



MERVYN M. DYMALLY
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

(916) 445-9533

State of California
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

TO: Delegates For A New Immigration Policy

I very much regret that I am unable to be with you in person at this historic meeting. I thank you for the opportunity to speak with you briefly by way of this written communication.

As the founder of California's Council on Intergroup Relations, the California representative on the Border States Commission, and the Chairperson of the Commission of the Californias, I have had considerable occasion to ponder the fate of the undocumented worker.

It has been with some astonishment and considerable concern that I have observed the sudden preoccupation of the communications media with the "problem" of "illegal aliens." The inflammatory coverage by the media of the issue of aliens is, in my opinion, a classic example of the media creating problems. It used to be that Blacks were considered the problem--even though we knew that the real problem was racism. The problem is not undocumented workers. The problem is the state of the economy. If all undocumented workers were removed from the United States, we would still have problems with the economy.

The solution to this problem is full employment for all persons living in California. The solution is economic development in California--and in Mexico, as determined by Mexico. It is in precisely these areas that I have concentrated my efforts for the past three years as Chairperson of the State Commission for Economic Development; I intend to continue doing the same for at least the next five years.

The proposals for solution that have been made by the Federal administration, it seems to me, represents a starting point for dialogue--a beginning effort, to come to terms with an extremely complex issue. The proposals may, in fact, be well-intended. I am always inclined to give the benefit of a doubt. I am also always concerned more with consequences than with intentions.

In considering any proposals or legislation, the key question to be asked must be, "What are the human rights implications?" We cannot--and must not--and will not--tolerate any immigration policies that result in discrimination against any and all Spanish-speaking peoples.

At all times, our support should be extended only to policies and practices that affirm the dignity of all people as citizens of the world, as members of the human family.

This, I think is the focal point of your deliberations here today. I commend your coming together in a serious mind to address this serious issue. I urge your watchful monitoring as events unfold. I stress the crucial importance of your active participation in immigration policy development.

As you may be aware, I have been designated as the Chairperson of the California delegation to the White House Conference on Economic Development and Balanced Growth and am presently in Washington, D.C. attending this conference. Again, I regret not being with you in person.

With sincere best wishes.



MERVYN M. DYMALLY.

MMD:hmf

BANQUET "78"

COMMITTEE FOR A NEW
IMMIGRATION POLICY

STELLA MARIS RESIDENCE
BOX 69 - 2303 SOUTH FIGUEROA ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90007
(213) 387-8214

This letter is to invite you to our BANQUET '78', which is to be held at the STATLER HILTON HOTEL, Wilshire Blvd. at Figueroa Street, in Los Angeles, California on the 29th day of January, 1978, at 1:00 p.m.

The proceeds of our banquet will be used to support our Campaign for a New Immigration Policy in our country.

We would be highly honored to add your name and organization to our list of sponsors.

Would you please fill out the enclosed card and return to:
THE COMMITTEE ON NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

Fraternally Yours,

The Banquet Committee

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Prof. Manuel de Ortega, C.S.U.L.A.

CHAVEZ, REYNALDO LAS PROPIETAS
DE CARTER SOBRE INMIGRACION

**CARTER PROPONE
AMNISTIA FALSA,
MAS TRABAS,
MAS DESPIDOS,
MAS PERSECUCION,
Y MAS DEPORTACIONES**

**LA SOLUCION ES
MAS DERECHOS,
VISAS.**

Y ALTO A LAS DEPORTACIONES

**COALICION NACIONAL DE INMIGRACION
CENTRO DE INMIGRACION
600 NEW JERSEY AVE N.W.
WASH. D. C.**

8601 LANKERSHIM BLVD. NO. HOLLYWOOD, CALIF

CHAVEZ RECHAZA LAS PROPUESTAS DE CARTER SOBRE IMMIGRACION

UNION DE CAMPESINOS DE AMERICA, AFL-CIO
TERCERA CONVENCION CONSTITUCIONAL
SELLAND ARENA, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
Dias 26, 27, y 28 de agosto, 1977

Resolucion 73

RESOLUCION SOBRE LA REFORMA DE LA IMMIGRACION

Sometida por el Consejo Ejecutiva Nacional

CONSIDERANDO, que el poder de los Estados Unidos ha sido construido por el sudor y sacrificio de gente inmigrada de todas partes del mundo, y

CONSIDERANDO, que la historia de la agricultura que se ha caracterizada por la brutal explotacion de los trabajadores inmigrantes por los lideres del negocio agricola, y

CONSIDERANDO, que el Presidente Carter ha propuesto legislacion para reformar las leyes de inmigracion de los Estados Unidos.

QUE SE RESUELVE, por la membrecia de la Union de Campesinos de America, AFL-CIO sentada en la Convencion en Fresno, California, que esta organizacion se oponga a las reformas a las leyes de inmigracion propuestas por la administracion de Carter, y

QUE SE RESUELVE, que esta Union apoye que se conceda total amnistia a los inmigrados indocumentados, y

QUE SE RESUELVE, que esta union siga la oposicion contra legislacion que haga ilegal que empleadores den trabajo a inmigrados indocumentados, pues, esta clase de sancion al empleador resultaria en una discriminacion total en el trabajo contra todos los trabajadores que tienen piel oscura y que hablan otro idioma que no sea ingles, aunque sean indocumentados, residentes permanentes, o ciudadanos, y

QUE SE RESUELVE, que esta union impele al gobierno de los estados unidos a que encomienden los recursos de este pais para mejorar la economia de otras naciones de donde los indocumentados imigran siendo esto la unica solucion a largo plazo del problema de inmigracion de los Estados Unidos.

QUE SE RESUELVE, que la cuota de inmigracion para Mexico y el hemisferio del oeste sea subido a un nivel justo, y

QUE SE RESUELVE, que la prioridad sea dada a la inmigracion de las familias de los inmigrados.

(English on reverse)

QUE SIGNIFICA EL PROGRAMA DE CARTER PARA EL PUEBLO TRABAJADOR?

AMNISTIA? O TRAMPA PARA SABER QUIEN ESTA AQUI SIN VISAS?.....
Las propuestas de Carter disque para darle solución al problema de los millones de inmigrantes sin visas no es sino que mas problemas, dificultades u persecución para los trabajadores hispanos sin visas aquí.

En lugar de otorgarles derechos y compasión humana a los que no tienen visas Carter busca ponerlos en una posición mas difícil, con menos derechos y, mas perseguidos. En lugar de proporcionarle mas trabajos al nacido aquí o ya bien, al residente permanente y que son ambos de habla español, les creará mas estorbos, mas discriminación y menos seguridad en el trabajo. En lugar de crear mas empleos aumentan el desempleo. En lugar de compasión para el que no tiene visa le trae mas hostilización y le hace mas difícil unificar a sus familias. En lugar de proteger, desampara y en lugar de garantías trae mas chantaje y mas deportaciones.

USAN LA AMNISTIA COMO MIEL EN LA TRAMPA

VEAMOS QUE ES LO QUE PROPONE CARTER?

I. La tan mentada AMNISTIA no es mas que la miel en la trampa. NO PROPONE UNA AMNISTIA ABSOLUTA Y SIN CONDICIONES. Lo que Carter y Castillo afirman es que su amnistía permitirá a 300,000 a quizás hasta 500,000 personas que tienen aquí residencia constante y sin salidas desde 1970 solicitar a poder quedarse. Pero para poder quedarse tendran que llenar los siguientes requisitos de antemano para que INMIGRACION considere concedersela:

1. No haber salido del país desde 1969 y poder probarlo.
2. Tener propiedad o un empleo bueno y constante desde esa fecha.
3. Haber hecho y pagado sus impuestos (Taxes) y no deberle al Gobierno ya sea por impuestos, Welfar, deudas de hospitales o Clinicas.
4. No tener antecedentes policiacos o de mala conducta.
5. No tener enfermedades tales como el tuberculosis, de sangre, etc.
6. Si no califican los que solicitan la amnistía los deportarán.

A LOS NO DEPORTABLES LOS CONVIERTE EN OBREROS SIN DERECHOS

II. Los que tienen aquí viviendo constantemente desde después del 1970 y antes del 1977 sin visas se podrán quedar por un término máximo de cinco (5) años si llenan las siguientes condiciones:

1. Mantenerse trabajando.
2. No solicitar ni haber solicitado Welfare o servicios en clinicas u hospita es del gobierno.
3. No podrá inmigrarse como residente permanente.
4. No podrá inmigrar o traer a sus familiares.
5. No tendrán derechos a los beneficios del Seguro Social como el Seguro de desempleo, Seguro de Desabilitado, Asistencia Pública, Seguro Social y Servicios de Clinicas u Hospitales.

En fin se les tratara como PERSONAS Y TRABAJADORES DE SEGUNDA E INFERIOR CATEGORIA....COMO BRACEROS INTERNOS...SIN DERECHOS.

LA LEY EILBERG-RODINO NO PRODUCE EMPLEOS SINO DÉSEMPLÉO Y DISCRIMINACION

La ley que propone Carter disque para multar y penalizar a patrones que emplean a trabajadores sin visas y sin derecho a trabajar en este país que se llama la Propuesta De Ley Eilberg-Rodino, no penalizara a los patrones sino a los trabajadores de habla español ya sean los nacidos aqui, los que tienen residencia permanente o los que no tienen visas. Tambien penalizara a los sindicatos que tienen salones de despacho (hiring halls). Mas peligroso para todo trabajador es el hecho de que esta propuesta de ley le da el derecho al mayordomo, al contratista y a las agencias de empleo a determinar si las actas de nacimiento de los nacidos aqui y los documentos y visas de los residentes permanentes son buenas y sus seguros sociales son buenos antes de darles trabajo, retenerlos en su empleo o despedirlos. Mas dañoso para todos los Latinos es el hecho de que esta Ley causará mucha discriminación en el empleo por razones obvias que los patrones no querran emplear a los de habla español para no molestarse en determinar si les puedan multar o no. En el Estado de California todavia estamos sufriendo los estragos de una Ley exactamente igual a la que se propone por Rodino y Eilberg y la estan usando los patrones para violar contratos de Union, violar la señoría y seguridad de empleo para trabajadores que exigen y luchan por sus derechos. Esta Ley se llama Dixon Arnett y daña a obreros unionistas.

LA NUEVA TARJETA DE IDENTIDAD SERA UN PASO HACIA EL ESTADO POLICIACO

La nueva tarjeta de Seguro Social y de identificación que propone Carter sera un permiso para trabajar que se le aplicará a todos los nacidos en el extranjero como se usan contra la poblacion negra en Sud Africa. Es repugnante para todo Americano el hecho de tener que portar una identificación nacional, permiso para trabajar o pasaporte interno por la tradicion tan bien apreciada por el pueblo de este país de libertad de movimiento, respeto a la persona y la inviolabilidad de su vida privada. Las tarjetas de identificación son para los estados policiacos y autoritarios como fueron los de Hitler, Franco, Mussolini y son los de Pinochet, de Sud Africa que a la vez molestaron y molestan a la persona por su raza, religion o pensamientos. Porque se comienza con nuestra gente para esto?

TRATAN DE CONTRATAR BRACEROS.

Nuevo Programa de Importacion de Trabajadores Agricolas Temporales.....
Este es el nombre que ahora le comienzan a dar a un nuevo programa de Braceros que los intereses de los grandes rancheros en el gobierno ya vienen moviendo. Dado a la fuerte oposicion de las Uniones y de las organizaciones del pueblo Hispano a impedido que la administracion de Carter proponga el renovamiento de la contratacion de Braceros pero si ya les indico a los grandes agricultores que les resguarda bien sus intereses al ordenar la entrada de mas de 800 "trabajadores temporales" por Presidio, Texas para proveerles de mano de obra barata a los cultivadores de melon.

No nos debe sorprender que la administracion de Carter buscara un compromiso con los grandes cosecheros agricolas y hasta con el gobierno Mexicano para lograr la "importacion de trabajadores temporales". Tal contratacion tambien, naturalmente, se va a anunciar como una medida de "regularizar" la entrada de trabajadores agricolas y naturalmente, tambien lo van a proponer como una medida para "Proteger" a los traba-

jadores mismos de las malas condiciones y abusos de sus patrones..... a los cuales se los van a entregar para lo mismo, los gobiernos de ambos países. Esta nueva forma de "importar reguladamente y protegidos" a "Braceros" Mexicanos la van a usar en manera de tomar cada region o caso por caso para así lograrlo poco a poco y sin gran alarde.

DOS MIL GUARDIAS FRONTERIZOS NO SERAN SOLUCION SINO MAS PERSECUCION

El disque "reforzamiento" de la Guardia Fronteriza (Border Patrol) para impedir la entrada de lo que la prensa y el gobierno llama "las hordas de ilegales" "que van a inundar a este país de Mexico" es para tambien mantener a esta gran mano de obra en forma debil, suave, explotable y vulnerable a todas las violaciones de sus derechos humanos. Bien a calificado a la Guardia Fronteriza (el Border Patrol) el director de los United Farmworkers, AFL-CIO, Cesar Chavez, como "LA GESTAPO DEL PUEBLO MEXICANO". Habra mas matanzas de Mexicanos y otros Latino Americanos que solo vienen a trabajar, habra mas mordida, mas trucos y mas chantaje de nuestro pueblo por esta fuerza tan odiosa para todos nosotros.

COMO AYUDAR A PAISES POBRES

Se hace mucho alarde por parte de voceros gubernistas y otros disque "peritos" sobre las causas de la 'Emigracion' de America Latina y la correspondiente 'inmigracion hacia Los Estados Unidos'. Bajo el manto de benevolencia, ayuda tipo "Marshall Plan", y ayuda mutua se sugiere que este pais tan rico y poderoso bondadosamente ayudará a los paises pobres de America Latina a desarrollar sus economias para poder proveer a la mitad de sus clase obrera y campesina de trabajos e ingresos para poder subsistir. La verdad de los resultados de todos estos tipos de "ayudas" es que siempre han puesto y siguenponiendo a las economias y a los gobiernos de esos paises en una situacion de mas y total dependencia de los Estados Unidos, mas endeudados y bajo el control de los grandes consorcios banqueros como el International Monetary Fund. Los resultados han sido y siguen siendo contra producentes para los pueblos de America Latina como son los ejemplos de Mexico, los paises de America Central, La Republica Dominicana, Haiti, y casi toda AMERICA DEL SUR. Caso mas tragico ha sido Chile y siguen Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador y la Argentina. Se necesita una nueva politica en este renglon pero no del tipo que se habla. America Latina necesita la independendencia economica y la consiguiente independendencia politica con una democracia interna de amplitud y verdadero caracter popular. Solo asi podran tener trabajos suficientes y niveles de vida arriba del hambre todos sus pueblos.

QUE PUEDE HACER USTED USTED Y SUS AMIGOS PUEDEN HACER LO SIGUIENTE:

- 1) Escribirle a sus Senadores y Diputados Federales, exigiendo una amnistia sin condiciones y trabas y con una carta de derechos para los trabajadores y personas sin visas.
- 2) Mantengase bien informado y organizando grupos de sus vecinos, parroquianos para visitar a sus Diputados y Senadores Federales sobre lo peligroso que son estas propuestas de leyes propugnadas por el Presidente Carter y pidiendoles que no voten por ellas.
- 3) Envie su donativo a la COALICION NACIONAL DE INMIGRACION, 8601 Lankershim Blvd., North Hollywood, California, 91352, Tel. (213) 768-1171 o al CENTRO DE INMIGRACION. Georgetown Universtiy Law Center, 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001

Spencer

UNA CARTA DE DERECHOS PARA TRABAJADORES SIN VISAS

ADEMAS DE UNA VERDADERA AMNISTIA SIN CONDICIONES, NOSOTROS COMO AMERICANOS AMANTES DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS Y DE LAS LIBERTADES DEMOCRATICAS, PROMOVEMOS LA SIGUIENTE CARTA DE DERECHOS PARA LOS TRABAJADORES Y PERSONAS SIN DOCUMENTOS O VISAS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS:

1. EL DERECHO DE TODO TRABAJADOR A LLENAR SUS NECESIDADES DE VIDA PARA EL Y SU FAMILIA CONTANDO CON UN EMPLEO EN SU PAIS DE ORIGEN,
2. DERECHO DE NO SER DEPORTADOS O DE SUFRIR LA SEPARACION DE SUS FAMILIARES QUERIDOS,
3. EL DERECHO DE UNIFICAR A SUS FAMILIAS EN EL PAIS DONDE SE ENCUENTRAN,
4. EL DERECHO DE OBTENER LA VISA DE RESIDENTE PERMANENTE SIN TENER QUE SALIR A SU PAIS DE ORIGEN,
5. DERECHO DE VOTAR PARA TODOS LOS INMIGRANTES CON RESIDENCIA PERMANENTE,
6. IGUAL DERECHO A TODOS LOS BENEFICIOS DE EMPLEO COMO:
SEGURIDAD EN EL EMPLEO, SEÑORIA, PAGO IGUAL POR TRABAJO IGUAL, OPORTUNIDAD IGUAL A MEJORES TRABAJOS Y EL DERECHO DE OCUPAR LOS PUESTOS DENTRO DE LOS SINDICATOS,
ACCESO A RECIBIR SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO, SEGURO DE DESABILITADO, ASISTENCIA MEDICA, SEGURO SOCIAL Y DERECHOS BAJO LAS LEYES LABORALES,
7. OPORTUNIDADES IGUALES PARA OBTENER VIVIENDAS A RENTAS COMODAS,
8. OPORTUNIDADES IGUALES PARA LOS HIJOS E HIJAS DE TRABAJADORES SIN VISAS EN LOS LEGIOS, UNIVERSIDADES Y OTROS CENTROS DE CAPACITACION,
9. DERECHO DE USAR SU IDIOMA PROPIO PARA OBTENER LA CIUDADANIA, DEFENDERSE EN LAS CORTES JUDICIALES, AGENCIAS DEL GOBIERNO Y EN LOS CONTRATOS CIVILES Y PARTICULARES,
10. DERECHO A LA INVIOABILIDAD DE SU PERSONA, A TODOS LOS DERECHOS CONSTITUCIONALES Y LEGALES QUE TODA PERSONA MERECE EN ESTE PAIS

A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR WORKERS WITHOUT VISAS

Along with an unconditional amnesty, we Americans, who love and respect our human rights and liberties in this democratic society, propose the following Bill of Rights for those workers and persons without documents or visas in the United States.

1. The right of each worker to fulfill his needs in life for him and his family by depending on a steady job in their country of origin.
2. The right of not being deported or not being separated from his family.
3. The right to be reunited with his family in the country where he is presently living.
4. The right to obtain his permanent resident visa without having to leave and return to his country of origin.
5. The right to vote should be granted to all persons here under permanent resident status.
6. The right to all benefits of employment.
 - a. This would include job security, seniority, equal pay for equal work, opportunity to advance, and the right to positions within the unions.
 - b. The right to receive unemployment insurance, disability insurance, medical assistance, Social Security and all other rights under the labor laws of this country.
7. The right to obtain affordable housing.
8. Equal opportunities for the sons and daughters of these workers without visas to enter the colleges, universities, and other centers of learning.
9. The right of freedom of movement and all the other rights granted in the Constitution of the United States of America.
10. The right to use their own language to obtain citizenship, defend themselves in court, government agencies, and in other forms of civil contracts and particularities.

Sponsors:

Campaign for Economic Democracy
National Immigration Coalition
Los Angeles Committee Defense of the Bill of Rights
Orange County Immigration Coalition
National Committee Against Repressive Legislation

San Diego Committee on Chicano Rights
Cesar Chavez, UFWA, AFL-CIO
Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally
Centro de Inmigracion, Washington D.C.
Cong. Edward Roybal

Labor Donated



UNA CARTA DE DERECHOS PARA TRABAJADORES SIN VISAS

Junto con la amnistía incondicional, nosotros los americanos que amamos y respetamos los derechos humanos y las libertades de la sociedad democrática, proponemos la siguiente Carta de Derechos para esos trabajadores y personas sin documentos o sin visas en los Estados Unidos.

1. El derecho para cada trabajador de satisfacer las necesidades de vida para el y su familia por medio de un trabajo seguro en su propio país.
2. El derecho de no ser deportado o separado de su familia aquí.
3. El derecho de reunirse con su familia en este país.
4. El derecho de obtener residencia permanente y visa sin tener que salir de este país.
5. El derecho de votar debe ser otorgado a todas personas que ya son residentes permanentes.
6. El derecho a todos los beneficios de empleo.
 - a. Este incluye seguridad de empleo, derecho de escalafón, pago igual por trabajo igual, oportunidad a los ascensos y el derecho a ocupar puestos dentro de los sindicatos o uniones.
 - b. El derecho a recibir pago de seguro de desocupado, pago por enfermedad, asistencia médica, Seguro Social y los derechos de las leyes laborales de este país.
7. El derecho a habitaciones a precios modestos.
8. Igual oportunidad para hijos e hijas de estos trabajadores sin visas a matricular en los colegios e universidades y otros centros de educación superior.
9. El derecho a usar su propio idioma: para obtener la ciudadanía, defenderse en las cortes, en agencias del gobierno y en otras formas de contratos civiles y particulares.
10. El derecho de libertad de movimiento y todos los demás derechos otorgados a personas bajo la Constitución de los Estados Unidos de América.

Auspiciadores:

Campaign for Economic Democracy
National Immigration Coalition
Los Angeles Committee Defense of the Bill of Rights
Orange County Immigration Coalition
National Committee Against Repressive Legislation

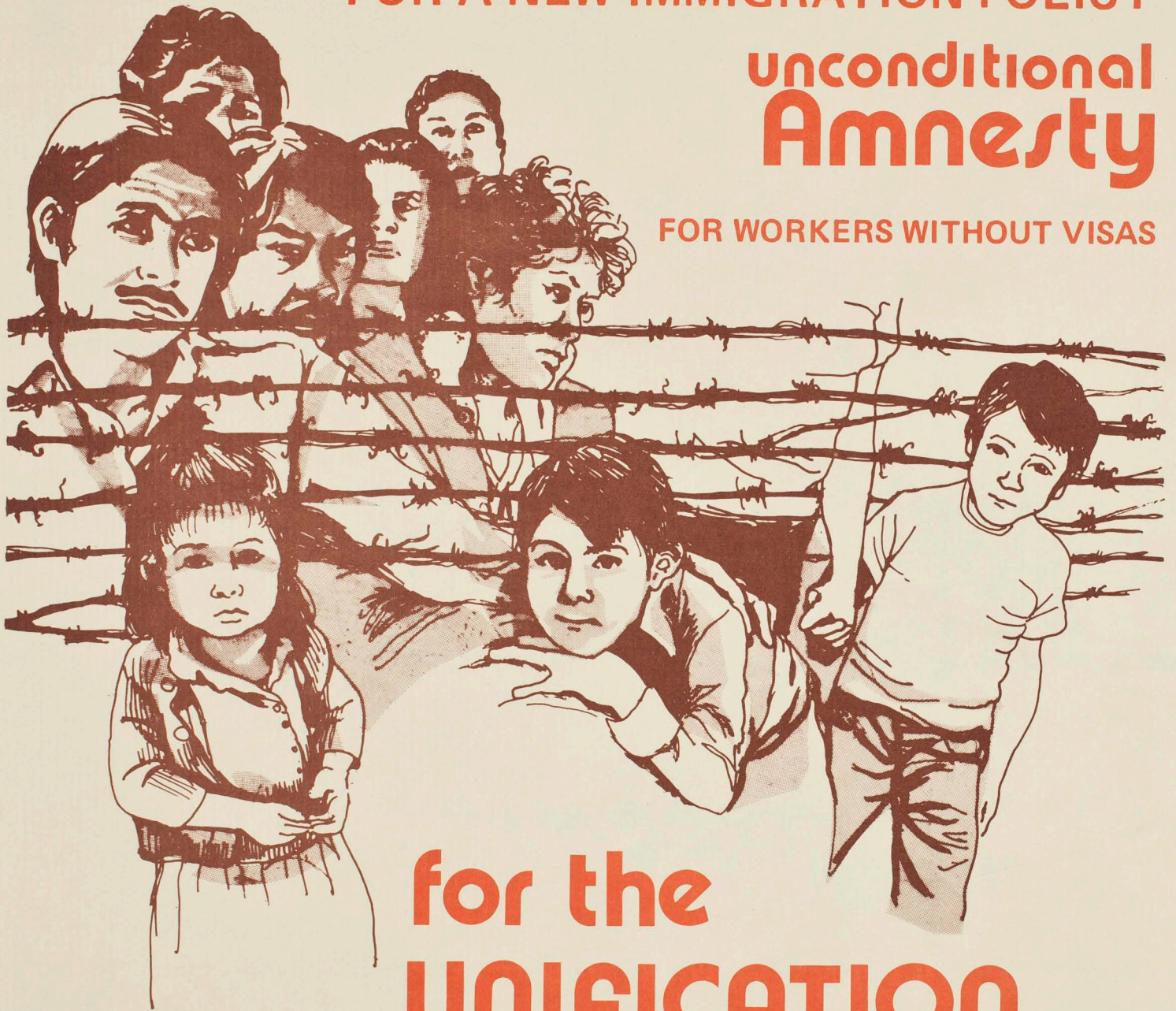
San Diego Committee on Chicano Rights
Cesar Chavez, UFWA, AFL-CIO
Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally
Centro de Inmigración, Washington D.C.
Dip. Eduardo Roybal



FOR A NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

unconditional
Amnesty

FOR WORKERS WITHOUT VISAS



for the
UNIFICATION
of Families

¡POR UNA JUSTA POLITICA DE INMIGRACION!

Amnistia incondicional

PARA PERSONAS SIN VISAS



**for la
UNIFICACION
de familias!**

Stop the Deportations

Of what significance is President Carter's program for the undocumented worker?

Is it amnesty or a trap to find out who is here without a visa?

President Carter's proposals to the solution of the problems of the undocumented will only create more problems, difficulties and persecutions for the Spanish-speaking workers here without visas.

Instead of giving them more rights and human compassion, he seeks to put them in a more difficult position with fewer rights and provides Immigration authorities with easier methods to track, hunt, or locate the undocumented.

Instead of providing more jobs for the U.S. born citizen and for the permanent residents, both being Spanish speaking, he will give them only more obstacles, more discrimination, and less security in their jobs.

Instead of creating more jobs, he will increase the unemployment problem.

Instead of compassion for those who do not have a visa, he will bring more hostilities upon them, making it harder for them to unite with their families.

Instead of being protected, they are left helpless; instead of guarantees, he creates an atmosphere of false promises, confusion, and more deportations for the undocumented.

Our fears are that all this will mean just more harassment and hostility towards immigrants since the so-called "amnesty" will be fed through the existing mechanisms, regulations and practices of the INS established under the Walter-McCarran Act passed by Congress in a period of great hysteria that had been whipped up against the "foreign-born." The granting of "amnesty" will not be automatic or unconditional but subject to the "discretionary powers" vested in the hands of the immigration officers.

President Carter uses the amnesty like frosting on the cake.

Let's see what the President proposes:

1. The so-called amnesty is nothing but frosting on the cake. It does not propose an unconditional amnesty.

What Mr. Carter and Lionel Castillo, Director of the INS, are trying to assure is that the **amnesty** that they are proposing will permit between 300,000 or possibly 500,000 who have been here since 1970 to apply to stay here.

In order to apply they must comply with the following requirements:

- a. They must prove they have had continuous residency for 7 years.
- b. They must prove that they've had steady, consistent employment since their date of entry, in order to avoid deportation under the "likely to become a public charge" provision.

- c. They must have prepared and paid their income taxes, and they must not owe the government any money whether it be from taxes, welfare payments, health care, or payments owed to clinics or hospitals. They must not have incurred any income tax violation.
- d. They must not have a police record.
- e. They must not have any sicknesses like tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc.
- f. Those who apply for amnesty and are rejected will be deported.

Those who are not deported will be converted into victims of "involuntary servitude."

2. Those who have been living here after 1970 but before 1977 without visas may be able to stay for a maximum term of five years if they fulfill the following requirements.
 - a. Support themselves by working.
 - b. They must not solicit or have solicited welfare or medical services in government hospitals or clinics.
 - c. They cannot immigrate under permanent resident status.
 - d. They cannot immigrate or bring their families.
 - e. They will not have rights to Social Security, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, public assistance, health benefits at clinics or hospitals.

In fact they will be treated as persons and workers of inferior or second-class category. . . indentured servants or **braceros**. . . **without any rights**.

The Eilberg-Rodino Law does not produce employment but rather unemployment and discrimination.

The law proposed by President Carter to fine and penalize the employer who employs undocumented workers (who, according to the Eilberg-Rodino Law, do not have the right to work in the United States) will not serve that purpose but will work against all the Spanish-speaking workers whether they be citizens, permanent residents, or undocumented. The law will also penalize the union hiring halls. Even more dangerous for the worker is that the foreman, the contractor, and the employment agency are given the right to determine if the birth certificates of the U.S. citizens and the documents of the permanent residents are legal.

People will have to prove to INS's satisfaction that they have resided continuously in the U. S. and any departure, even by virtue of being deported will have to be accepted at INS's discretion and could be interpreted as an intent to abandon residence in the U.S.

INS will exercise its discretion in this determination.

In the state of California we are still suffering the havoc of a similar law (Dixon-Arnett) as that proposed by Rodino and Eilberg. This law is used by the employers to violate the union contracts, to violate the seniority and employment security of the workers who demand and have struggled for their rights.

The new identification card is a step into a police state type of government.

The new Social Security and identification card that President Carter proposes will be a work permit that will apply to those of Hispanic ancestry as is used against the black people in South Africa.

It is repugnant to all Americans having to carry this type of identification for traveling, working, etc., since this has always been considered one of the basic fundamental freedoms such as the right to freedom of movement, respect for the privacy of a person, and no infringement on his right to privacy. Identification cards are for those police states and dictatorships such as those of Hitler and Mussolini, now also those of Pinochet in Chile and the government of South Africa which have all violated the personal freedoms of the persons solely because of their race, color, religion, or beliefs.

Why does it have to start with our people?

The attempt to contract braceros.

"New Importation Program of Temporary Agriculture Workers."

This is the name given to the new program of braceros being pushed forth by the agribusiness interest in government. Given the fact that there was strong opposition by the labor unions and numerous Hispanic organizations, the President still assured the agriculture industry that he would protect their interest by ordering more than 800 temporary workers into Presido, Texas, in order to provide cheap labor to the melon farmers in that area.

We should not be surprised that the Carter Administration will seek an agreement between the agribusiness people and the Mexican government to achieve the importation of "temporary seasonal workers." Such agreements will be announced as a means of regulating the entrance of the agricultural worker. Naturally, they will also propose it as a means of protecting the same worker from bad conditions and abuses by the employer. They will use this new method to "regulate and protect" the Mexican bracero. They will implement it slowly using a case-by-case or region-by-region approach. The end results will be an on-going

bracero program by executive order which the Congress will have very little to say about.

2 thousand border patrol guards is not the solution but means instead more persecution.

The reinforcement of the Border Patrol is not only to prevent the entrance of those the press and government call "the hordes of illegals" or "Mexico is going to flood the United States" but is also to maintain and control any easy, exploitable people who are vulnerable to violations of their human rights. Cesar Chavez, the director of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, has well classified the Border Patrol as "the gestapo of the Mexican people." There will be more murders of Mexicans and Latin Americans who only come to work, more bribes, more lies and tricks placed upon them by officers acting under color of law.

How to help the underdeveloped countries.

Much has been said by government spokesmen and so-called experts on immigration in Latin America and the reasons for immigration to the United States. Under the guise of benevolence in a Marshall Plan type of help and mutual help, it is suggested that this country that is so powerful and rich will out of its good heart help those poor countries of Latin America to develop their economy to be able to sustain half of its working class and farm workers with jobs and income. The truth and the results of this type of help is that it has always put and will keep on putting the economics and governments of these countries in a more total dependency on the United States as well as more debt and under the control of the international bankers like that of the International Monetary Fund. The results have been and continue to be counter productive to the countries of Latin America. The most tragic cases have been that of Chile followed by Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Argentina. There is a need for a new political line, but not the one that is being talked about now. Latin America needs its economic and political independence based on a broad internal and democratic policy with the sentiments of the people.

**A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR WORKERS
WITHOUT VISAS**

Along with an unconditional amnesty, we Americans, who love and respect our human rights and liberties in this democratic society, propose the following Bill of Rights for those workers and persons without documents or visas in the United States.

1. The right of each worker to fulfill his needs in life for him and his family by depending on a steady job in his country of origin.

2. The right of not being deported or from being separated from his family.
3. The right to be reunited with his family in the country where he is presently living.
4. The right to obtain his permanent resident visa without having to leave and return to his country of origin.
5. The right to vote should be granted to all persons here under permanent resident status.
6. The right to all benefits of employment.
 - a. This would include job security, seniority, equal pay for equal work, opportunity to advance, and the right to positions within the unions.
 - b. The right to receive unemployment insurance, disability insurance, medical assistance, Social Security and all other rights under the labor laws of this country.
7. The right to obtain affordable housing.
8. Equal opportunities for the sons and daughters of these workers without visas to enter the colleges, universities, and other centers of learning.
9. The right to use their own language to obtain citizenship, defend themselves in court, government agencies, and in other forms of civil contracts and particularities.
10. The right of freedom of movement and all the other rights granted in the Constitution of the United States of America.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN AND SENATOR.
TELL THEM YOU OPPOSE THESE BILLS.
SEND CONTRIBUTIONS OR ASK FOR LITERATURE AND INFORMATION TO:

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION COALITION
8601 LANKERSHIM BLVD.
SUN VALLEY, CA. 91352
TEL. (213) 768-1171

FR. CUCHALAIN MORIARTY
SACRED HEART CHURCH
PALM & LOCUST STS.
SAN JOSE, CALIF. 95110

CENTRO DE IMMIGRACION
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER
600 NEW JERSEY AVE. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

MIDWEST COMMISSION ON DEFENSE
OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS
408 SEGUR AVE.
TOLEDO, OHIO 43609

FR. LIDIO TOMASI
209 FLAGG PLACE
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. 10304

CHAVEZ REJECTS CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PROPOSALS

UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO
THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
SELLAND ARENA, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 26, 27, AND 28, 1977

RESOLUTION 73

RESOLUTION ON IMMIGRATION REFORM

Submitted by the National Executive Board

WHEREAS, the wealth of America has been built atop the sweat and sacrifice of foreign-born peoples from every part of the world, and

WHEREAS, the history of U.S. agriculture has been marked by a brutal exploitation of immigration workers by the masters of agribusiness, and

WHEREAS, President Carter has proposed legislation to reform the U.S. immigration laws,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the membership of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, sitting in convention in Fresno, California, that this organization **oppose the immigration reform measure offered by the Carter Administration, and**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Union support the granting of a total amnesty to undocumented aliens, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Union continue its opposition to legislation making it illegal for employers to hire undocumented aliens as such employer sanctions will prompt wholesale discrimination in employment against all workers who have dark skins and speak languages other than English, whether they be undocumented, resident aliens, or citizens, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Union urges the government of the United States to commit this country's resources to improving the economics of nations from which undocumented aliens immigrate as the only long-term solution to the U.S.'s immigration problems, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legal immigration quota for Mexico and the Western Hemisphere be increased to a just level, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that priority be given for the immigration of the families of aliens.

FOR A NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

FUND-RAISER

SPEAKERS

Ms. JANE FONDA, M.C.

JAMES HERMAN, International President,
International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1978

1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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Los Angeles, California

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Mariachi "Los Galleros" with Pedro Rey

Sister Rosa Marta Zarate, Folksinger of Immigrants Songs

DINNER DONATION: \$15.00

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National Committee Against Repressive Legislation

San Diego Committee on Chicano Rights
Cesar Chavez, UFWA, AFL-CIO
Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally
Centro de Inmigracion, Washington D.C.

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¡POR UNA JUSTA POLITICA DE INMIGRACION!

BENEFICIO

JANE FONDA, Maestra de Ceremonias

**JAMES HERMAN, Presidente,
Sindicato de Estivadores, I.L.W.U.**

DOMINGO, ENERO 29, 1978

1:00 p.m. — 4:30 p.m.

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Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally
Centro de Inmigracion, Washington D.C.

Labor Donated

Illegals: Profit, Loss

by Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

WASHINGTON — The borderlands of southwestern Arizona — a wilderness of rock formations, rugged ravines, saguaro cactus and mesquite — provide a picturesque setting for a Western movie. But this land also offers another kind of drama.

Each year, an estimated 10,000 illegal aliens trek across the desolate desert in the shadow of the jagged Baboourvari mountains in quest of work in the Arizona citrus groves. They carry no baggage, but they bring with them a host of economic, sociological and law enforcement problems.

For millionaire ranchers and corner-cutting businessmen in this country, there is profit in the illegal entry of impoverished Mexicans, who will accept literally pennies for an hour's work. On both sides of the border, therefore, an illegal, lucrative alien smuggling racket is flourishing.

But two of our reporters — Hal Bernton and Doug Foster — have just returned from a two-month investigation of this compelling human drama. They found that the exploited Mexicans are beginning to stand up for their human rights.

In the past, the eight to ten million Mexican workers in the country have been easily victimized. They have been driven north by the impelling need to find wages that can support their women and children. They'll take bottom-dollar pay to subsist under wretched living and working conditions. If they try to complain, the threat of being turned over to authorities for deportation can intimidate them into silence.

This explains why the Arrowhead Ranch just outside Phoenix, half-owned by a brother of Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., has long depended on illegal aliens to pick its fruit. And according to border patrol officers, the ranch foreman, Frank Sanchez, is a kingpin in the underground traffic that supplies pick-and-stoop labor to other ranches throughout the Southwest.

A well-placed Border Patrol source estimates that Sanchez pockets \$200,000 a year from his moonlighting operation. Earlier, border patrol officials tipped off Investigative Reporters and Editors about Sanchez's operation. But the officials have now been muzzled by their superiors.

A next-door neighbor to Arrowhead is the 2500-acre spread of the Bodine Produce Company, where owner Ralph Bodine readily admits "99.9 percent" of his work force is made up of illegal aliens.

The migrant Mexican hands, mainly non-English-speaking, are at the mercy of the "company store" — a gouging operation that became infamous in the coal mining hollows and steel towns of the past.

Bodine's workers told us that a 3 and one-half-pound chicken costs \$1.95 off the ranch, compared to \$2.89 at Bodine's grocery counter. Five pounds of flour for tortillas sell for 65 cents outside, but the price inflates to \$1.59 at the ranch store. A 72- by 90-inch blanket is priced at \$4.99 in town but marked up to \$7.99 at Bodine's. Pinto beans, a Mexican dietary mainstay, are almost double in price.

In John Steinbeck's Depression-era epic, "The Grapes of Wrath," the Joad family was driven by economic injustice at the hands of the ranch owners to defiant strike action. The same winds of change have started to blow among the downtrodden workers on the ranch conglomerates in Arizona.

U. S. labor leaders have almost traditionally viewed Mexican migrant workers, legal or otherwise, as unorganizable. But Bernton and Foster found that even without union help, the aliens at Arrowhead and Bodine's have united in unprecedented strike action.

The Arrowhead ownership caved in to a workers' strike organized by a local civil rights outfit, the Maricopa County Organizing Project. The ranch management granted a 25 percent pay raise and agreed to install some toilets, showers and facilities for drinking water for the first time.

But our reporting team relates that workers and their families still live primitively in the middle of the citrus groves, with flimsy tarpaulins for cover, makeshift outdoor grills for cooking and a sparsity of toilet facilities.

At last account, the strikers at Bodine's have encountered tougher opposition. Striking workers at the ranch reported getting less than the minimum hourly wage. They told horror stories of irrigation ditches being opened without warning and sometimes waking to find water flooding through their campsites. They also complained that they have been sprayed with pesticides while working in the fields.

Owner Ralph Bodine frankly told Foster "as a matter of practicality, I don't give a . . . if the lemons rot or not" and insisted he would not bow to the striking aliens.

With U. S. Attorney Michael Hawkins and Phoenix judge Carl Meucke dealing evenhandedly in the dispute, the alien farm workers have scored several major legal breakthroughs in the courts. The owners can no longer bar labor organizers from the camps, and the workers have been awarded tenancy rights in the groves where they eke out an existence.

Jack Anderson

Desde Washington

DESDE LA reservación de los Indios Papago, en el Estado de Arizona, el ganado hambriento derriba los cercados débiles de madera y van a pastar a voluntad al lado mexicano. Desde la otra dirección, los mexicanos hambrientos cruzan a través de los mismos cercados destruidos y se esparcen por todo Estados Unidos en busca de empleos.

La escena es típica de la frontera mexicana que se ha convertido en puerta de escape para millones de braceros indocumentados que buscan una solución a la terrible pobreza que afecta a sus aldeas y sus barrios urbanos.

Una patrulla fronteriza norteamericana que está escaso de personal competente no ha podido controlar la creciente corriente de inmigrantes. Se calcula que de seis a ocho millones de mexicanos han cruzado la frontera, mezclándose silenciosamente con sus compañeros en los barrios mexicano-norteamericanos. Pueden ser encontrados trabajando por sueldos miserables en los campos de limones de Arizona, los campos de papas de Idaho, en las fábricas de Illinois y en los restaurantes de Manhattan.

Es evidente de que no podemos erigir un muro como el de Berlín a lo largo del río Bravo. Pero sin un muro custodiado por hombres armados, la frontera no representa más que una línea trazada en un mapa. Millones más de mexicanos se verán obligados a cruzar esa línea fronteriza con seguridad mientras su patria esté plagada por la superpoblación y la pobreza. El exódo ha comenzado.

Esto quiere decir que México y Estados Unidos, al igual que los hermanos siameses, no pueden ser separados. Un golpe económico para uno hará que el otro sienta los dolores.

Por ejemplo los productores de tomates han estado luchando vigorosamente para que se impongan restricciones a la exportación mexicana de tomates. Alegan que esto es

esencial para proteger la producción vegetal norteamericana. Sin embargo, sin las exportaciones agrícolas, la economía mexicana se debilitaría, enviando nuevas remesas de braceros ilegales a través de la frontera.

Enviamos a dos reporteros, Hal Bernton y Doug Foster al sur de la frontera para que investigaran las presiones sociológicas que están obligando a los mexicanos empobrecidos a tomar el camino de la ilegalidad como inmigrantes. Nuestros reporteros residieron en aldeas pobres y trabajaron en los campos con los campesinos. Durante su estancia allí de dos meses escucharon sus relatos.

Es una historia de campesinos mexicanos empobrecidos expulsados de sus tierras por la revolución industrial. Las nuevas fábricas en las ciudades han atraído a millones de las aldeas hacia los barrios sucios urbanos llenos de habitantes. Los terrenos para la recreación en la propia ciudad de México son tan escasos que se han abierto campos de fútbol en los terrenos intermedios que dividen las principales carreteras que van hacia el norte.

Esta es una historia de campesinos anónimos que cultivan vegetales en Estados Unidos mientras ellos mismos siguen desnutridos. Al propio tiempo los intereses bancarios de Estados Unidos cosechan sus dineros de sus inversiones en las plantaciones de vegetales que tienen en México. Las cadenas de supermercados norteamericanos reciben embarques directamente de los campos donde los campesinos ganan \$28 dólares a la semana.

La historia tiene tres ingredientes humanos. La conmoción económica en México ha producido (1) hordas de trabajadores de fábricas quienes han sido atraídos de las aldeas a los parques industriales congestionados. (2) millares de hombres y mujeres que cubren los campos de cultivo y (3) grandes corrientes de braceros

ilegales que cruzan la frontera

Durante los últimos 20 años, los intereses comerciales norteamericanos han invertido tres mil millones de dólares en empresas mexicanas. El producto bruto nacional mexicano se ha elevado a un ocho por ciento.

Centenares de fábricas norteamericanas se han mudado al sur de la frontera para aprovechar la mano de obra mexicana. Hay grandes parques industriales a lo largo de la frontera de Estados Unidos con México. En Nogales, por ejemplo, la Rockwell International, Foster Grant y las fábricas de equipaje Samsonite están prosperando.

Los productos que salen de estos lugares no son para consumo mexicano. Son enviados al norte de Estados Unidos para darle unos cuantos toques finales.

Crecientemente, los nuevos trabajadores de fábricas mexicanos están comenzando a depender de la economía mexicana.

Pero es la demanda norteamericana para obtener un producto más siniestro lo que está causando más aflicciones. Esta es la heroína sicia color café que es conocida en los barrios bajos de Estados Unidos como "el lodo mexicano".

Los funcionarios norteamericanos que están encargados de que se acaten las leyes contra los estupefacientes dice que el tráfico de heroína le inyecta cuando menos 500 millones de dólares al año a la economía mexicana.



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Sen. Cranston rejects Carter illegal alien plan

by Art Wong

Seven months ago, during a TV hookup with President Carter, an East L.A. College student in Atlantic Square questioned the Administration's policy on illegal aliens.

Last week Sen. Alan Cranston met with leaders of the Greater East Los Angeles Chicano community — including representatives of Monterey Park and Montebello — and again the discussions focused on the President's proposals on illegal aliens.

The senator Thursday said a man he met recently had tried unsuccessfully 12 times to enter this country from Mexico. Each time he was caught and deported.

"Now he's on a police force and this year was chosen one of the 10 outstanding law enforcement people in the country," Cranston said, amusing those at the Montebello Country Club luncheon.

At the luncheon sponsored by The East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), Cranston said he opposed Carter's illegal alien package.

"I am a strong supporter of the President, but on this issue I differ with him," Cranston said. "I don't think this is the best solution."

With 80% of the illegal alien population from Mexico, the President's proposals would obviously have its greatest affect on the Hispanic community.

Delivered to Congress earlier

this fall, the Administration's controversial program proposes amnesty for illegals, fines for employers who hire those without work permits and tighter border security.

Critics say the plan will encourage more illegals to cross the border, and become a burden on taxpayers, the social service system and the job market.

"I dispute and doubt that the undocumented aliens are a great drain on the taxpayers," Cranston said.

The senator noted that the illegals are also taxpayers, but fearing deportation, they don't accept most social services.

"They're paying their way, but not getting the benefits," he said. "And I think they're filling jobs where the work wouldn't be done without them."

The Administration plan would grant permanent resident status to aliens who entered the U.S. illegally before 1970. It's estimated this group numbers less than half a million persons.

Already there are reports of a black market in old receipts illegals can purchase to prove they were in the U.S. before 1970.

But for the estimated 10 million illegals who have crossed the border since 1970, the plan would create a temporary resident category.

These aliens would be eligible for work permits allowing them to stay for five years.

However, the illegals who have entered since the first of the year would be deported.

'I am a strong supporter of the President, but on this issue I differ with him,' Cranston said at the Montebello Country Club. 'I don't think (his) is the best solution.'

The fear in the Chicano community is that all of the aliens who come forward and register for amnesty will eventually face mass deportation.

"It just won't happen," Cranston assured a questioner at the luncheon. The senator said he and Hispanic leaders in Congress wouldn't allow that to happen.

Sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), the Carter legislation calls for fines up to \$1,000 for each illegal worker hired.

Chicano leaders say the fines would result in employers not hiring anyone of Hispanic descent. They say immigration officers already harass workers in search of illegals.

Cranston said, "I oppose the Rodino remedy because it

would turn employers into immigration officers. And I fear it will lead to discrimination against brown-skinned workers or those who look 'foreign.'"

As for tightening border security, Cranston said, "We can't stop these people, not even with a Berlin-type wall from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

"We can't seal off the border."

He said there were no immediate solutions, but he offered a couple of suggestions.

"The only real way to deal with it is, first, full employment so we won't have to worry who gets the jobs.

"Second, we must help Mexico and other countries develop better job opportunities or it will be inevitable that the ambitious will come to this country."

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10 de noviembre 1977

La Construcción Avanza: Corona

- ★ Protestó César Chávez; el País Debe Pedir que Suspendan las Obras
- ★ Enviarán Desechos por el río Colorado que Riega Cultivos de Sonora
- ★ Perforaciones Desde Texas Hacia Yacimientos Petroleros Fronterizos

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS, enviado de EXCELSIOR

LOS ANGELES, California, 10. de noviembre.—Bert Corona, líder del Comité Nacional Para la Defensa del Trabajador Inmigrante, advirtió aquí que las tierras de San Luis Río Colorado, en México, están amenazadas por la contaminación de desechos nucleares que enviarán por medio de las aguas que se entregan a México, cinco plantas nucleares que se construyen en el valle de Palo Verde, California.

El proyecto está muy adelantado, agregó Corona, e informó que está a cargo de cinco de las compañías eléctricas más importantes de E. U.: Bechtel, San Diego Gas and Electric, Fuerza Eléctrica de Los Angeles, Pacific Gas and Electric y Phoenix Light and Power y del Departamento de Aguas y Fuerza Eléctrica.

Dijo que dichas compañías arguyen que los desechos nucleares harán menor daño al ambiente arrojándolos en tierras desérticas, pero la verdad es que acompañarán al agua que corre por el río Colorado y que desemboca en tierras mexicanas.

Las cinco plantas nucleares se construirán en terrenos que fueron propiedad de la Norton Farms, uno de los más grandes productores de lechuga en el mundo.

El líder chicano afirmó que en San Clemente existe ya una planta nuclear que ha dañado los cultivos en unos 30 kilómetros a la redonda y que en el mar mata la fauna y envenena el agua.

Corona dijo que el también líder chicano César Chávez, protestó ya contra la construcción de dichas plantas y que México debe intervenir para que se suspendan las obras, para que no resulte dañada la agricultura de México.

Añadió que ha habido manifestaciones de protesta de parte de varios grupos indígenas cuyas tierras están también amenazadas, pero que las mencionadas compañías no han hecho caso.

Agregó que dichas compañías son las mismas que en el pasado reciente elevaron el precio del gas natural y suspendieron el suministro a la ciudad de Crystal, en Texas, comunidad integrada por mexicano-estadunidenses.

Dijo que no respetaron los contratos que previamente habían firmado y elevaron al triple el precio del energético.

Corona afirmó que estas mismas empresas son las que comprarán gas mexicano.

Denunció también que se realizan perforaciones diagonales desde Texas para explotar los yacimientos de petróleo y gas que se hallan en lado mexicano, sin que el gobierno de México haga nada por evitarlo.

NO HAY UNIDAD EN EL MOVIMIENTO CHICANO

A poco más de 10 años de haber surgido el movimiento chicano parece que no se ha conseguido la unidad entre sus propios dirigentes, ni la cohesión suficiente de los 20 millones de mexicano-americanos que residen en Estados Unidos, y la falta de líderes jóvenes que prosigan la lucha, lo ha colocado en una situación de crisis, según afirmaron siete viejos dirigentes chicanos.

Rodolfo González, de la Cruzada para la Justicia; Jesse Ramírez, de la Federación Chicana; Herman Baca, del Comité Pro Derechos de los Chicanos; Bert Corona, del Comité Nacional para la Defensa del Trabajador Inmigrante; Mario Cantú, Abe Tapia y Adrián Arreola, así lo dieron a conocer en una entrevista conjunta con este enviado.

Manifestaron que el movimiento chicano ha conseguido definir su personalidad: no sólo identificarse con México, sino integrarse a México. Durante estos últimos años ha logrado que los mexicanos estadunidenses conozcan sus derechos; organizarlos en sindicatos industriales y agrícolas e ideológicamente difundir aspiraciones socialistas.

Herman Baca dijo: "Tenemos que organizarnos para contribuir a nuestra causa y la de México"; Bert Corona expresó que "si no nos

unimos los chicanos, no sólo nos veremos en medio de los líderes del Ku-Klux-Klan, sino ante una acción represiva por parte del gobierno de Estados Unidos".

Este último agregó que "el movimiento chicano necesita mayor unidad para realizar una intensa actividad política y social".

Jesse Ramírez dijo que con la retórica política no se logrará nada efectivo. "La respuesta a nuestros problemas es la organización de los barrios chicanos", subrayó.

Aun cuando Baca apuntó que "ahora hemos acabado con la desunión" que había entre los líderes, Corona calificó de oportunistas a los organizadores de la conferencia realizada en Houston, Tex., principalmente al Partido de la Raza Unida "que ya se estaba extinguiendo".

La entrevista se desarrolló en la casa de uno de los líderes chicanos.

Abbe Tapia dijo que "no hay división entre los mexicanos. Estamos unidos en toda América", y agregó que "ni el KKK provoca división, ni la conferencia de Houston lo supone".

Tapia pidió que los mexicanos de México reconozcan el problema chicano, "porque no hay diferencias entre ambos", y reconoció que se han superado los problemas del pochismo y que falta solidaridad de los chicanos hacia los mexicanos que cruzan la frontera sin documentos".

Mario Cantú, líder de San Antonio, Tex., manifestó "que nos hemos defendido de los ataques de la policía y obtenido beneficios por medio de la lucha.

A PETITION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

To President Jimmy Carter and other elected representatives,
We the undersigned citizens and residents of the United States
agree with and hereby request that you comply with the following
demands:

1. An immediate federal move to stop extremist vigilante groups from patrolling and or being present near our International Border with Mexico.
2. The immediate removal of INS District Director, James O'Keefe and Officer in Charge, Allen Clayton.
3. An immediate disavowal from the Carter Administration of the INS implied support of extremist, racist groups.
4. A congressional investigation of the border situation including an investigation of the possible employment of right-wing terrorists by the Immigration Service.
5. An immediate meeting of the Carter Administration with representatives of the Chicano community and other groups affected by the immigration issue.

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
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PLEASE RETURN PETITION TO:

Contact us at the CCR, 1837 Highland Ave., National City, CA 92050, (714) 474-8195.

BANQUET 78 : FOR A NEW
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