "common plan of action."

"We cannot afford the luxury of being disunited. This is a means of

mobilizing and reconsolidating resources, maximizing resources to deal with education, economy, political action and social changes in the community," Navarro said.

The committee's ultimate goal is "to awaken the slumbering political awareness in the Chicano community, create a national political organization that will stimulate change and prevent abuse," Navarro added.

Father Guillen said the church will play an active role in organizing the various communities.

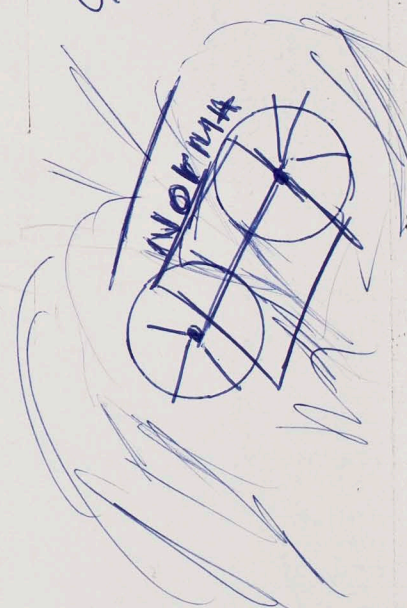
"The church feels an individual has certain God-given rights. These rights demand a moral obligation on the part of the church," the parish priest said.

Ramos said conditions in the barrios throughout the nation are similar and it is essential "to look at situations that make people pull back. Now is the time. The time for action. There is no more time for talking."

Jimenez said he and other attorneys will provide legal expertise on the methods that can be utilized to become a part of the decision-making process in the law and court systems and in the government.

"We as Spanish-speaking people were never asked what we wanted. There is a vacuum of power. We hope to provide a basis through legal power to bring representation to the people," Jimenez said.

Fo - AB
9-3



PRESS RELEASE

From: Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza

Date: July 20, 1977

The newly-formed Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza has initiated a state-wide organizing effort calling for the mobilization of the Spanish-Speaking Community on the issue of Human Rights. With President Carter's pronounced concern over alleged violations of human rights in such countries as the Soviet Union, Brazil, Chile, etc., it is the contention of the Steering Committee that the President's position on such an important concern as human rights is contradictory.

Domestically, the Carter Administration has perpetuated the continued violation and denial of the Spanish-Speaking communities right to a decent education; to ^{Bolice} adequate housing; to full health care; to guaranteed full employment; to equal opportunity; to political representation in this country's institutions.

Furthermore, the Carter Administration's "policies of equivocation," harassment and ethnic discrimination in dealing with the undocumented worker are repressive and not oriented towards a resolution of the alleged "alien problem."

The Carter Administration has also taken for granted the Spanish-Speaking community--the second largest minority in the United States. During the 1976 presidential campaign, Carter expressed a profound concern for the problems affecting the Spanish-Speaking. Yet as of July 1977, the President has responded with tokenism, rhetoric, and a neglect and indifference that is tantamount to an insult on the Spanish-Speaking.

Cognizant of the severity of the manifold problems plaguing our communities a meeting was organized by the National Institute for Community Development (NICD) on May 7, 1977 in Upland, California. Attended by some fifty community leaders, activists, and scholars from throughout Southern California, New Mexico, and Texas, it was unanimously agreed upon to initiate a new mobilization effort to begin dealing with the aforementioned.

Subsequently, the NICD coordinated a series of meetings in San Bernardino and San Diego. These meetings have since produced the formation of the Human Rights Organizing Steering Committee for La Raza, which includes the following organizations and individuals: Felipe Aguirre, National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices; Rafael Arriolla, La Raza Lawyers Association; Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano Rights; Carlos Beltran, Santa Monica Legal Defense Committee; Raul Loya, Indio Educators; Armando Navarro, National Institute for Community Development; Juan Gomez-Quinonez, U.C.L.A. Chicano Studies Director; Antonio Rodriquez, CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers; Raul Ruiz, La Raza; and Norma Solis, Mecha Central of Los Angeles County. Scores of organizations and individuals from throughout the state of California are expected to join this unprecedented endeavor.

Besides organizing meetings throughout California, the Committee is proposing a regional action-conference in the Los Angeles area on September 30 through October 2 of this year. The purpose of the action-conference is to develop a "plan of action" by which the Spanish-Speaking community can extricate itself from its powerlessness, multitude of social problems, and from the neglect by the Carter Administration. Where most conferences produce scores of innocuous resolutions, this conference is being planned and organized with the intent of having a major catalytic effect in revitalizing change efforts throughout the Nation's Spanish-Speaking Communities.

The demand by the Spanish-Speaking in the United States for the realization of human rights is not the radical rhetoric of an extremist group but the logical application of President Carter's foreign policy to this country's domestic policies.

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION PLAN ADDENDUM-(REFER TO NICD STATEMENT)

I. Theme:

Human rights for the Mexican Latino Population of the U.S. *what is it? La Raza?*

II. ~~Purpose:~~ *Method*

National mobilization through coalition of organizations; unite the many sectors, individuals *-major org. who & how*

III. Objectives:

Conference-Mobilization
National position; revitalization through organizing and discussion over organizational work: breakdown regionalism, take the offensive, establish political goals of Mexican people for immediate future.

IV. Focus:

National through campaign on U.S. government & Carter Administration.

V. Mechanism:

Steering committee, sub-committees *who & how*

VI. Issues Content:

1. immigration
2. labor
3. education
4. health services
5. housing
6. justice/law

VII. Phases or stages: *Parade*

1. national pre-meeting (Ontario)
2. steering committee-So. California (San Bernardino)
3. work for conference
4. regional conference
5. national campaign

VIII. Structure:

Steering Committee
Standing sub-committees
Chairperson-Director-Staff
decisions by vote of the steering committee
minutes are record of decisions plus adopted plans

IX. Sub-Committees:

Committee structure, each member of the steering committee given a specific task, persons are to recruit committee members, report to steering committee on quality, rate of work and progress. Steering Committee members may

serve on more than one sub-committee.

committees:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. press | 6. security |
| 2. propaganda | 7. propaganda dissemination |
| 3. conference arrangements | 8. issues research |
| 4. organization contact | 9. staff |
| 5. speakers bureau | 10. finance |

X. Specific calendar of work and events:

total time, two months-weekly meetings on progress

XI. Content of Conference

make up
structure
speakers
panels
moderators

XII. Development of Resolutions and Conference outcome

Format of a plan: resolutions, a statement of the Mexican People.

Action:

national
local

XIII. Work to be done by organizations and individuals in solidarity with mobilization:

1. reproduction of propaganda sanctioned by Committee
2. distribution/dissemination
literature
radio/T.V., newspapers
forums
3. demonstrations-walk-throughs

XIV. Principles:

1. for unity
2. for resistance
3. against regionalism
4. against sectarianism
5. against personalism
6. against opportunism and divisiveness

SANTA MONICA LEGAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE

July 15, 1977

Dear

This letter is to inform you of a very important emergency meeting Monday, July 25, 1977 at the Legal Aid Foundation, 318 S. Lincoln Ave., Venice, 392-4527.

We will be discussing what we plan to do if Los Tres are sentenced to jail at the Opening Oral Arguments of our case, "People of the State of California vs. Alvarez, et al.," which is ordered for July 26th 1977 at 9:00 a.m. Division I in the Court of Appeals in Los Angeles.

This has been the date that we have been waiting for the past year. We need all the support and attendance we can get for this date. If you would please attend this meeting to learn more of the details of the status of our case and what you can do to help - PLEASE BE THERE!!

Also on the agenda for this meeting on Monday will be:

- An overview of our briefs presented by Howard Moore, Jr. and the briefs presented by the lawyers of the police officers
- Passing out of our latest updated pamphlet
- Our next future fundraiser - Aug. 23- at the Main Street Fair, where if organized well it could bring in \$1000.00
- An evaluation of committee and possible restructuring of goals and objectives

PLEASE BE AT THE MEETING!!!

Thank you,

WHERE: Legal Aid Foundation
318 S. Lincoln Ave.
Venice, California

WHEN: Monday, July 25, 1977

TIME: 7:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

For more info please contact: Norma Solis - 888-5828 or Carlos Beltran - 396-0472

HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

for

La Raza

14 julio 1977

Companero:

This letter is to inform you that the press conference has been arranged. It will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, July 20th, at the Los Angeles Press Club, 600 North Vermont, (213) 665-1141. As was indicated at the meeting in San Diego all members of the Committee are required to be in attendance.

You should be there no later than 9:00 a.m. for the purpose of having a meeting prior to the Press Conference.

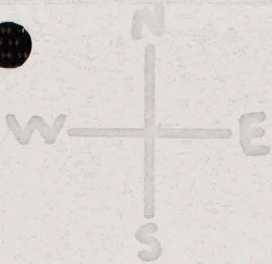
Enclosed is a map indicating the location of the L. A. Press Club and a copy of the Press Release. Also, please note that the location for the next committee meeting has been secured. It will be located at:

Santa Monica City College
1900 Pico Blvd.
Humanities - Room 144
10:30 a.m. - July 23, 1977

If you should have any questions regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sinceramente,

National Institute For Community Development



V E R M O N T
A V E N U E

LOS ANGELES PRESS CLUB
600 N. Vermont
Los Angeles, CA.
(213) 665-11-41

B'NAI BRITH Bldg.

Hollywood Freeway

San Bernardino Freeway

Pomona Freeway

L. A. Civic Center

Harbor Freeway

Santa Ana Freeway

L.A. Press Club is right
off the Hollywood Frwy.
1st block North-off Frwy.

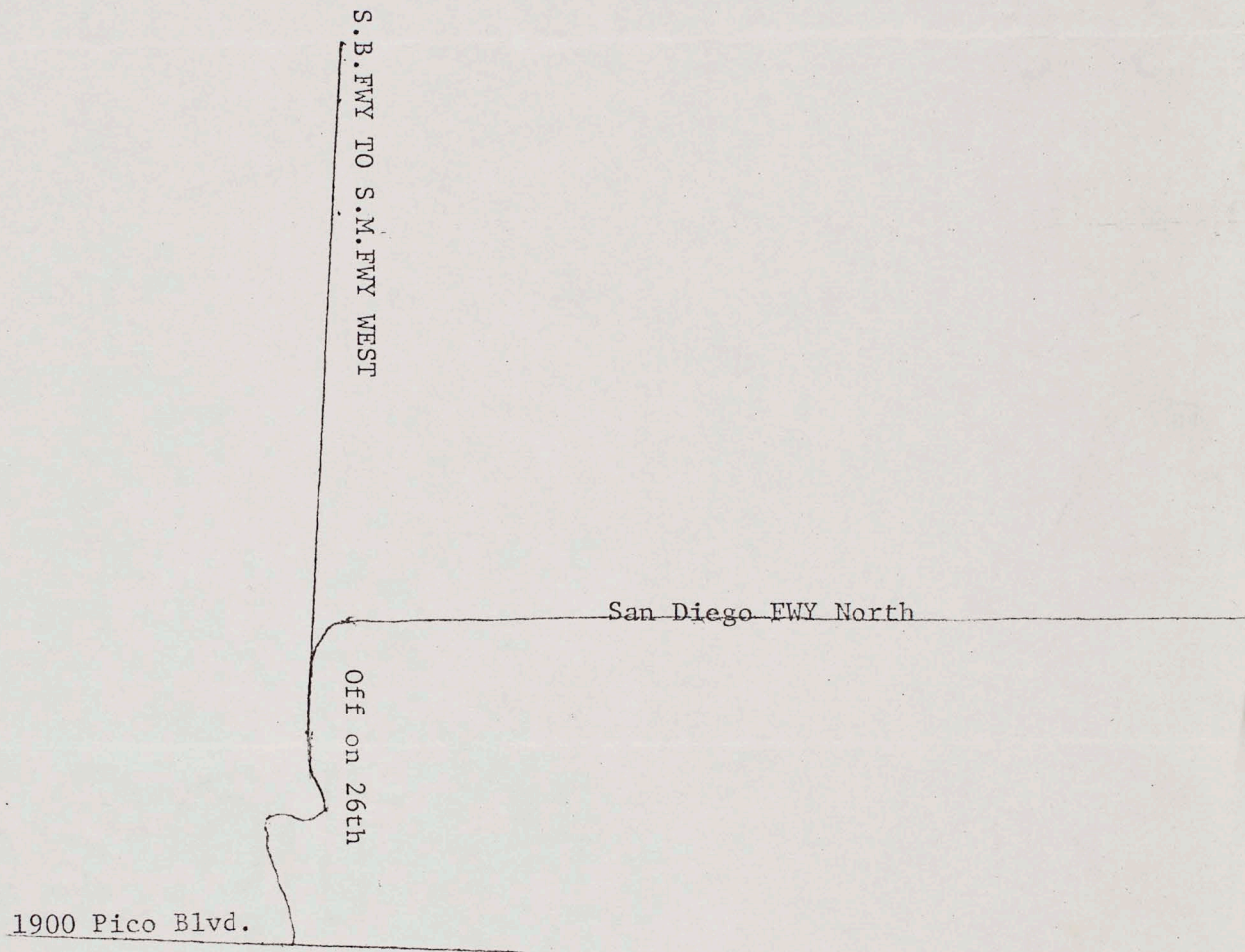
July 12, 1977

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL MOBILIZATION STEERING COMMITTEE

The next meeting will be July 23, 1977 at 10:am. Location will be at Santa City College, 1900 Pico Blvd. in Humaities Building room 144.

If coming from San Diego take San Diego FWY north to Santa Monica. When FWY splits take S.M.FWY west get off on 26th street and make left turn to Pico Blvd. Then go to 1900 Pico.

If coming from San Bernardino , take S.B. FWY WEST TO S.M.FWY WEST- Get off on 26th Street make left to Pico Blvd. Make right to 1900 Pico.



Por favor make a concerted effort to be prompt.

For info call 888-5828 or 396-0472

July 8, 1977

for

LA RAZA

(formerly)

The Southern California National Mobilization Steering Committee

MEETING: 9-VII-77

PLACE: Chicano Federation, 1960 National Avenue, San Diego, CA.

P R E S E N T

Rafael Arriola 1

Secretary-Recorder: Daniel Morales
Colton, CA.

Herman Baca
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

Rafael Fernandez

Raul Ruiz
La Raza

Donny Villanueva - AMEX

Armando Navarro
National Institute for Community Development

Chicano Pats Union Raul Portillo

Carlos Beltran
Santa Monica Legal Defense Fund

Felipe Aguirre
Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices

5

Norma Solis
Los Angeles-H. E. Ch. A. Central

Native Lopez
C.A.S.A., Hermandad General de Trabajadores

Raul Loya
Indio Chicano Educators Organization

Juan Gomez-Quinones 2

M I N U T E S

H. Baca opened the meeting by having the minutes of the June 25th session read. Before having the minutes approved, R. Arriola asked that the minutes include the names of those individuals who were originally on the Steering Committee but forfeited that right by not being present at the meeting with the \$200.00 requirement. They were Pedro Camejo, Juan Gomez-Quinones, and Laura Garza. However, L. Garza was present but her forfeiture of position resulted from not submitting the required \$200.00.

The Committee agreed to the request made by R. Arriola on this matter.

M I N U T E S APPROVED.

MINUTES: Meeting of 9-VII-77 of the California Human Rights
Organizing Committee

H. Baca then proceeded to inform the audience by giving account of what has so far transpired since the May 7th meeting in Ontario during the Fiesta de Los Barrios.

A. Navarro was asked by the Chair to give a financial report to the Committee. He stated that as of yet no monies have been expended and that the bank account indicated \$]600.00 so far. Also indicated was the fact that Raul Loya's check had not been received by the N.I.C.D. At that point Sr. Loya came into the meeting as the question was being discussed regarding his membership. He was informed of the situation and turned over a check in the amount of \$200.00. He stated that possibly the check got lost in the mail and asked that should the N.I.C.D. receive it later to return it to him.

Discussion:

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the telephone conversation with Jose Angel Gutierrez regarding the letter that was drafted and sent outlining the concerns of the Committee.

A. Navarro stated that J.A. Gutierrez felt the letter was divisive. A. Navarro stated however that was not the intent of the letter. Gutierrez responded by saying that there was some misunderstanding as to his efforts and those of the Texas Steering Committee. He indicated that the Socialist Worker's Party was not manipulating him or the T.S.C. Also, the agreement in Ontario has not been broken because the date, time, and place of the scheduled National Conference were merely tentative in nature. Any concern that we, the Committee in California, may have with the S.W.P. was our problem and that we should resolve it among ourselves with out having it affect the efforts of those committees in other states. A. Navarro's response to this was that any problem California may have is the problem of Texas and other states as well.

The question was asked; why was Armando Gutierrez in Oakland attending a meeting sponsored by the S.W.P. on the 25th of June. J.A. Gutierrez responded by saying he didn't know. He stated that he take our concerns up with the T.S.C. and return our call with their reaction and/or recommendations in about a week and a half.

LET THE RECORD OF THE MINUTES SHOW THAT NO RESPONSE FROM THE TEXAS STEERING COMMITTEE OR JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ WAS RECEIVED BY THE CALIFORNIA HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR LA RAZA (C.H.R.O.C.L.R.).

The C.H.R.O. agreed to move ahead with new business stating that the Texas situation would be resolved as the planning of the Committee takes place.

A. Navarro made a motion to have the California Issue/Action Conference held at the end of September. This would be a state-wide or Pacific West Coast regional conference. Discussion ensued regarding the motion. If there was to be a motion in this respect it should take into consideration the previously agreed upon date of the conference. Also, the aspect of the conference being regional as compared to state-wide. Thus, a motion was then made to have the Issue/Action Conference tentatively set for September 30-October 2 somewhere in the Los Angeles area. It was seconded by F. Aguirre. M O T I O N passed unanimously.

A motion was made to let members of the C.H.R.O.C.L.R. attend the Texas Conference but only as observers and not participants. It was seconded and passed unanimously.

The rationale behind having the Conference on the proposed date was so that it would not conflict with what Texas was doing and also that the results from the California Conference would have an impact upon other conferences in other states such as New Mexico which has scheduled its conference for October 8, 1977.

MINUTES: Meeting of 9-VII-77 of the California Human Rights
Organizing Committee for La Raza

Press

Motion was made by A. Navarro to have press conference which would be held in Los Angeles. This press conference would be called by the C.H.R.O.C.L.R. to be held at the Los Angeles Press Club on either July 19th or 20th. Motion was seconded and passed.

Motion was made that all members of the Committee be required to attend said press conference-Carlos Beltran. Motion was seconded and passed.

10 MINUTE RECESS-----

It was brought to the attention of the Steering Committee by A. Navarro that Juan Gomez-Quinones was present at the meeting and that he be considered for full participation on the Committee. It was stated that he was an original member of the Committee but was absent at the previous meeting because of prior commitments in Mexico City. The Steering Committee considered the request and granted it upon payment of the required \$200.00. With the inclusion now of Raul Loya and Juan Gomez-Quinones the C.H.R.O.C.L.R. membership now stands at 10 and the financial status at \$2,000.00.

DISCUSSION:

Discussion ensued concerning the issues, objectives, and goals of the Committee.

- R. Arriola stated that the issues should include the undocumented worker, admissions program (education), employment, housing.
- J. Gomez-Quinones suggested that the issues be immigration, education, employment.
- N. Solis suggested police brutality and forced sterilization be included.
- C. Beltran stated strongly his support for the inclusion of police repression as an issue.

A. Navarro and R. Ruiz suggested that the issues be as broad and general as possible but not too specific so as to gain as much community support as possible. The use of certain words such as police repression and political repression would turn off certain sectors of the latino community they stated. Therefore, we should be as selective as possible regarding the way that we present our program to the communities.

To resolve this problem R. Arriola suggested the committee use Law & Justice as an all encompassing term.

H. Baca followed by saying that basically we trying to bring together all people who have expertise in any particular area and provide their input.

Motion was introduced to have Law & Justice as the general issue. It was seconded and defeated by a vote of 4 yes - 5 no.

Motion was introduced to have Police Repression as an issue by itself. F. Aguirre proposed an amendment to this motion to include also Political Repression. The motion was seconded and by a vote of 5 yes - 5 no the motion was defeated.

R. Ruiz made a motion to the effect that Human Rights be the central theme by which the Committee should organize with all other issues dealt in sub-categories. The motion was seconded and passed.

MINUTES: Meeting of 9-VII-77 of the California Human Rights
Organizing Committee for La Raza

Motion was made to remain general regarding the issues and not vote on issues to be discussed for the following reasons:

- 1- Communication must be continued and made with other areas of California
- 2- planning must be continued-development of a plan action
- 3- time to develop positions to be presented.

Motion was seconded and passed.

A NEW NAME FOR THE COMMITTEE WAS AGREED UPON. HEREINAFTER IT WILL BE CALLED

The California Human Rights Organizing Committee for La Raza

MEETING

ADJOURNED

3 : 3 0 p. m.

July 8, 1977

MEMO

To: Steering Committee of National Mobilization Effort

From: Dr. Armando Navarro

Subject: Possible visit of Dr. Jorge Bustamante

Recently staff members of the National Institute met with Dr. Jorge Bustamante, internationally renowned scholar who has done pioneering research on the question of undocumented workers. Dr. Bustamante of the Dept. of Sociologia at the Colegio de Mexico expressed a deep interest in the National Mobilization Effort and also about coming to the greater Los Angeles region. It is the opinion of the National Institute that bringing Dr. Bustamante would be of great value to our effort for the following reasons.

- A. He is undoubtedly one of the top, if not top researcher in the area of undocumented workers and he could share results of his recent research with us first hand. This of course would be useful in our formulation of a position in regards to this crucial issue.
- B. The presence of an internationally known scholar would enhance our credibility in the academic world.
- C. There exists a need to establish contacts between this group and scholars and activists in Mexico. Bustamante has important contacts with both elements.
- D. The public relations potential is good. Possibly a press conference could be set up. Certainly our friends in the media would give up time. Bustamantes appearance for a National Mobilization media would be good P.R.

Bustamante has indicated a willingness to come to Los Angeles July 28-30th. He does not require any honorarium but does need air fare and lodging. These expenses would total approximately \$300.00 dollars and in our estimation, represent a minimal figure in relation to the potential of such a visit.

Militant July 1, 1977

Chicano conference wins new endorsers

By Harry Ring

LOS ANGELES—From San Diego to Oakland, Chicano leaders and others are endorsing José Angel Gutiérrez's "Call for Action" for a national Chicano-Latino conference on deportations and other issues of concern to the Hispanic community. Gutiérrez is a founder and leader of the Texas Raza Unida Party.

Among the first Los Angeles-area endorsers are Bert Corona, longtime leader in defense of undocumented workers; Raúl Wilson of Padres Unidos; Sister Terasita Basso, a member of Hermanas; Vahac Mardirosian, executive director of the Hispanic Urban Center; Jesse Ramírez, leader of El Comité Popular del Pueblo; and Tony Romero, student body president at East Los Angeles College.

Nash Rodríguez, who received

250,000 votes as the candidate for secretary of the steelworkers union on the Fight Back slate, has also added his name to the endorsers' list.

Ramona Ripston's endorsement as the executive director of the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union indicates potential support among civil liberties groups.

Twenty-four community leaders and activists from the Oakland area have endorsed the Gutiérrez call and have joined in initiating a meeting to set up a Northern California coalition supporting the national activities.

A letter signed by five of them has called for a planning meeting on June 25. The five are Raúl Továr, Comité Popular de Educacion; María Vargas, Raza Educators of Berkeley; Frobén Lozada, Chicano studies director at Merritt College; Miguel Angel, Laney College Chicano studies; and Gladys Baron, acting editor of *El Mundo*.

Their letter states: "An exciting national effort is under way . . . Our goal is to bring La Raza together on a non-exclusionary basis." Dr. Armando Gutiérrez, an RUP leader from Austin, Texas, is scheduled to give the meeting a report on national developments.

Early endorsers from San Diego include the University of California at San Diego (UCSD) MEChA; San Diego State University (SDSU) MEChA; César González, former chairperson of Chicano studies at Mesa College; and Prof. Phillip Flemion, chairperson of Latin-American stud-

ies at SDSU. San Diego Black activists Ron Karenga and Prof. Anthony Ngubo of UCSD have also endorsed.

The major San Diego Chicano paper, *La Prensa*, ran the "Call for Action" in a story on its June 10 front page. "In response to Judge Angel Gutiérrez's . . . Call for Action . . ." the article reports, a "group of Chicano political leaders met with Dr. Armando Navarro. . . ."

According to *La Prensa*, the meeting discussed Gutiérrez's call and was a prelude to a broader meeting on June 11 in San Bernadino to establish a Southern California steering committee.

Attending the meeting, said *La Prensa*, were "Ralph Arreola, from La Raza Lawyers, Tina C. deBaca,

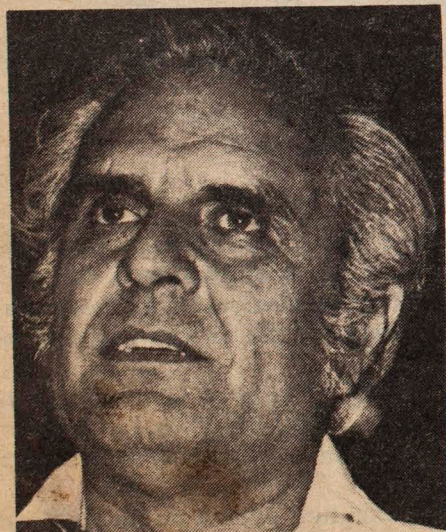
from the California Chicano Caucus, Jesse Ramirez, the Chicano Federation, Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano Rights, Dan Muñoz, publisher of *La Prensa*, Ralph Inzunza, South Bay community leader, and Charlie Vasquez, Committee on Chicano Rights."

The June 8 issue of *El Mundo*, the Oakland Chicano community paper, ran both the "Call for Action" and a cover letter from José Angel Gutiérrez.

Along with the five initiators from Oakland, the following names are listed as endorsers: Father Antonio Baldivia, of Saint Anthony Church; Carmen Alegria, Berkeley; Rey Lupe Nevel, Oakland; Frank Brado, Concilio de Organizaciones Latino Americana; Tito Lucero, Oakland; Carlos Coral, chairperson, Merritt College Raza Student Union; and Jim Morago, Oakland activist.

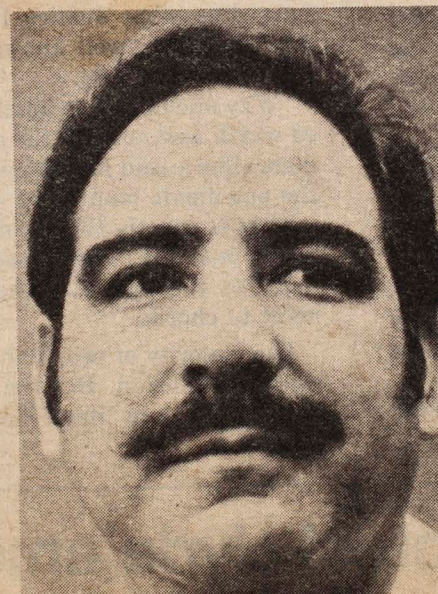
Also, Oscar Treviño, assistant coordinator, Chicano Library, UC Berkeley; Carlos Baron, Teatro Latino; Tony Valladolid, attorney, Centro Legal de la Raza; Regina Contreiras, Trabajadores Unidas; Alejandro Stewart, community organizer; Vivian Altamirano, Educación para la Raza; Jesús Javier, Bay Area Media; Bernardo García Pandabenes, Laney Experimental College; Pedro Martínez, Oakland Student Coalition Against Racism; Samuel Martínez, youth coordinator, Salud Mental; Guillermo Zelaya, faculty, Merritt College.

For more information, or to endorse the conference, write to Mario Compeán, c/o Caracol, Box 7577, San Antonio, Texas 78207.



BERT CORONA

Militant/Dave Warren



NASH RODRIGUEZ



CHICANO LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

Estimado Amigo o Amiga,

As you probably know already, President Carter's plan to deal with the issue of undocumented workers entails the use of a computerized ID card, initially for all "legal" aliens and later for every worker in the U.S. These computerized ID cards are ideal places to store information about the cardholder, information that would be unreadable to all but government computers. Given the revelations of the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence (Church committee) and the information gained by the lawsuits of the Socialist Workers Party and the Texas Raza Unida Party, it is virtually certain that these ID cards will be used to maintain dossiers on Chicano and other Latino political activists. This must not be tolerated and for this reason the Chicano Legal Defense Fund solicits your help in planning and carrying out an international conference on immigration that will address this issue of ID cards, as well as all other important aspects of the issue of immigration. Please feel free to contribute any ideas, suggestions, and of course, money, that you can. We need your help.

Siempre adelante,

Robert Maggiani

Robert Maggiani

Chicano Legal Defense Fund

National CHICANO / LATINO Conference

ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

OCTOBER 28-30
SAN ANTONIO, TEJAS

THE PARTICPATION OF EVERYONE WHO SUPPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IS ENCOURAGED

A CALL FOR ACTION

ISSUED BY JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ, ZAVALA COUNTY JUDGE (TEXAS)

A crisis for all Spanish surnamed persons within the US of A is rapidly approaching. The very same man our Raza supported for the Presidency, now seeks to deport us. The Carter administration is designing a new immigration policy. We are the main targets.

The phobia mongers insist our people, because of our numbers, birth rate, geographic spread and undocumented status threaten the very underpinnings of this society. We are blamed for unemployment, disease, welfare costs, crime, slums and low wages. The truth of the matter

is that Latinos are to be made the scapegoat for this administration's ineptness at solving economic problems of inflation, unemployment, wage depression and rising consumer frustration.

At times of war, the Mexican workers have been sought out by American growers and industry.

At times of expansion, Americans have not hesitated to take half of Mexico's land, the national resources and raw materials of South and Central America, and rule the Carribean.

At times of frustration, Americans deport us, reduce immigration quotas, and in general, reject us as legitimate Americans.

I believe this move toward our immigration policy ought to command our serious attention.

I write to invite you to help me sponsor a planning conference on immigration and related issues.

We should have a working conference to draft a Latino agenda on our needs.

We should confront Washington armed with this agenda this coming Fall.

CLIP AND MAIL TO: "CALL FOR ACTION"

P.O. Box 7577, San Antonio, Tx. 78207, (512) 227-1220

.Please add my name to the list of sponsors and put me on your mailing list.

.Enclosed is \$5 \$10 \$15 \$20 \$ (Amount) to help pay for the costs of building the conference.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone No. _____ School, Org. _____

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DONATED

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 San Antonio
 CENTRO DE SERVICIOS LEGALES PARA INMIGRANTES,
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 UC Santa Barbara
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 Women's Commission*
 RAY GREENWOOD, Florida Alliance Against Racism
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 ALPHA HERNANDEZ, Oficina de la Gente, Texas
 Rural Legal Aid, Crystal City*
 HERMAN HERNANDEZ, Boston Public Ed. Program*
 LARRY HILL, legal counsel, Raza Unida Party,
 Las Cruces, N.M.
 HISPANIC WOMEN'S CAUCUS, New York International
 Women's Year Conference, 1977
 REV. JOSEPH C. HOLBROOK, Evangelical Concern
 of Denver*
 JESUS JAVIER, Bay Area Media*
 ARMANDO JUAREZ, Utah Migrant Council*
 DR. RON KARENGA, New Afro-American Movement,
 San Diego*
 DR. THEODORE KASSIER, Univ. of Texas, San Antonio
 NATHAN KATUNGI, San Diego City College
 RICARDO LAFORE, deputy dir., Colo. Migrant Council*
 FATHER JOSE LARA, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church,
 Denver*
 MILLIE LENARD, co-chpsn., Committee for Gay Rights,
 Chicago*
 HECTOR C. LOPEZ, pres., Student gov't., Our Lady
 of the Lake Univ., San Antonio*
 JOSEPHINE LOPEZ, American GI Forum, Kansas City, Mo.*
 DR. LADISLAW G. LOPEZ, American GI Forum,
 Kansas City, Mo.*
 FROBEN LOZADA, chpsn., Chicano Studies, Merritt
 College, Oakland
 TITO LUCERO, Oakland
 JUANITA LUERA, Centro Aztlan, Laredo, Texas
 TERRY MCGUIRE, Los Angeles coord., National
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 MESTRO MARTINEZ, pres., MEChA, Arizona State Univ.*
 PEDRO MARTINEZ, Oakland Student Coalition Against
 Racism
 SAMUEL MARTINEZ, youth coord., Salud Mental,
 Oakland*
 MASO, St. Mary's Univ., San Antonio
 MASO, Univ. of Texas, San Antonio
 MAYO, Univ. of Texas, Austin
 MEChA, Univ. of Calif., San Diego
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 Teachers Association*
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 San Antonio*
 RAMON RIVERA, La Causa de Don Pedro, Newark*
 DINA RODRIGUEZ, Proyecto Accion Social,
 Upland, Ca.*
 NASH RODRIGUEZ, Steelworkers Fight Back,
 Los Angeles*
 OLGA RODRIGUEZ, Socialist Worker's Party
 KANDY ROMERO, Comite de la Gente Unida,
 Salt Lake City
 RAY ROMERO, pres., La Alianza, Northwestern
 Univ. Law School*
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 Angeles College
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 PRISCILLA ROYBAL, Utah Migrant Council*
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 Upsala College, E. Orange, N.J.
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 Div. of Church & Society, National Council
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 ANTONIO R. VAZQUEZ, program coord., EPIC-
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 Forum, Austin*
 ALEX VIERA, MASO, St. Mary's Univ.,
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 Newark
 JOSE VILLARINO, chpsn., Mexican-American
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 Unida, Phoenix*
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 Solidarity Committee, Los Angeles*
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 BETTYE B. WIGGS, Community Relations for Haitian
 Refugees Concerns, National Council of Churches,
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 Los Angeles*
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 Inmigrantes, Chicago
 JUAN YBARRA, Chicano Law School Assn., Houston*
 JORGE ZARAGOZA, Texas Farm Workers Union
 MIGUEL ZARATE, National Student Coalition
 Against Racism
 GUILLERMO, ZELAYA, faculty, Merritt College,
 Oakland

*Organizations listed for identification purposes only

June 25, 1977

Jose Angel Gutierrez and
Texas National Mobilization Conference Committee
1700 Herman Dr. Apt. 905
Houston, Texas 77004

Apreciables Carnales:

This letter is to inform you that the undersigned representatives of the Southern California National Mobilization Steering Committee have expressed the following concerns:

First, as you will recall, on May 7, 1977 at a meeting at Ontario, California we agreed that a National Conference should be called to address the many important issues facing our Chicano/Mexicano/Latino communities. We believe that this Conference is still a viable alternative to address these issues; however, we are confused with the publicity and the positions taken by the Texas Delegation and/or Steering Committee. For example, it appears that the selection of the Conference dates, goals, scope, etc., were made without prior consultation with the various state representatives as agreed at the Ontario meeting by Jose Ángel Gutierrez et al., thereby endangering the process for a successful meeting.

secondly, it is imperative that we clarify the role being played by the Socialist Workers Party and the participation by members of your committee with said Party. For example we understand that members of your committee participated in a Northern California Mobilization Conference sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party on 6-25-77 without consultation with any of our representatives and in violation of the Ontario agreement, as well as the National Mobilizing Plan that was passed in June 11, 1977 by the Southern California Steering Committee.

You should also know that due to the above and other concerns our committee made and passed a motion which calls for a California Conference to be held on October 28-30, 1977. Thus, unless our concerns are addressed and our questions answered, we will have no alternative except to hold the conference as scheduled.


We therefore respectfully request your response as well as a meeting among representatives of California, Texas, and other interested State representatives or delegates as soon as possible, but no later than two weeks from the date of this letter.


Letter to Jose Angel Gutierrez and
Texas National Mobilization Conference Committee

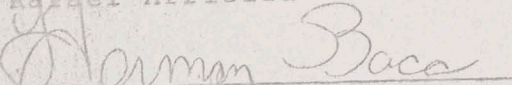
Please remember that we are calling this to your attention not
for the purpose of creating problems but to insure the best possible
National Mobilization Conference.

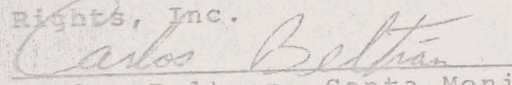
Sinceramente en la causa,

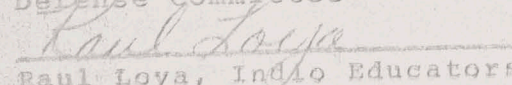
Southern California National
Mobilization Steering Committee

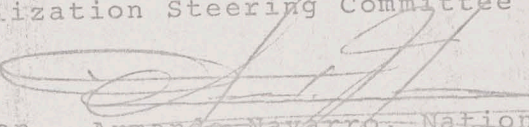

Felipe Aguirre, National Coalition
for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices

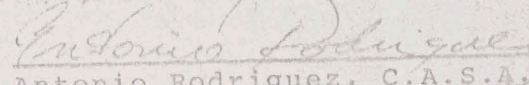

Rafael Arriolla

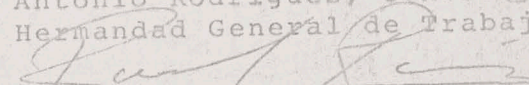

Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano
Rights, Inc.

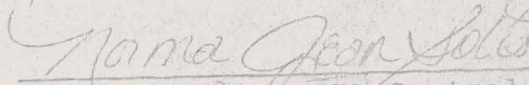

Carlos Beltran, Santa Monica Legal
Defense Committee


Raul Loya, Indio Educators Chicano
Organization


Armando Navarro, National Institute
Institute for Community Development


Antonio Rodriguez, C.A.S.A.
Hermandad General de Trabajadores


Raul Ruiz, La Raza


Norma Solis, MECHA Central L.A.
County

June 25, 1977

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Texas National Mobilization Conference Committee
1700 Herman Dr. Apt. 905
Houston, Texas 77004

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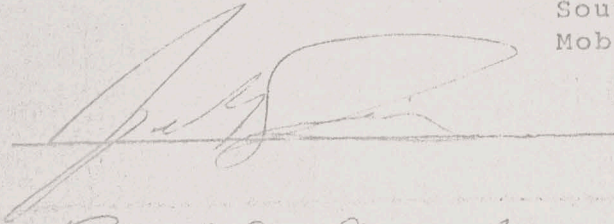
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Letter to Jose Angel Gutierrez and
Texas National Mobilization Conference Committee

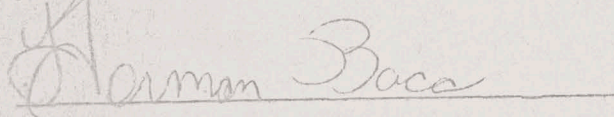
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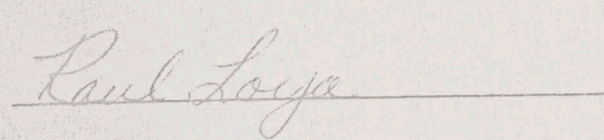
Southern California National
Mobilization Steering Committee



Rafael A. Arenal



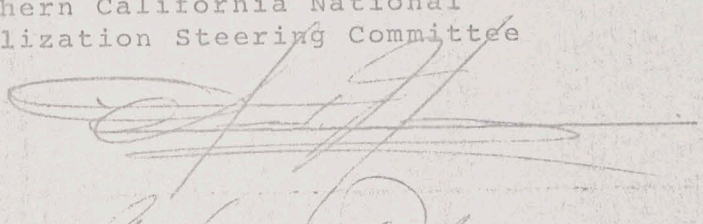
Harmon Baca



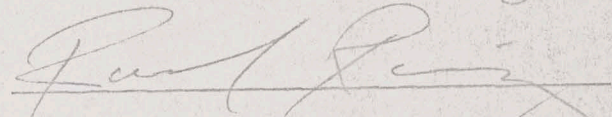
Carlos Beltran



Raul Lopez



Antonio Rodriguez



Paul Garcia



Norma Jean Solis

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL
MOBILIZATION STEERING COMMITTEE

Minutes - June 25, 1977 Meeting

The meeting held at 894 Rialto Avenue, San Bernardino, California, begun at 11:05 A.M., opened by statements from the Chairperson, Dr. Armando Navarro of the National Institute for Community Development.

It was the consensus of the Southern California National Mobilization Steering Committee that any reports from the committee members would be first on the agenda.

Discussion took place regarding the clarification of the purposes and intentions of the Ontario (May 7, 1977) meeting with respect to the idea of a National Mobilization effort. Also discussed were the agreements made by the Steering Committee that was formed at that May 7th meeting.

A motion was made and seconded that Armando Navarro relate to the Committee information communicated to him in the past two weeks with respect to the National Mobilization efforts. Motion carried. He reported the following:

- 1) A Northern California National Mobilization Steering Committee has supposedly been formed through the alleged efforts of the Socialist Workers Party, violating the agreement made at the last meeting in which the person in charge of the main organizing efforts in Northern California was to be Luis Contreras.
- 2) Raza Unida's decline of membership in the Committee because of the strictly Mexicano/Chicano/Latino organizational membership.
- 3) Negative information being disseminated regarding supposed power struggles
- 4) Publicity launched by the Texas Steering Committee in Mexico press.

Discussion ensued on the above.

The question of whether to continue with the National Mobilization efforts was discussed. It was the consensus of the Southern California Steering Committee to continue with the National Mobilization plan regardless of the arbitrary decision-making and processes undergone up to the present by the Texas Steering Committee. However, changes must take place in order to move forward with a united effort.

A ten minute recess was requested and granted to further discuss the above.

A motion was made and seconded to eliminate those organizations and/or individuals who did not submit their \$200.00 membership contribution today from the Committee. Added to this was the stipulation that those excluded wanting to be considered for membership at a later date would have to be considered and re-examined by the Southern California National Mobilization Steering Committee. Motion passed.

A motion was made and seconded to have the California State-Wide Issue/Action Conference on October 28-30 which would be on the same schedule as the San Antonio National Conference. An amendment was added stating that there would be a possibility of this set date changing if certain problems were resolved with respect to the San Antonio National Conference. Motion passed.

A motion was made and seconded stating that the So. California Mobilization Steering Committee would draft a letter outlining our concerns regarding the decision-making processes made thus far on the part of Jose Angel Gutierrez and the Texas National Mobilization Steering Committee. This letter was to be sent by registered mail. Also, that a telephone call be made to J. A. Gutierrez, after he received the letter, to ascertain a meeting date if any, and to answer any questions presented by him or the T.N.M.S.C. Motion passed. Steering Committee members agreed to work on the drafting of said letter. Said letter would be sent the following Monday, 27-VI-77. Dr. Armando Navarro was requested by the Steering Committee to make the follow-up call.

A motion was made and seconded stating that the NICD be given the authority to move on making contacts by phone, travel, etc. and in effect become a "working committee" for the California National Mobilization Steering Committee. Also, seeing that the NICD would be involved in much of the efforts they would take care of the finances and make financial reports to the Steering Committee as called for. Motion passed.

A motion was made and seconded stating that the next meeting should be held in San Diego at the same time and rotate thereafter to have the preceding meeting in Los Angeles. Motion passed.

Meeting adjourned at 5:10 P.M.

Support growing for national antideportation conference

Utah

By Katherine Sojourner

SALT LAKE CITY—A meeting of ninety people here June 4 voted to back the call for a fall national Chicano conference to respond to stepped-up attacks by the Carter administration on Chicanos and undocumented workers.

Held at the Centro Cívico Mexicano, the event was sponsored by the newly organized Comité de Gente Unida (United People's Committee). It was cosponsored by the University of Utah Chicano Student Association and Adela, a Chicano community organization.

Dr. Armando Gutiérrez, vice-chairperson of the Texas Raza Unida

Gutiérrez pointed out that the bosses have always welcomed the Mexican workers because they could get away with paying them near-starvation wages.

A minimum wage of \$3.50 per hour for all workers—including domestic and farm workers—Gutiérrez said, "would take the pressure off the individual workers and put it where it belongs—on the bosses.

"Officials should not be allowed to go around to the employers asking, 'Do you have any illegals working for you?' Instead, they should be asked, 'Are you paying all of your workers \$3.50 per hour?'"

One proposal being discussed by Carter is to make it illegal for an employer to "knowingly" hire a worker without papers. Several state governments have already passed such legislation, and others are now considering it.

"Laws like this will be used by employers to discriminate against all Latinos," Gutiérrez said. "The employers will use it to discriminate—to hire no one who looks like a Mexican on the basis that they may be an 'illegal.'"

Gutiérrez also blasted Washington's moves to increase the number of *la migrá* border cops.

Carter's promise of more U.S. investment and trade with Mexico may "look good on the face of it," said Gutiérrez. "But it means more money for the rich, more Goodyear companies, Sears Roebucks, and J.C. Pennys in Mexico, not jobs and decent wages for the Mexican people."

Gutiérrez also commented on reports that the Carter administration may grant "amnesty" to all undocumented workers who can prove they have been in the United States five years or more. "It would be extremely difficult for a person who has gone to great lengths to hide their identity for years to suddenly prove they have been in the U.S. for at least five years," Gutiérrez pointed out. "The amnesty proposal is clearly a move by Carter to defuse our movement, and terminate it if possible."

In light of these attacks, Gutiérrez stressed the importance of the October national conference in San Antonio called by Texas Chicano leaders last month. The Utah meeting voted to endorse the call and send representatives.

The conference also set plans for a statewide protest meeting in October, and for local activity in defense of undocumented workers on November 18. On that day, a delegation of Chicano leaders will present a "Latino Agenda" to the federal government in Washington, D.C. The meeting voted to send representatives to Washington.

Kandy Romero, a conference coordinator, told the *Militant*, "We feel that there is great potential for a strong, united movement in Utah around defense of our Mexican brothers and sisters.

"We must go out and win the support from the Chicano community, the unions, the students, the Black community, and women's organizations," Romero said. "I think that after today, more people are confident that we can do this."

Texas

By Miguel Pendás

SAN ANTONIO—TU-CASA, a local antideportation organization, is sponsoring a one-day conference here June

26 on immigration and the suppression of civil liberties.

Scheduled speakers include Bert Corona, longtime Chicano antideportation activist; civil liberties attorney William Kunstler; Ramon Chacón, a Chicano activist from south Texas who was recently released from a Mexican prison after being held there as a political prisoner; San Antonio Chicano activist Mario Cantú; José Molina, a movement songwriter from Mexico; Nicasio Dimas, Chicano lawyer; and Margie Ratner, a New York civil liberties lawyer.

The poster advertising the conference states, "The new immigration laws and policies of the Carter administration and the administration of [Mexican president] López Portillo make it necessary for *mexicanos* to know how they will be affected and what they must do to defend themselves."

TU-CASA leader Paco Cantú told the *Militant*, "One of the most important aims of our organization is just to inform our brothers and sisters from Mexico about the immigration laws.

"Our gathering also will condemn the repression of human rights" both in Mexico and the United States.

The conference will be held at the Rubén Salazar Cultural Center. For more information, call (512) 223-9602.

New Mexico

By Barry David

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.—The central committee of the New Mexico Raza Undia party has issued a call for a statewide meeting June 26 to plan defense of undocumented workers and participation in the October national Chicano conference in San Antonio.

The planning meeting will be held here. Juan José Peña, chairperson of the San Miguel County, New Mexico, RUP, said that "all Chicano and non-Chicano organizations interested in defending undocumented Mexican immigrants will be invited."

Peña said that discussion will include a proposal for a New Mexico conference early in October.



JUAN JOSE PENA

Militant/Cindy McCarver

2,000 march in NYC for amnesty

By Arnold Weissberg

Two thousand protesters rallied at the United Nations building in New York June 4 to demand amnesty for immigrants without visas. The action was organized by the National Committee for the Defense of Immigrants, (NCDI).

Rev. José Alvarez, a leader of the NCDI, told the crowd that the plight of "illegal aliens" in the United States is a human rights problem. He called on President Carter "to see the problem of human rights here in our country."

The demonstrators left a letter at the United Nations for U.S. delegate Andrew Young.

The letter called for "a generous amnesty" for the eight million "illegal aliens" in this country.

The letter also called for increasing the immigration quota from Latin America. The current quotas are ridiculously low. For example, only 20,000 people a year are allowed in from Mexico, while many tens of thousands more want to emigrate.

"We are being harassed," said Mario Paredes of the NCDI. "We have no social benefits. We are lawful people, and we are working for food, shelter, decency, and justice."

'A total victory'

By Barry David

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.—Isabel Blea, state chairperson of the Raza Unida party, and Juan José Peña, chairperson of the San Miguel County RUP, announced plans here June 6 for a victory rally June 19 in Espanola, in the northern part of the state.

Originally called as a defense rally for RUP leader Antonio (Ike) DeVargas, who has been charged with assault and battery on an off-duty sheriff, the event will instead celebrate the dropping of charges.

DeVargas had been expected to go to trial June 20. The indictment was the latest of a long series of harassment cases to which the RUP has been subjected in rural Rio Arriba County.

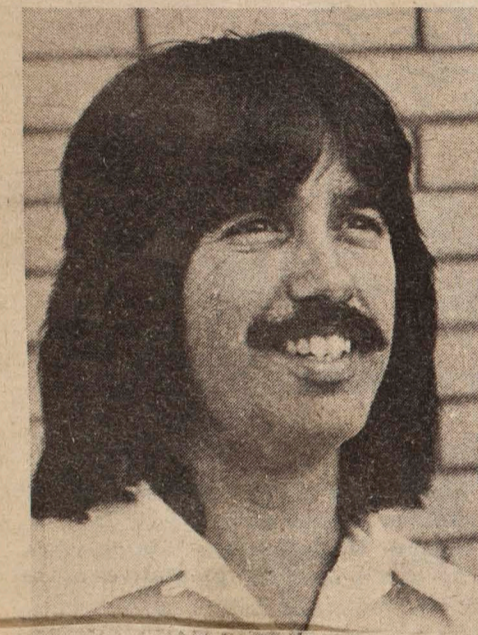
Rio Arriba, which is overwhelmingly Chicano, has long been the victim of the Democratic party machine there. Residents are very poor. Chicano Democrats have maintained their rule through a combination of violence and patronage.

The Rio Arriba Democratic machine first gained notoriety in the 1960s by crushing the land-grant movement led by Reies López Tijerina. This was one of the first struggles that projected the Chicano movement into the news.

The Democrats—led by Sheriff Emilio Naranjo—see the growth of the RUP as a threat to its continued rule, and have sought to destroy it.

However, Peña noted, every charge against RUP members in Rio Arriba has either been dropped or defeated in court. "This is a total victory for the *partido*," he said.

Blea said the party will announce its slate for the 1978 state elections at the June 19 rally. The RUP will field candidates for governor, U.S. Senate, and attorney general.



Militant/Harry Ring

ARMANDO GUTIERREZ

party, was the featured speaker. Conference coordinators also invited a representative of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, but *la migrá* was apparently too busy at the airport checking planes for "illegal aliens."

Plans for the meeting received wide publicity in the Salt Lake media. People came from as far away as Idaho and southern Utah. The meeting was conducted in English and Spanish.

"For decades," Gutiérrez told participants, "immigrants to the United States have been branded 'inferior.' Their entry is speeded up or slowed down according to the economic needs of the U.S. Whenever the U.S. has gone through economic difficulties, it has always been blamed on the immigrants."

Gutiérrez refuted the myth that undocumented workers "use up" services like welfare and food stamps.

"Even the government's own statistics do not bear this out," he said. "But the government gets away with such lies because Mexican workers today are defenseless. They have no access to *Time* magazine, *Newsweek*, or the *Salt Lake Tribune*."

Gutiérrez said the government crackdown is based on fear: "They are afraid of a new mass movement in a few years created by the children of undocumented workers. So they want to shut the door against the millions of Mexicans who come to this country to try to find jobs."

MOBILIZATION MEETING

The meeting was opened at 11:25 a.m. by the Chairman, Dr. Armando Navarro, Executive Director of the National Institute for Community Development (NICD) at the Institutes location at 894 Rialto Avenue San Bernardino, CA.

Dr. Navarro opened the meeting expressing the meeting's purpose. He followed the presentation by asking for introductions from those present.

Dr. Navarro read the proposed agenda calling for its approval or disapproval. It was the consensus of the floor to accept the proposed agenda.

The first agenda item to be discussed were the procedures and security measures to be upheld at the meeting. The following were approved:

1. That the meeting be conducted in an orderly manner.
2. That comments or statements be limited to within three minutes.
3. That personal grievances against any person or organization at this meeting would not be tolerated.

A letter sent to Dr. Armando Navarro from Jose Angel Gutierrez was read. The letter stated that a committee had been activated in Texas and a meeting had been held to initiate a call for action. The letter requested that California join in and begin mobilizing such a plan also.

Dr. Navarro added that simultaneous meetings were being held in New Mexico and Arizona, followed by a proposed National Action Conference tentatively scheduled for October 28.

Raising the question to the floor, Dr. Navarro asked if there was a consensus as to the need for mobilization by the Chicano. The participants responded affirmatively.

It was agreed by the meeting's participants that a steering committee meet to devise a plan of action.

It was moved and second by the participants that the ^{concept of} NICD's proposed mobilization plan be accepted. The motion carried.

Mr. Luis Contreras of the California Farming and Housing Advisory Committee committed himself to organize the Northern California steering committee.

Criteria for participation in the steering committee was discussed.

A motion was made and second that criteria for membership in the steering committee be limited to organizations geared to Chicano's, Mexicano's, and Latinos. The motion was defeated with a vote of 18 for and 26 against.

A discussion ensued.

(ie. the deisign)
The motion was reintroduced to read, that criteria for membership in the steering committee be limited to organizations and individuals who are Chicano, Mexicano, and Latino. The motion carried with a vote of 33 for and 5 against.

A discussion ensued.

Motion was made to limit membership in the steering committee to 15 individuals and that 2/3 representation be given to organizations and 1/3 to individuals.

A discussion ensued.

The motion was tabled for further discussion.

A motion was made to mandate all members of the steering committee to contribute \$200.00 towards membership in the committee. The motion was second and approved by a vote of 24 for and 21 against.

A motion was made to allow members of the steering committee a 2 week period to raise their membership funds. The motion was second and carried with a vote of 28 for and 11 against.

A motion to select the steering committee was made. The motion was second and carried.

A motion that items 1 through 4 under SPECIFICS ON PROPOSED PLAN be given to the steering committee to coordinate sub-committees comprised of the general population v.g. grass roots, and that the steering committee be given the authority to structure was made and second. The motion carried.

A motion was made to establish a coordinating committee comprised of other organizations and individuals not falling under the steering committee membership criteria, to act as an advisory committee to the steering committee and that would meet once a month. The motion was second. With a vote of 12 for and 19 against the motion failed.

The question of how many persons would serve on the steering committee arose. The motion which had been tabled earlier was reintroduced, that 2/3 of the committee representation be organizational and 1/3 be individual representation. The motion was second and approved by a vote of 16 for and 6 against.

A motion was made that a representative from each county in Southern California must have representation in the steering committee. The motion was second and defeated by a vote of 5 for and 19 against.

A motion was made to vote for the approval or disapproval of the individuals and organizations wishing to join the committee. The motion was second and carried by a vote of 15 for and 4 against.

The following persons and organizations were voted on:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rafael Arriola	Unanimous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Committee on Chicano Rights	Unanimous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pedro Canojo	10 for 8 against	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NICD	Unanimous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Andres Terrez	Unanimous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	La Raza (Paul Ruiz)	Unanimous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Juan Gomez Quinonez	Unanimous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Santa Monica Legal Defense	Unanimous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Laura Carzo	9 for 5 against	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Immigration Coalition	Unanimous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ralph Hernandez	Unanimous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CASA	Unanimous
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.M.ECHA CENTRAL	Unanimous

Because the number of individual representation had been stipulated at five, and six persons had been voted in favor, Ralph Hernandez declined his candidacy.

~~UCSD~~ UCB
Congresso UCSE

The committee agreed that anyone who ^{didn't} ~~do~~ have their money submitted within the time given who had committed themselves to the committee would be dropped.

A motion was made that the steering committee meet in 2 weeks at the NICD's office. The motion was second and carried.

A motion was made that would allow observers to attend the meeting of the steering committee but to act as observers only. The motion was second and carried.

A motion was made to allow NICD to be the facilitators for the upcoming meeting. The motion was second and unanimously carried.

A motion was made to allow Dr. Navarro to release information to the press.

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting. The motion was second and unanimously carried.

Chicanos set antideportation conference

By Miguel Pendás

SAN ANTONIO—A coalition of Chicano leaders and organizations meeting here May 22 has called for a national conference of the Chicano movement to respond to the crackdown by the Carter administration on immigrants without papers, the so-called illegal aliens. The conference will also take up other Chicano issues.

The meeting, attended by more than fifty persons, was called together by Raza Unida party leader Mario Compeán; Cecilio García-Camarillo, publisher of *Caracol* magazine; and antideportation activist Ignacio "Nacho" Pérez.

It was convened in response to a "Call for Action" issued by José Angel Gutiérrez, Zavala County judge, and RUP leader. (See box.)

In a letter accompanying his call, Gutiérrez wrote, "I believe that it is time to defend our rights from attacks by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I believe it is time to cease the criminal acts of pushing out our children from schools.

"I believe it is time to repeal the right-to-work laws and demand a minimum wage of \$3.50 an hour for all workers. I believe that we must demand jobs, in and out of government. "I believe we must act now!"

The May 22 meeting unanimously approved a four-point plan of action:

1) That a national conference be held October 28-30 in San Antonio to draft a series of demands with the main focus on repressive immigration policy.

2) That other areas hold regional or statewide conferences, rallies, picket lines, and other building activities around El Día de La Raza (October 12).

3) That on November 18-19 demonstrations be organized all over the country. A delegation will go to Washington, D.C., that day to present the demands there.

4) That an immediate goal be to enlist as many sponsors as possible for the "Call for Action."

All these proposals were made as recommendations to be presented to a broad spectrum of Chicano leaders, activists, and organizations. Conference participants hope to develop similar coalitions in other areas. (See accompanying article.)

The steering committee established at the San Antonio meeting includes more than a dozen groups.

Represented on the steering committee are Texas Raza Unida party; Texas Farm Workers Union; *Caracol* magazine; TU-CASA, a San Antonio antideportation group; Mexican-American

A 'Call for Action'

The following "Call for Action," written by José Angel Gutiérrez, has been sent to many Chicano organizations and community leaders.

A crisis for all Spanish surnamed persons within the US of A is rapidly approaching. The very same man our Raza supported for the Presidency, now seeks to deport us. The Carter administration is designing a new immigration policy. We are the main targets.

The phobia mongers insist our people, because of our numbers, birth rate, geographic spread and undocumented status threaten the

very underpinnings of this society. We are blamed for unemployment, disease, welfare costs, crime, slums and low wages. The truth of the matter is that Latinos are to be made the scapegoat for this administration's ineptness at solving economic problems of inflation, unemployment, wage depression and rising consumer frustration.

At times of war, the Mexican workers have been sought out by American growers and industry.

At times of expansion, Americans have not hesitated to take half of Mexico's land, the national resources and raw materials of South and

Central America, and rule the Caribbean.

At times of frustration, Americans deport us, reduce immigration quotas, and in general reject us as legitimate Americans.

I believe this move toward our immigration policy ought to command our serious attention.

I write to invite you to help me sponsor a planning conference on immigration and related issues.

We should have a working conference to draft a Latino agenda on our needs.

We should confront Washington armed with this agenda this coming Fall.

Student Organization at the University of Texas-San Antonio; CASA; Socialist Workers party; Chicano Legal Defense Fund; Austin Friends of the Farm Workers; Centro Aztlán (Laredo); Civil Rights Litigation Committee; National Student Coalition Against Racism; Committee for Rural Democracy; and Paseo de Marzo.

The steering committee was left open-ended so that it can be expanded and made even more representative of the Chicano community. Its next meeting was scheduled for June 4.

Several persons at the May 22 meeting here made the point that the Chicano movement has not had a national gathering of the proposed kind in several years. Nationally coordinated activities would give the movement a focus.

At the San Antonio meeting, Jorge Zaragoza of the Texas Farm Workers Union spoke of the need to unite the Chicano movement. The TFWU has been organizing activities against right-to-work laws and in support of legislation in Texas giving *campesinos* the right to unionize.

Texas RUP Chairperson María Elena Martínez also attended the San Antonio meeting. The day before, at a statewide executive committee meeting in New Braunfels, the Texas RUP voted unanimously to support the "Call for Action."

Cecilio García-Camarillo of *Caracol* said that support must be sought not only from other Chicano organizations, but also from the Black community, labor, the women's movement, and civil libertarians. He pointed out that other Latinos and Black Caribbeans are also being deported.

Even though the October 28-30 San Antonio conference is clearly being projected as a gathering of the Chicano movement, it was made clear that participation of observers from other movements would be welcomed and sought.

The National Student Coalition Against Racism voted at its last national steering committee meeting to make defense of undocumented workers a national project. Miguel Zárate, representing NSCAR, attended the San Antonio meeting.

Despite White House claims to be adopting a new, "humane" approach toward undocumented workers, the Carter administration is clearly proposing a racist crackdown on them. He wants to place the blame on these immigrants for many economic problems the government cannot solve.

Peter Camejo, southwest field organizer for the Socialist Workers party, pointed out at the San Antonio meeting that Leonel Castillo, the newly appointed commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has just proposed hiring 1,000 more cops to patrol the border.

Reubén Solís of San Antonio CASA added that along with increasing the Border Patrol, the government is trying to pass repressive legislation to make it illegal to hire workers without visas.

And Carter's plan to introduce a national identification card to deny jobs to these immigrants is an attack on the democratic rights of all working people.

An important task of the Chicano movement is to counter the government's lies that these immigrants are responsible for unemployment and that they receive social services without paying for them. In fact, the opposite has been shown to be true.

The attacks on undocumented workers are designed to create a climate of racist hysteria that will be used to erode the rights of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and Blacks. It is no coincidence that bilingual-bicultural education and affirmative action are now also under attack on the local and national level.

Chicano studies programs are being cut back in many places. And unemployment levels among Chicanos remain much higher than among Anglos.

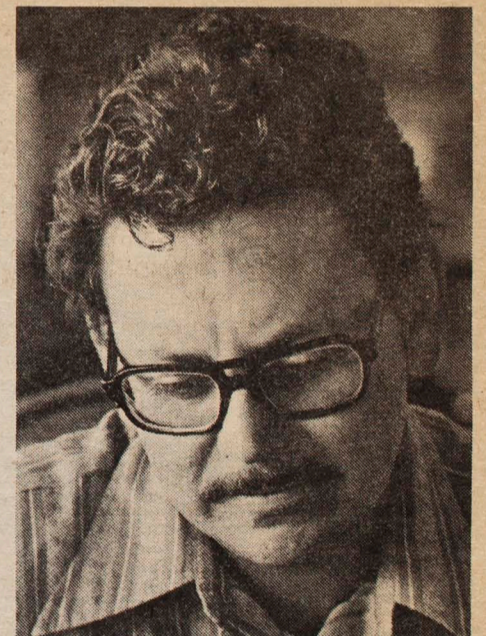
The escalating attacks on undocumented workers are clearly at the heart of the government's offensive against Chicano rights today. At the same time, all these attacks underscore the need for nationwide activities uniting broad sectors of the Chicano community.

Funds are needed in order to publicize and win support for the "Call for Action." For further information write: Mario Compeán, Post Office Box 7577, San Antonio, Texas 78207. Telephone: (512) 224-4244.



Militant/Harry Ring

MARIA ELENA MARTINEZ



Militant/Harry Ring

JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ



Militant/Nelson Blackstock

MARIO COMPEAN

Support grows for antideportation actions

Actions throughout the Southwest are already adding momentum to the call for a national conference to fight racist deportations.

In California, forty-five Chicano leaders met during a Cinco de Mayo celebration to plan a response to the attacks by the Carter administration against Chicanos. Chaired by Armando Navarro of the National Institute for Community Development, the meeting unanimously endorsed the idea for such a national conference.

José Angel Gutiérrez was commissioned to draft a "Call for Action."

Participants in the meeting included Herman Baca of San Diego's Committee on Human Rights; New Mexico Raza Unida party Chairperson Juan José Peña; California RUP Chairperson Andrés Torres; Walter Ulloa of KMEX-TV; Chicano studies professors Juan Gómez-Quinones and Rodolfo Acuña from Los An-

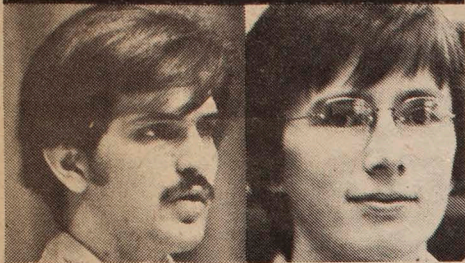
geles; Benjamín Hernández, *El Papel de la Gente*; and Antonio Rodríguez, CASA.

Further meetings to discuss the conference are planned.

In Salt Lake City, a "Public Meeting in Defense of the Undocumented Worker" is being organized by the newly formed Comité de la Gente Unida. It will be held June 4 at noon at the Centro Cívico Mexicano, 155 South 600 West. The keynote speaker will be Texas Raza Unida party leader Armando Gutiérrez. Also on the program will be Abelardo Delgado, head of the Chicano studies department at the University of Utah. The meeting will discuss the San Antonio proposals.

In New Mexico, a statewide conference to begin building support for the national conference will be held the last weekend in June, RUP State Chairperson Juan José Peña told the *Militant*.

Militant on the scene



'Militant' correspondents Caroline Lund and José G. Pérez are on assignment in Spain to report on the working-class upsurge and June 15 elections there.

SPAIN IN TURMOIL

Eyewitness report on first Spanish election in forty years

By Caroline Lund

MADRID—As I rode the bus from the Madrid Airport to the center of this city, it was immediately obvious that elections are coming in Spain.

Big government posters hailed the virtues of democracy and urged people to vote on June 15 in the first general elections to be held here in more than forty years. Billboards of the capitalist parties featured smiling faces of candidates and bland slogans such as "Step into the future with us."

The further we rode into the center of the city, the greater the density of all kinds of posters and painted slogans—for amnesty of all political prisoners, against unemployment, for solidarity actions in defense of workers laid off at specific plants, for boycott of the elections, for solidarity with the struggles of the Basque people, for a special week of women's liberation activities.

The normal scene in a subway station is for every accessible wall to be covered with posters announcing meetings or demonstrations. Often there will be three or four teen-agers hawking the newspaper of a left-wing political party or youth organization, or perhaps selling stickers or books from an improvised literature table.

On advertising billboards you don't find obscene graffiti—as I am used to in New York City—but instead, political slogans. Government posters in the subways and on the streets appeal to

the population to stop "painting the city."

But nobody is listening to these government appeals. "Spain is a poster," read the front-page headline of one newspaper on May 24. Another paper estimated that half a million new posters had been plastered up in the city the previous night alone, in preparation for the official opening of the campaign period that day.

Newsstands offer scores of new magazines and books.

Prominently displayed are books by leaders of the Communist and Socialist parties, the works of Marx, books on the civil war of the 1930s, material on women's liberation, on sex, and on homosexuality and gay liberation.

There are at least four different election manuals on sale, attempting to explain how the elections will work and the programs of the fifty-three political parties and coalitions that are running candidates.

One booklet, *Dictionary of the Political Parties*, carried brief descriptions of 222 different political formations. Of these, 86 were formed only in the last two years.

Spain is in the midst of a great mass debate over the future of the country. The intensity of political discussion

and the thirst for ideas and for democratic rights are heightened by the election campaign.

In November 1976 the Spanish Cortes (Franco's handpicked parliament) voted 425 to 59 to approve a series of reforms calling for its own replacement by a new, elected Cortes based on "the expression of the sovereign will of the people."

Pushing this reform was the Franco-anointed king, Juan Carlos, and the king's appointee, Premier Adolfo Suárez. Under the Franco dictatorship, Suárez had been minister in charge of the fascist National Movement, which was the only legal political formation under Franco.

This seeming contradiction—of fascist torturers turned "democrats"—reflects the fact that the Spanish ruling class has been forced to walk a tightrope in changing its methods of rule.

This shift in the strategy of the exploiters has been made necessary by major changes in the Spanish economy and society over the past twenty years. In 1950 only 30 percent of the population lived in cities of more than 20,000 people; now the majority do. In 1940 there were twice as many farmers as industrial workers and a 19 percent

illiteracy rate; now there are more industrial workers than farmers, and illiteracy had dropped to 9 percent by 1970.

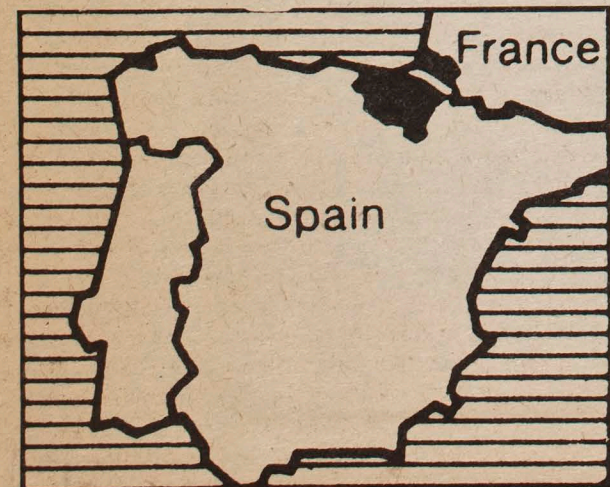
The number of university students has tripled in the past fifteen years. The Spanish people have become dramatically more urban, more working-class, more educated, and less religious. The new generation of workers have not yet felt any major defeat such as occurred in the 1930s.

The Spanish ruling class has been forced—by the irrepressible waves of strikes over the past decade—to recognize that this new working class cannot be ruled by naked repression alone. More sophisticated methods are necessary. They need to cultivate a trustworthy bureaucracy that can gain the confidence of enough of the working class to be able to help put over and enforce an austerity plan on working people.

Spain's capitalists need labor peace even more desperately today because of the depressed condition of the economy. Inflation in 1976 was 20 percent, according to official figures. Unemployment was nearing 6 percent of the work force, or about 800,000 workers.

In addition, the bankers and busi-

Protests free Basque prisoners



EUZKADI (BASQUE PROVINCES) marked in black

By José G. Pérez

MADRID—The Spanish government has responded to a massive upsurge of the Basques, an oppressed people within the Spanish state, by promising to release nearly all Basque political prisoners, on condition that the prisoners leave this country.

On May 22, five of the seven Basques condemned to death in 1970 in the Burgos military trial arrived in Belgium, and the government promised that nineteen other political prisoners would follow.

Most of the prisoners are members of the Euzkadi ta Askatasuna (ETA—Basque Nation and Freedom), an organization that fights for an independent Basque nation made up of the four Basque provinces within the Spanish state and three Basque departments ruled by France.

One other is a member of the Liga Comunista Revolucionaria (LCR—Revolutionary Communist League), a sister organization of the U.S. Socialist Workers party.

"We owe the Basque people our lives because of their struggle during the Burgos trial, a struggle that prevented our execution," said Javier Larena, one of the five Basque prisoners upon arriving in Belgium May 22. "And now, we owe the Basque people our liberty, thanks to their tremendous mobilization in support of amnesty."

The prisoners explained that government officials had promised the exiles could return to Spain after the June 15 elections here.

The promise to release the prisoners came May 20, after two weeks of massive protests in Euzkadi, the Basque name for their own land. The Basques were supported by massive solidarity actions in other parts of the Spanish state.

On May 9, Basques began a week of protests called by proamnesty committees in Euzkadi and broadly supported by virtually the whole range of

political forces in the Basque country.

These protests, demanding full and total amnesty for all political prisoners, were to conclude Sunday, May 15, with mass demonstrations in each of the capital cities of the four Basque provinces.

On May 10, seventeen political and trade-union organizations called a *jornada de lucha* (day of struggle) for amnesty, including a general strike.

The strike and protests the following days were very effective. In the province of Guipúzcoa, the government said up to 70 percent of the workers walked out May 12.

On May 12 the Civil Guard—a heavily armed national police force that specializes in breaking strikes and demonstrations—savagely attacked protesters in the town of Rentería in Guipúzcoa Province. The Civil Guard machine-gunned a demonstration, gravely wounding seven persons and murdering Rafael Gómez Jauregui.

The government claimed its forces had acted in self-defense. But the people of Euzkadi told a different story, rising up as one in protest.

Strikes and demonstrations

For the next several days, up to 500,000 workers struck in Euzkadi, closing everything from large factories to corner grocery stores. There were numerous clashes with the cynically named "Forces of Public Order" of the Spanish state, resulting in at least six additional deaths. In at least one case, eyewitnesses to the murder say cops summarily executed a Basque demonstrator.

The government tried to suppress such eyewitness accounts. For example, police forces occupied the printing plant of a newspaper to prevent distribution of an edition that carried an eyewitness account of the execution.

Despite the fierce repression, Basques in many areas organized themselves into factory and town

Chicano leaders set conference on deportation

—PAGE 5



Border Patrol rounds up undocumented immigrants near California border

MILITANT 10 JUNE 77

Real face of Carter's 'illegal alien' plan

By Arnold Weissberg

The hidden face of President's Carter's plan to deal with undocumented immigrants is rapidly being unmasked.

While planning a major crackdown on workers without visas, the Carter administration tossed a crumb to Latinos by holding out the promise of an amnesty for "illegal aliens" who had lived in the United States for five years.

As first proposed, this plan might have covered only the tiny fraction of immigrants who could prove five years' residence.

Now, however, the administration may be backing away even from this inadequate proposal.

The *New York Times* reported May 27 that some Carter aides want to determine how many people would qualify for "amnesty" before granting it. They fear a "drain" on social services, a fear that exposes the kind of poverty to which immigrant workers are regularly subjected.

In addition, the administration isn't sure it wants to let the families of amnestied aliens into the country.

Another aspect of Carter's plans for "aliens" is the plan to resurrect the bracero program under a different name.

Abolished in 1965, the bracero program brought Mexican workers to labor in the United States on a temporary basis. The program was designed to meet the needs of agribusiness in California and Texas. The braceros were cruelly overworked and underpaid.

That's what Leonel Castillo, Carter's new head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, wants to bring back.

Castillo has also called for hiring another 1,000 border guards. In the meantime, he's ordered 100 sent to San Diego.

Carter's plan will mean more misery for all foreign-born workers, whether they emigrate to the United States or stay at home.

THE MILITANT

THE SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

June 2, 1977

Dear Friend,

Enclosed is a sample copy of the latest issue of the Militant. It features a report by our correspondent Miguel Pendás on the call for a national conference on deportations and related issues, made by Chicano leaders meeting in San Antonio last week. (see pp. 4-5).

The Militant has consistently exposed the government's racist attacks on so-called "illegal aliens" and the threat that these attacks pose to the Chicano community and working people as a whole. We will now be reporting regularly on the progress of building this conference and the anti-deportation demonstrations planned for the fall. Our next issue for instance, will contain an interview with Peter Camejo, 1976 Presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, on the meaning of Carter's proposed immigration policies.

I think you will find the Militant an important source of information and analysis. We will be sending you two more sample copies, and hope that you will decide to subscribe so you won't miss any of this coverage. A six-month subscription costs only \$5.00, and a one-year subscription \$9.00.

If you already subscribe, please pass this copy along to a friend who would be interested.

We would also like to hear your comments-- especially on the fight against deportation and other coverage in the Militant.

I hope to hear from you soon,

In solidarity,

Harvey McArthur
Harvey McArthur
Business Manager

A CALL FOR ACTION

A crisis for all Spanish surnamed persons within the US of A is rapidly approaching. The very same man our Raza supported for the Presidency, now seeks to deport us. The Carter administration is designing a new immigration policy. We are the main targets.

The phobia mongers insist our people, because of our numbers, birth rate, geographic spread and undocumented status threaten the very underpinnings of this society. We are blamed for unemployment, disease, welfare costs, crime, slums, and low wages. The truth of the matter is that Latinos are to be made the scapegoat for this administration's ineptness at solving economic problems of inflation, unemployment, wage depression and rising consumer frustration.

At times of war, the Mexican workers have been sought out by American growers and industry.

At times of expansion, Americans have not hesitated to take half of Mexico's land, the national resources and raw materials of South and Central America, and rule the Carribean.

At times of frustration, Americans deport us, reduce immigration quotas, and in general reject us as legitimate Americans.

I believe this move toward our immigration policy ought to command our serious attention.

I write to invite you to help me sponsor a planning conference on immigration and related issues.

We should have a working conference to draft a Latino agenda on our needs.

We should confront Washington armed with this agenda this coming Fall.

June 1, 1977

Companeros:

Several Activist organizations from Texas met at San Antonio, Texas on May 22, 1977 to discuss and seek a consensus on sponsoring a National Conference on immigration in late October, 1977. The meeting was convened by Jose Angel Gutierrez, Ignacio Perez, Cecilio Garcia-Camarillo, and Mario Compean. About fifty people were present, representing some 14 organizations and persons from about seven cities throughout Texas. Several things were approved by those present.

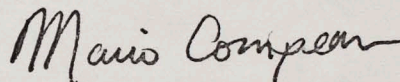
First, the group agreed to issue a call for the national conference to other interested Activist groups throughout the Nation and agreed that La Raza/Latinos should be the prime movers of this conference. Also, we voted to propose the following points to groups outside Texas:

- 1.) That the National Conference be in San Antonio on October 28-30, 1977.
- 2.) That similar conferences, but on a state scope be held by other states to coincide with El Dia de la Raza (about October 8-9, 1977)
- 3.) That the state conferences send delegates to and endorse the National Conference.
- 4.) That the National Conference endorse the call for action sent out by Jose Angel Gutierrez.
- 5.) That the various interested groups in other states be asked to become sponsors of the National Conference and make monetary contributions to help underwrite the conference expenses
- 6.) That the various interested groups in all states develop policy papers that will serve as the basis for the work product to come out of the National Conference.

7.) That the Agenda for Action (National Conference product) be presented at Washington during the week of November 14, 1977 by organized delegations from all the states that participate in the National Conference.

From the foregoing, it should be obvious that the scope of this action conference is massive and intended to revive the national focus of El Movimiento. The Texas group agreed to be the host state for the National Conference if the other states agree with our proposals, and to San Antonio as the site for the National Conference. We are asking that your Conference take action on our proposals and let us know of your decisions as soon as possible. We anticipate opening an office in the very near future at San Antonio and begin contacting other groups and send out information and materials. Please respond to our temporary mailing address.

Vonceremos!



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Chairman Texas Committee

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REGULATION OF UNDOCUMENTED
ALIENS - PM 104

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am proposing to Congress today a set of actions to help markedly reduce the increasing flow of undocumented aliens in this country and to regulate the presence of the millions of undocumented aliens already here.

These proposed actions are based on the results of a thorough Cabinet-level study and on the groundwork which has been laid, since the beginning of the decade, by Congressmen Rodino and Ellberg and Senators Eastland and Kennedy. These actions will:

Make unlawful the hiring of undocumented aliens, with enforcement by the Justice Department against those employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of such hiring. Penalties would be civil—injunctions and fines of \$1000 per undocumented alien hired. Criminal penalties could be imposed by the courts against employers violating injunctions. Moreover, employers, and others, receiving compensation for knowingly assisting an undocumented alien obtain or retain a job would also be subject to criminal penalties.

Increase significantly the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Federal Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, targeted to areas where heavy undocumented alien hirings occur.

Adjust the immigration status of undocumented aliens who have resided in the U.S. continuously from before January 1, 1970 to the present and who apply with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for permanent resident alien status; create a new immigration category of temporary resident alien for undocumented aliens who have resided in the U.S. continuously prior to January 1, 1977; make no status change and enforce the immigration law against those undocumented aliens entering the U.S. after January 1, 1977.

Substantially increase resources available to control the southern border, and other entry points, in order to prevent illegal immigration.

Promote continued cooperation with the governments which are major sources of undocumented aliens, in an effort to improve their economies and their controls over alien smuggling rings.

Each of these actions will play a distinct, but closely related, role in helping to solve one of our most complex domestic problems: In the last several years, millions of undocumented aliens have illegally immigrated to the United States. They have breached our Nation's immigration laws, displaced many American citizens from jobs, and placed an increased financial burden on many states and local governments.

The set of actions I am proposing cannot solve this enormous problem overnight, but they will signal the beginning of an effective Federal response. My Administration is strongly committed to

aggressive and comprehensive steps toward resolving this problem, and I am therefore proposing the following actions:

EMPLOYER SANCTIONS

The principal attraction of the United States for undocumented aliens is economic—the opportunity to obtain a job paying considerably more than any available in their own countries. If that opportunity is severely restricted, I am convinced that far fewer aliens will attempt illegal entry.

I am therefore proposing that Congress make unlawful the hiring by any employer of any undocumented alien. This employment bar would be implemented in the following way:

Enforcement would be sought against those employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of hiring undocumented aliens, with the Justice Department setting priorities for enforcement.

Penalties for violation of the employment bar would be both injunctive relief and stiff civil fines—a maximum of \$1,000 for each undocumented alien hired by an employer. A violation of a court injunction would subject an employer to a potential criminal contempt citation and imprisonment.

An employer would be entitled to defend any charge of hiring an undocumented alien by proving that a prospective employee's documentation of legal residence, as designated by the Attorney General in regulations, was seen prior to employment.

The Social Security card would be designated as one of the authorized identification documents; and we will accelerate the steps already being taken to make certain that such cards are issued, as the law now mandates, only to legal residents. Those steps include requiring personal interviews of card applicants and making the cards more difficult to forge. But no steps would be taken to make the Social Security card, or any other card, a national identification document.

To further restrict job opportunities, criminal sanctions would be imposed on those persons who receive compensation for knowingly assisting an undocumented alien obtain or retain employment, or who knowingly contract with such person for the employment of undocumented aliens. These sanctions are directed at the substantial number of individuals who broker jobs for undocumented aliens or act as agents for alien smugglers. It is not directed at those who inadvertently refer an undocumented alien to a job, such as an employment agency or a union hiring hall.

To make certain that all of these new sanctions are uniformly applied, they would pre-empt any existing state sanctions.

In addition to the creation of these new sanctions, efforts to increase enforcement of existing sanctions will be significantly increased. The Fair Labor Standards Act, which mandates payment of the minimum wage and provides other

employee protections, would not only be strictly enforced, but its existing civil and criminal penalties would be sought much more frequently by the government. To date, the inability of the government to enforce fully this act, due in part to a lack of resources, has resulted in the hiring of undocumented aliens at sub-minimum wages, thereby often displacing American workers. Two hundred sixty new inspectors will be hired and targeted to areas of heavy undocumented alien employment. Similarly, the Federal Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, which prohibits the recruiting and hiring of undocumented aliens for farm work, would be tightly enforced. The Departments of Justice and Labor will work closely in exchanging information developed in their separate enforcement activities.

While I believe that both the new and existing employer sanctions, and their strict enforcement, are required to control the employment of undocumented aliens, the possibility that these sanctions might lead employers to discriminate against Mexican-American citizens and legal residents, as well as other ethnic Americans, would be intolerable. The proposed employer sanctions have been designed, with their general reliance on civil penalties and "pattern or practice" enforcement, to minimize any cause for discrimination. However, to prevent any discriminatory hiring, the federal civil rights agencies will be charged with making much greater efforts to ensure that existing anti-discrimination laws are fully enforced.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT

The proposed employer sanctions will not, by themselves, be enough to stop the entry of undocumented aliens. Measures must also be taken to significantly increase existing border enforcement efforts. While our borders cannot realistically be made impenetrable to illegal entry, greater enforcement efforts clearly are possible, consistent with preserving both the longest "open" borders in the world and our humanitarian traditions.

I am proposing to take the following increased enforcement measures, most of which will require Congressional approval for the necessary additional resources:

Enforcement resources at the border will be increased substantially and will be reorganized to ensure greater effectiveness. The exact nature of the reorganization, as well as the amount of additional enforcement personnel, will be determined after the completion in September of our ongoing border enforcement studies. It is very likely, though, that a minimum of 2000 additional enforcement personnel will be placed on the Mexican border.

INS will shift a significant number of enforcement personnel to border areas having the highest reported rates of undocumented alien entry.

An anti-smuggling Task Force will be established in order to seek ways to reduce the number and effectiveness of the

smuggling rings which, by obtaining forged documents and providing transportation, systematically smuggle a substantial percentage of the undocumented aliens entering the country. The U.S. Attorneys will be instructed to give high priority to prosecuting individuals involved in alien smuggling.

The State Department will increase its visa issuance resources abroad to ensure that foreign citizens attempting to enter this country will be doing so within the requirements of the immigration laws.

Passage will be sought of pending legislation to impose criminal sanctions on those who knowingly use false information to obtain identifiers issued by our Government, or knowingly use fraudulent Government documents to obtain legitimate Government documents.

The State Department will consult with countries which are the sources of significant numbers of undocumented aliens about cooperative border enforcement and anti-smuggling efforts.

COOPERATION WITH SOURCE COUNTRIES

The proposed employer sanctions and border enforcement will clearly discourage a significant percentage of those who would otherwise attempt to enter or remain in the United States illegally. However, as long as jobs are available here but not easily available in countries which have been the source of most undocumented aliens, many citizens of those countries will ignore whatever barriers to entry and employment we erect. An effective policy to control illegal immigration must include the development of a strong economy in each source country.

Unfortunately, this objective may be difficult to achieve within the near future. The economies of most of the source countries are still not sufficiently developed to produce, even with significant U.S. aid, enough jobs over the short-term to match their rapidly growing workforce.

Over the longer-term, however, I believe that marked improvements in source countries' economies are achievable by their own efforts with support from the United States. I welcome the economic development efforts now being made by the dynamic and competent leaders of Mexico. To further efforts such as these, the United States is committed to helping source countries obtain assistance appropriate to their own economic needs. I will explore with source countries means of providing such assistance. In some cases this will mean bilateral or multilateral economic assistance. In others, it will involve technical assistance, encouragement of private financing and enhanced trade, or population programs.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

The fact that there are millions of undocumented aliens already residing in this country presents one of the most difficult questions surrounding the aliens phenomenon. These aliens entered the U.S. illegally and have willfully remained here in violation of the immigration laws. On the other hand, many of them have been law-abiding residents who are looking for a new life and are productive members of their communities.

I have concluded that an adjustment of status is necessary to avoid having a permanent "underclass" of millions of persons who have not been and cannot practically be deported, and who would continue living here in perpetual fear of immigration authorities, the local police, employers and neighbors. Their entire existence would continue to be predicated on staying outside the reach of government authorities and the law's protections.

I therefore recommend the following adjustments of status:

First, I propose that permanent resident alien status be granted to all undocumented aliens who have resided continuously in the United States from before January 1, 1970 to the present. These aliens would have to apply for this status and provide normal documentary proof of continuous residency. If residency is maintained, U.S. citizenship could be sought five years after the granting of permanent status, as provided in existing immigration laws.

The permanent resident alien status would be granted through an update of the registry provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The registry statute has been updated three times since 1929, with the last update in 1965, when permanent resident alien status was granted to those who had resided here prior to 1946.

Second, all undocumented aliens, including those (other than exchange and student visitors) with expired visas, who were residing in the United States on or before January 1, 1977 will be eligible for a temporary resident alien status for five years.

Those eligible would be granted the temporary status only after registering with INS; registration would be permitted solely during a one-year period. Aliens granted temporary status would be entitled to reside legally in the United States for a five-year period.

The purpose of granting a temporary status is to preserve a decision on the final status of these undocumented aliens, until much more precise information about their number, location, family size and economic situation can be collected and reviewed. That information would be obtained through the registration process. A decision on their final status would be made sometime after the completion of the registration process and before the expiration of the five-year period.

Temporary resident aliens would not have the right to vote, to run for public office or to serve on juries; nor would they be entitled to bring members of their families into the U.S. But they could leave and re-enter this country, and they could seek employment, under the same rules as permanent resident aliens.

Unlike permanent resident aliens, temporary resident aliens would be ineligible to receive such Federal social services as Medicaid, Food Stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and Supplemental Security Income. However, the allocation formulas for Revenue Sharing, which are based on population, would be adjusted to reflect the presence of temporary resident

aliens. The adjustment would compensate states and local communities for the fact that some of these residents--undocumented aliens--are currently not included in the Census Bureau's population counts. That undercount deprives certain states and communities of Revenue Sharing funds which, if Census figures were completely accurate, would be received and used to defray certain expenses caused by the presence of undocumented aliens. Those receiving adjustments of status through the actions I am proposing would be included in the 1980 Census, so that the allocation charges would have to be made only through 1980.

Third, for those undocumented aliens who entered the United States after January 1, 1977, there would be no adjustment of status. The immigration laws would still be enforced against these undocumented aliens. Similarly, those undocumented aliens, who are eligible for adjustment of status, but do not apply, would continue to have the immigration laws enforced against them.

In addition, the INS would expedite its handling of the substantial backlog of adjustment of status applications from those aliens entitled to an adjustment under existing law.

Finally, those persons who would be eligible for an adjustment of status under these proposals must not be ineligible under other provisions of the immigration laws.

TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS

As part of these efforts to control the problem of undocumented aliens, I am asking the Secretary of Labor to conduct, in consultation with the Congress and other interested parties, a comprehensive review of the current temporary foreign worker (H-2) certification program. I believe it is possible to structure this program so that it responds to the legitimate needs of both employees, by protecting domestic employment opportunities, and of employers, by providing a needed workforce. However, I am not considering the reintroduction of a bracero-type program for the importation of temporary workers.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

Our present immigration statutes are in need of a comprehensive review. I am therefore directing the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Labor to begin a comprehensive interagency study of our existing immigration laws and policies.

In the interim, I am supporting pending legislation to increase the annual limitation on legal Mexican and Canadian immigration to a total of 50,000, allocated between them according to demand. This legislation will help provide an incentive to legal immigration.

I urge the Congress to consider promptly, and to pass, the legislation I will submit containing the proposals described in this Message.

JIMMY CARTER.

Questions and Answers on Carter's Amnesty Plan for Illegal Aliens

By MARJORIE HUNTER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Should illegal aliens be granted amnesty by the United States?

This is a question that will be debated in the months or years ahead as Congress considers President Carter's proposal.

Acting on the advice of a Cabinet-level panel, the President has recommended that full amnesty be granted to aliens who have been living in this country for at least seven years.

Under this plan, aliens who have been here for that length of time or longer would be given permanent resident status and would be permitted to bring their families to this country.

The plan would also allow illegal aliens who have been here less than seven years but who were in this country before last Jan. 1 to remain and continue working. However, they would be denied most social services and would not be permitted to bring in their families.

Following are some of the questions central to the debate:

Q. How many illegal aliens are in the United States?

A. No one knows for sure. The Immigration and Naturalization Service had set the number at four million to 12 million, but more recently narrowed the estimate to six million to eight million.

Q. Is the number of illegal aliens entering the United States increasing?

A. Yes. I.N.S. officials estimate that at least half a million more illegal aliens enter this country every year by slipping across the borders, by using forged documents, or by entering on visitor or student visas and then simply not returning home.

Q. Is no effort being made to curtail the flow of illegal aliens?

A. About 900,000 illegal aliens were apprehended last year by the I.N.S. and sent home, either voluntarily or under deportation proceedings. However, it is generally agreed that the I.N.S. has too few people and inadequate equipment to stem the flow.

Q. Who are the illegal aliens?

A. Most illegal aliens in the United States come from 15 countries—Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, the Philippines, Korea, Thailand, Greece, India, Iran and Nigeria—according to a 1976 report of a Ford Administration Domestic Council Committee on Illegal Aliens. I.N.S. officials say that by far the largest number, perhaps three-fourths of illegal aliens, are from Mexico.

Q. Are most illegal aliens now in the United States permanent or temporary residents?

A. Some studies, including one by Wayne A. Cornelius, associate professor of political science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, showed that a vast majority of illegal aliens from Mexico come to the United States for only four to six months a year to do seasonal work, then return home for the rest of the year. I.N.S. officials believe that illegal aliens from other countries, however, live in this country permanently, many of them settling in New York City and other large metropolitan areas.

Q. How many illegal aliens in the United States hold jobs?

A. I.N.S. officials have estimated that more than 3.6 million illegal aliens were employed in this country in 1976.

Q. How many illegal aliens hold jobs that unemployed Americans might otherwise have?

A. There is wide disagreement on this. Some believe that the displacement of American workers is extensive; others say it is minimal. Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall says: "We just don't know, and the answer to that question is critical to our economic interest. If illegal aliens are indeed taking jobs that people in the United States refuse to fill, then they tend to promote our economic growth. If the aliens have jobs Americans would otherwise fill, then aliens do contribute to our unemployment."

Q. Has the availability of illegal aliens had an adverse effect on wages and working conditions in the United States?

A. Secretary of Labor Marshall and General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, both say "Yes." In their view, many illegal aliens take jobs that pay less than the minimum wage and are exploited in other ways by their employers. An even more critical problem, Mr. Marshall says, is the development of an under-class of people, the exploited illegal aliens, who could become this nation's "civil rights problem of the 1980's." While the illegal aliens themselves might suffer exploitation, he says, their children could become agitators for better living conditions unless something is done.

Q. Is it against the law for a United States employer to hire an illegal alien?

A. No. The House of Representatives has twice passed a bill to impose civil and criminal penalties on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens, but the Senate has taken no action. President Carter's task force has recommended imposition of civil but not criminal penalties. Representative Joshua Eilberg, a Pennsylvania Democrat who heads the House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, contends that civil penalties alone would not deter employers from hiring illegal aliens. "A civil fine," he says, "would become merely the cost of doing business for many employers."

Q. Couldn't the hiring of illegal aliens be curtailed by issuing counterfeit-proof Social Security cards to United States citizens and legal aliens?

A. Many persons familiar with the problem say this would be the best long-range solution. Labor Secretary Marshall favors this approach but concedes it would be too costly at this point. It might be necessary to move gradually toward this kind of system, he says. Sources on Capitol Hill say issuance of such cards would cost about a half-billion dollars and would take years. Some, such as Representative Eilberg, have reservations about what might be viewed as "an internal passport" and its "police state" implications. The task force proposal sent to

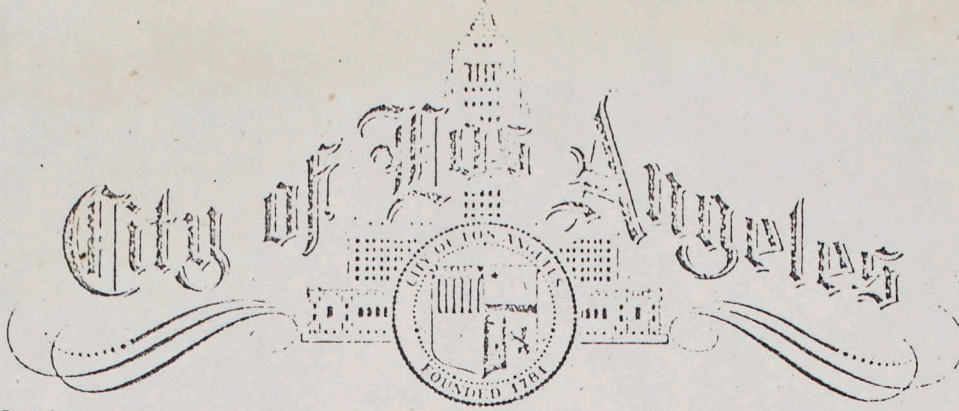
President Carter rejected the idea of new Social Security cards.

Q. Instead of granting amnesty to many of the illegal aliens, should the United States attempt to cope with the problem through mass deportation?

A. Virtually no one familiar with the problem has suggested mass deportation. The 1976 Domestic Council Report concluded that "massive deportation of illegal aliens is both inhumane and impractical." Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, a member of President Carter's task force on immigration, has said that "many illegal aliens have built equities in our country by virtue of their long residence and their contributions here." I.N.S. officials say it would be impossible to round up the vast majority of illegal aliens because they have become "part of our society." Furthermore, past efforts at mass deportation, such as "Operation Wetback" in 1953-54, were criticized by church groups, civil libertarians, Hispanic leaders and certain segments of the business community, and worsened United States relations with Mexico.

Q. What criteria did the Carter task force propose for granting amnesty to illegal aliens?

A. The task force proposed making illegal aliens eligible for amnesty after five years of residence in the United States. However, the task force did not say how it would be done. Secretary Marshall has said that such things as "time in country, family status and property ownership" might be taken into consideration. "The criteria should probably be kept quite simple," he says, "in order to make it administratively feasible." Representative Eilberg has indicated he might oppose the five-year proposal. Instead, he has said he would favor a seven-year residency requirement. "People all over the world are waiting in line to enter our country legally, under quotas," he says. "It would seem unfair to them to make it too easy for those who came in illegally to receive amnesty."



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OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

TOM BRADLEY
MAYOR

GRACE MONTAÑEZ DAVIS
DEPUTY MAYOR

August 22, 1977

TO: ALL COMMUNITY LEADERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF
CHICANO/LATINO ORGANIZATIONS

FROM: DEPUTY MAYOR GRACE M. DAVIS

RE: MEETING TO DISCUSS PRESIDENT CARTER'S AMNESTY PLAN

Given the importance of President Carter's recent proposal regarding amnesty for undocumented residents, I feel that it is incumbent upon us to meet to discuss the impact that this plan will have on our community, both in Los Angeles and throughout the nation.

It is in this regard that I am joining with Al Juarez, Director of One-Stop Immigration Center, and Dr. Juan Gomez-Quinones, Director of UCLA's Chicano Studies Center, in calling a meeting of community leaders such as yourself, to discuss our community's response and collective action to the President's plan.

The evening will be especially exciting in that we will be privileged to preview Moctezuma Esparza's new film on the undocumented which will be aired nationally by ABC-TV this fall.

The meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 31, 1977, at 7:00 p.m. at:

The Holiday Inn
(opposite the Los Angeles County General Hospital)
1640 Marengo Street
Los Angeles, California 90033
phone: 223-3841

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL: Al Juarez at 748-5511.

GMD:ml

Mini Informational Packet for
Organizational Meeting,
California Conference on
Immigration and Public Policy

Sponsors:

Deputy Mayor Grace Montañez-Davis

One-Stop Immigration Center

Chicano Studies Center, UCLA

Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices

August 31, 1977

Prepared by Antonio Rios and Staff,

Chicano Studies Center, UCLA

Mini Informational Packet

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4	Outline of Organizational Activities
7	"President's Message of August 4, 1977: Regulation of Undocumented Aliens - PM 104"
9	"Questions and answers on Carter's Amnesty Plan for Illegal Aliens" <u>New York Times</u> , August 9, 1977.
10	"Immigration Policy Criticized: How Mexico Views Carter Plan" <u>International Bulletin</u> , August 9, 1977.
11	"An Economic Analysis: How Illegal Aliens Pay As They Go." <u>New West</u> , May 23, 1977.
12	"The Carter Plan: A Dangerous Set of Legislative Proposals" by Bert Corona.
20	"Carter's Plan - Against Human Rights: Political Commentary from Sin Fronteras." Evelina Marquez.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION & PUBLIC POLICY

AGENDA

Organizational Meeting

August 31, 1977

A. Opening Remarks: 7:30 p.m.

Alberto Juarez - Commissioner
Los Angeles Civil Service Commission

B. Film Presentation

"THE ALIEN GAME"
Moctezuma Esparza - Producer

C. Welcome

Honorable Grace Montanez Davis
Deputy Mayor of Los Angeles

D. Conference Information

Alberto Juarez - Commissioner
Los Angeles Civil Service Commission

Antonio Rodriguez - Attorney at Law
National Coordination, CASA-HGT

Juan Gomez-Quiñones
Chairman, UCLA Chicano Studies Center

Felipe Aguirre
Chairman, Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws &
Practices

E. Questions & Answers

F. Closing Remarks: 9:30 p.m.

Alberto Juarez

August 31, 1977
Los Angeles, California

A Call for a California Conference
on Immigration and Public Policy

Immigration is the most crucial issue facing our community at this time. Newspapers, the Carter Administration, reactionary forces - all have launched an attack on our people. We must respond with political strength. This response must be based on the unity of as many organizations and individuals as possible. We ask you in this time of crisis to join us in the defense of our people.

The following is the schedule: a series of preparatory meetings (August), community informational meetings (South and North, August-September) to inform persons on what is to be done, a statewide one day California conference on Immigration and Public Policy to inform and prepare ourselves (September 30) and a mobilization on the Carter Administration and Congress (October-November). We will hold the first meeting for the Los Angeles Area on August 31st. (enclosed is an outline of the proposed activities)

As you will recognize time is of the essence, events nationally are moving very quickly and we cannot delay. At each point of the process persons who participate will voice their opinions on substantive issues. We recognize that not

everyone will be able to be present at each gathering, indicate your willingness to support our efforts by the endorsement enclosed of the California Conference on Immigration and Public Policy. Obviously we need funds, we welcome from sponsoring individuals and organizations contributions of \$25.00 to defray expenses.

The effort we are mounting is a reflection of the great concern expressed among our people in the United States and Mexico on the issue of immigration. Hopefully, dependent on unity and effectiveness, it is an answer to their concerns by developing unity of position and action. Never has unity been so necessary. Our effort is in concert to the call issued by organizations and spokespersons for a National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy on October 28-30, to be held at San Antonio, Texas. We support this effort, we urge your participation in it. From the conference in Los Angeles we will send a delegation to it. However, mobilization on the issue of immigration cannot depend on any one person, or groups of persons at any one place as we have learned. We join with the San Antonio call, but our sense of responsibility requires that we cannot be dependent on events in San Antonio or their aftermath.

We call for all individuals, leaders, organizations to unite on the issue of immigration regardless of their positions on other issues. By contributing to strengthening a coalition

of groups and individuals, churches, immigration groups, unions, civil rights organizations, student groups, political associations we can build a political force from which we can defend the rights of the Mexican people on immigration. In Los Angeles the Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices welcomes your support and participation.

We need your participation in behalf of the Mexican community, join with us.

Ms. Grace Montañez-Davis

One Stop Immigration Center

Chicano Studies Center, UCLA

Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

Sponsored by: One Stop Immigration Center,
The Chicano Studies Center UCLA, and
Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices

I. FOCUS

- A. Immigration: In support of people's right to immigrate, to work, to have civil rights in the United States
 - 1. Basic position - opposition to Carter Plan.
 - 2. Cease deportations and raids.
 - 3. Amnesty, unconditional.

II. TARGET

- A. Organizations and leadership.
- B. Community at large.

III. OBJECTIVES

- A. A unified endorsed position.
- B. Community endorsement of position and public advocacy.
- C. Mobilization
 - 1. State
 - 2. National
 - 3. Endorsement of National Conference at San Antonio

IV. PRINCIPLES OF UNITY

- A. Agreement on focus, target and objectives
- B. Courtesy and respect for persons and organizations
- C. For unity
- D. Against sectarianism, regionalism, personalism
- E. Statements limited to 3 minutes; 2 pro and 2 con

V. ACTION

- A. Pre-meeting(s): a local and state; informational and endorsement
- B. Conference
 - 1. State
 - 2. Informational and mobilizational
 - 3. Positions
 - 4. Delegation (?)
- C. Public advocacy
 - 1. State
 - 2. National

VI. STRUCTURE AND METHOD TO ACCOMPLISH I-V

- A. Steering group - One Stop Immigration Center,
Chicano Studies Center, UCLA,
Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and
Practices
- B. Subcommittees
 - 1. Research and information
 - 2. Press
 - 3. Conference arrangements
 - 4. Organizational
 - 5. Finances
- C. Calendar
 - 1. Pre-meeting: August 31
 - 2. State Conference: September 30
 - 3. Press Conference: 1) Sept. 25th 2) October 1st
 - 4. Public Advocacy
 - 1. State and National
 - 5. San Antonio Conference participation

VII. CONFERENCE

A. Content

1. Informational

- a. Reasons for urgency of unity
- b. Carter plan - explanation and analysis
- c. Situation in Congress - general national political situation
- d. Patterns of media
- e. State of the research
- f. Situation in Mexican community and possible political support

2. Mobilization

- a. Endorsement of position
- b. Endorsement of San Antonio Delegation
- c. Public advocacy, what is to be done?
- d. Film
- e. Business meeting of national coalition

B. Organization

1. General at large workshops
2. Speaker - chosen for expertise
3. Question and Answer
4. Seven hour conference, begins 9.30 a.m. (lunch break and dinner)
5. Information packet

VIII. WORK TO BE DONE

- A. Gather information - prepare packet
- B. Prepare arrangements
- C. Call and run meetings and conference
- D. Distribution of publicity/hold press conference
- E. Develop list of invitees
- F. One on one organizational contact