

PROGRAMA

FORUM

cancion	TEATRO DE	song
	LA GENTE	
la bienvenida		welcome

orador	Francisco Barba	speaker
--------	-----------------	---------

cancion	TEATRO	song
---------	--------	------

orador	Ernesto Galarza	speaker
--------	-----------------	---------

cancion		song
---------	--	------

orador	Jose J. Medina	
--------	----------------	--

COALITION FOR FAIR IMMIGRATION
LAWS AND PRACTICES

P.O. BOX 26363 SAN JOSE, CA. 95159 tel 926-2982



PRIMERA PARTE

ANALISIS POLITICO Y ADVOCACIA LEGISLATIVA

Este taller de discusion bregara con la necesidad de darle interpretacion a las condiciones del sector indocumentado. Aqui se discutira varias propuestas de inmigracion y su proceso. El companero Jose Medina , director del Centro de Inmigracion en Washington se encargara del taller.

LA ECONOMICA DE INMIGRACION: PRACTICAS LABORALES Y EL INMIGRANTE

Este taller servira como un foro de informacion sobre el uso de la mano de obra y la economia. Esencial para asegurar ganancias es la labor y especialmente la labor barata. El inmigrante sin papeles se le recluta para acelerar la economia. El companero Francisco Barba, abogado de San Francisco se encargara del taller.

SEGUNDA PARTE

MESA DE ABOGADOS Y EXPERTOS DE INMIGRACION

Esta mesa tiene el intento de darle a individuos la oportunidad de hacer preguntas particulares. Esto es muy necesario porque existe mucha ignorancia de nuestros derechos, con o sin documentos.

LUCHAS Y VICTORIAS DEL SECTOR INDOCUMENTADO

Por varios anos el sector indocumentado se le veia como un sector pasivo. Se nos veia como esquiroles y rompe-huelgas. Pero esto nunca fue veradad. En efecto ha sido este sector quien a sido mas militante cuando se trata de la lucha de los derechos del trabajador. El companero Jose Pepe Medina, miembro de la Comision Politica de la organizacion C.A.S.A. Hermandad General De Trabajadores se encargara de este taller.

FIRST HALF

POLITICAL ANALYSIS AND LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

This workshop will direct itself to the necessity of interpreting the present conditions of the undocumented sector and presenting effective alternatives. It is also important to analyze the different processes that have led to the proposal of certain immigration laws. The leader of this workshop is Jose Medina, director of the Centro de Inmigracion in Washington. Mr. Medina and the Centro have consistently kept the public and various organizations and agencies informed of the latest immigration proposals. They have also given room to the discussion of issues such as unconditional amnesty as opposed to Carters amnesty plan. scheduled for 1½ hrs. in rm. 70

ECONOMICS OF IMMIGRATION: LABOR PRACTICES AND THE IMMIGRANT

This particular workshop will serve as an informational forum as it concerns labor in particular and the economy in general. Essential to profit of big business is labor especially cheap labor. Undocumented persons are recruited by large firms as well as small business because of their willingness to accept low wages. Is it really a "willingness" or is it because of their social status or legality? These and many common questions will be discussed. Francisco Barba, an attorney from San Francisco will lead the workshop. scheduled for 1½ hrs. in rm. 71

SECOND HALF

PANEL OF IMMIGRATION ATTORNEYS AND EXPERTS

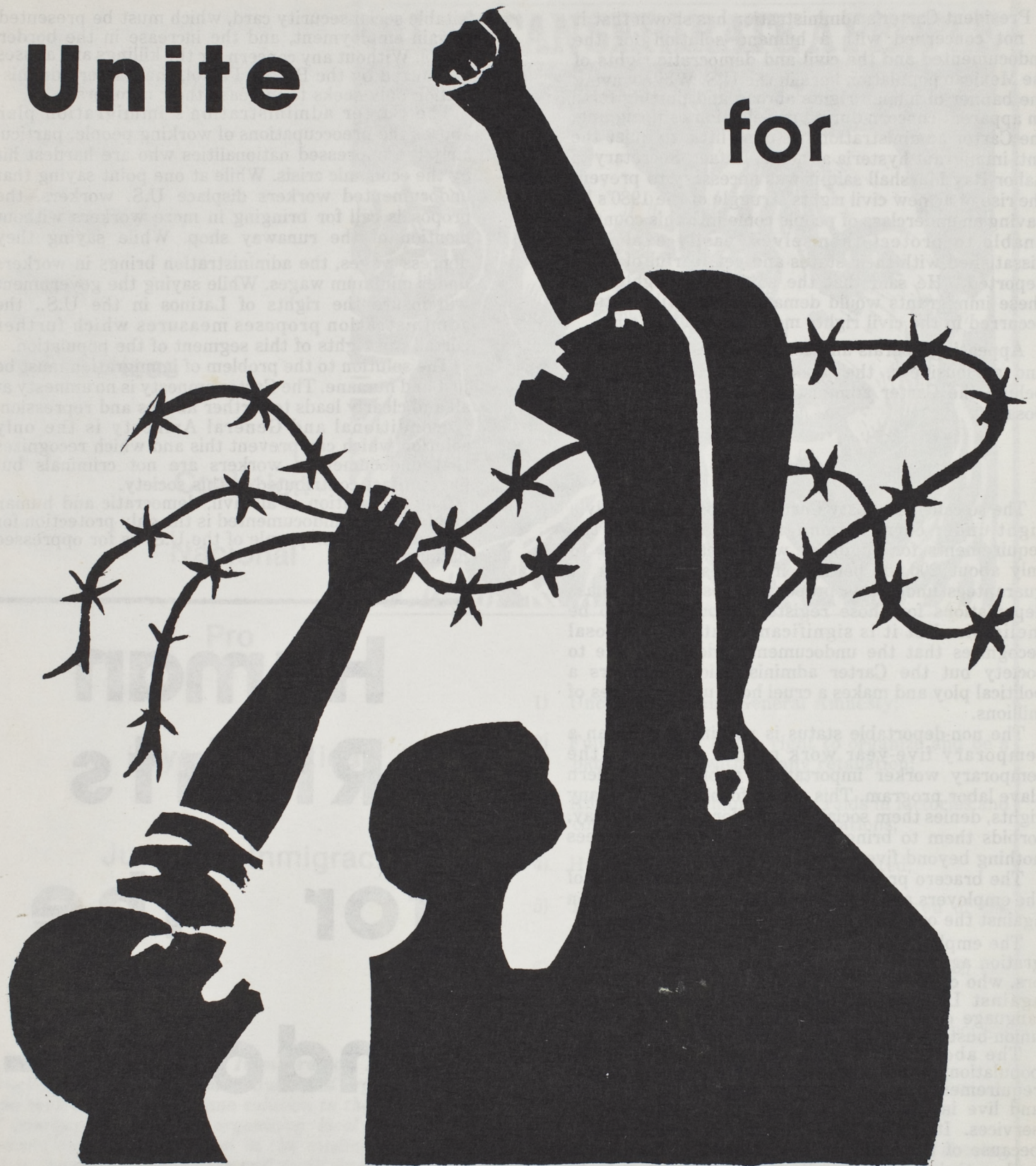
This panel is designed to give individuals the opportunity to ask questions as it concerns them or relatives. We feel that this type of exchange is necessary because of the lack of knowledge of legal rights of latino people. For example how many recently arrived immigrants would know that they have the right to a fair immigration hearing instead of having to sign a voluntary departure document? We encourage people to attend this very promising panel. scheduled for 1½ hrs. in rm. 70

STRUGGLES AND VICTORIES OF THE THE UNDOCUMENTED SECTOR

For a long period of years the undocumented sector was seen as passive and apathetic. We were seen as strikebreakers and scabs. But this has never been true. As a matter of fact the immigrant has been the most militant when it comes to fighting for the rights of workers. Workshop leader Jose Pepe Medina, member of the Political Commission of C.A.S.A. General Brotherhood of Workers is an example of this militancy. Many other victories and present as well as historical struggles will be discussed. scheduled for 1½ hrs. rm. 71

Unite

for



Unconditional Amnesty

President Carter's administration has shown that it is not concerned with a humane solution for the undocumented and the civil and democratic rights of the Mexican population here in the U.S. While waving the banner of human rights abroad and putting forth an apparent concern during pre-election campaigning, the Carter administration has done little to quiet the anti-immigrant hysteria at home. In fact, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall said it was necessary to prevent the rise of a "new civil rights struggle of the 1980's by having an underclass of people come into this country, unable to protect themselves, easily exploited, dissatisfied with their status and yet fearful of being deported." He said that the sons and daughters of these immigrants would demand their civil rights as occurred in the civil rights movement of the '60s.

Appeasing liberals and conservatives, big business and agribusiness, the labor aristocracy is what is behind the Carter administration's immigration proposals.

The so-called amnesty Carter proposes is already a right under current immigration laws, while the requirements for eligibility would actually apply to only about 200,000 persons if not less. The lack of guarantees under this proposal poses possible mass deportations for those registering but found to be ineligible. Yet it is significant that this proposal recognizes that the undocumented do contribute to society but the Carter administration engineers a political ploy and makes a cruel hoax upon the lives of millions.

The non-deportable status is nothing more than a temporary five-year work permit similar to the temporary worker importation, a ~~bracer~~, modern slave labor program. This status forbids workers any rights, denies them social services for which they pay, forbids them to bring their families and guarantees nothing beyond five years.

The bracero program put workers at the mercy of the employers and agribusiness and was their weapon against the organization of agricultural workers.

The employer-sanction measure would make immigration agents of unqualified and untrained employers, who could abuse this authority and discriminate against Latinos and others who speak another language or are non-white. It is another convenient union-busting and strike-breaking tool.

The above measures isolate one sector of the population, citizen and non-citizen alike, and impose requirements to the exercise of their rights to work and live in this country as well as to obtain social services. It makes the scapegoat out of a people because of their vulnerability through using racism and nativism. It is a situation that can only be compared to the internment of the Japanese in concentration camps, apartheid in South Africa and Nazism in Germany.

Civil and democratic liberties are further threatened by the proposed national I.D., the non-counter-

feitable social security card, which must be presented to gain employment, and the increase in the border patrol. Without any concern for the killings and abuses committed by the Border Patrol, the Carter administration only seeks to increase their numbers.

The Carter administration's immigration plan abuses the preoccupations of working people, particularly the oppressed nationalities who are hardest hit by the economic crisis. While at one point saying that undocumented workers displace U.S. workers, the proposals call for bringing in more workers without mention of the runaway shop. While saying they depress wages, the administration brings in workers under minimum wages. While saying the government will insure the rights of Latinos in the U.S., the administration proposes measures which further curtail the rights of this segment of the population.

The solution to the problem of immigration must be just and humane. The Carter amnesty is no amnesty at all and clearly leads to further abuses and repression. Unconditional and General Amnesty is the only solution which can prevent this and which recognizes that undocumented workers are not criminals but have in fact contributed to this society.

The recognition of all civil, democratic and human rights for the undocumented is the only protection for working and poor people of the U.S. as for oppressed nationalities.

Human Rights for the Undocu- mented

NO LAW CAN SEPARATE A PEOPLE



National Coalition
for Fair
Immigration
Laws
& Practices

Coalición
Nacional
Pro

Leyes y Prácticas

Justas de Inmigración

...The Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices is composed of individuals and organizations who seek a just and humane solution to the problems of immigration through organizing local legislative committees, fighting racism in the media, educating labor, the clergy, community and social groups around our basic demands, research and other activities. Our basic demands are:

- 1) Unconditional and General Amnesty;
- 2) Full protection of the right to organize and be a part of unions without any retaliation;
- 3) An end to mass immigration raids in factories and communities and to all deportations;
- 4) Human services for all undocumented;
- 5) The right to education for the children of the undocumented;
- 6) An end to police department collusion with the INS;
- 7) Due process and right to counsel for any person arrested by the INS;
- 8) Increase in the immigration quota for the Western Hemisphere;
- 9) Prosecution of any individual sexually abusing women under the threat of deportation;
- 10) Jobs and income for all.

You Can Help.

FORM A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

1. Identify your Congressional representatives and their position on amnesty and the Carter plan.
2. Invite friends, relatives, clubs to meet and discuss how these congressional representatives can be confronted.
3. Set up a meeting with your representatives and invite other people.
4. Distribute a petition for unconditional amnesty and try to get local government officials and your representative to oppose the Carter plan in writing.

FORM A COMMITTEE ON RACISM IN THE MEDIA.

1. Invite sympathetic individuals especially media people to discuss current coverage of the undocumented in the media.
2. Monitor T.V., radio and the press and make adequate rebuttals.
3. Protest coverage to editors through meetings where possible or through picketing or boycotts.
4. Organize spot shows for speakers in defense of the undocumented.

GET SUPPORT OF YOUR UNION LOCAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL.

1. Invite speakers to your meetings.
2. Get a resolution against the Carter Plan and in support of Unconditional Amnesty.
3. Help organize educationals on the undocumented in your union.
4. Get your union to defend any worker who's deported and denied reinstatement.

5. Form a committee and deny the INS entrance into the workplace.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

1. Conduct and help form a group to research all aspects of immigration.
2. Help to form or disseminate education information.

LEGAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

1. Organize a legal action committee to initiate legal challenges to Carter's Plan and other repressive legislation.
2. Defend persons threatened with deportation and/or harassment by the INS.
3. Support or develop local efforts at counseling of the undocumented.

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

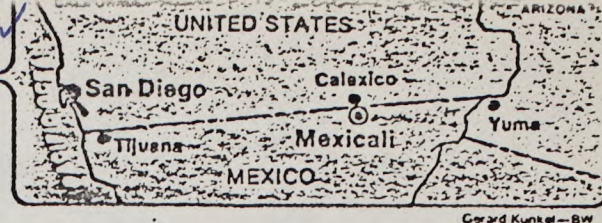
1. Join or help organize a committee to include social service and health professionals to monitor and oppose guidelines denying social service to the undocumented and/or requiring these professionals to report undocumented persons to the INS.
2. Fight the myth that undocumented people are a drain on social services.
3. Conduct educationals to expose these myths and to inform undocumented persons of their rights.

FORM A CHAPTER OF THE COALITION FOR FAIR IMMIGRATION LAWS AND PRACTICES

1. Send for more information, literature, petitions, etc.
2. Invite a speaker from the coalition to speak to you and any other interested individuals.

Nat'l Coalition for Fair Imm. Laws & Practices

1523 Brooklyn Ave., L.A., Ca. Tel. 225-1470



Hoping to lure U. S. jobs across the border

Crossing the border from Calexico, Calif., into teeming Mexicali, Mexico, drives home the irony that only a minority of people in Los Angeles, just 200 mi. northwest, could place this city of 575,000 residents on a map. Compared with squalid Tijuana, Mexico, two hours to the west, the capital of Baja California Norte is a garden spot, even if it does rest 3 ft. below sea level in the arid Imperial Valley. Wide boulevards take a visitor past attractive shopping centers, a vast, ultramodern government center, and a beautiful 85-acre industrial park.

Mexicali may be little known, but it is not taking a siesta. Like their counterparts in Mexico's other border cities, Mexicali's leaders are working to create jobs for the hordes of immigrants from the economically depressed interior who keep arriving in search of work. The city's 20% jobless rate is the knottiest problem facing 43-year-old Mayor Francisco "Quico" Santana. To help solve it, the earnest, U.S.-educated leader is working closely with Mexican state and federal officials to woo U.S. manufacturers seeking low-cost labor.

U.S. companies have been part of the border scenery for years, but now they are migrating south as never before. Late in 1977, for example, General Motors Corp. opened an auto wiring plant in Ciudad Juarez, across the

border from El Paso, Tex., that will employ 550 workers by next fall. At the same time, Zenith Radio Corp. opened its second television components plant in Matamoros, near Brownsville, Tex., and another in Reynosa, 60 mi. northwest along the border. Together they generated 4,500 new jobs. Xavier Rivas, the 29-year-old director of Mexicali's aggressive Industrial Development Commission (IDC), says that since 1976 the number of visits and inquiries from U.S. companies to his city has doubled.

Such giants as RCA, Mattel, and Rockwell International started building border plants in the late 1960s when Mexican laws began to complement U.S. tariff provisions that encourage labor-intensive manufacturers to take advantage of cheap Mexican wages. Together, the laws minimize duties on U.S. materials and equipment entering Mexico solely for processing or assembly and reentering the U.S. as finished or partly finished products. Trade under the provisions flourished until about 1974, when an unfriendly business climate in Mexico, an unstable peso, and a U.S. recession conspired to reduce it. Now those problems have abated, and companies find more reason to head south.

Some admit that they are looking to escape U.S. safety and environmental regulations. Mainly, though, they are

desperate to stay competitive with Far Eastern manufacturers, whose labor costs are low. Hourly wages on the Mexican side of the border, including all benefits, average about \$1.30, or as little as one-fourth what Mexicali's U.S. employers pay at home. Productivity often is higher, and a six-day work week is common. Contends an executive of another U.S. company that makes tape cassettes in Mexicali: "We couldn't exist in the consumer electronics industry without a border operation."

The border's 400 plants

To be sure, the Mexican side of the border is not without its drawbacks. Lease rates of 25¢ to 30¢ per sq. ft. for finished manufacturing space are no lower than on the U.S. side. Shutting down a plant can be extremely expensive: Severance pay by law for all workers is at least three months' wages. "The Bite," or extortion from lower-ranking government officials, still flourishes but rarely strikes large companies essential to the economy.

Mexican officials have ample reason to hold the drawbacks to a minimum. "If it weren't for U.S. companies, Mexicali would be in a bad predicament," declares Hector Araujo, bilingual branch manager of Calexico's United California Bank. Indeed, U.S. companies account for most of Mexicali's *maquiladoras*, or assembly plants, which directly employ more than 6,500 workers and pay at least \$13 million in annual wages. Altogether, Mexico's border cities boast more than 400 *maquiladoras*—mostly U.S.-owned—employing at least 75,000.

Mexicali, the third-largest border city and long an agricultural center, ranks fifth in *maquiladora* employment. That lag in assembly work, along with the demise of the local cotton industry, helps explain its aggressive pursuit of industry. Two years ago the city government and the business community teamed up to form the IDC. Director Rivas spends most of his \$62,000 promotional budget visiting U.S. companies and takes credit for landing nine plants.

Over drinks at Mexicali's pride, the plush Lucerna Hotel, Mayor Santana and Rivas give their sales pitch in flawless English. Border crossing is easier than at such other cities as Tijuana, where tourist traffic is heavy. Rail access and rail rates also are more favorable. The IDC helps U.S. employers screen job applicants, thus helping to



A Mexicali industrial park: The city ranks fifth among border industrial communities.

THE SPURRING SUCCESS OF THE POWELL COMPANY

1865. The height of the Civil War. General Burnside, a Union officer who had his headquarters in Cincinnati, approached the Wm. Powell Co. with an order for 1,000 pairs of cavalry spurs of a peculiar make for immediate delivery. Though special patterns had to be made the whole order was cast, finished, and shipped within 48 hours. Just in time to contribute their share in the defeat of General Longstreet at Knoxville.

This same kind of ingenuity still exists over a century later. Today, the Wm. Powell Co. is a leader in producing valves throughout the world. Valves that helped America win two world wars. Helped land a man on the moon. And, help in nuclear power plants across the nation.

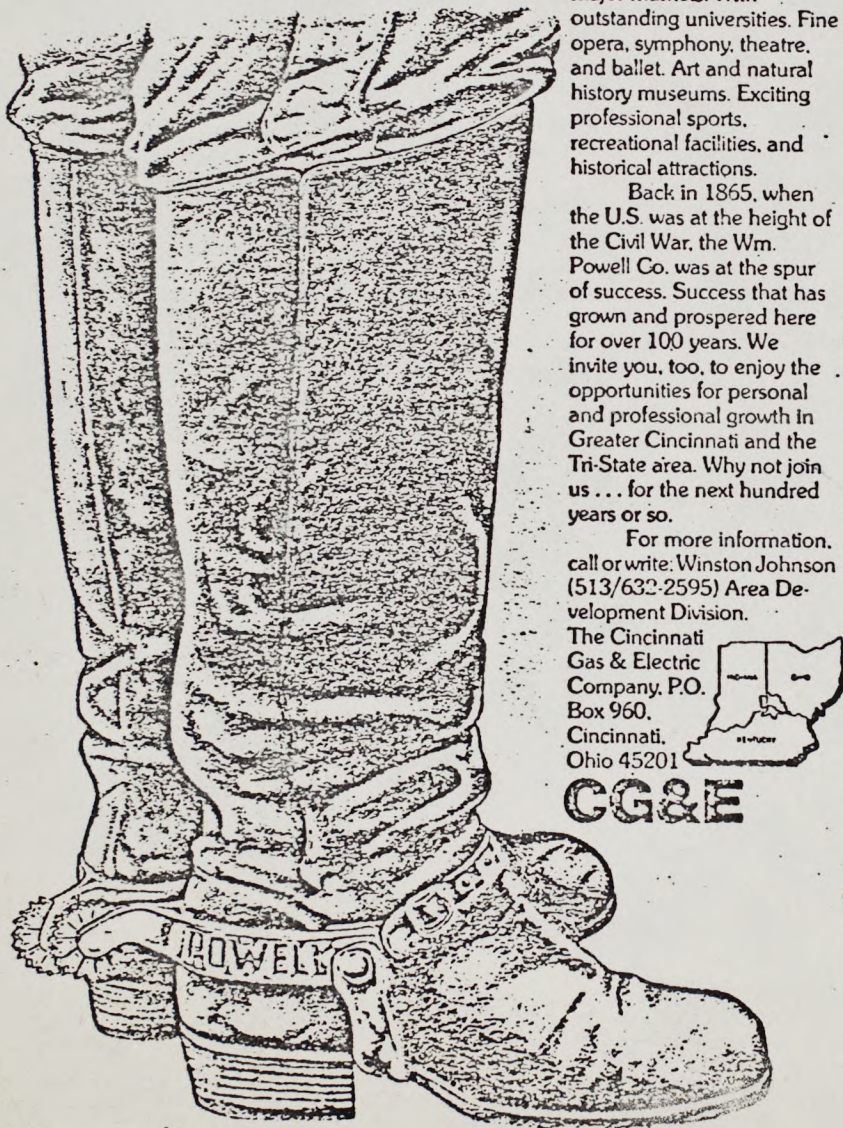
For over 130 years, the Wm. Powell Co. has prospered because Greater Cincinnati has an atmosphere that encourages new ideas. Ideas that encourage business growth and expansion. With an available work force. Diversified industry. Every form of transportation. And a central location close to

major markets. With outstanding universities. Fine opera, symphony, theatre, and ballet. Art and natural history museums. Exciting professional sports, recreational facilities, and historical attractions.

Back in 1865, when the U.S. was at the height of the Civil War, the Wm. Powell Co. was at the spur of success. Success that has grown and prospered here for over 100 years. We invite you, too, to enjoy the opportunities for personal and professional growth in Greater Cincinnati and the Tri-State area. Why not join us... for the next hundred years or so.

For more information, call or write: Winston Johnson (513/632-2595) Area Development Division. The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, P.O. Box 960, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

CG&E



hold employee turnover to an incredible 1.5% annually, aside from terminations for marriage or pregnancy. A government vocational school will train a work force in special skills.

What is more, Rivas and Santana continue, Baja California Norte has special "free-trade zone" status that exempts foreign manufacturers from certain licenses and bond fees. And unlike other border cities, they claim, none of the local *maquiladoras* is unionized. After Mattel stomped out of Mexicali three years ago in frustration over union demands and eliminated 3,000 jobs, public sentiment swung against the unions, and the *maquiladoras* started offering extra employee benefits to discourage organizing.

Although the "sweatshops" have not completely disappeared, many of Mexicali's U.S. plants boast first-rate working conditions. At a 64,500-sq.-ft. industrial park plant occupied by Certron Corp., an Anaheim (Calif.) maker of cassette tapes, hundreds of young women work in bright, air-conditioned surroundings. At a women's underwear factory elsewhere in town, female employees listen to piped-in music while at their sewing machines. They work hard, but plant managers say that they get dozens of applicants for every opening.

Free zoo passes

Santana, of course, has more things on his mind than industrialization. In part to make Mexicali more attractive for tourists, the mayor is on a civic improvement binge. On a chauffeur-driven tour of the city, the Levi-clad leader proudly points to new parks, a downtown face-lift, and street paving projects. By 1980 he hopes to have 75% of the 23-sq.-mi. city's streets paved, up from 25% three years ago. To encourage neighborhood cleanliness, Santana hands out free zoo passes to homeowners who pass his personal inspections and fines stores that fail to sweep their sidewalks.

Back along the U.S. side of the border, efforts to deal with unemployment sometimes worse than Mexico's—brought on largely by immigration of Mexicans who can't find work in their own border cities—have barely begun. In 1977 the four U.S. border states formed a Southwest Border Regional Commission with federal help, but it is still in the planning phase. Further along are such local efforts as the Calexico Industrial Park started by a Chicano community action group, but Park Director Jack Ortega says: "The Mexicans are way ahead of us in looking for answers."

—Robert Neff

Bob Neff is a correspondent in BUSINESS WEEK's Los Angeles bureau.

CONVOCAION
FOR THE FULL RIGHTS OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS

The emigration of Mexican workers to the United States, with or without documents, is not a new phenomenon, but one which has a history dating from the end of the 19th century.

Mexican workers, especially campesinos confronted with the impossibility of finding work in their country, find themselves obligated to emigrate to the United States. Although it is not known exactly how many emigrate without documents and different estimates are quoted according to the political interests of both governments, these workers represent an important part of the economically active population in Mexico. These workers have represented a subsidy for the northamerican economy, particularly in agriculture; a subsidy owing to the low wages they receive. These low wages have subsidized other branches of industry as well, in construction, garments, meat, electricity, etc.

The situation of these workers in the United States has been characterized by exploitation and systematic violation of their most elemental human and laboral rights, a situation which affects all workers as the undocumented form part of the northamerican labor force. Because of this, it corresponds to the unions to organize and defend workers, independent of their nationality or migratory status.

The constant violation of the rights of migratory workers without documents has stimulated, in the last decades, a series of struggles to guarantee the right of these workers to unionization, collective contracts, social security, respect as workers, etc. In these struggles, the undocumented worker has had the support and solidarity of Chicano, union, political, and religious organizations in the United States.

At the same time, unions and campesino organizations, social, political and religious organizations in Mexico have been working for the defense of the rights of these workers and showing the necessity to mobilize the labor movement according to their demands. During the latest events between the governments of Mexico and the US, a sector of this movement raised the demand of respect toward the rights of undocumented workers, representing an important advance in defining and setting forth the problem.

In consideration of the fact that only systematic struggle such as concrete united actions will be the form which will help to guarantee respect for the rights of these workers and that this constitutes a historic responsibility which as members of the working class we should assume:

WE INVITE labor organizations, organizations of campesinos, religious, social and democratic organizations of Mexico and the United States, to participate in the International Conference on Undocumented workers which will be held the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April this year in Mexico City, with the following themes:

- 1) Structural causes of emigration. Situation and conditions of undocumented workers.
- 2) Labor laws and labor movements in Mexico and the United States in relation to undocumented workers
- 3) Policies of both governments in relation to undocumented workers
- 4) Adoption of a document which guarantees the rights of these workers
- 5) Plan of action

FOR MEXICO:

Central Independiente de Obreros Agricolas y Campesinos (CIOAC)
Sindicato Nacional de Obreros Agricolas, Similares y Conexos (SNUAC)
Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores universitarios (SUNTU)
Movimiento Revolucionario del Magisterio (MRM)
Union General de Obreros y Campesinos de Mexico (UGOCM)
Centro de Coordinacion de Proyectos Ecumenicos (CECOPE)
Centro Nacional de Comunicacion Social (CENCOS)
Union Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas (UNM)
Centro de Informacion y Documentacion sobre Asuntos Migratorios (CIDAM)
Accion Comunitaria, Accion Politica (ACOMAP)
Union de Periodistas Democraticos (UPD)
Tribuna de la Juventud
Sindicato de Trabajadores de SOLIDEV Mexicana, afiliado a la CRUC, Tijuana, BC
Sindicato de Empleados de Industria y Comercio, Zaragoza, afiliado a la CRUC,
Tijuana, B.C.

FOR THE UNITED STATES:

Sindicato de Trabajadores Agricolas de Maricopa, Arizona
Sindicato de Trabajadores Agricolas de Texas
Centro Campesino "Adelante" Phoenix, Arizona
Comite Local de Organizaciones Campesinas (FLOC), Toledo, Ohio
Shopmens Local Union No. 627 (Ironworkers) San Diego, CA
Californians Against Taft-Hartley
Hermandad Internacional de Trabajadores Genrales (Local 301), Los Angeles CA
Migrantes Unidos, Immokalee, Florida
Centro de Accion, Dallas, Texas
Comite de Apoyo para los campesinos del Valle de la Mesilla, Las Cruces, N.M.
Students and Parents Education Action Committee, Raymondville, Texas
Southern New Mexico Legal Services Client Counsel, Las Cruces, N.M.
National Equal Rights Congress

BY-LAWS

1. The Conference will take place on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, 1980, in Mexico City; the places and procedures are those indicated in the respective call to convene.
2. The Conference will function through workshops and plenary sessions.
3. The workshops will have a President and a Secretary who will submit to the consensus of the workshop and its members, the resolutions and recommendations to be adopted, which will later be brought up for discussion in the plenary sessions.
4. The Organizing Commissions in both countries will be the body in charge before the Conference and the resolutions and features of the Commissions can only be revoked and modified by the Assembly of all organizing commissions.
5. The Conference will be called to order with attendance by trade union, religious, educational, social organizations and individuals who have received the express invitation of the Organizing Commissions to attend the Conference.
6. Each organizationn will have one vote in the plenary sessions where resolutions and recommendations are passed, but will be able to select and appoint to the Conference the number of formal and fraternal delegates that the Organizing Commissions may decide to send to the Conference.
7. Organizations not expressly invited to the conference shall be able to attend the deliberations but shall not have the right to vote.

BY-LAWS 2

8. The plenary sessions shall be headed by a presidium which will submit to the consideration of the assembly the resolutions and recommendations issued by the workshops. Once discussed and approved, these resolutions and recommendations will become final documents of the Conference.

TRANSITORY BY-LAWS

1. The Organizing Commissions will designate the members of the Credentials Committee which will be in charge of responsibly accrediting the delegates from the organizations participating in the Conference.
2. The matters for which no provision is made in this set of By-laws will be resolved by the Organizing Commissions and, if necessary, by the general assembly of the Conference.

Statement of Motives

A Charter of social, economic and political rights for the undocumented workers who enter the United States, is a need that must be fulfilled, a need more urgent today than ever. The society of the United States faces a recession in the near future which will fall hard on the United States working class, the gravest consequences of which will undoubtedly be born by the undocumented workers.

The development of the United States economy, especially in the agricultural sector, has depended to a great extent, on the undocumented worker whose presence has been felt from the big steel plants in the North, to the fertile valleys of the Southwest; from the garment factories in California to the packing plants in Florida; from the mines of New Mexico, to the auto plants in Detroit.

However, in periods of crisis, the undocumented worker has been the victim of the most varied forms of repression: from the most brutal forms which end in murder to the most sophisticated ones such as blaming the undocumented worker for unemployment, for low wages, for increase in crime and other social ills.

The present Charter of Rights constitutes a set of demands that these workers, who have always been a part of the United States working class, have full right to make. The goals of this Charter will be accomplished to the extent that political and trade union struggle is implemented on both sides of the border.

- ART. 1 The undocumented migrant workers presently residing in or who will in the future reside in the United States, shall have the right to legal residence by simply proving that they are workers and taxpayers.
- ART. 2 The right to due and just process which will guarantee inviolability of residence, privacy and other civil rights of the migrant worker and his/her family; the complete halt of the raids in factories, homes and public places as well as an end to deportations and unconstitutional practices.
- ART. 3 The reunification of the family is a fundamental right, therefore every worker who so desires, with or without documents, will be able to bring his/her spouse, children and parents without having to take special steps other than demonstrate that he/she is a worker and a taxpayer in the United States.
- ART. 4 The automatic right for these workers to legalize their residence without having to return to their place of origin, as is presently required by U.S. immigration law.
- ART. 5 The right to adequate housing under conditions of hygiene and security for the migrant worker and his/her family.
- ART. 6 The right to adequate public education and access to the culture of his/her country of origin for the migrant worker and his/her family, in the native language, with English used as a second language
- ART. 7 The right to use the native language in the courts of law, of whatever nature, when attempting to obtain citizenship, in judicial processes and every public or private transaction.
- ART. 8 The right to enjoy disability benefits, permanently or temporarily as a result of job-related accidents, illnesses, or death and to social security in old age. In case of death the migrant worker will have the right to have his/her body sent to its place of

origin, expenses in this case being paid by the employer, and the family of the worker will be the beneficiary of all pertinent insurance and/or benefits regardless of the place where they live.

ART. 9 The right to organize by joining already existing unions, with full participation in the internal life of such unions for the development and defense of his/her labor rights. The worker will also have the right to form new unions, to improve wages and working conditions.

ART.10 Undocumented migrant women workers will participate fully in the union, social and economic rights enjoyed by other working women in agreement with the laws and regulations in effect in the states where they live, especially in the case of pregnancy, medical care, child care, and other benefits.

ART.11 The migrant workers will be allowed to exercise their right to vote in the federal elections of their country of origin. This right will be exercised through the Consular Offices or any center (union halls, schools, etc.) designated by the pertinent authorities as polling places. The officials in charge of the electoral process will be duly accredited by the nearest consular office from the site where the pollign booth will be set.

ART.12 The migrant worker who legalizes his/her residence will have the right to vote in local and state elections without having to acquire United States citizenship. This right derives from the fact that he/she is a taxpayer and because he/she abides by laws which affect that worker's position as resident and as a worker.

ART.13 The right to health services and free and adequate medical care in the same form as they are given to any United States citizen.

Mexican Labor: Vital Force of U.S. Economy

The campaign in Solidarity with the Immigrant Worker calls for complete amnesty for the undocumented worker. With or without documents, workers create wealth and increase through their labor the productivity of the U.S.

The Mexican worker is an integral part of the working class. Mexican labor has been and continues to be essential in the expansion and growing productivity of the U.S. economy, specifically the Southwest. The fields of mining, railroad construction and maintenance, agriculture and food processing have historically depended on Mexican labor. The transformation of the Southwest from the area which was called "the moon with air" to the era in which it is presently considered one of the wealthiest areas of the world could not have been done without the contribution of Mexican labor.

For example, testifying before congress in the 1920s, the principal employers of Mexican labor in the Southwest presented facts and figures showing that Mexicans have been a vital factor in the development of agricultural and industrial enterprises valued at \$5 billion. Carey McWilliams estimates that from "1900 to 1940 Mexican labor constituted 60% of the common labor in the mines of the Southwest and 90% of the section and extra gangs employed in 18 western railroads."

The deportations of the 1930s which reduced the agricultural labor force to 1/6 that of the 1920s set back the process of integration of the Mexican worker. California Governor Young's fact-finding committee found that Mexican labor was employed in most of the plants handling metals, textiles, chemicals, and stone, clay and glass. The census of the 1930s shows large colonies of Mexicans in Chicago, Gary and Detroit. They were mostly employed in the same industries entered by the Blacks in 1916 and 1917, namely steel, meat packing, and automobile manufacture.

The past 75 years have shown that the regulated absorption and repulsion of Mexican labor is closely related to the needs of agribusiness and business in general. In the early part of the century American enterprises, specifically railroad companies and mine corporations, sent recruiters to Mexico and paid the passage of thousands of workers. But in times of economic crisis they are ostracized and deported. In the 1930s, the Department of Immigration publicly stated that if one million Mexicans were deported, there would be one million jobs for Americans. Thus as a result of the massive raids and deportations, more than 50,000 Mexicans were removed from the country. The following statement made in the 1940s by a representative of agribusiness represents the prevailing attitude towards Mexican labor: "We are asking for labor only at certain times of the year, at the peak of the harvest and the class of labor we want is the type we can send home when we are through with them."



Immigration policies clearly reflect this attitude. In the last one hundred years no more than a million and a half Mexicans have been admitted to the U.S. as legal immigrants, yet in the 22 years of the Bracero Program five million Mexican nationals were imported into the U.S. as temporary workers.

Presently the Mexican labor force is well integrated with the rest of the working class. 85% of the Mexican force is urban with approximately 7% employed in agriculture; 36% of the labor force is employed in industrial jobs; 20% in clerical and 11% in services. Of the 13 million employed in the Southwest, 15% are Mexican.

Historically, the U.S. has benefitted greatly from the participation of Mexican labor. In the past this society has not taken responsibility for the welfare of that labor force, that is, it exploits labor that is young and strong but deports it when that labor force is no longer productive. A worker that pays taxes and contributes to the welfare of society has the right to reap its benefits: has the right to education, protection and the improvement of his living conditions.

It is our responsibility to put pressure so that the historical pattern of the exploitation of the undocumented worker be stopped. In the 1930s and 50s deportations were the means by which unnecessary labor was discarded. Total amnesty must replace the massive deportations, total amnesty will reduce the vulnerability of the undocumented workers in their dealings with employers, thus strengthening the position of the working class as a whole. The Mexican people cannot allow the pattern of previous history to continue, the struggle for the rights of the immigrant worker is the struggle for the defense of our own rights.