

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
 Sat., Oct. 29 9 p.m.-2 a.m.
 BENEFIT **DANCE!**
 Los Clasicos — Los Chachos
 HemisFair



National CHICANO / LATINO Conference

ON IMMIGRATION
 AND PUBLIC POLICY

Sponsored by Over 400 Organizations and Individuals — Public Invited

OCTOBER 28-30 SAN ANTONIO, TEJAS

FRIDAY, OCT. 28 MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM 8 P.M.
RALLY for HUMAN RIGHTS

*short to
 43%*

Sister Mario Barrón
 Las Hermanas

Chaired By
Mario Compean
 Raza Unida Party

Manuel Casanova
 American GI Forum

Emilio Nicolas
 Mexican American Unity Council

Hugo Blanco
 Exiled Peruvian Peasant Leader

Vernon Bellecourt
 American Indian Movement

Margo Cowan
 Manzo Area Council

Pedro Camejo
 Socialist Workers Party

Antonio Rodriguez
 CASA-HGT

Jean Bart
 Haitian Refugee Ctr., Miami

**An Appeal To
 Those Who
 Care!**

If you are unable to attend the conference or any of the functions a donation in any amount will be appreciated. You can help insure the success of the conference and hope for human rights for thousands.

SAT. OCT. 29 - HEMISFAIR

9:15 **Bernardo Eureste**
 Mayor Pro Tem, San Antonio, Texas

9:00 **DR. JORGE BUSTAMENTE**
 Univ. of México

10:00 **JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ**
 Judge, Zavala County, Texas

10:30 **The Carter Plan:**
 a government representative

11:00 **The Community Response**

Bert Corona **Fr. José Alvarez**
 Nat'l Com. to Org. Undocmntd. Wrks. Com. for Defense of Immigrants, NY

Rubén Bonilla **Vilma Martínez**
 LULAC MALDEF

Workshops **Plenary Session**
 Sat. 1:30-6 p.m. Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
 HemisFair — El Tropicano Hotel

★ **Special Guest*
 ★ **DICK GREGORY**
 ★ Black Activist
 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28	12:00 Noon-- throughout conference	REGISTRATION, El Tropicano Hotel, Fiesta Room.
	8:00PM	RALLY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS FOR "THE UNWANTED", Municipal Auditorium.
	11:30PM	CANDLELIGHT PROCESSION.
	12:00 Midnight	MIDNIGHT MASS FOR "THE UNWANTED".
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29	9:00AM	OPENING REMARKS, Hemisfair Convention Center, S. Banquet Hall
	9:15AM	WELCOMING ADDRESS. Bernardo Eureste.
	9:30AM	FIRST PRESENTATION. Dr. Jorge Bustamante.
	10:00AM	KEYNOTE ADDRESS. Judge Jose Angel Gutierrez.
	10:30AM	THE CARTER PLAN. A Government Representative.
	11:00AM	THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE. (See other side for speakers.)
	12:00 Noon	LUNCH.
	1:30PM	WORKSHOPS. (Detailed list available at registration.)
	6:00PM	RECONVENE/BREAK FOR DINNER.
	9:00PM-- 2:00AM	DANCE, Hemisfair Convention Center, N. Banquet Hall.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30	9:30AM-- 4:00PM	GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Presentation of workshop resolutions; discussion; voting; election of delegates to Washington, D.C. El Tropicano Hotel, Terrace Room.

* * *

Professional DAYCARE will be provided at a nominal fee.

REGISTRATION FEE \$2 for entire conference. Everyone who registers may vote.

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS: EL TROPICANO HOTEL, 110 Lexington.

Other HOUSING INFORMATION available at registration

DANCE TICKETS \$4 WITH CONFERENCE REGISTRATION, \$5 presale, \$6 at door.

TICKETS AVAILABLE: Del Bravo Record Shops(all locations) Rio Record Shop
Southside Record Shop El Norteno Record Shop
Gabriel's Record Shop Other Locations

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL: 227-1220 or 225-6773

National CHICANO / LATINO Conference

ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

OCTOBER 28-30
SAN ANTONIO, TEJAS

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

EL TROPICANO HOTEL

A CALL FOR ACTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLIP AND MAIL TO: International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy
1927 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tx. 78207, (512) 227-1220, 225-6773

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

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

* I want to volunteer to help build the conference.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Phone No. _____

School, Org. _____

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 JORGE ZARAGOZA, Texas Farm Workers Union
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 Denver
 MIGUEL ZARATE, National Student Coalition
 Against Racism

* Organizations listed for identification purposes only

NATIONAL CHICANO LATINO CONFERENCE

on immigration and public policy



rally □ workshops □ speakers □ teatro □ films

OCTOBER 28-30
SAN ANTONIO
EL TROPICANO HOTEL

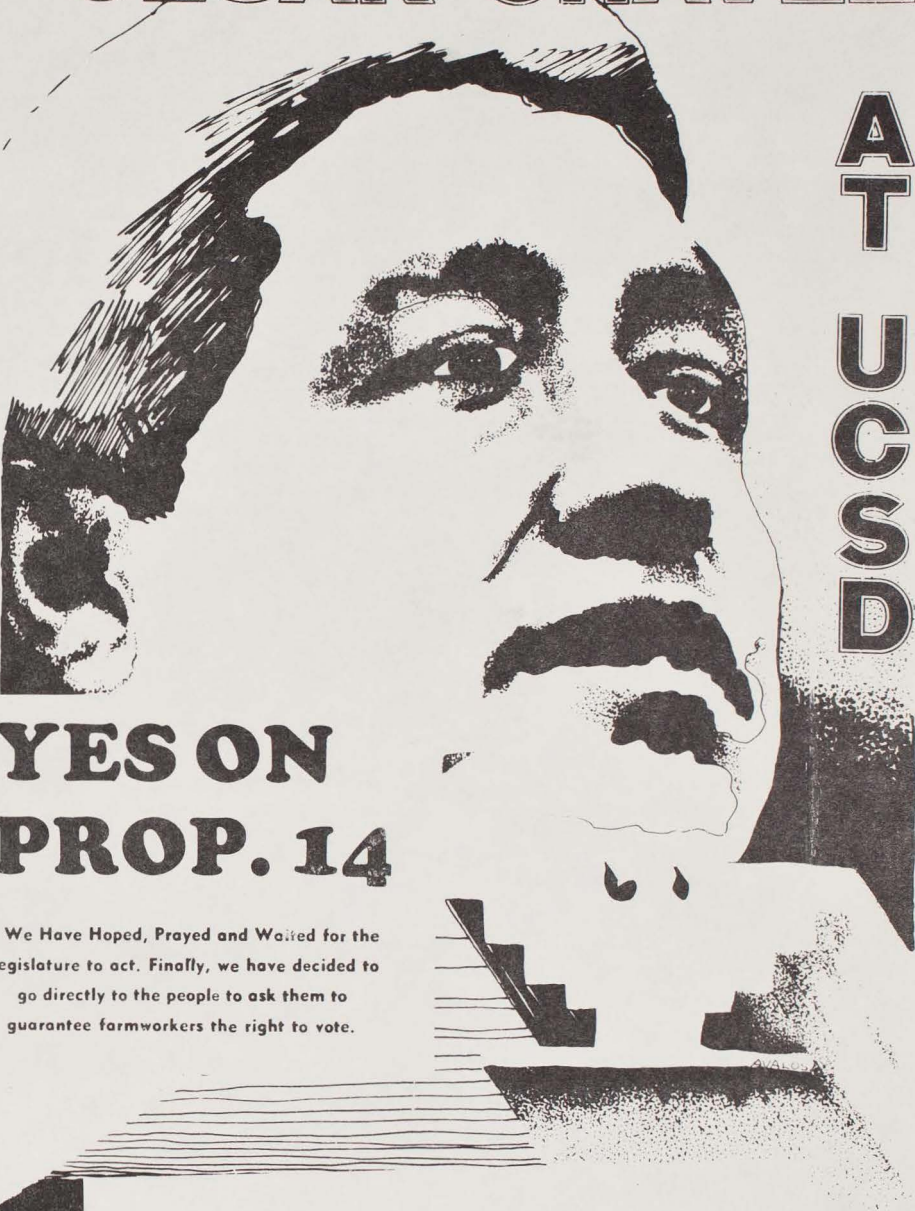
International Committee on Immigration & Public Policy

1927 W. Commerce San Antonio Tejas, 78207

(512) 227-1220, 225-6773

CESAR CHAVEZ

AT
UCSD



**YES ON
PROP. 14**

" We Have Hoped, Prayed and Waited for the Legislature to act. Finally, we have decided to go directly to the people to ask them to guarantee farmworkers the right to vote.

**MONDAY, OCT. 11 - 12 NOON
MANDEVILLE AUDITORIUM
UC SAN DIEGO**

Resolution

ARIZONA RESOLUTION FOR UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY

WHEREAS, the last three years have seen serious attacks on the rights of Chicancs and Latinos in every aspect of social, economic, and political life.

WHEREAS, at the heart of the racist offensive against our rights is the escalated government attack on undocumented immigrants.

WHEREAS, President Carter's plan now in Congress launches a major crackdown on undocumented workers.

WHEREAS, Carter's amnesty program touches only a small fraction of immigrants, it creates a sub-class of non-citizens.

WHEREAS, Carter's program will make it illegal for employers to hire undocumented workers. This will inevitably mean further discrimination against Brown and Black skinned people.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

That the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy oppose the Carter plan.

Instead, we demand:

1. FULL, IMMEDIATE, AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR ALL UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS, and
2. That the government declare an immediate moratorium on all deportations, and
3. That full civil and human rights be extended to all - regardless of citizenship status.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

That these demands be promoted by:

1. A National delegation that will go to Washington, D.C. on November 18-20 to present the proposals of this conference.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

That:

2. This delegation consist of representatives chosen by each local or state committee or coalition supporting the national conference and the above demands.
3. That nationally co-ordinated actions--including rallies, demonstrations, picket lines, teach-ins, community speak-outs, and press conferences--take place on the weekend of November 18-20 in solidarity with the national delegation to Washington, D.C. We seek to unite broad sectors of the Chicano and Latino communities: the labor, Black, women's and student movements; religious, political and civil libertarian groups in these actions.

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED,

That a national Coordinating Committee on Immigration and Public Policy be established.

1. This National Coordinating Committee shall consist of two (2) representatives from each local or state committee which has built the conference and two (2) representatives from each national organization that endorsed the conference.
2. Representatives of local coalitions set up after the conference can be added by the National Coordinating Committee.
3. National organizations not yet affiliated, but who come to support our program of action can also be added by the National Coordinating Committee.

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Chicanos Will Fight Carter's Alien Plan

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

SAN ANTONIO—A loose coalition of critics of President Carter's plan for controlling illegal immigration voted here Sunday to campaign against that plan but could not agree totally on how they would do it.

The 500 delegates remaining at the close of the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy voted to send a delegation to Washington, D.C., in November to pressure officials in both Congress and the Administration to amend the President's plan.

But many leaders of the activist groups and immigrant aid organizations that took part in the conference said they would not join in that plan and instead would wage their own local campaigns against the President's proposals.

The Administration plan includes provisions for penalizing employers who hire illegal aliens, granting amnesty to illegal aliens who have been in the country more than seven years, establishing nondeportable status for aliens who have been in the United States more than two years and doubling the size of the U.S. Border Patrol.

The conference had originally been called to draft a point-by-point counterproposal to the Carter plan, which would then be presented to the Congress.

Such a counterproposal was not drafted, however. Instead, Sunday's general assembly session voted on a series of resolutions and general statements of principle.

The resolutions included:

—That all immigrants now living illegally in the United States be granted "full and unconditional amnesty."

—That all illegal aliens be given the constitutional rights accorded to U.S. citizens.

—That all "undocumented workers" be allowed to join labor unions, receive unemployment compensation and all other social benefits to which U.S. workers are entitled.

The decision to vote on general resolutions rather than a specific counterproposal was made by conference organizers when it became apparent that the unity that had prevailed in the first two days of the meeting was threatening to break down.

The conference was the largest national Chicano gathering in five years. It brought together elements ranging from the moderate League of United Latin American Citizens to radical groups.

Although the groups were united Saturday in denouncing the Carter plan, they could not agree Sunday on a plan of action to carry out their opposition.

The lack of unity was illustrated in a dispute over the participation of the radical Socialist Workers Party in the conference.

Many of the delegates, radicals as well as moderates, charged that the Socialist Workers Party delegates were not concerned with the illegal alien issue except as a means of furthering their own party goals.

For a time many of the moderate Chicano groups at the meeting and some radical organizations threatened to disrupt the assembly if plans put forth by the Socialist Workers were accepted.

In the end, pleas for unity by various organizers prevailed and the assembly voted to approve some of the Socialist Workers Party-sponsored resolutions, including a plan to send activists to Washington to demonstrate and lobby against the Carter plan.

Privately, however, some leaders here said they would not participate in any activities with the Socialist Workers. Instead they said, they would work at home against Carter's plan.

Leaders of the California delegation, for example, said that their 200-member unit would return home prepared to carry out its own opposition to the Carter plan by lobbying with California congressmen.

L.A. Times
10-31-77

SAYS ACTIVISTS HAVE DONE MORE

Educator Accuses Mexico of Not Defending Illegal Aliens

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

SAN ANTONIO—Mexico's top expert on illegal aliens said here Saturday that he was ashamed of his country's government for not acting to defend Mexican workers in the United States.

In a keynote speech opening the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy, Dr. Jorge Bustamante of Mexico City's Colegio de Mexico said Mexican-American activists had done more for "undocumented workers" in this country than Mexico had.

"As a Mexican I feel ashamed of the limited actions and limited responses the Mexican government has taken to defend the Mexican worker in the United States," Bustamante said.

"As a Mexican, I feel proud that my Chicano brothers have taken the lead role in the defense of my people," he added. "History will record your courage in defending human rights."

A longtime researcher into U.S.-Mexico immigration, Bustamante has advised the Mexican government on the illegal alien issue in the past.

At a press conference after his speech, Bustamante attributed what he called the Mexican government's inaction to a desire to avoid conflict with the United States and to an ignorance about about illegal immigration.

In a slap at the U.S. government, Bustamante said the "Mexican government is almost as ignorant of the problem as the Carter Administration is."

Bustamante was one of several speakers who criticized President Carter's proposals for controlling illegal immigration at the first general session of the conference.

Another speaker at the opening assembly, Vilma Martinez, president and general counsel of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, said her organization would actively oppose the Carter plan not only in Congress but in the courts.

She charged that Carter Administration officials had prepared the immigration policy package in a "factual void," relying on dubious statistics and outdated studies.

She called its proposed amnesty for illegal aliens who have been in the country for seven years "niggardly," and suggested residency from a more recent date, either the July 4, 1976, bicentennial or Jan. 1 of this year.

She contended that the Administration proposal for non-deportable status for aliens who have been in the country from two to seven years would create a class of people who live in a "nether world," able to work in the United States for up to five years, but unable to become citizens.

And, she said, the Administration's proposed sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens could lead to job discrimination against Mexican-Americans and other citizens suspected of being foreigners.

The San Antonio conference seeks to prepare a comprehensive set of counter-proposals, which will be presented to Congress.

The proposals were drafted Saturday afternoon and evening in workshop sessions that followed the morning general assembly at the San Antonio Convention Center.

JOBS FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS OPPOSED BY 72% IN POLL

Special to The Times

PRINCETON, N.J.—Seventy-two per cent of Americans favor a law that would make it unlawful to employ illegal aliens, according to a Gallup Poll survey.

Majorities in favor of such a law were recorded in all major population groups, according to Gallup analysts.

The results were based on personal interviews Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 with 1,509 adults in more than 300 localities nationwide.

The public is also strongly in favor of requiring all persons in the United States to carry identification cards to distinguish illegal aliens from legal job-seekers, the survey indicated. The results: 65% in favor, 30% opposed and 5% with no opinion.

The poll measured reactions to an ID card such as a Social Security card.

Public opinion also was sought regarding President Carter's proposal to grant permanent resident status to all aliens who entered the United States illegally before 1970. It is estimated that there are approximately 500,000 such persons.

The outcome was 52% to 39% in opposition to the plan. However, among younger adults, nonwhites and persons with a college background, the opinion was evenly divided.

Chicanos Meet in Texas to Fight Carter Alien Program

BY FRANK DEL OLMO

Times Staff Writer

SAN ANTONIO—Several hundred foes of President Carter's plan for illegal aliens—most of them Mexican-Americans or other Hispanics—began meeting here Friday to consolidate their opposition.

At least 350 persons had registered by Friday evening as participants in the three-day Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy. Organizers of the gathering expect many more to arrive before the weekend is over.

"We'll easily have more than 1,000 people here," Texas Chicano leader Jose Angel Gutierrez said. "In fact we may have several thousand."

The founder of Texas' La Raza Unida Party, and now a county judge in south Texas, Gutierrez first proposed this national immigration conference six months ago. Organizers are billing it as the largest Chicano

gathering in more than five years.

Participants represent "the whole spectrum of the Chicano movement, from radical to conservative," Gutierrez said.

Also represented, Gutierrez said, are immigration activists from other ethnic groups, including Puerto Ricans, Haitians and Jamaicans.

What has brought these groups together, Gutierrez said, is opposition to President Carter's controversial plan for dealing with the illegal alien problem.

Carter's plan, offered to Congress last August, seeks to reduce the flow of illegal immigrants into the country. Its proposals include amnesty for illegal aliens who have lived in the country more than seven years, non-deportable status for aliens who have been here from two to five years, a doubling of the U.S. Border Patrol

and penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens.

At the weekend conference, Gutierrez said, opponents of the plan will "put our opposition into a concrete form."

Participants will prepare a detailed counterproposal, which Gutierrez said would be presented to Congress.

Enabling legislation encompassing President Carter's proposal was introduced before the House of Representatives last week, but Congress is not expected to act on it until sometime next year.

Ex-Klansman Pleads Innocent in Bomb Deaths

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI)—Former Ku Klux Klansman Robert Chambliss pleaded not guilty Friday to killing four young black girls by dynamiting a Baptist church in 1963.

Chambliss, 73, was indicted by a Jefferson County grand jury on Sept. 26 on four counts of first-degree murder for the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Judge Wallace C. Gibson set the trial for Nov. 14.

COUNTY OF ZAVALA
CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS 78839

JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ
COUNTY JUDGE

OFFICE 512 374-3810

May 20, 1977

Dear Friend:

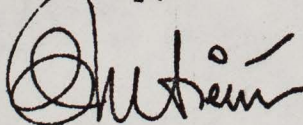
I'm sending you this Call for Action with the hopes that a statewide planning group will meet before mid-June and name an ad-hoc steering committee. If every state gathers a group, plans a local conference, begins organizing across the state; we can effectively marshall the people into a mass group that will travel to Washington to confront President Carter, the Democratic Congress, the Supreme Court, and the countless thousand burro-crats who program our lives.

I believe that it is time to defend our right from attacks by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I believe it is time to cease the criminal acts of pushing out our children from schools. I believe it is time to repeal the Right to Work Laws and demand a minimum wage of \$3.50 an hour for all workers. I believe that we must demand jobs, in and out of government.

I believe we must act now!

Join me in sponsoring this activity locally and nationally. May I add your name to the list of sponsors? May I get your suggestions on how to organize and mobilize such a confrontation?

Sincerely,



Jose Angel Gutierrez
Zavala County Judge



NATIONAL INSTITUTE
for
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Armando Navarro
Executive Director

894 Rialto Ave.
San Bernardino, Ca.

92410

Phone (714) 884-1145

27 mayo 1977

Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights
18373 Highland Avenue
National City, CA. 92050

Estimado Herman:

This letter is to inform you that on Saturday, June 11, 1977 a planning session will begin at 10:30 a.m. in the offices of the National Institute for Community Development (N.I.C.D.) in San Bernardino, California.

In concert with numerous Chicano organizations and leaders throughout the country, N.I.C.D. is calling for a mass mobilization of the Chicano community for the purpose of protesting and voicing our grievances against the Carter Administration's ineptness in dealing with the manifold issues and social problems which plague our communities.

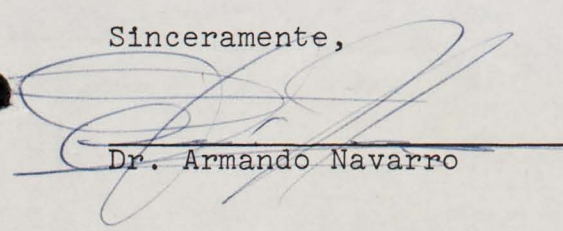
Thus, in dealing with the aforementioned, it has been suggested on the possibility of first having a regional e.g., Southern California or state-wide issue/action conference; secondly, proceeded by a national issue/action conference; and thirdly, followed by regional or state-wide demonstrations throughout the country while simultaneously a national delegation of Chicanos meets with President Carter.

The above is merely a "recommended" plan of action. If you agree that something has to be done to revitalize the Chicano Movement's efforts for social change, join us and attend this important meeting. Your assistance and recommendations are needed.

This is a preliminary planning session; consequently, it is being organized as a closed meeting. Those attending must have either been invited by the N.I.C.D. or requested to be included. Thus, make sure to notify the N.I.C.D. or bring this letter with you for it will allow you entry into the meeting. Organizations participating will be allowed no more than two (2) representatives.

For further information regarding this important meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me or N.I.C.D. personnel.

Sinceramente,


Dr. Armando Navarro

May 31, 1977

Mr. Jose Angel Gutierrez
County Judge, Zavala County
Crystal City, Texas 78839

Estimado Jose,

Please add our name to the list of sponsors in endorsing a call for action against policies and issues which are negatively effecting our communities.

We are also in agreement that it is time to speak out and defend our peoples right from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Police, growers, etc, and let Washington know that we are not going to sit around waiting until they get ready to do something about it. We will be meeting with other persons and organizations here in California and we will keep in touch with you in order that tactics and strategies can be worked out. Please keep in touch.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca, Chairman

MILITANT 10/21/77

The facts on red-baiting of Chicano/Latino conference

By Pedro Camejo

SAN DIEGO—A red-baiting offensive against the national Chicano/Latino conference and the Socialist Workers Party is being conducted here. The smear campaign is spearheaded by Herman Baca, chairperson of the Committee on Chicano Rights and by the weekly *La Prensa San Diego*.

Since last summer, Baca and *La Prensa* have been actively discouraging participation in or support to the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy. The conference is backed by some 400 groups and prominent individuals.

Baca and *La Prensa* recently escalated their campaign. On September 27 Baca held a meeting here devoted exclusively to denouncing the socialists and the conference. The September 29 *La Prensa* ran an extensive report on the meeting under the sensational front-page banner headline, "Chicanos Expel Socialist Workers Party!"

The article promises that a "declaration" discussed at the meeting "will be sent to all Chicano organizations nationwide, to the media, and to the SWP/YSA." (The Young Socialist Alliance—YSA—is a youth organization that shares the political outlook of the SWP.)

The charges

In *La Prensa's* coverage, many slanderous charges are made against the conference and the SWP. The central accusation is summarized in the July 22 editorial that launched the campaign: "The Angel Gutiérrez 'Call for Action' has been co-opted by the socialist party." (The reference is to the statement issued by Zavala County, Texas, Judge José Angel Gutiérrez that publicly launched the idea for the national conference.)

The paper's other charges against the conference range from, "No longer is the issue the undocumented worker," to, "the organizing effort has become but an empty shell."

Prensa charges that the socialists issued leaflets "carrying the names of individuals and organizations which were falsified" and tried to "subvert the local Chicano leadership of San Diego County by labeling them violent, reactionary, and revisionist."

These charges are extremely serious. Several have been repeated again and again since they were first leveled more than two months ago. Yet *La Prensa* has made no effort to substantiate any of them. Not a single scrap of evidence has been placed before the movement for its consideration.

Why no evidence?

The obvious question is: Why is no evidence presented? Could it be that there is no evidence?

This suspicion is reinforced by the way Baca organized the September 27 meeting. All SWP members were



Militant/Marc Rich

HERMAN BACA: Makes many grave charges, but presents no evidence.

La Prensa San Diego
 for our dignity & honor we raise our voice por nuestra dignidad y honor nos alzamos
 Vol. 1 No. 32 San Diego, Ca. Gratis September 29, 1977

CHICANOS EXPEL SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY!

SAN DIEGO. In a hall filled with every major Chicano organization, and community leader of the San Diego region, a major political declaration asserting the Chicano's right to self-determination was overwhelmingly approved. The call for the county-wide meeting was issued by Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights. It

... arrived at a national platform incorporating the major issues of concern to the Latino population. It was also agreed that the national meeting would select, by democratic means, representatives, that would then present the national concerns to President Carter and Congress. It was agreed that this would be a

... these organizations have risen because we demand the right to have a voice in our affairs," stated Mr. Baca. "We informed the SWP not to come into San Diego and attempt to organize unless they were invited by Chicanos... They knew what they were doing. The SWP issued flyers to organized Chicano groups carrying the

DR. CORNEJO TO REPLACE MONZON

Dr. Ricardo Cornejo, a UCLA educator and researcher, has been appointed director of San Diego State University's Institute for Bilingual Education. The post developed here will be implemented in 1978. Dr. Cornejo will be the first bilingual educator to hold this position.

barred. Organizers whipped up such a witch-hunt hysteria that all copies of the *Militant* carried into the meeting were confiscated, and some were physically destroyed.

Why were people not allowed to hear the socialists' side at the meeting? Why the intimidating confiscation and destruction of newspapers? There can be only one conclusion: Baca knows his "major indictment" would fall apart under calm, reasoned political discussion.

These charges are a textbook example of red-baiting. No evidence is offered, because the charges are designed to play upon cold-war prejudices drummed into working people by the ruling rich. Socialists, the rulers tell us, never join a group. They "infiltrate" it, usually to "subvert" it.

Whatever the intention of the red-baiters, their effect is to hurt the movement as a whole. Red-baiting poisons relations within the movement, cutting across the unity needed in the struggle for justice. It attempts to pit the more conservative elements against the more militant ones. And—by getting movement people fighting each other—it ends up taking the heat off our common enemy, the government that oppresses us.

Its own logic

Once unleashed, red-baiting has a destructive logic: At first it may seem that only a handful are affected. Soon after the purging starts, however, only the purgers are left. That's because red-baiting is designed to eliminate differences of opinion without ever discussing them. Anyone who has differences with the purgers soon becomes a target.

The government and big-business media often publicize red-baiting charges. They know that charges that come from legitimate movement groups will have more credibility. At other times, the press will play up red-baiting to create a caricature of the entire movement as a factional jungle that reasonable people should avoid.

The rulers understand that red-baiting helps them. In fact, they often launch such smear drives on their own.

For example, after cops murdered three persons at the August 29, 1970, Chicano antiwar moratorium, city officials immediately blamed "known communist agitators" for the violence in order to cover up their crimes.

More recently, Texas Gov. Dolph Briscoe blasted the Raza Unida Party for creating "a little Cuba in Texas." The issue? A cooperative farm in Crystal City. Briscoe, a large landowner, thought it distinctly "un-Texan and un-American."

Herman Baca and *La Prensa* should stop and consider: Are they helping our cause by introducing into our

movement the same destructive tactics used against us by our common enemy?

Ironic inconsistencies

Ironically, after accusing socialists of having "falsified" names on leaflets, *La Prensa's* reporting contains several factual inconsistencies.

"Over 50 organizations and individuals signed" Baca's declaration, the September 29 *La Prensa* reports. However, the paper neglects to list a single one.

The October 6 *La Prensa* includes the list under the headline, "Chicano Organizations Sign Declaration Ousting Socialist Workers Party." However, the list contains only twenty-four persons together with their organizations. *La Prensa* doesn't make clear whether all signed as authorized representatives of their groups, or if the groups are listed for identification purposes only.

The September 29 *La Prensa* reports "Every single MECHA organization" (presumably in San Diego, not the whole country) backs the red-baiting. After the report was published, Baca supporters worked overtime to make it a self-fulfilling prophecy.

At San Diego State University, for example, Javier Bautista, MEChA's elected vice-president, was purged for continuing to support the conference.

But at San Diego City College the MEChA refused to go along with the witch-hunt, or to rescind its endorsement of the conference. Obviously the formulation "every single MECHA" wasn't correct.

Shifting target

Another inconsistency is the target of the attack. *La Prensa* paraphrases Baca's speech to the meeting: "We didn't want to say anything against the national 'Call For Action', because, a lot of sincere Chicanos were involved." Baca said he and his collaborators don't want to "interfere, or otherwise play a spoiler role, in the activities of the national 'Call For Action'."

So why the red-baiting? Could it be due to some personal aversion to socialists on Baca's side? Not at all. Most activists here know that Baca, until very recently, worked closely with the SWP for several years on various issues.

There's an obvious reason why Baca is shifting the focus of his attacks. Despite his efforts, the conference is now supported by more than 400 groups and prominent individuals, making it one of the broadest in the history of the Chicano movement. This makes it more difficult for anyone to charge that the conference is a socialist front.

Continued on page 26



Corky Gonzales

Abe Tapia

Mario Cantu

Bert Corona

Herman Baca

Jesse Ramirez

Chicano Leaders Support Declaration of...

Self-Determination!

The national Chicano leaders who participated in the San Diego Unity March agree completely that it must be the Chicano/Mexicano community that will decide the tactics for stopping the Carter Immigration Plan. These leaders have worked with the issue of immigration long before it became a fashionable topic of national attention. But now that it is a national issue, opportunistic organizations and certain naive leaders have attempted to use the concerns of the Chicano community to further their own hidden agendas.

They have created confusion and division at a time when our very survival is at stake. But they have now been exposed.

Throughout its history the Chicano people have produced the type of leadership that is willing to fight to protect the community's civil, constitutional and human rights. These legitimate leaders who have dedicated their lives to establishing a political voice for our people have united in their denunciation of opportunistic organizations and individuals. They have stated firmly that our sacred right to self-determination will not be violated by anyone.

DECLARATION OF CHICANO
SELF-DETERMINATION SAN
DIEGO COUNTY, CA

When it becomes self-evident over SWP of using devious actions a long period of time that certain designed to attempt to discredit and specific individuals, groups, or subvert the local Chicano leadership of organizations become detrimental to San Diego County by labeling them the progress and principles of our violent, reactionary, and revisionist. people and to our movement, then it becomes not only our responsibility ignoring the request of the Chicano but our duty to publicly confront and denounce the perpetrators who have committed these acts against the best interest and welfare of our community.

We the undersigned of this declaration which comprise the major Chicano organizations of San Diego County hereby declare to our communities and our people that: (1) We accuse the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of violating the Chicano Community's sacred principle of "self determination" by: (a) Disrespecting the political positions of Chicano Community Organizations. (b) Calling Chicano individuals and organizations to a community meeting under false pretense. (c) Using Chicano individuals and organizational names under false pretense and without their permission.

(2) We accuse the SWP of attempting to undermine the confidence of the Chicano Community to further their own aims at the expense of our people by the above acts. (3) We accuse the SWP of acting in a patronizing, opportunistic manner, and with a colonialist mentality which presumes that the Chicano Community is incompetent and incapable of determining its' own destiny. Therefore, let it be known here and now and by all, that we the undersigned condemn the Socialist Workers Party and their affiliate the Young Socialist Alliance, not for their philosophy or ideology, which they have a right to, but for the unprincipled political acts which have been carried out against the San Diego County Chicano Community. We hereby, also declare that because of these acts we will not work with, support or will we allow the SWP or the YSA to participate officially with our organizations or with any of our activities here in San Diego County.

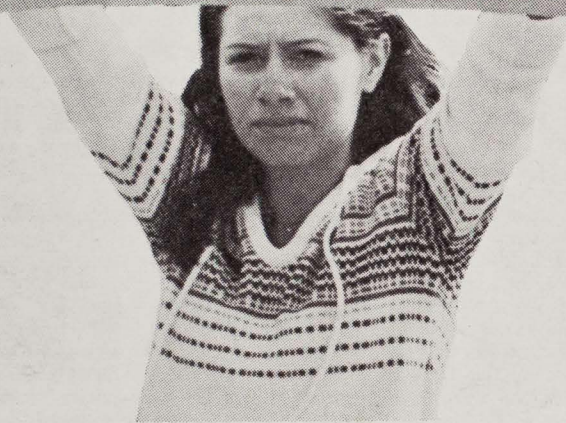
On September 27, 1977 all major Chicano/Mexicano organizations in San Diego County took part in denouncing the involvement of the SWP and YSA in the political concerns of the Chicano community. All of the Chicano leaders pictured above have signed the Declaration of Self-Determination.



NO!
Vietnamization
of San Diego
Stop the Carter Plan!

UNITY M

SAN DIEGO, OCTOBER



Mario Cantu



Corky Gonzales



Bert Corona



Herman Baca



Councilman Haro



Abe Tapia



Vernon Sukumu



Greg Akili



Councilman Williams

① Raza

② Com... *[Signature]*

③ Souda, *sub copies to all*

Bay Area Committee on Immigration
P. O. Box 7143
Oakland, Calif. 94601

RECEIVED

DEC 2 1977

Companeros!

Enclosed is a critique put together by the delegates from the Northern California Conference on Immigration ^{NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY TO} the National Conference in San Antonio. _{WASH., D.C.}

The work in the Bay Area for our regional conference was started by Froben Lozada, a member of the Socialist Worker's Party. Two weeks before the regional conference was held, much of the community contact and publicity had not been made, so Andres Jimenez of the National Association for Chicano Studies, Berkeley Foco, started contacting different community people and groups and the Conference became a more representative body of the Bay Area. This was our first glimpse of the tactics S.W.P. was using to ensure their domination of the National Conference. After the events in San Antonio, it became clear that the S.W.P. could no longer be allowed to continue to manipulate our community. We took action on November 3, expelling the S.W.P. from a community meeting. Our position paper sets forth our interpretation of what happened and documents our Nov. 3 action.

The independent delegates from the Northern California Conference have now joined forces with other community people and organizations to work on the immigrant issue and the opposition to the Carter Plan. We are working under the name of the Bay Area Committee on Immigration.

We encourage all independent groups and interested persons to give us feedback on this evaluation. We hope this will start communication among all of us working on the problem of the immigrant and that we will all work together toward building a national effort.

Continuamos la lucha.

B.A.C.I.

P.S. Feel free to duplicate and disseminate.

Noviembre de 1977

POSTURA POLITICA DEL NORTE DE CALIFORNIA SOBRE EL PARTIDO DE TRABAJADORES SOCIALISTAS (SWP) Y LA CONFERENCIA SOBRE INMIGRACION DEL 28 AL 30 DE OCTUBRE EN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

El jueves 3 de noviembre de 1977 varios miembros y simpatizantes del Partido de trabajadores socialistas (SWP) incluyendo chicanos y anglos fueron expulsados de una junta en la comunidad ; la junta fue llamada para discutir los resultados de la conferencia chicana/latina sobre inmigración. En breve el PTS (SWP) fue expulsado por la forma antidemocrática en que usaron la conferencia para presentar y hacer legítimos sus propios planes de acción. Se enfatiza que esta no fue una sesión anti-comunista. El Partido de trabajadores socialistas (SWP) fue expulsado por su pasada y presente manipulación de la comunidad chicana. A continuación hacemos una declaración concisa detallando la manera en que el P.T. S. (SWP) usó el problema de los trabajadores indocumentados para infiltrar y manipular el movimiento chicano-mexicano en los Estados Unidos.

1. PRESENTACION

Desde el principio , el Partido de trabajadores socialistas reconoció la importancia estratégica de la Conferencia de San Antonio. Le proveyó la oportunidad de asumir un papel de dirección en el movimiento chicano , para desarrollar la dirección de este movimiento según la perspectiva del P.T.S. (SWP). Esta posición se diseñó en su convención de agosto 1977 y se declaró abiertamente en el El Militante (Octubre 7 de 1977 p. 21) , el periódico del PTS. (SWP) . El PTS consideró su participación en esta conferencia " muy importante para la campaña de nuestro partido". En esta conferencia nacional habría la posibilidad de juntar las fuerzas iniciales en el movimiento chicano " Además, "Construir la conferencia nacional...que ofrece una gran oportunidad para formar núcleos del National Student Coalition Against Racism (organización afiliada con el PTS) por todo el suroeste". Finalmente , la conferencia nacional será vital para las campañas políticas venideras del SWP. en el suroeste. En sus propias palabras :

Debemos lanzar nuestra campaña para las elecciones

de 1978 lo mas temprano posible. En el suroeste tenemos un premio especial... Les decimos a los compañeros del partido la Raza Unida ... esperamos colaborar con ustedes en estas campañas. (Oct. 7/77 p. 21)

Entonces descubrimos los intereses que movieron al SWP a traer su cadre , que en su mayoría era anglo, de todos los Estados unidos a una Conferencia Chicana/latina en San Antonio.

Antes de ir a San Antonio, hubieron alarmas y chismes que la conferencia sería planeada y controlada por el SWP . Varios incidentes, envolviendo al SWP en San Diego, llevó a un periódico local La Prensa (22 de julio y 22 de sept.) a denunciar la conferencia como una plataforma del SWP, en vez de ser una voz para la raza. El SWP respondió que el periódico la Prensa era "anti-comunista" (el Militante 7 de octubre y el 21 de octubre, 1977); y por un tiempo algunos independientes estaban de acuerdo con esta acusación . Deberíamos estar unidos dijimos. Sin embargo, los eventos que siguieron comprobaron que la Prensa esta fundamentalmente correcta. La llamada de unidad , que SWP y algunos lideres de la Raza Unida proclamaron antes y durante la conferencia, solo sirvieron para disimular el papel dominante que tuvo el SWP en la "creación" de la conferencia. . Después de la Junta organizadora en Albuquerque el 2 de octubre, hubieron más alarmas que el SWP en la apariencia de comités de "llamada a acción:" estaban sobre-representados. Otra vez, resistimos la tentación de prejuzgar la venidera conferencia nacional . Aun más, ayudamos a endorsar la conferencia , regional del Norte de California (22 de Octubre) y nos preparamos para ir a la conferencia nacional (28-30 de octubre) para discutir en una manera abierta y democratica , cual sería nuestra respuesta al plan racista de Carter.

2. El Plan del SWP

• Los elementos específicos del plan de acción del SWP eran esencialmente tres : (1) Que se envíe una delegación nacional a Wahington, D. C. el 18 de noviembre; (2) Que se efectue una movilización nacional -protestas y manifestaciones- que se lleven a cabo ese día para apoyar a la delegación; (3) Que un comité coordinador nacional sobre inmigración y política pública sea estable-

cido. Superficialmente, existía poco desacuerdo con las bases de este plan. Pero existían muchas preguntas y una gran necesidad de discusiones abiertas. ¿Por qué mandar una delegación a Washington? ¿Quién iría? ¿No sería mejor organizar en nuestras comunidades primero? ¿Porque ir a Washington durante las vacaciones de Thanksgiving cuando Carter y el Congreso no estarán Allí? Que significa un comité coordinador Nacional?, etc. etc.

Sin embargo las objeciones principales al Plan del SWP tenían que ver con la manera en que fue presentada en las conferencias regionales y la nacional. En la conferencia del norte de California, algunos miembros del SWP intentaron fijar tiempo y lugar específico para el día nacional de protesta aunque estos asuntos deberían decidirse en la conferencia nacional. Otras acciones prematuras y apresuradas de miembros del SWP nos hicieron sospechar, pero el SWP fue contenido en la conferencia del Norte de California. Sin embargo al mismo tiempo comités del SWP intentaban endosar planes idénticos en otras conferencias regionales. Descubrimos al llegar a San Antonio que las proposiciones que nosotros habíamos pensado mal planeadas y prematuras, se habían pasado por una tal Conferencia de Arizona. En la conferencia nacional, miembros del SWP insistieron en empujar el "Plan de Arizona" con un mínimo de discusión. Esto, junto con su terca resistencia tocante a modificar su plan, expuso la posición verdadera del SWP acerca de los Chicanos y Latinos en los Estado Unidos, el paternalismo y arrogancia del SWP hacia nuestro pueblo y organizaciones surgió repetidamente a través de la conferencia nacional. Era como si necesitáramos su guía e instrucción para resistir los ataques de la administración de Carter. Aun mas claro el S.W.P. abiertamente afirmó su punto de vista paternalista semanas antes en la publicación del 7 de Octubre de El Militante: "Necesitamos alcanzar a las víctimas de las ataques de la migra, del desempleo y educación racista con nuestro analisis y estrategia para luchar". Dentro de este contexto, la propuesta del S.W.P. para establecer un Comité Coordinador Nacional sobre Inmigración y Política Pública se debe ver como parte de su estrategia, no es más que un intento de manipular y minar la dirección del movimiento político Chicano/Mexicano en

Los Estados Unidos.

3. LA CONFERENCIA EN SAN ANTONIO

Aproximadamente 28 delegados de varios grupos y organizaciones de la area de la bahia fueron a San Antonio a presentar las resoluciones que fueron pasadas en la conferencia del norte de California. Porque SWP no pudo dominar la conferencia en Oakland la delegacion tenia la esperanza falsa que la conferencia nacional tambien no seria dominada por un solo grupo politico. De hecho el SWP local aseguro repetidamente que la conferencia nacional no seria sectaria sabiendo aun que el SWP se estaba organizando nacionalmente para empacar la conferencia con sus miembros. Desde que llego la delegacion a San Antonio, los miembros del Norte de California caracterizados como SWP por otros delegados del SWP lo cual nos hizo sospechosos por otras organizaciones a traves de la conferencia.

En una junta pre-conferencia el viernes por la tarde se rechazo como antidemocratica un intento para adoptar un esquema para votar por organizaciones - el oponente principal a esta propuesta fue el SWP. Con el rechazo del esquema de voto por organizaciones, SWP desde el principio, pudo controlar el voto y los tres oradores fueron confirmados. Desde esta primera junta, el desorden y el caos prevalecio en el piso y Raza Unida, en parte por su politica interna, no pudo o no quizo contener al SWP. Desde su comienzo la conferencia fue manipulada para ofrecernos el menos tiempo posible para discusion.

La conferencia se abrio con un gran numero de oradores, Casi sin excepcion, los discursos fueron repeticion de estadisticas de inmigracion. Obviamente nada de esto era necesario para influenciar a los delegados de la conferencia. Una excepcion importante fue Peter Camejo especificamente dijo que ibamos a ir a Washington D. C. y que demostraciones nacionales iban a ocurrir el 18-20 de noviembre y urgio que la conferencia los apoye. Esta declaracion despues surgio como el Plan de Arizona.

Se fijaron seminarios para el sabado por la tarde y estos se dividieron en talleres de trabajo respondiendo al Plan de Carter y seminarios por tema tratando con varios asuntos (v.g.: Bakke, Labor, etc.) Dentro de la ultima serie de talleres de trabajo habia solo un taller

para desarrollar el plan de acción. De 15 seminarios sobre el Plan Carter, miembros del SWP eran moderadores de por lo menos 7 seminarios. Se reflejó los prejuicios de los moderadores que reconocían solamente éstos, principalmente personas que articulaban los intereses del SWP.

El presidente del seminario tan importante para formular un plan de acción " también era simpatizantes del SWP. El secretario un miembro de CASA, habló por casi 20 minutos; inmediatamente tocando en la tensión de la monopolización de tiempo por CASA, se presentó el plan de Arizona. No hubo discusión de porque se seleccionó mediados de noviembre, o quien iba ir a Washington, o como serían elegidos los representantes, por la razón porque la presidencia limitó la discusión "a la moción" que adopto el Plan de Arizona. Todo intento a discutir los problemas fundamentales fue bloqueado como "fuera de orden" en su lugar se tomo "la posición" pro o contra ir a Washington. La moción que una delegación sea enviada a Washington pasó, y CASA y muchos independientes salieron de la conferencia. La junta continuó y todo intento a discutir los asuntos y problemas fue sistemáticamente bloqueado por el SWP que para entonces estaba en completo control de la conferencia. El resto del Plan de Arizona fue aprobado.

En la sesión plenaria del domingo, el SWP eligió como presidente a Juan José Peña del Partido La Raza Unida de Nuevo México, que era simpatético a su plan; esto era obvio por su reconocimiento táctico de personas del SWP en las resoluciones importantes. Mociones parlamentarias que el SWP inició repetidamente tomaron de 3 a 4 horas. Primero, hubo una larga discusión para determinar si habría un límite para hablar y un límite de oradores que la presidencia reconocería. La preocupación existía de que la discusión no fuese limitada para que hubiera claridad en todos por lo que estaban votando, aún así se aprobó un límite de 3 minutos por orador. Enseguida, paso una moción de que se limite la discusión sólo a resoluciones, en las cuales haya objeciones y que el resto de las resoluciones se acepten. Como hubo objeciones a todas las resoluciones, hubo otro voto para que se discutan las resoluciones una por una.

Después del voto para tomar las resoluciones una por una (que aparentemente termino un pleito de procedimientos de 3 horas) se paso

la primera resolución después de una discusión de 25 minutos (que incluye de 5 a 10 minutos de discusión sobre puntos de procedimiento) 25 minutos después de una larga lucha sobre procedimientos, Peter Camejo se movió a cambiar el procedimiento, sugiriendo que solo se permita una hora para discusión de todas las resoluciones juntas. Se permitió esta moción a pesar de las protestas ("una moción de procedimientos se puede hacer a cualquier tiempo") y la presidencia ignoró protestas e de que un cambio en procedimiento requiere un voto de 2/3.

Casi inmediatamente, se movió que el Plan de Arizona, y nada más, sea considerado. Manipulación de la presidencia básicamente previno que se oigan los problemas reales. Solamente se permitió que oradores de CASA y SWP hablaron, así que a cualquiera que no sabía lo que estaba pasando , parecía superficialmente que era una lucha entre CASA y SWP. Como el SWP controlaba el voto, CASA apareció como una fuerza divisiva.

Durante el transcurso de la discusión, los independientes no fueron reconocidos por la presidencia con algunas excepciones de lograron tomar el micrófono. La presidenta de la delegación de Arizona, una mujer del Concilio MANZO de Tucson , se levantó y dijo que nunca había visto las tales resoluciones de Arizona hasta llegar a San Antonio, que estas no eran las resoluciones que se pasaron en la conferencia de Arizona en Phoenix, que los participante de la Conferencia de Arizona no tuvieron parte en el tal "Plan de Arizona" , y que este plan se había formulado por un grupo de organizadores de la conferencia nacional solamente 2 semanas antes. .

Una moción para aplazar el Plan de Arizona, que lo hubiera pospuesto para el fin de la agenda y que hubiera permitido una discusión completa fué derrotado por 248 a 233 votos. El Plan de Arizona entonces pasó, 264 a 226 votos. Objeciones a que el voto constiuriría un mandato y que se recontarán los votos fueron ignoradas. Después que pasó el Plan de Arizona, el SWP desalojó el salon de conferencias.

4. AJUNTA DE LA COMUNIDAD DEL AREA DE LA BARRIA

Mas de 100 representantes de la comunidad, agencias, organiza-

ciones y universidades del Area de La Bahía atendieron una junta general el 3 de noviembre para discutir el resultado de la conferencia de San Antonio . Presidida por Guillermo Suárez (Centro Legal de la Raza), la junta comenzó con un repaso general por Andrés Jiménez (coordinador de la Conferencia del Norte de California) habló de las actividades organizadoras que ocurrieron antes e de la conferencia de San Antonio . David Montejano (Asociación Nacional de Estudios Chicanos) presentó una crítica de la conferencia en San Antonio, en particular el del papel del SWP pero también los papeles del Partido la Raza Unida de Texas y de CASA, La presidencia entonces reconoció a Antonio Valladolid (Centro legal de la Raza) y otros delegados a la conferencia quienes detallaron las acciones sin principios que el SWP tomó en la conferencia. La crítica incluyó (1) que el SWP habían empacado la conferencia con sus miembros y tomaron control de la misma; (2) Que el SWP fue oportunista en usar la conferencia para así crear una base para las elecciones en 1978; (3) que el SWP engañó y manipuló la comunidad chicana para sus propios intereses. Gilberto Mendoza (COMEXAS) tomó una posición por parte de la delegación , denunciando las prácticas sin principios del SWP y sus varios frentes (SCAR, YSA, USLA, Haiti Refugee Comm. , Hugo Blanco Welcoming Comm., etc. etc.) en la conferencia, declarando que la comunidad chicana/latina jamás tolerara el abuso y manipulación del SWP . De parte de la delegación, pidió una disasociación de la Conferencia del Norte de California, de la delegación y las demostraciones que se llevaran a cabo el 18-20 de noviembre. Después que se afirmó que no continuaría la junta hasta que el SWP y sus socios se salgan del edificio , " ¡Fuera! ¡Fuera! " se oyó cuando el SWP trató de resistir. Estaba claro que la comunidad estaba enojada y determinada a no seguir trabajando con el SWP. Se salieron los miembros del SWP pero algunas personas rehusaron salirse de la junta .

Miguel Angel de Laney Coll. que se le conoce por su asociación y trabajo con el SWP pero que se identificó como miembro del Partido la Raza Unida, habló de su trabajo personal en las comunidad. Se le explicó que el problema no era de trabajo individual, sino la práctica del SWP en la convención y la comunidad, y se le pidió que tome una posición acerca de los acontecimientos en San Antonio. Finalmente salió.

de la junta. Su partida fue una clara indicación que apoyaba al SWP Arturo Vásquez representante del Partido La Raza Unida de California indico que existe una infiltración sistemática del partido Raza Unida por el SWP. Dijo que un miembro del SWP que recientemente se registro con el PRU en San Jose, declarando que había dejado al SWP salio cuando se le exigió al SWP salir. Su acción reafirmo su lealtad al SWP.

Víctor Acosta de Berkeley también fue denunciado por varias personas de la comunidad por su práctica pasada y su asociación con el SWP Víctor rehusó denunciar la practica del SWP en San Antonio , y no pudo negar su caótica y trastornadora participación en el partido PRU de Oakland, Casa de la Raza, Berkeley, Se le exigió que se saliera. La junta continuo. Se voto que una crítica corta y una secuencia de eventos se prepare para informar a la comunidad de los acontecimientos de antes, durante y después de la conferencia de San Antonio. Se pidió voluntarios para trabajar con los delegados para formar un comité coordinador para reorganizar y planear futuros cursos de acción.

CONCLUSION

El problema aquí no es anti-comunismo. El problema es la falta de respeto de parte del SWP por el derecho del pueblo chicano/latino para determinar su propia estrategia de sobrevivencia. También el SWP le falto respeto al proceso democrático basado en dialogo abierto. Estamos asqueados con la conciente manipulacion de gente honesta por el SWP para legitimar y proseguir sus propios intereses. Las tácticas que el SWP uso para llegar a esto en la conferencia regional y en la nacional , mala representación, agendas escondidas, empacamiento de juntas por sus miembros, maniobras parlamentarias - han hecho al SWP una fuerza divisoria entre las personas envueltas en la lucha para defender nuestras comunidades y nuestro movimiento.

NOSOTROS LOS REPRESENTANTES DE LA CONFERENCIA DEL NORTE DE CALIFORNIA. SOBRE INMIGRACION Y POLITICA PUBLICA DENUNCIAMOS LAS ACTIVIDADES PLANEADAS PARA EL 18-20 DE NOVIEMBRE Y REHUSAMOS DE PARTICIPAR EN ESTAS. EN EL AREA DE LA BAHIA, THE SAN FRANCISCO MISSION COMMITTEE CONTRA LA MIGRA ES UN FRENTE DEL SWP Y QUE ESTA APOYANDO LAS DEMOSTRACIONES DEL 18 DE NOVIEMBRE. URGIMOS A TODOS QUE NO PARTICIPEN EN

ESTAS ACTIVIDADES Y PONGAMOS FIN A LAS PRACTICAS OPORTUNISTAS Y MANIPULATIVAS DEL SWP. EL NOMBRE DE LA CONFERENCIA DEL NORTE DE CALIFORNIA SOBRE INMIGRACION Y POLITICA PUBLICA SEA CAMBIADO A EL BAY AREA AD HOC COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY (COMITE AD HOC DEL AREA DE LA BAHIA SOBRE INMIGRACION Y POLITICA PUBLICA) POR QUE JAMAS QUEREMOS ESTAR ASOCIADOS CON LAS ACCIONES TOMADAS BAJO LA APARENCIA DELA CONFERENCIA NACIONAL. INVITAMOS A TODAS LAS PERSONAS INTERESADAS EN PARTICIPAR EN LA REORGANIZACION Y PLANEAMIENTO DE ESTRATEGIAS FUTURAS PARA TRATAR CON LOS PROBLEMAS DE LOS TRABAJADORES INDOCUMENTADOS. PARA MAS INFORMACION LLAMAR A GILBERTO MENDOZA AL (415) 261-5948, ANDRES JIMENEZ (415) 845-8497 O ARTURO VASQUEZ (408) 259-8651.

LISTA PARCIAL DE ENDORSADORES:

Centro Legal de La Raza, Oakland

Centro de Salud Mental, Oakland

Berkeley Foco (Chapter) Asociacion Nacional para Estudios Chicanos

A.D.E.L.A. (Asociacion de Estudiantes Latino Americanos) U.C. Berkeley

Confederacion de La Raza Unida, San Jose

CASA-HGT, San Jose

Coalicion Pro Leyes y Practicas Justas de Inmigracion, San Jose

La Raza Student Union, Laney College

La Raza Student Union, Merritt College

COMEXAS, Oakland

Raza Educators, Berkeley

NACLA, Congreso Norteamericano sobre Latino America

Coalition for the Rights of Immigrants

November, 1977

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA POSITION PAPER ON THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY AND THE OCTOBER 28-30 CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION HELD IN SAN ANTONIO

On Thursday, November 3, 1977, several members and sympathizers of the Socialist Workers Party, including Chicanos and Anglos, were expelled from a community meeting called to discuss the results of the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration. In brief, S.W.P. was expelled because of the undemocratic manner in which they had used the National Conference to present and legitimize their own plan of action. We emphasize that this was not a red baiting session; S.W.P. was expelled because of their past and present manipulation of the Chicano community. What follows is a concise statement detailing the manner in which the S.W.P. used the issue of the undocumented worker to infiltrate and manipulate the Chicano/Mexicano movement in the U.S.

1. BACKGROUND

From the beginning, the Socialist Workers Party was very aware of the strategic importance of the San Antonio Conference. It would provide them an opportunity to assume a leading role in the Chicano movement, to shape the direction of this movement according to their perspective. This position had been mapped out in their August, 1977 convention and was stated explicitly in The Militant (October 7, 1977, p.21), the S.W.P. newspaper. S.W.P. considered their participation in this conference to be a "very important...national campaign of our party." At this national conference, there would be the "potential for assembling the initial forces in the Chicano movement." Moreover, "building the national conference...provides a great opportunity for the building of chapters of the National Student Coalition Against Racism (an S.W.P. affiliate) throughout the Southwest." Finally, the national conference would be vital for the upcoming political campaigns of the S.W.P. in the Southwest.

In their words:

We will launch our 1978 election campaigns as early as is feasible. But in the Southwest we have a special bonus.... We say to our companeros of the Raza Unida parties...we look forward to collaborating with you in these campaigns. (Oct. 7, 77, p. 21)

Here then we discover the interests which moved S.W.P. to bring their largely Anglo cadre from throughout the U.S. to a Chicano/Latino Conference in San Antonio.

Before travelling to San Antonio, there had been "alarmas", (warnings) and "chismes" that the Conference was being planned and would be controlled by S.W.P. Several incidents involving S.W.P. in the San Diego area had led a local Chicano newspaper La Prensa (July 22 and September 22) to denounce the San Antonio Conference as an S.W.P. platform instead of a voice for La Raza. S.W.P. responded by saying La Prensa was "red baiting" (The Militant, Oct. 7, and Oct. 21, 1977); and for a time, some independents were inclined to agree. We should be united, we said. The events which followed, however, proved La Prensa to be fundamentally correct. The call for unity, which S.W.P. and some Raza Unida leaders issued before and during the conference, only served to disguise the dominant role of the S.W.P. in the "building" of the conference. After the steering committee meeting held in Albuquerque, N.M., on October 2, there were more alarmas that S.W.P., in the guise of "call to action" committees, was overrepresented. Again we resisted any temptation to prejudge the upcoming national conference. Instead, we helped sponsor the Northern California regional conference (Oct. 22) and prepared to go to the National Conference (Oct. 28-30) to discuss, in an open and democratic manner, what our response to Carter's racist plan would be.

2. THE S.W.P. PLAN

The specific elements of the S.W.P. Plan of Action were basically threefold:

- (1) that a national delegation be sent to Washington, D.C., on November 18;
- (2) that a national mobilization - rallies, pickets - occur on that day to support

the delegation; and (3) that a national coordinating committee on immigration and public policy be established. On the surface, there was little fundamental disagreement with this plan. But there were many questions and much need for open discussion. Why send a delegation to Washington? Who would be selected? Wouldn't it be better to organize in our communities first? Why go to Washington during the Thanksgiving holidays when Carter and Congress would be away? What did a national coordinating committee mean? And so on.

The principal objection to the S.W.P. Plan, however, had to do with the manner in which it was introduced at the regional and national conferences. At the Northern California Conference, some members of S.W.P. attempted to set a specific time and place for the national day of protest, even though these matters were to be decided at the national conference. Several other premature and hasty actions by S.W.P. members began to make us suspicious, but S.W.P. was kept in check at the Northern California conference. At the same time, however, S.W.P. committees were attempting to have identical plans endorsed at other regional conferences. We became aware, upon arriving in San Antonio, that the proposals which we had thought ill-considered and premature had been passed by a so-called Arizona Conference. At the national conference, S.W.P. members insisted on pushing through the "Arizona Plan" with a minimum of discussion. This, together with their outright resistance to modify any parts of their plan, exposed the true position of S.W.P. regarding Chicanos and Latinos in the United States. The paternalism and arrogance of the S.W.P. towards our people and organizations surfaced repeatedly throughout the National Conference. It was as if we needed their guidance and instruction for resisting the attacks of the Carter Administration. In fact, S.W.P. had explicitly stated their paternalistic view weeks before in the October 7, 1977 issue of The Militant: "We must reach the victims of the migra raids, unemployment, and racist education with our analysis and strategy for fighting back." In this context, the proposal by S.W.P. to establish a national coordinating committee on immigration and public policy

must be seen as part of their strategy; it is nothing more than an attempt to co-opt and undermine the direction of the Chicano/Mexicano political movement in the United States.

3. THE SAN ANTONIO CONFERENCE

Approximately 28 delegates from various groups and community organizations around the Bay Area went to San Antonio to present the resolutions passed at the Northern California conference. Because S.W.P. had not been able to dominate the Oakland conference, the delegation had a false expectation that the national conference would also be non-partisan and non-sectarian. In fact, the local S.W.P. has repeatedly asserted that the national conference would be non-sectarian while knowing that the S.W.P. was mobilizing nationally to pack the conference. From the time the delegation arrived in San Antonio, the Northern California members were characterized as S.W.P. by S.W.P. delegates, which made us suspect by other organizations throughout the conference.

At a pre-conference meeting on Friday afternoon, an attempt to adopt an organizational voting scheme was rejected as undemocratic - the principal opponent to this proposal was S.W.P.. There was thereafter a controversy about the scheduling of three S.W.P. speakers. Based on the rejection of organizational voting, S.W.P. from this early point, was able to control the voting and all three S.W.P. speakers were affirmed. From this first meeting, chaos prevailed on the floor and Raza Unida, partly because of internal politics, was unable or unwilling to contain S.W.P.

From the beginning the conference was manipulated to give us as little time as possible for discussion. The first night and half the second day were taken up by speeches which mostly rehashed immigration statistics - obviously, none of this was necessary to sway the delegates at the conference. One important exception: Peter Camejo specifically stated that we were going to Washington, D.C. and nationwide demonstrations would occur on November 18-20 and urged that the conference endorse these. This declaration later surfaced as the Arizona Plan.

Workshops were scheduled Saturday afternoon and were divided into workshops responding to the Carter Plan and topical workshops dealing with a variety of issues (i.e. Bakke, labor, etc.). Within this last series of workshops, there was only one workshop to develop the Plan of Action. Out of 15 Carter Plan workshops, S.W.P. members were moderators in at least 7. The bias of the moderators was reflected in their recognition of speakers mostly representing S.W.P. interests.

The chair for the important workshop to formulate a "Plan of Action" was also a S.W.P. sympathizer. The recorder, a CASA member, spoke for about 20 minutes. Immediately, playing on the tension surrounding CASA's monopoly of time, the Arizona plan was presented. There was no discussion as to why mid-November had been selected, who would go to Washington, and how they would be selected because the chair limited discussion "to the motion" that the Arizona Plan be adopted. Any attempt to raise the underlying issues rather than simply take a position for or against going to Washington, was blocked as "out of order." The motion that a delegation be sent to Washington passed, and CASA, joined by many independents, walked out. The meeting continued and every attempt to discuss the issues was procedurally blocked by S.W.P. which was now in control of the session. The remainder of the Arizona Plan was passed.

At the Sunday plenary session, S.W.P. managed to elect a chair, Juan Jose Pena of the New Mexico Raza Unida Party, who was sympathetic to their plan; this became obvious by his tactical recognition of S.W.P. speakers on key resolutions. Repeated parliamentary motions initiated by S.W.P. took up 3-4 hours. First, there was a lengthy discussion to determine whether there would be a time limit for speaking and a limit on the number of speakers which the chair would recognize, as had been proposed by the format committee. There was a concern that discussion not be limited and that everyone be clear on what they were voting on, so only a 3 minute time limit per speaker was approved. Then a motion passed that discussion be limited only to resolutions objected to and that the rest of the resolutions be accepted. Since there were objections to all the resolutions, there was another vote to discuss the resolutions one by one.

After the vote to take the resolutions one by one (which apparently brought a 3-hour procedural fight to an end), the first resolution was passed after a 25-minute discussion, (which included a 5-10 minute discussion of procedural points). Then, 25 minutes after the long procedural fight, Peter Camejo moved to change the procedure, suggesting that only one hour be allowed for discussion of all the remaining resolutions taken together. The motion was allowed over protest ("a procedural motion can be made at any time") and the chair ignored protests that a change in procedure required a 2/3 vote.

Almost immediately, it was moved that the Arizona plan, and nothing else, be considered. Manipulation from the chair basically prevented the real issues from being heard. Only CASA and S.W.P. speakers were allowed to speak, so that to anyone who was not aware of what was happening, it appeared that the issue was a fight between CASA and S.W.P. Since S.W.P. controlled the numbers, CASA was made to look divisive.

During the course of this discussion, independents were not recognized by the chair, although a few independents did manage to get to the mike. The chairperson of the Arizona delegation, a woman from the MANZO Concilio in Tucson, got up and said that she had never seen the so-called "Arizona" resolutions until she got to San Antonio, that these were not the resolutions which were passed at the Arizona conference in Phoenix, that the participants at the Arizona conference had no input into the so-called "Arizona" plan, and that the "Arizona Plan" had in fact been formulated by a group put together by the national conference organizers only two weeks before.

A motion to table the Arizona Plan, which would have placed the plan at the end of the agenda and allowed full discussion, was defeated 248 to 233. The Arizona Plan was then voted on and passed 264 to 226. Objections were raised that this vote did not constitute a mandate and that there should be a recount. These objections were ignored. After the Arizona Plan passed, S.W.P. emptied the conference room.

4. BAY AREA COMMUNITY MEETING

Over 100 representatives from the community, community organizations and agencies, and Bay Area colleges attended a general meeting to discuss the outcome of the San Antonio Conference on November 3. Chaired by Guillermo Suarez (Centro Legal de la Raza) the meeting started with an overview of the organizing activities that had occurred prior to the San Antonio conference by Andrés Jiménez (co-coordinator of the Northern California Conference). David Montejano (National Association for Chicano Studies) then presented a critique of the San Antonio conference, in particular, of the role of the S.W.P. but also that of the Texas Raza Unida Party, and CASA. The chair then recognized Antonio Valladolid (Centro Legal de la Raza) and other delegates to the conference who ran down the details of S.W.P.'s unprincipled actions at the conference. The criticism included: (1) that S.W.P. had packed the conference and had taken control; (2) that S.W.P. had been opportunistic in using the conference to create a base for the 1978 elections; and (3) that S.W.P. engaged in deception and manipulation of the Chicano/Latino community for their own interest. Gilberto Mendoza (COMEXAZ) made a statement on behalf of the delegation denouncing the unprincipled practice of S.W.P. and its various fronts (SCAR, YSA, USIA, Haiti refugee Committee, Hugo Blanco Welcome Committee, etc.) at the convention, declaring that the Chicano/Latino community would no longer tolerate the abuse and manipulation by S.W.P. On behalf of the delegation, he called for a disassociation of the Northern California Conference from the delegation and demonstrations to take place on November 18-20. After it was stated that no further business would be conducted until all members of the S.W.P. and their associates had left the premises, the chanting "Fuera!!! Fuera!!!!" followed when S.W.P. tried to raise their objections. It was clear that the community was angry and determined to no longer work with S.W.P. The S.W.P. members left, but several persons refused to leave the meeting. Miguel Angel from Laney College, who has a history of close work with S.W.P. but

who identified himself as a member of La Raza Unida Party, spoke of his personal work in the community. It was pointed out that the issue was not individual work, but the practice of S.W.P. at the convention and in the community, and he was asked to take a position on the San Antonio conference. He left the meeting. His departure made it clear that he supported the S.W.P. Arturo Vasquez (RUP State Rep.) pointed out that there has been a systematic infiltration by S.W.P. into the Raza Unida Party. He said that an S.W.P. member who had recently registered with the Partido in San Jose, stating that he was no longer with S.W.P., had just walked out when S.W.P. was asked to leave. His actions reaffirmed his allegiance to S.W.P.

Victor Acosta from Berkeley was also denounced by various community persons for his past practices and close association with S.W.P. He would not denounce S.W.P.'s practice in San Antonio and could not deny his disruptive participation in the Raza Unida Party-Oakland, Casa de la Raza-Berkeley. He was asked to leave.

The meeting continued. It was voted that a short critique and sequence of events be prepared to inform the community of the incidents before, after, and during the San Antonio conference. Persons were asked to volunteer to work with the delegates in forming a steering committee to begin reorganization and plan future courses of action.

CONCLUSION

The issue here is not red baiting. The issue involves the lack of respect by S.W.P. for the right of the Chicano/Latino people to determine their own survival strategies. The issue also basically points to the lack of respect by S.W.P. for a democratic process based on open dialogue. We are disgusted with the conscious manipulation of honest people by the S.W.P. to further and legitimize their own interests. The tactics which S.W.P. used to accomplish this at the regional and national conferences - misrepresentations, hidden agendas, packed meetings, parliamentary maneuvering, and so on - have made S.W.P. a divisive force among those involved in the struggle to defend our comunidades and our movimiento.

WE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY DENOUNCE THE ACTIVITIES BEING PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER 18-20 AND REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN THEM. IN THE BAY AREA, THE SAN FRANCISCO MISSION COMMITTEE CONTRA LA MIGRA IS THE S.W.P. FRONT SPONSORING THE NOV. 18 DEMONSTRATIONS. WE URGE ALL OTHERS TO ALSO REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITIES AND PUT AN END TO THE OPPORTUNISTIC AND MANIPULATIVE PRACTICES OF THE S.W.P.

THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE THAT HAS TAKEN UP THE WORK DEVELOPED FROM THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY HAS BEEN CHANGED TO THE BAY AREA AD HOC COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION BECAUSE WE NO LONGER WISH TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACTIONS BEING TAKEN BY THE S.W.P. UNDER THE GUISE OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE. WE INVITE OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REORGANIZATION AND PLANNING OF FUTURE STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE IMMIGRANT AND THE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, YOU CONTACT GILBERTO MENDOZA (OAKLAND) (415) 261-5948, ANDRES JIMENEZ (BERKELEY) (415) 845-8497, OR ARTURO VASQUEZ (SAN JOSE) (408) 259-8651.

Partial list of endorsers:

- Centro Legal de La Raza, Oakland
- Centro de Salud Mental, Oakland
- Berkeley Foco (Chapter) National Association of Chicano Studies
- A.D.E.L.A. (Asociacion de Estudiantes Latino Americanos) U.C. Berkeley
- La Raza Student Union, Laney College
- La Raza Student Union, Merritt College
- Confederacion de La Raza, San Jose
- COMEXAS, Oakland
- CASA-HGT, San Jose
- Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices, San Jose
- Raza Educators, Berkeley
- NACLA, (North American Congress on Latin America)
- Coalition for The Rights of Immigrants

By Rosario Moreno

"We are not just Fighting for Jose Medina, but for Countless Others"

José Jacques Medina, the revolutionary attorney from Mexico, who came to the US in 1973 escaping political persecution, continues his legal battle to change political asylum procedures in the United States and to win asylum for himself. Medina and his attorneys are attempting to represent a class of persons present in the US who have, or will apply for political asylum. Their basic charge is that the Immigration Service decides asylum cases based on political considerations, and not the merits of the cases it processes.

In processing Medina's asylum application, INS blatantly violated their own regulations on procedure, when they sought to ensure a negative decision for Medina.

After asylum was denied on March, 1977, Medina's attorneys moved directly into the U.S. District Court filing a class action complaint challenging both the procedures used, and the regulations which INS was supposed to follow. On August 15, Judge Lawrence Lydick, a former law partner and appointee of Richard Nixon, gave the government a victory they had not even asked for. Lydick has bent over backwards to help the government, and openly shows that in his opinion, the world would be better off with Medina in México, or dead.

Medina's attorneys clearly told the judge that he had violated "multiple sections" of federal law, "established Supreme Court decisions" and the U.S. Constitution in his effort to help government.

On October 17, Medina's attorneys finally had an opportunity to be heard in court. The judge, facing a certain appeal if he stuck with his original illegal actions, back-tracked and "reversed" the victory he had delivered to the government. The case, after the long struggle, is now back in court and hearing dates have been

scheduled for January, 1978.

Peter Schey, an activist attorney heading Medina's defense told *Sin Fronteras*: "We are not going to back off because they've thrown us some crumbs. We are not just fighting for Medina. We are also fighting for thousands of Haitians, Africans and other third world people fleeing fascist, US supported regimes, who have the courage to seek asylum here in the heart of Imperialism. Our efforts will continue until we have turned around their policy of 'blanket asylum' to sympathizers of right-

wing regimes, while denying it to those who escape those regimes. We won't stop until they come to us and say, "You write the regulations".

Political support is needed now more than ever before. Please write Leonel Castillo, Commissioner INS, 425 I Street, Washington D.C. 20536. Letters should call on Castillo to meet the demands of the lawsuit and grant asylum to José Jacques Medina.

The National Committee to Defend José Medina plans a National Day of Solidarity with Medina for January 7, 1978.



Editorial

We Reserve the Right of Self-Defense

The presence of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) patrolling the U.S./Mexican border to keep out undocumented Mexicans points to the level which anti-immigrant and anti-Mexican hysteria has reached in this country.

It is a hysteria which has been manipulated by the government for the last seven years and which continues under the present administration. It is an administration which pretends to defend the human rights of peoples in other parts of the world, while at home it gives its tacit approval to the use of racist, hate-mongering vigilantes to patrol its borders. The racist nature of this action is underscored by the fact that no such patrols are taking place along the Canadian border where many undocumented whites enter the country. We hold President Carter and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Director Leonel Castillo responsible for the continued presence of the KKK at the border and it will be them whom the Mexican people will hold responsible if any Mexican is injured or killed by these racists.

We believe it is a transparent maneuver by the Carter Administration to find acceptance among the American people for more border patrol agents.

We cannot forget the legacy of the Klan nor ignore their contemporary activities. They are night-riding murderers and criminals who have looted, killed and burned innocent men, women and children in their racial hatred. They have bombed churches, killed civil rights leaders, and led violent riots against school busing. Throughout their history, they have brought shame on the United States and represented the worse this country has produced.

In the present situation, they continue their pattern of violence. A community leader in San Diego County had his house vandalized and his life threatened by the Klan for his organizing efforts against their presence at the border. The One-Stop Immigration Center in Los Angeles has received bomb threats from the Klan, members of CASA have received written threats against their lives and the lives of their children (in one case a child yet unborn) for defending the rights of undocumented workers.

Given this state of affairs and given that we cannot allow this situation to continue, we demand; 1) the immediate removal of the KKK from the borders of California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico; 2) a Federal investigation, with observers from the Mexican community, of the INS to uncover who gave the approval for tours which were given by that agency to the KKK

leadership; 3) equal time on the mass media to counteract the enormous amount of free time which the media gave the Klan, not only in California and Texas, but nation-wide and; 4) a public statement by both President Carter and Leonel Castillo of the INS explaining clearly how this situation came to be and what immediate actions they are going to take against them.

We seek non-violent and legal solutions. But taken that in Los Angeles several years ago, members of the LAPD killed three Mexican immigrants and did not spend a day in jail, and taken that last year three Anglo ranchers tortured and lynched three undocumented farmworkers in Bisbee Arizona and did not receive criminal sanction, and taken that the murderers of José

Campos Torres in Houston, Texas who were also police officers, received a slap on the wrist, and taken that it took months of mass protest and an expensive legal battle to bring justice to the killer of Ricardo Morales who was murdered by the police chief of Castroville, Texas, and taken that now the KU KLUX KLAN has been unleashed on our people with the tacit approval of the government, **NO OTHER RATIONAL OR REASONABLE CHOICE IS LEFT TO A PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE THAN SELF-DEFENSE BY WHATEVER MEANS ARE APPROPRIATE -- IF THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT DEAL WITH THE KU KLUX KLAN -- WE WILL.**

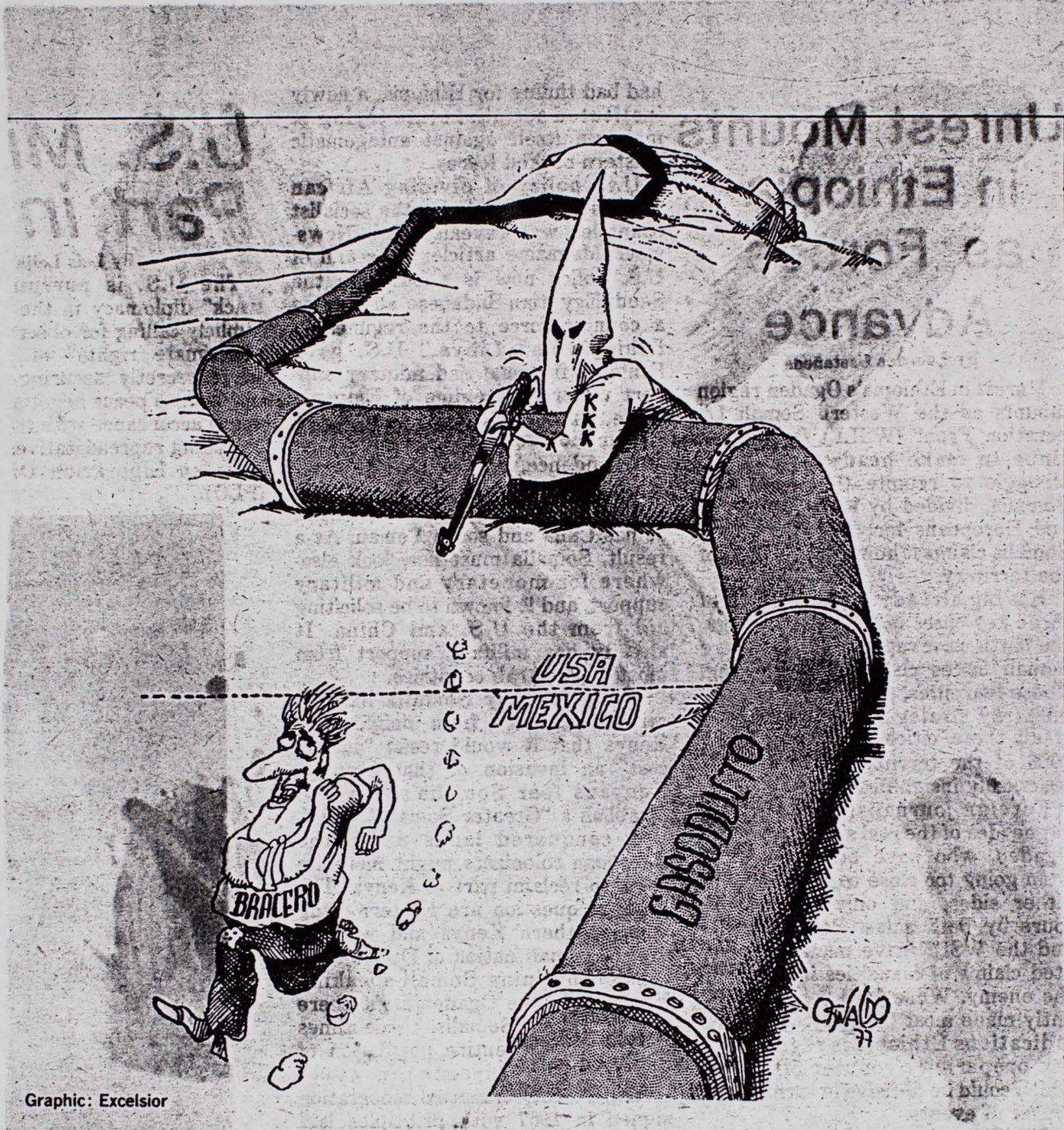
They are cowardly, racist murderers who hide

behind their sheets and government sponsors. But instead of fear, they bring rage to our people because of what they stand for. We shall never accept their presence at the border. Already Raza from Texas to California has mobilized to different border areas to insure that no Mexican with or without documents is injured or violated by the Klan. In spite of its shortcomings and disruption, the National Immigration Conference held in San Antonio in late October agreed on a position of the right to self-defense and a condemnation of the Carter Administration for the presence of the Klan at the border.

But as we examine the immediate dangers to civil and human rights which the Klan poses, we should also begin to ask what role the Klan plays at a time when the U.S. is trying to put Mexico at a greater disadvantage in its negotiations for petroleum and the natural gas which the new gasoduct will bring to the U.S. Just as the CIA financed and promoted paramilitary groups in Chile to destabilize the Allende government, we must investigate any parallel actions in the case of the Klan to put greater economic pressure on Mexico by sealing off immigration to the U.S.

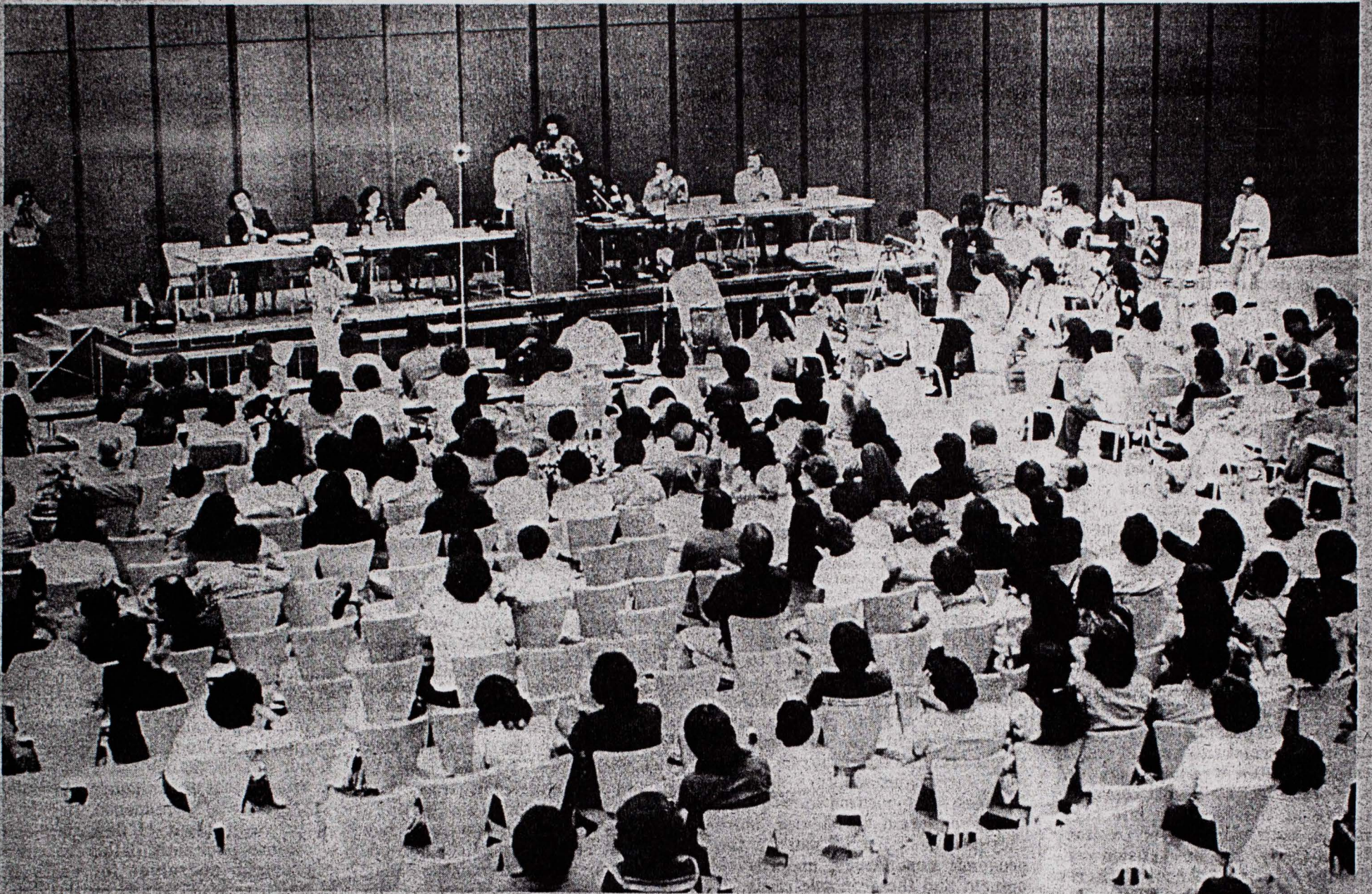
We make a call to all Mexican organizations to resist this latest attack against our people. A challenge like this cannot go unanswered. We have helped to build this country and have died for this country. No race-monger hiding behind sheets, the President or the Director of the INS can ever be allowed to threaten our people's safety and well-being.

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Graphic: Excelsior

Political Commentary



The National Immigration Conference Unity and Opportunism

By Antonio Rodriguez

The National Conference on Immigration and Public Policy held in San Antonio October 28 through 30, offered a series of lessons that must be considered: 1) the significance of the fact that over 2,000 activists from all over the U.S. came to discuss a plan against the Carter Amnesty Plan and immigration repression in general; 2) the unity we share among our people on the question of our defense as a people and as a class and for the defense of the undocumented workers; 3) the political immaturity of the Mexican people's organizations that permits our manipulation and division by a "pseudo" leftist "party", formed by opportunist and leftist elements produced by the North American middle sectors.

The National Conference was one of a series of political actions during the month of October which climaxed with the mobilization of over 5,000 Mexicanos and other solidary forces in Texas, Arizona and California against immigration repression demanding an end to the US government campaign against the Mexican people led by the North American vanguard of racism, the Ku Klux-Klan.

The mobilization of the Mexican people in such numbers is not a chance happening. It is the product of the political development of our people, after many years of struggle. It is reflected in its unity as one people against class exploitation and national oppression, as manifested in the politics of racist discrimination and growing official and semi-official violence.

Of the series of political actions, the San Antonio Conference offered the best possibility for the formulation of unitary politics. Its objective was the elaboration of a plan of political action by the broadest sectors of the democratic forces of our people. However, the infectious participation throughout the process of the self-proclaimed "Socialist Workers Party", a Trotskyist sect, became the principal obstacle towards the unity in action. Sponsored by José Angel Gutierrez, one of the leaders of La Raza Unida Party in Texas, the SWP implemented a prefabricated plan to serve its interests and not those of the Mexican people and other sectors combatting immigration repression.

Maneuvering to make the conference appear as an act of support for its "program", from the beginning, the SWP moved to take positions of direction in the California and Texas committees from where the most numerous delegations were projected to be formed. It opportunistically placed its national leader, Peter Camejo, as a member of the coordinating committees in Southern California and Texas, to have better maneuvering capacity; formed parallel committees in Northern California in violation of the agreements made in Southern California; and fraudulently without prior consent, it used the names of Mexican community organizations and leaders, as sponsors of the conference. Due to those acts and others, the SWP was expelled from the Southern California Committee and publicly denounced by over 50 Mexican community organi-

zations and leaders in San Diego, California, "Not for their philosophy or ideology...but for the unprincipled political acts which have been carried out against the San Diego County Chicano Community."

The San Diego statement further accuses the SWP of acting in a patronizing, opportunistic manner, and with a colonialist mentality which presumes that the Chicano Community is incompetent and incapable of determining its own destiny." The indignation of the organizations and activists of San Diego reached the point where they decided to boycott the conference because of the SWP's presence. Within the San Antonio Committee, even members of La Raza Unida Party were divided over the participation of the SWP.

Trotskyism, the doctrine of the SWP, is based on Leon Trotsky's interpretation of the theory of socialist revolution. He was one of the leaders of the Russian revolution, yet he maintained defeatist theory that socialism could not survive in the Soviet Union unless Socialism existed in all of Europe.

After being defeated ideologically, Trotsky dedicated himself to undermine the building of socialism in the Soviet Union with factionalist and anti-party activities. He was eventually expelled from the Bolshevik Party.

Trotskyism can be defined by its constant vacillation between collaboration with the capitalist class

and rabid ultra leftist positions, which in the end take Trotskyists to right wing positions. For example, after participating heavily in the movement against the War in Viet-Nam, they opposed the signing of the Peace Treaty with the U.S., labelling it treason. In fact, the SWP's position placed them on the side of the most reactionary forces in Washington, which also demanded the continuation of the imperialist war of aggression against the people of Vietnam.

Although they proclaim themselves socialists, because of their disruptive activities, the trotskyists have been denounced by half of the world's population in its efforts to build socialism, for example in Vietnam and Soviet Union. In Cuba, they were denounced in 1960, during the First Congress of Latin American Youth. They also unify with the anti-sovietism of Solzhenitsyn and his bosses in the Pentagon.

In the United States they were expelled by the Native American people during the taking of Wounded Knee. They have been denounced by the Black Movement. Today we see the beginning of the denunciation by the movement of the Mexican people here in the U.S.

The activists and Mexican organizations building for the conference were confronted with three options: 1) Boycott the conference in protest of the Trotskyite presence, permitting them to maneuver the demands of our people; 2) get to the conference and denounce immediately the

presence and significance of trotskyism which would have most likely created confusion around the essence of the problem, and would have promoted the idea that the conference was a struggle of two factions for power (interpretation given by José Angel Gutierrez to the members of the Raza Unida thereby covering for the acts of the divisive elements); 3) arrive at the conference and denounce the trotskyite maneuvers the moment that these acts created the conditions.

This option, much like the second option permitted their infectious participation in the conference; the constant denunciation since the initiation of preparation for the conference, this would have assured that all their maneuvers would have been known by the participants before and during the conference, and this would have neutralized their participation.

CASA, erroneously opted for the third option, considering the potential political importance of the conference for the struggle of the Mexican people and naively believing that the fourth option would cause destruction of the conference.

We dedicated ourselves to the internal struggle within the Texas committee, and in the national preparatory meeting in Albuquerque on October 2nd. But we did not fulfill our responsibilities of making public the trotskyite maneuvers. In these debates, we found ourselves supported by the official representative of the San Antonio committee, both members of La Raza Unida Party, and on occasion confronted with José Angel Gutierrez in alliance with the SWP. For example, both Gutierrez and the SWP, maintained that the denunciation at San Diego was an anti-communist persecution even though all evidence pointed to the fact that it was a clear denunciation of opportunism. Only the blind can ignore that the ascending ideological trend amongst our people is socialism. During the conference, in spite of the divisionist and anti-democratic maneuvering of the SWP, unity was gained around a series of demands: 1) Unconditional Amnesty and Human and Constitutional Rights for the Undocumented Workers and their Families; 2) Total opposition to the Carter Plan as an attack to the working class, and against the Mexican people in



Jorge Bustamante (at podium), Mario Compean, Jose Angel Gutierrez, Antonio Rodriguez, Eduardo Morga and Ruben Bonio were among the main speakers at the San Antonio conference.

Photo: Ricardo Botello

particular; 3) Opposition to the use of funds and economic aid to militarize the border, and to increment the police forces; 4) dissolution of the INS as a police force; 5) Adoption of a bill of human and economic rights for the undocumented such as the right to a job, to unionization and medical and social services; 6) Opposition to programs of economic aid to Mexico, since they are designed to sharpen the economic dependency, underdevelopment and the economic crisis; 7) Denounce any intent to control the population of any country such as is the intent of the Carter Plan; 8) The Mexican people reserves the right to utilize self-defense in all its manifestations against an attack of the KKK or any other force that threatens our national integrity; 9) Implement massive propaganda to educate the people on the threat of the Carter Plan; 10) INS out of the Factories.

Yet, even though the majority of forces of the Mexican communities proposed the grass roots organizing which would take us to the development of regional committees of resistance, the trotskyites led the conference unto a deadend alley. Instead of the daily on-going work

they held we should create a commission to go to Washington D.C. on the 18th through the 20th of November. It was never explained what the composition of such a committee would be and it was well known that at this time the U.S. Congress would be in recess. As part of their confusionist work, they put forth the position of open borders without explanation. They also put forth the unrestricted immigration of homosexuals, giving this the same importance as the survival of the Mexican people.

Why the sudden preoccupation of the SWP for the struggle against the INS, at the same time that the government of the U.S. puts the KKK at the border? What imperialist interests does their intent of confusing and deviating the struggle of our people in these critical times serve? All those that initiated and supported the presence of the SWP in the conference, in fact imposed it as a prerequisite to the unity of our people, forced a unity with the trotskyites and all their confusionist politics.

Many of those who sought neutrality in the struggle against trotskyism, and alleged that the struggle was a struggle between two

organizations for control of the conference, consciously or unconsciously fell into positions of complicity with opportunism. Of the lessons that came from the conference, the

most important is the understanding that to the unity and struggle of our people, no one can impose conditions, that even though these may appear to be spontaneous, they have the clear intent of deviating and confusing our aims. In this sense, we proclaim ourselves for unity in action as was defined by the delegation of the Midwest, with the formation of committees of resistance in the communities, and that it be those persons that elect their representatives for any meeting in Washington, or any other place, where we may have to go to put forth the positions of a people organized in defense of its human rights. We put this forth aware that in the undertaking of these protest and self defense actions, the honest socialist, revolutionary and democratic forces of the Northamerican working class will be present and make clear their sincere solidarity in action in the propagation of the righteousness of our struggle among the oppressed nationalities and the and the working class in general.



MONTHLY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT TO THE MILITANT

NOVEMBER, 1977

international
socialist
review



**Chicano Workers
and the
Union
Bureaucracy**

THE MONTH IN REVIEW

Immigrants and Jobs

The Chicano/Latino conference on immigration and public policy being held October 28-30 in San Antonio is a step toward focusing national attention on the persecution of immigrant workers without work or residence permits—dubbed “illegals” by the government and the capitalist press.

The treatment of undocumented workers is an issue facing not only Chicanos, Latinos, and other oppressed minorities, but the labor movement as a whole. Working people have been targets of an intensive propaganda campaign blaming immigrant workers for unemployment, declining living standards, and even high taxes. Millions of workers have been taken in by such assertions.

The charge that undocumented workers push up taxes by using public services is not hard to disprove. A study of “illegal” immigrants in San Diego prepared for the county board of supervisors found that they paid \$49 million in Social Security and income taxes. At the same time local government agencies were estimated to be spending about \$2 million in social services to these workers.

Fearful that exercising their right to social services will lead to detection and deportation, these workers contribute much more to government revenues than they receive in return.

* * *

The claim that undocumented immigrant Chicano and Latino workers are “stealing” the jobs of “American” workers and causing unemployment is fraudulent.

An eager purveyor of this argument, taking Ford and Carter’s lead, has been the AFL-CIO leadership. The March 12, 1977, issue of *AFL-CIO News* reported an executive council resolution calling for action against “illegal aliens.” According to this report the council said, “the number of illegal aliens in the United States . . . is in line with the statement of Labor Sec. Ray Marshall that it ‘exactly equals the number of unemployed in this country.’”

Meany and his fellow bureaucrats want union members to think there would be no unemployment if it were not for the undocumented immigrants.

The fact is that the high rates of unemployment over the past several years were not caused by undocumented workers replacing citizens, but

by layoffs by capitalist big business. These have affected Blacks, Chicanos, and Latinos (who make up the largest number of undocumented immigrants) more than other workers.

Undocumented workers have not taken the jobs of laid-off workers in steel, construction, printing, and other industries. It is the employers who have stolen these jobs in order to make workers pay for the developing economic crisis of capitalism.

No capitalist system—including American capitalism—can exist without a substantial pool of unemployed workers to force down wages, living standards, and working conditions for the rest. The presence or absence of millions of immigrant workers would not abolish the capitalist business cycle or the capitalists’ use of unemployment as a weapon against the working class.

The expulsion of undocumented workers might even have a depressing effect on the economy, since these workers have come to represent a significant market for goods and services. The San Diego study estimated that “illegals” spend about \$115 million annually in that county alone. What would happen to the jobs of workers who produce food, clothing, and other items purchased by undocumented workers if mass deportations were carried out?

The AFL-CIO leaders are perpetrating a fraud, therefore, in blaming undocumented immigrant workers for unemployment. They have their own reasons for doing so.

They know that a real campaign against unemployment would mean a struggle with the employers, whom they view as partners in the process of collective bargaining. It would mean a break with Carter and the Democratic Party politicians, who have no desire to abolish unemployment. It would mean mobilizing the ranks of labor for a shorter workweek, massive public works programs, and other vital needs.

To forestall rank-and-file demands for such a course, Meany and his fellow bureaucrats try to find some sector of the working class—rather than the bureaucrats’ capitalist allies—who can be blamed for unemployment. They blame women or the elderly for not leaving the job market. They point an accusing finger at Blacks for seeking equal opportunity through affirmative-action programs and quotas; at immigrant workers for “stealing” jobs; at workers in other countries—the real targets of the anti-imports campaigns undertaken by the United Steelworkers and International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union officials.

These misleaders hope to ride out the economic crisis by denouncing victims of the crisis in order to retain their lucrative collaboration with the capitalist criminals themselves. In pressing the anti-immigrant campaign, the bureaucrats are quite consciously playing the American workers for suckers.

The AFL-CIO heads also neglect to tell workers the real cost of an effort to expel undocumented workers. An attack of this scope against millions of people would require the imposition of wide-ranging police-state controls, controls that would put into question the very survival of the unions.

The support given by big business to the antideportation campaign should make workers suspicious. They should think twice when an antilabor publication such as *Business Week* laments in its April 15 issue that the availability of undocumented workers “puts a ceiling on wages, benefits, and working conditions for U.S. workers in low wage sectors”—especially since the same magazine editorialized a few weeks later against increasing the minimum wage.

Big business has no intention of eliminating undocumented workers from the job market. They have no intention of relieving the downward pressure on wages and working conditions that the existence of a large pool of discriminated-against and unemployed workers exerts on the employed workers.

The rulers use racist and sexist discrimination to keep women, Blacks, and other minorities in this reserve army of labor. In the case of the undocumented worker, police persecution and “illegal” status are added weapons.

The main purpose of the stepped-up campaign against undocumented immigrants is to assure that these workers remain victims of low-wage superexploitation. *La migra* will be used to increase fear and intimidation among these millions, while anti-immigrant and racist propaganda is aimed at isolating them from other workers.

The rulers fear that immigrant workers (especially Latinos) will, as their numbers grow, become more self-confident and willing to resist mistreatment. That is what Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall meant when he warned that the “children of these undocumented workers will be the focus of the civil rights movement of the 1980s.”

Marshall knows that the concessions made to the civil rights struggles of the 1960s were costly to the capitalists, weakening their capacity to impose the worst jobs, wages, and working conditions on Blacks. He aims to forestall a similar development among immigrants. The aim of the administration’s program is to keep these workers in “their place.”

The trade-union movement has a vital interest in helping undocumented workers fight for equal rights, better wages, and improved working conditions, instead of joining the government’s campaign to terrorize these workers into submission.

The AFL-CIO tops and other union chiefs often promise to organize the unorganized. But they can never hope to organize the workers of the West, Southwest, and elsewhere if they act toward a whole section of the working class as an extension of the immigration police rather than as protectors and allies.

The anti-immigrant drive is no answer to layoffs. It is part and parcel of the anti-working-class offensive, of which layoffs and cutbacks in social services are a part. If the ruling class succeeds in cowering the undocumented immigrant, the capacity of the whole working class to resist ruling-class attacks will suffer. If the undocumented workers and their allies can beat back the ruling-class drive, the working class will emerge that much stronger and more united.

Interview with Olga Rodríguez

'Carter's immigration scheme

The following interview with Olga Rodríguez was obtained in San Antonio by Harry Ring.

Question. What does the Carter administration propose to do in relation to undocumented immigrants?

Answer. Well, the biggest media focus has been on Carter's so-called amnesty provision, which the White House is trying to make sound really generous. But it's phony.

For instance, take those people who will qualify for permanent residence status. To be eligible for this, you must prove you've been in this country continuously since before January 1, 1970.

It's no wonder that Leonel Castillo [director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service] predicted before the plan was unveiled that it would "shock" people when they realized how few would qualify for this "amnesty." He estimated it would be only 500,000, and that's probably a generous estimate.

Of course, it's not even an amnesty for the much larger group that came in after January 1970 but before January 1977. Carter says he'll let them stay for five years and work. After that? He'll see. If business needs a lot of cheap labor, maybe he'll let them stay. If not—out!

But the most incredible thing is that these people would be here *without any rights*. They would, of course, pay taxes like every one else. But they would not be entitled to anything in return!

These are Carter's own words, in his August 4 message to Congress:

"Temporary resident aliens would not have the right to vote, to run for public office or to serve on juries; nor would they be entitled to bring members of their families into the U.S. . . . Unlike permanent resident aliens, temporary resident aliens would be ineligible to receive such Federal social services as Medicaid, Food Stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Supplementary Security income."

And it's a sure bet that the states and cities wouldn't waste a minute passing similar laws.

Legalizes status quo

What the Carter plan does is legalize the status quo: immigrants remain second-class people, a huge pool of docile and cheap labor.

Right now, undocumented immigrants don't have any rights because they're supposedly not here at all—they're nonpersons. Carter proposes to recognize that they're here, but still treat them as nonpersons. They won't have the same rights under the law that other people have.

In some European countries immigrant workers are already in a similar category. They are called "guest" workers: A better word would be prisoners.

That's what's so disgusting about the way Carter

Long-time Chicana activist

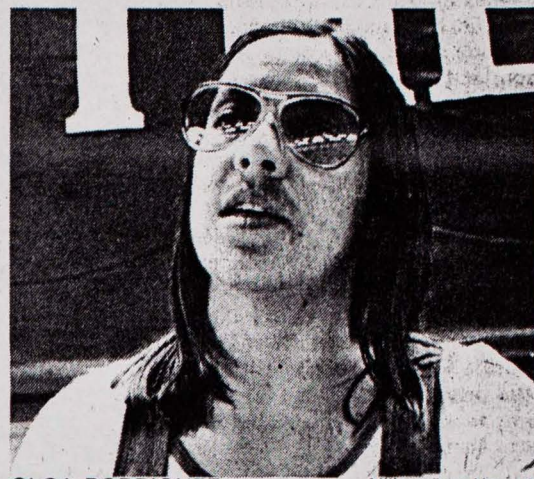
President Carter's proposal for a legislative crackdown on immigrants without work or residence permits has evoked a largely negative response among Chicanos.

One of those who have made a serious study of the plan is Olga Rodríguez, a leader of the Socialist Workers Party.

Born in Brownsville, Texas, Rodríguez grew up in the Rio Grande Valley. She has been active in the Chicano movement for more than a decade and is now the SWP's director of Chicano liberation activity and a member of its national committee.

She was the socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles in 1974, and ran for governor of California in 1975.

Rodríguez edited the recently published book, *Politics of Chicano Liberation*.



OLGA RODRIGUEZ

Militant/Lou Howort

talks about amnesty. He's going to "forgive" people, give them "amnesty."

What crime did they commit? Coming here to make a living? Doing useful work? Is that a crime? The criminals are the thieving employers and their cops and politicians who abuse and exploit these people.

Q. What are some of the other key features of the plan?

A. One is Carter's proposal to add "a minimum" of 2,000 cops to the Border Patrol—doubling the present number.

Bosses won't suffer

And, to really tighten the noose, Carter wants to make it illegal to hire undocumented workers. That might sound like it's directed against the employers, but it's not.

The plan is riddled with loopholes to ensure that bosses won't suffer. They can get off the hook by claiming that they didn't know their employees were "illegal." And they can't be fined unless there's a "pattern" of such hiring.

Actually, by giving employers a green light to snoop into the background of their employees—supposedly to make sure they're not "illegal"—it makes it that much easier for them to finger those workers who have no legal rights and are therefore subject to the most brutal intimidation and exploitation.

If a worker gets out of line, the boss just turns them in, saying he just "found out" they were "illegals."

Sure, some bosses won't take a chance on hiring

people without papers. They'll simply refuse to hire anyone who looks "illegal." You know who that is—anyone with a brown skin.

Q. Have all the important points in the plan been reported?

A. No. One important thing they slipped in is that the plan would also cut back on "legal" migration.

Impact on Mexico

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

That's telling the Mexican people and others, "You think you had to go through the wringer up to now to get a visa? You ain't seen nothing yet."

Q. To get back to the U.S. aspect, what about the threat of computerized identification cards for all workers? Originally that was supposed to be in the plan, but then Carter said he was dropping it.

A. That's not quite the way it is. What they said is that they're dropping it *for now*.

But actually, they're moving in that direction. For instance, they've already introduced a "counterfeit proof" ID card for "legal aliens." It's exactly the kind of coded, computerized card with a picture that they eventually want all of us to carry.

Then, in the message to Congress, Carter said he wants strict enforcement of new regulations to make Social Security cards more difficult to forge.

But the Social Security card isn't supposed to be an ID card—just a slip of paper to remind you of your number.

Seal the border?

Q. What's really behind all this? Big business needs a lot of low-wage labor in this country, doesn't it? So does Carter really want to seal the border?

A. Not exactly. There are two things involved. One is the labor supply. The other is heading off the social and political dangers of an uncontrolled migration from Latin America.

The rulers' overall solution is to impose much tighter control over the unofficial immigration—to reduce it, but not to cut it off altogether. And they want to control much more tightly the immigrants who are already here.

Just consider. Right now they say we're back in a period of prosperity after the 1973-74 depression. But we still have an official jobless rate of nearly 7 percent.

And that's the *average*. For Chicanos, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, the figure is at least double. In major cities, the unemployment rate among minority youth is as high as 90 percent!

The capitalists believe that with this kind of unemployment they may be able to force many U.S. citizens to take jobs that in the past only undocumented immigrants would take.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, one of the brains behind the Carter plan, explained this to the *Los Angeles Times* just a few weeks after Carter

Our party is your party

Want to know more?

You can find out more about the Socialist Workers Party by: 1) subscribing to the weekly *Militant* or twice-monthly *Perspectiva Mundial*; 2) contacting any SWP branch listed in the Socialist Directory on page 31; or 3) reading the books and pamphlets listed below, available from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

- *Prospects for Socialism in America* ed. by Jack Barnes and Mary-Alice Waters, \$2.95
- *The Politics of Chicano Liberation* ed. by Olga Rodríguez, \$2.45.
- *Puerto Ricans in the U.S.: the Struggle for Freedom* ed. by Catarino Garza, \$1.25
- *Chicano Liberation and Socialism* by Miguel Pendás, 25 cents.

Join the SWP

If you agree with what Olga Rodríguez has to say, then you should think about joining the Socialist Workers Party.

Our party is a party of working people like you—men and women; Blacks, Latinos, Asians, and whites. We are dedicated to abolishing the oppressive capitalist system and replacing it with a worldwide socialist society that puts human needs before private profit.

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- I would like more information.
- I would like a ten-week subscription to the *Militant* (\$2 enclosed).
- I would like a three-month subscription to *Perspectiva Mundial* (\$2 enclosed).

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SWP, 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.

is an attack on all workers'

took office. Marshall said:

"The crucial question is whether those illegal aliens are taking jobs that domestic workers will not take. I say domestic workers will take them."

Maintaining racism

But the Carter scheme goes a lot deeper than just ebbs and flows in the labor market. I think it relates to the rulers' determination to maintain racial oppression in this country. They know that without racism, the profit system in this country could not last.

They are scared by the continued growth of the Latino population in this country. They fear Brown power.

I discussed this question in a report on the deportation fight that I gave to the Socialist Workers Party convention this past August. [The report was published in the October *International Socialist Review*, the monthly magazine supplement to the *Militant*.]

In that report, I referred to a special study commissioned by the State Department under Henry Kissinger on the problem of undocumented immigration. There's one point in this report, by a Prof. Arthur Corwin, that's worth quoting again.

Corwin warned the government:

"If there is a continuation in the present near-breakdown in border control . . . in one or two generations half of Texas could become a 'Chicano Quebec,' under a separate political arrangement. The same phenomenon could conceivably happen in regions of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and southern California as the 'reconquest of Aztlán' unfolds."

To drive home the reality of such a prospect—so frightening to the racist rulers—Professor Corwin simply points to the Raza Unida Party administrations in Crystal City and Zavala County, Texas, as a small preview of what could be in store.

This professor warns that unchecked immigration from Mexico would eventually erase the border. I think that's a great idea!

Taxes and welfare

Q. What about the argument that immigrants add to the tax burden by collecting welfare and other benefits?

A. First of all, they pay taxes like everyone else. They have to. It's taken out of their wages. That is, except in those cases where the boss deducts the tax and then pockets it.

As far as welfare is concerned, that's strictly phony propaganda. In Los Angeles County they made a study and found that only one half of one percent of aliens collecting welfare were "illegal."

That's not surprising. People living in fear of deportation aren't likely to go down to the government office to collect welfare. It's an outrage that when they need welfare, they're not able to get it. But the hard fact is that precious few undocumented people do.

It's all part of keeping immigrants tied to the dirtiest, lowest-paying, most rotten jobs.

In 1975, *migra* agents picked up 190,000 people who had jobs. Of that 190,000 the INS said, 134,000 were working for less than the legal minimum wage. That's two out of every three.

Even Castillo, who's supposed to give *la migra* a better image, blurted out the truth in one interview. On July 13 he told the *Los Angeles Times*:

"Some parts of the U.S. economy make a lot of money off the aliens. Some companies hire them and don't pay them much. From that perspective it's good. It increases the gross national product, holds down wages and holds down prices."

I don't know about holding down prices, but he's got a point about the wages. That's why some employer and grower representatives in Congress are a little uneasy about the Carter plan.

Q. The Carter plan has generated a lot of opposition, particularly in the Chicano community. How do you account for this?

A. Well, the Carter plan is certainly relevant for those with "legal" status here—Chicanos and others. They need jobs, housing, decent education for their kids. Many of them are beginning to see that the Carter administration is doing less than nothing about these problems.

And many are coming to recognize that getting *la migra* after their even more unfortunate *mexicano*



Border cops herding immigrants back to Mexico

brothers and sisters isn't going to solve any of their problems.

Also, I think some of the traditional Chicano organizations, like LULAC [League of United Latin American Citizens] and GI Forum, are getting fed up. They campaigned for Carter, and I think they feel they've been shafted. The only significant appointment of a Chicano in the administration has been Castillo, and a brown-skinned *migra* cop isn't the greatest thing to write home about. These organizations have their constituencies to answer to, and Jimmy isn't giving them much to talk about.

Outside of Castillo, I don't know of a single Chicano or Latino public figure who has endorsed the Carter plan. This president is really uniting our people.

Q. This is probably the first time that groups like LULAC became involved in a coalition effort on an issue like opposition to the Carter plan. What do you think can result from this?

A. I think it's a wonderful development. Of course, as they would be the first to tell you, groups like LULAC and GI Forum are very moderate in their outlook. But they do have significant support in the community. LULAC, for example, reports it has 65,000 members in Texas alone. That means antideportation activists have the opportunity to reach many of these people and involve them actively in the fight against the Carter plan.

Q. Socialist Workers Party members have worked very hard in building this coalition against the Carter plan. What do you hope to see achieved as a result of this effort?

A. We want to see a broad, ongoing coalition that can wage an effective fight to win full rights for the undocumented.

Now that's going to take some doing. We're taking on powerful forces, and we're not going to defeat the Carter administration unless we develop real political muscle. So we need the help of everyone who opposes the Carter plan and is willing to do something about it.

That means first of all *mexicanos* and Chicanos. But it means a lot more too. There are sizeable communities of other Latinos in the United States who are up against *la migra*—Dominicans, Costa Ricans, others. Obviously, they have to be involved.

There are others who may not be as directly affected but who recognize that all working people are hurt by the Carter plan. That includes Black people and Anglos.

Chicanos need to build our own independent base, that's for sure. But we also need to build powerful alliances on common issues with others. And where there are Anglos, Blacks, or others ready to fight for the same thing we are, it would be foolish to turn our backs on them. We need all the help we can get.

Q. And what about beyond the Carter plan? What kind of immigration policy do you, as a socialist, support?

A. None at all. I want to see all the immigration quotas scrapped. I know that may sound like a radical idea, demanding an open border. But why not? It used to be that way. Do you realize that it wasn't until the 1920s that this country had any immigration quotas? And quotas for countries in the Western hemisphere weren't established until 1965.

Now it is true, they used all kinds of regulations and red tape to keep people out, but they didn't have quotas.

And they can put aside those quotas when they want. In the early sixties they scrapped the Cuban quota. When they set out to break the Cuban revolution, they said that any Cuban who wanted to come here was welcome. They didn't care how many.

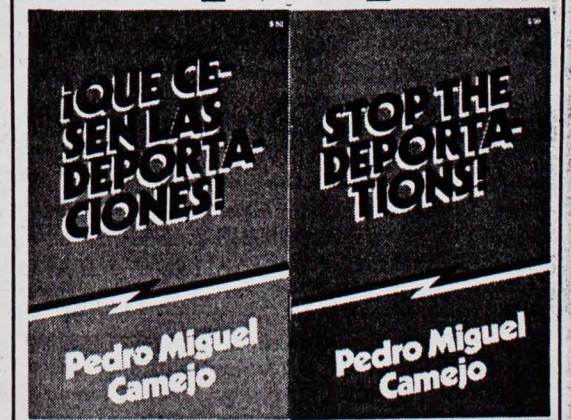
So, if we could have an open border between Cuba and the United States, why not with other countries?

Q. What else do you want?

A. We want full rights for all immigrants, with or without papers. That means full social, economic, and political rights.

And we want to change the exploitative relationship between this country and Latin America. Opening the border would be a big step toward establishing a relationship of equality instead of imperialist strangulation.

New pamphlet



NEW YORK—Pathfinder Press has announced that *¡Que Cesen las Deportaciones!/Stop the Deportations!* by Pedro Miguel Camejo is off the press. Pathfinder Managing Editor Doug Jenness said, "This is the first book or pamphlet that we know of that takes on the Carter plan." Jenness added that the pamphlet is a first for Pathfinder in another way—its first bilingual publication. The pamphlet is available for fifty cents (thirty cents each on orders of ten or more) from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

Chicanos unite to fight Carter deportation plan

1,500 attend

San Antonio conference



Militant/Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—Chicano and Latino activists from across the United States and Mexico met here October 28-30 to oppose fake White House amnesty plan for undocumented immigrants—pages 6, 7.

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Despite Disruption

National Conference Demands Unconditional Amnesty

President Carter's Amnesty Plan has generated a movement of resistance amongst Mexicano/Latino communities. The majority of these communities has rejected the Plan because of its implications. The proposal clearly lays out a systematic method of regulating and controlling our communities. It only signifies more repression and the further violation of our democratic rights.

Carter's Plan is supposed to represent a humanitarian solution to what the U.S. government and the media have classified as "the silent invasion". The amnesty that is being offered is one which is packaged and labelled "human rights for undocumented workers". However, our people have seen through Carter's "human rights" hypocrisy and have begun to respond. On October 29, 1977, 2,000 people demonstrated at San Ysidro to protest the INS and KKK

collaboration in abusing our people. That same weekend (Oct. 28-30) approximately 2,400 people gathered at the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy in San Antonio, Texas. The purpose of the conference was to analyze the Carter Plan and to develop a Plan of Action in response to that plan.

Diverse organizations and individuals participated in this mass event. Antonio Rodriguez, CASA-HGT, Vilma Martinez, MALDEF

(Mexican American Legal Defense Education Fund), Jose Morgia, National Director of LULAC, Irma Garcia, Manzo Immigration Center, Olga Talamante, Dick Gregory and others expressed their solidarity with the conference and the struggle of undocumented people in this country.

One of the major demands raised from the floor was that of unconditional amnesty. Everyone

was clear that it was the most tactical demand which the greatest number of people could rally around. "Somos un pueblo, Sin Fronteras" was a slogan raised repeatedly throughout the 3-day sessions. The sense of unity amongst all the honest organizations and individuals was a clear indication that our people's movement is resurging and moving towards more organized methods of struggle.

Confusion at the conference was generated by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The SWP has a long history of disruptive and divisive participation within national movements (Chicano, Black, Indian) in the United States. They have continuously been expelled from

coalitions, conferences, etc because of their racist attitudes towards Third World people. They again manifested these attitudes at the San Antonio Conference. The SWP arrived at the conference with a pre-planned agenda and resolutions to be adopted without allowing discussion. Their interest in the conference was one of building their organization at the expense of undocumented people. It is well known in our communities that the SWP has never done any work around the immigration issue. Their opportunism was denounced at the conference by many. Lupe Amparo Anguiano who formed part of the Steering Committee for the conference resigned from La Raza

Continued on page 7

Unida Party as a formal protest of the SWP's disruptive participation. She made a call to all people, particularly Mexicano/Chicano people, not to allow ourselves to be used and manipulated by racist groups like the SWP.

Despite this disruption all the honest individuals and organizations that were present agreed that they would continue their work and make plans for future activities without groups like the SWP. As a people, there existed a mutual understanding that we would work with anyone as long as our sacred right to self determination is respected.

1,500 attend San Antonio conference

Chicanos unite to fight Carter's

By José G. Pérez

SAN ANTONIO—Some 1,500 people took part in a historic, united show of opposition to President Carter's attacks on undocumented immigrants at the National Chicano/Latino Conference held here October 28-30.

Those present included leaders of diverse organizations—the broadest array of Chicanos and Latinos united around a single issue since the height of the anti-Vietnam War movement.

The widely publicized conference showed the Chicano movement speaks with one voice in saying "No!" to the Carter plan to step up deportations. The gathering was a political blow to the Carter administration, and especially to Leonel Castillo, who has pretended to represent Latino interests as head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the hated *la migra*.

The conference called for nationally coordinated protests November 18-20 in support of immediate, unconditional amnesty for all undocumented workers.

Mexican delegation

According to conference organizers, people from more than thirty states attended. Especially significant was the delegation from Mexico, which included representatives of the Democratic Tendency of the Electrical Workers Union and National Front for People's Action (FNAP), two of the most prominent oppositionist organizations in Mexico.

The conference was initiated last May by José Angel Gutiérrez, founder of the Crystal City, Texas, Raza Unida Party.

Support for the conference grew after Carter submitted a message to Congress outlining his proposed crackdown on undocumented immigrants. Carter called for doubling the Border Patrol, making it illegal to hire undocumented immigrants, and tightening visa procedures for those who try to enter the United States with official permission.

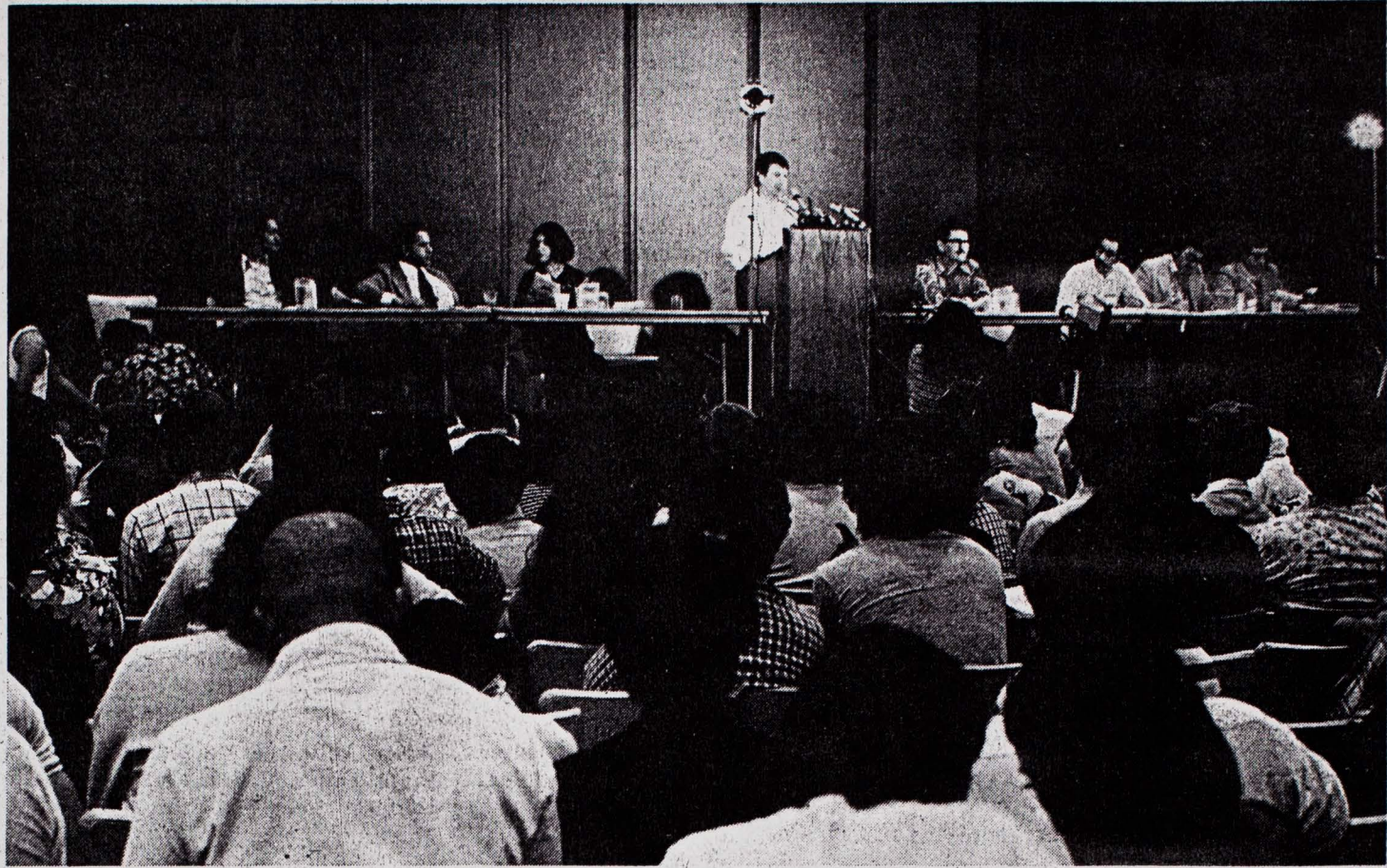
Under the Carter plan, most of the immigrants already here could stay as temporary residents, but could be subject to deportation after five years. In the meantime, they would be denied food stamps, unemployment insurance, and other social services.

Leading up to the conference there were numerous local forums, demonstrations, and conferences to protest the Carter plan. Hundreds of groups and prominent individuals in the United States and Mexico joined in co-sponsoring the San Antonio meeting.

In addition to activists from local antideportation coalitions, those attending the conference included members of the Texas and New Mexico Raza Unida parties, MEChAs and other Chicano and Latino student groups, National Student Coalition Against Racism, Young Socialist Alliance, Socialist Workers Party, and CASA, a Los Angeles-based sectarian group.

Broad rally

The conference began Friday night with a rally that reflected the breadth of the opposition to Carter's proposed crackdown on immigrants. Speakers included: Manuel Casanova, state director of American GI Forum, a well-known moderate Chicano group; Raul Izaguirre, executive director of the National Council of La Raza; Juan José Peña, U.S. Senatorial candidate of the New Mexico Raza Unida Party; and San Antonio City Council member Rudy Ortíz. A representative of the Mexican FNAP also spoke, as well as Marta Gutiérrez of the Spanish-language TV Channel 41 in San Anto-



Saturday morning plenary heard broad range of speakers. Government refused to send representative.

Militant/Harry Ring

nio; Chicano poet Abelardo "Lalo" Delgado; Isabel García, of the Tucson, Arizona, Manzo Area Council; and Prof. Juan Gómez Quiñones.

Other speakers were Jorge Zaragoza of the Texas Farm Workers Union; Sister Mario Barrón of the Catholic nuns' organization, HERMANAS; Isabel Chávez of CASA's Political Commission and the Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices; and Peruvian peasant leader and revolutionist Hugo Blanco.

Political refugees

Three persons spoke of the plight of political refugees facing deportation: José Jacques Medina, a CASA leader seeking asylum in the United States; Ali Shokri, who faces torture and execution if deported to Iran as a deserter from the shah's air force; and Jean Bart of the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami. The center is fighting for the rights of some 2,000 refugees who face deportation back to Haiti.

The following morning well over 1,000 people attended the opening plenary session.

The keynote speaker was José Angel Gutiérrez, who received standing ovations both when he approached the podium and when he finished speaking.

Gutiérrez outlined the goals of the conference. He said the conference should adopt "a plan for action. We must prepare well those days of action. . . . We're going to make our plan and go to the streets" against the Carter crackdown.

Gutiérrez said the government is creating a racist hysteria against Latinos. "The attacks of the Ku Klux Klan are born of that same racism," referring to KKK claims that it will patrol the U.S. border.

He appealed for unity in the struggle against deportations. "We cannot become great and masters of our destiny if we are not united, if we don't put together this panorama from left to right or right to left."

Gutiérrez was repeatedly interrupted by cheering and applause during his presentation, but possibly the most enthusiastic response came when he denounced the Carter administration.

"They promised our people that if we voted well we would be given a reward,

and we were given a gigantic reward, a snitch, a chief of *la migra*."

Rubén Bonilla, head of the Texas League of United Latin American Citizens, charged the Carter plan embodied a double-standard immigration policy. He said the five-year work permit "is the establishment of a second-class citizenship in modern-day society."

Another well-received speaker was Pedro Camejo of the Socialist Workers Party. Camejo denounced Carter and Castillo for failing to send a representative to the conference to explain their program, as they had been invited to do.

"This is a confession," Camejo said. "Castillo has made a confession by not being present. He is scared of his own people now."

Referring to Carter's statements on human rights for East European dissidents, Camejo charged, "Carter's all for human rights when he can't give them, when it's outside his jurisdiction."

"As a socialist, I believe working people anywhere in the world should be free to travel anywhere they want. Period."

When Camejo finished his talk, the crowd also gave him a standing ovation.

Other speakers at the Saturday morning plenary included Vilma Martínez, head of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund; Eduardo Morga, national director of LULAC; Antonio Rodríguez, general secretary of CASA; and Prof. Jorge Bustamante, an internationally renowned expert on immigration who teaches at a Mexican university.

Media attention

This unprecedented display of united opposition to the Carter plan received widespread coverage in the media. Both the CBS Evening News and En el Mundo, a news show produced in Mexico and carried on a Mexican network and on U.S. affiliates of the Spanish International Network, featured the conference.

The diversity of Chicano groups wasn't the only way in which the unity represented by the conference broke new ground.

Another was the appeal made by the conference organizers, mostly Chicanos, to other Latinos, Blacks, and all

supporters of human rights to join in defending undocumented workers and take part in the conference.

This was dramatized when Black activist Dick Gregory and American Indian Movement leader Vernon Bellecourt gave major addresses explaining how the struggle against racist deportations related to the struggles of their own peoples.

CASA's disruption

Although the conference enjoyed broad support, this backing was by no means unanimous. Among the forces opposed to a united antideportation campaign was CASA.

In typical sectarian fashion, CASA pretends that by itself it can mobilize masses of undocumented workers and their allies in the Chicano movement against deportations. If a broad coalition comes together, CASA would either have to participate on an equal basis with other groups, thus shattering its pretensions, or isolate itself by choosing not to participate.

CASA's hostility to the conference was deepened because of its political opposition to the Socialist Workers Party. CASA openly supports the Stalinist bureaucracy in the Soviet Union. As apologists for this reactionary social caste, which rules through brutal repression of the Soviet working people, CASA invariably tries to exclude Trotskyists, especially the SWP and YSA, from the Chicano movement.

Even before the conference, CASA had joined in red-baiting the sponsoring coalition, charging that the gathering had been taken over by the SWP.

During most of the conference itself, CASA held its red-baiting in check, especially after failing in an attempt to prevent Camejo from being included as a major speaker at the conference. Most activists were opposed to excluding socialists or anyone else who wanted to join the antideportation movement.

Instead, CASA concentrated on disruptive chanting, endless "points of order," and parliamentary maneuvering aimed at preventing the conference from reaching any decisions on action.

CASA specifically hoped to prevent the gathering from approving the proposal for actions on November 18 and 19 to demand an immediate and un-

deportation scheme

conditional amnesty.

At the decision-making plenary session Sunday, CASA, supported by other sectarians, tried to filibuster until time would run out and the conference would be forced to adjourn without a vote on this major action proposal.

But the minute supporters of the proposal finally succeeded in getting it on the floor, CASA opened a vicious red-baiting campaign aimed at all those who supported continuing broad-based protests, including José Angel Gutiérrez and the Texas RUP.

This was a clearly coordinated effort to create an anticommunist hysteria and make it impossible to hold a calm discussion on the proposal for action. The central theme of CASA's attack was that the organizers of the conference had been "manipulated" (some used more classical witch-hunt formulations such as "infiltrated" and "subverted") by the socialists.

The red-baiters worked themselves into a fever pitch as CASA members and their supporters began shouting "Fuera! Fuera!" ("Out! Out!") at the socialists.

The frenzy reached such a point that one man, almost incoherent, grabbed a microphone and threatened Pedro Camejo of the SWP. "That bastard, Camejo, you're mine. . . ."

But the red-baiters were a small minority. Speaker after speaker got up to denounce the divisive attacks.

Immigrants respond

The answer to the red-baiting came most forcefully from several undocumented workers who, at tremendous personal risk, took the floor to appeal for unity.

"It is obvious that there are organizations and people present here trying to sabotage this conference," one said to a room that, for once, was hushed. "Here they are trying to throw out some persons and organizations. I

remember that one compañero known to you all, [Texas Farm Workers Union leader] Antonio Orendáin, once said in response to accusations that he accepted help from a group that was communist, 'If the devil comes to help, I say welcome to the devil.'"

José Angel Gutiérrez also took the floor to condemn the disruptive tactics. He explained that there were obvious differences between the groups attending the conference, but that shouldn't block united actions.

"If CASA . . . the SWP . . . LULAC, the GI Forum, the nuns, the priests don't like what's proposed here, vote against it. It's easy. Raise your hand. But let the people who want to continue with the Call for Action vote."

Gutiérrez received an ovation from most of the audience. When it ended, Juan José Peña, who was chairing the session, stated that speaking on behalf of the New Mexico RUP, "we throw our support with José Angel Gutiérrez."

Following these remarks, the delegates proceeded to approve a number of resolutions from the workshops by acclamation.

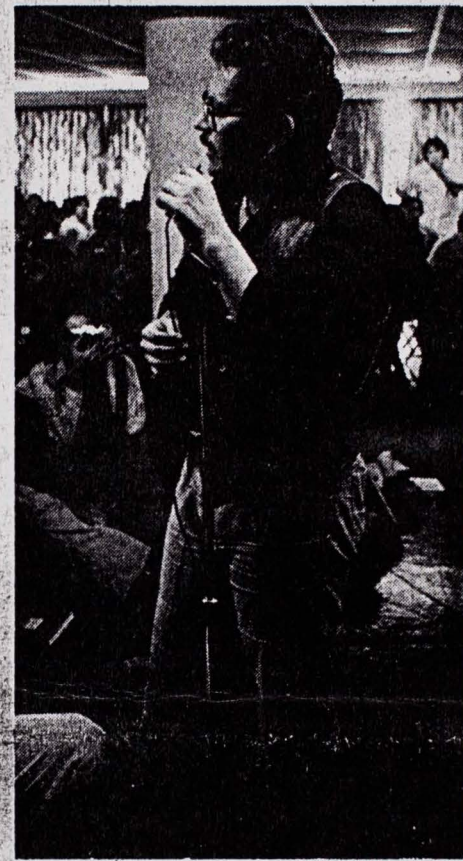
Only one—the proposal for actions on November 18 and 19—drew major opposition as the CASA forces and some activists who had been confused by the red-baiting voted against it. Nonetheless, it was approved by a decisive majority.

Ironically, after unsuccessfully demanding the exclusion of socialists from the conference, CASA itself walked out of the gathering after losing this vote. They had earlier walked out of a workshop after losing a vote on the same proposal but had decided to return to the conference.

This time, however, CASA General Secretary Rodríguez stated, "We have to tell you, unfortunately, that based on certain principles, it is possible that we may not continue in this process while the Socialist Workers Party is included."

Despite the disruption efforts, the conference represented a major step forward in the fight against deportations. It began to crystallize a broad opposition to Carter's anti-immigrant plan. INS Director Castillo and his boss in the White House stand more isolated on this issue, stripped of the pretense that their plan has support from broad segments of the Chicano community.

Equally important, 1,500 activists went through a major political experience, learning from each other and understanding the value of unity in action against deportations despite differences they may have on other questions.



Militant/Harry Ring
GUTIERREZ: appeals for unity in fight against deportations.

Hundreds hear Hugo Blanco in Wisconsin

By Tom Maurer

MILWAUKEE—Exiled Peruvian revolutionist Hugo Blanco continued his North American speaking tour with four appearances here and in Madison October 20 and 21. More than 900 people heard Blanco condemn the Carter administration's support of repressive regimes in Latin America and call for increased efforts to free political prisoners.

His tour is sponsored by the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA).

Blanco addressed a meeting of 600 people at the University of Wisconsin at Madison October 20.

"If anyone in the SRO [standing room only] audience of more than 500 held any illusions that President Jimmy Carter's policy on human rights has put an end to the torture and abuse of thousands of Latin Americans, international political figure Hugo Blanco shattered their illusions last night," the campus *Daily Cardinal* reported.

"What Carter says and what he does are two different things," Blanco explained. He cited the inhuman conditions at the Marion, Illinois, federal prison where Native American activist Leonard Peltier is incarcerated.

"A regime that does this type of thing in its own country can hardly be expected to be concerned about human rights in Latin America," Blanco said.

The Peruvian leader also spoke at a meeting of 135 people in the Milwaukee Latino community and to 120 at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Blanco is known throughout Latin America as the leader of the land-reform movement of the Quechua-speaking peasants that shook Peru in the early 1960s. The Peruvian government sentenced him to death for his role, but an international campaign saved his life.

The U.S. government has refused Blanco entry into the country for years, but this year a major protest campaign undertaken by USLA and Blanco's publisher, Pathfinder Press, won him the right to speak here.

Blanco's meetings here won broad sponsorship, including from MEChA, Native American Student Movement, Black Student Union, Wisconsin Veterans Union, UWM Spanish Speaking Outreach Institute, and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Forty-five copies of his book *Land or Death* (published by Pathfinder Press) were sold during his tour of Wisconsin.

Blanco also spoke recently in St. Louis, Kansas City, and New Orleans.

Support grows in Mexican student's fight for U.S. asylum

By Arnold Weissberg

The San Antonio conference on deportations called for political asylum for several victims of *la migra*, among them Mexican student activist Héctor Marroquín Manríquez.

The U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA), which is coordinating Marroquín's defense effort, has released a broad list of initial sponsors of the Mexican activist's case. USLA is circulating on an emergency basis an "Appeal for Asylum" on Marroquín's behalf. The appeal will be sent to U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Director Leonel Castillo.

Marroquín is currently being held in a Texas jail. As the appeal points out, his life is endangered if U.S. authorities send him back to Mexico, whose repressive regime has falsely charged him with murder and "subversion."

Initial signers of the appeal include such figures as Nobel prize-winning scientists George Wald and Salvador Luria; comedian Dick Gregory; filmmaker Emile de Antonio; screen writer Alva Bessie; Bettye Wiggs, National Council of Churches Office of Haitian Refugee Concerns; and Trudy Martin, presi-

dent of the Associated Students, University of California at Berkeley.

Journalist I. F. Stone; Helen and Morton Sobell; Michael Meeropol, son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; and Dr. Philip Oke, United Nations representative of the Christian Peace Conference, have also added their names to the appeal.

Latino endorsers include Ralph Carreras, United Barrio Union, Phoenix, Arizona; Prof. Antonio Nadal, Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Juan Silén, author of *We, the Puerto Rican People*; and Reuben Robago, League of United Latin American Citizens.

Fabian Greenwell, president of Local 4-16000, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers in Baytown, Texas, and Oscar Steiner of the American Civil Liberties Union National Advisory Board have signed the appeal.

Marroquín was a student at the Autonomous University of Nuevo León in Monterrey, Mexico, for several years, active in struggles to democratize the campus. In 1974, he was framed up on a murder charge by the Mexican government. He left the country, fearing for his life, and came to the United States.

The urgency of his appeal to the INS is underscored by the fate of two

of the other Mexican students accused along with Marroquín. Both were gunned down by the Mexican police under the pretext of making arrests.

Marroquín was arrested by the Border Patrol in September as he tried to reenter the United States after a brief visit with a Mexican lawyer.

The U.S. government seeks to "exclude" Marroquín—that is, simply send him back to Mexico. Although he has applied for political asylum, INS rules don't allow him to raise that appeal as a reason for staying his exclusion.

INS rules also don't allow a hearing on his asylum request. The decision is entirely up to the INS district director.

Marroquín's attorney, Margaret Winter, has filed court challenges to these undemocratic procedures. But meanwhile, the government could send Marroquín back to Mexico at any time.

For more information about the Marroquín defense effort or to endorse his appeal for asylum in the United States contact USLA, 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York, New York 10003, or call (212) 254-6062.

Blanco tour schedule

Nov. 9	Seattle
Nov. 10	Portland
Nov. 11-16	Calif. Bay Area
Nov. 17-20	Los Angeles
Nov. 21-25	San Diego
Nov. 28	Phoenix
Nov. 29	Salt Lake City
Nov. 30-Dec. 1	Denver
Dec. 2-3	Albuquerque
Dec. 4-5	Dallas
Dec. 6-7	Houston
Dec. 8-9	San Antonio
Dec. 12	Philadelphia

For more information contact USLA, 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York, New York 10003, or call (212) 254-6062.

THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY/PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

**Chicano
leaders say:
No more
deportations!**

—PAGE 12

Help get out the truth

Unlike the big-business-owned press, the **Militant** tells the truth. With this issue we are launching an eight-day campaign to spread the truth as widely as possible through an all-out subscription sales effort. (See page 5.)

The **Militant** tells the truth about the struggle against racist oppression; about the fight for women's liberation; about the struggles of coal miners, steel

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League of United Latin American Citizens

EDUARDO MORGA, NATIONAL PRESIDENT

November 11, 1977

Mr. Herman Baca
Committee for Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Ave.
National City, Ca. 92050

Estimado Senor Baca:

All of us involved with trying to improve the status of the Chicano have at one time or another wanted to be a part of a conference of all Chicano leaders to discuss strategy and issues. I have discussed the idea with several individuals recently (Reis Tijerina, Jose Angel Gutierrez, Mario Obledo) and they have agreed to attend such a conference.

I think we also agree that the desired Chicano unity has eluded us as between individuals and organizations; that unity of Chicanos could be re-enforced by having a meeting; that the basis of our meeting-the common bond-is our chicanismo, our mexicanity, not our differing political or other ideology.

This meeting is not sponsored by any individual or organization, in order to avoid the implication that the sponsor's philosophy or ideology is the prevailing one at the meeting.

Although it is difficult to determine who to invite to this meeting, I have done so, subjectively, trying to do so in a manner to insure that those invited represent the entire spectrum of Chicano political ideology. The bottom line is that, although this meeting will be criticized as to those invited, those not invited, the timing, the facilities, the date, the location, etc., it is important that we each make a commitment to attend, regardless, since everyone cannot possibly be totally pleased.

632
4091

Persons invited:

- Mr. Baltasar (Bud) Luna, IMAGE, St. Louis, Mo.
- Mr. Herman Baca, Committee for Human Rights, San Diego, Ca.
- Mr. Bert Corona, CASA, E. Los Angeles, Ca.
- Mr. Cesar Chavez, United Farmworkers, La Paz Hdqtrrs., Keene, Ca.
- * Mr. Jose Angel Gutierrez, Raza Unida Party, Crystal City, Texas
- Mr. Antonio Morales, American G.I. Forum, Fort Worth, Texas
- Ms. Elisa Sanchez, Mexican-American Women's Nat'l Assn.,
Washington, D.C.
- * Mr. Reis Lopez Tijerina, Alianza de Pueblos Libres, Albuquerque,
New Mexico
- Mr. Raul Yzaguirre, National Council de la Raza, Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Antonio Orendain, Texas Farmworkers, McAllen, Texas
- Mr. Ricardo Zazueta, SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc., Los Angeles,
California
- Mr. Mario Obledo, Past President, La Raza Lawyer's Assn.,
Sacramento, Ca.
- Ms. Vilma S. Martinez, Executive Director, MALDEF, San Francisco,
California
- Mr. Robert Gnaizda, Public Advocates, San Francisco, California

Donner

Jan 14

Peter Canyo

Talpa to Carstels
A) morantem

- abe Topin

- H. ~~Holz~~ Baca

Information On Meeting

Place: Hyatt Regency Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona
Rates: \$25.00 Single, \$30.00 Double

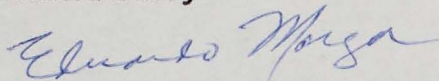
Dates: Friday thru Sunday, December 2, 3, 4, 1977

Reception: Friday, December 2, 7:00 PM (Cocktails)

Meetings: Beginning Saturday, December 3, 9:00 AM till?

Persons invited are listed on the enclosed list. Please call Ms. Betty Jimenez, as soon as possible, at 213-649-1511, regarding reservations, etc. Gracias.

Atentamente,



Eduardo Morga

EPM/bj

Encl: 1 a/s

November 30, 1977

Mr. Eduardo Morga
6061 Kiser Drive
Huntington Beach, Ca. 92647

Estimado Senor Morga,

Those of us involved in the struggle for human rights are in total agreement with the need for unity on a national as well as a local level. We also agree that our direction and leadership must come from within our own people.

We feel that a conference such as the one you're proposing is valid and necessary, and we applaud you in your effort to bring one about.

However, due to time constraints and previous commitments along with the large amount of work that needs to be done in our local communities, we will not be able to attend the conference.

In order to keep the lines of communication open, please inform us as to the contents and progress of the conference.

Thank you for the invitation and once again we regret we are not able to attend.

Sinceramente,

Herman Baca, Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights

Bert Corona
National Immigration Coalition
N

Texas governor, LoVaca attack Raza Unida

By Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The LoVaca utility company has filed suit against Crystal City, demanding more than \$800,000 it claims the city owes it.

The court action comes on the heels of a blistering new attack on Crystal City's Raza Unida Party administration by Texas Gov. Dolph Briscoe.

The LoVaca action and Briscoe's attack were responded to by Zavala County Judge José Angel Gutiérrez, founding leader of the Crystal City Raza Unida Party.

In a telephone interview, Gutiérrez told the *Militant*:

"It's an attempt to bankrupt the city. That's their ultimate goal—to create havoc and chaos. In that way they hope to extinguish the symbol of Chicano resistance."

The 8,000 residents of the impoverished south Texas town, which is 85 percent Chicano, have been without gas since September 23 when LoVaca shut off service for nonpayment.

The cutoff came after more than two years of resistance to an illegal 600 percent rate hike. The city refused to pay the new rate, and after extensive litigation, LoVaca won a final court order for the shutoff.

Governor Briscoe's attack on Crystal City came at an October 15 press conference here. The governor is seeking reelection.

Commenting on the gas shutoff and Crystal City's economic difficulties, Briscoe asserted:

"In practical terms, there is no room for La Raza Unida.

"The severe economic decline in

Zavala County," he added, "is the result of Raza Unida dominance."

The next day, LoVaca announced its court action against the city. Actually, it is initiating a countersuit to one filed against it by the city.

The city's suit charges LoVaca did not deliver 60 percent of the gas it is claiming payment for.

The LoVaca suit is clearly intended to make a further example of Crystal. When the city refused to pay the outrageous rate hike, a number of other communities followed suit. Since the gas cutoff at Crystal City, several have begun paying the money they had been holding in escrow.

LoVaca is particularly determined, since it is now awaiting state approval of its request for still another rate hike.

Commenting on Briscoe's latest outburst, Gutiérrez said that like LoVa-

ca, Briscoe is out to realize the "self-fulfilling prophecy that Chicanos can't administer."

When Briscoe says things were better in Crystal City before Raza Unida, Gutiérrez continued, "He's really talking to white Texans. He's saying, look, when you're in control, a la South Africa, you have a whole slew of Chicanos as laborers working in the fields, being pushed out of schools, and remaining ignorant. You're continuing to hold onto your bank and your chamber of commerce and running your institutions of government. Why, that's good. It couldn't be better.

"But that's not what's important for us or in our interests. As Chicanos, we need a voice, we need to make changes, so we can cope better with this society."

Conferencia Apoya Derechos Civiles Humanos para Trabajadores Indocumentados

La Conferencia de Convocación por Acción Chicano/Latino se llevo a cabo en San Antonio, Texas durante el fin de semana, 29-30 de octubre; apoyando completamente los derechos civiles de los trabajadores indocumentados y denunciando el Plan de Amnistía de Carter. El llamado de Acción fue iniciado por varias organizaciones Chicanas atrayendo cientos de delegados desde Santo Domingo, California, Nuevo México, Boston, Nueva York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, y otras áreas para aprobar una serie de resoluciones progresivas y anti-racistas.

Viernes, el primer día de conferencia, camiones llenos de apoyadores llegaron a San Antonio, invocando "Raza Sí, Migra No!" Esa misma tarde más de dos docenas de oradores de todo el país se dirigieron a más de 500 apoyadores en el Auditorio Cívico del corazón de San Antonio. Una de las oradoras más militantes fue Marta Gutiérrez, moderadora del canal de televisión local en español quien indagó el racismo actual contra los trabajadores indocumentados desde la toma del territorio mexicano después de la guerra con México en 1846 bajo la excusa expansionista de "Manifiesto Destino". Otros oradores fueron Olga Villa del Instituto Hispano del Medio Oeste, Mario Compean, del Partido de la Raza Unida; Abelardo Delgado, poeta; Rudy Ortiz, Regidor del Concilio de San Antonio; Jose Medina CASA; Manuel Casanova, Foro G.I.; Jorge Zaragoza del Sindicato de Campesinos de Texas y otros. En la cumbre de la mañana del sábado como 1,500

Chicanos, grupos Latinos y norteamericanos progresistas escucharon la serie de oradores dirigidos a los numerosos problemas que afectan los trabajadores indocumentados, y las fallas del Plan de Amnistía de Carter. Encabezando los oradores fueron Antonio Rodríguez director de CASA, Jose Angel Gutiérrez, Juez del Condado Zavala; Pedro Camejo del Partido de Obreros Socialistas; así como también Mario Compean del Partido La Raza Unida, Vilma Martínez, de Fondos para Defensa Legal Educativa Mexicana-Americanos MALDEF; Tony Borrilla LULAC, Jorge Bustamante, representante de Mexico y Manuel Casanova del Foro Americano GI.

Después de la sesión de la mañana la conferencia se dividió en varios talleres durante las primeras horas de la tarde entre los participantes se dirigieron a discutir el Plan de Carter y en las últimas horas de la tarde se discutió el Plan de Acción.

La Guardia

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La falla principal del Plan de Carter afecta aquellos trabajadores que se ven obligados a justificar su entrada a los Estados Unidos antes del primero de enero, 1970. Así como también a aquellos trabajadores que entraron antes de enero de 1977. Aquellos trabajadores que llegaron antes de 1970 podrán aplicar para su ciudadanía norteamericana siempre y cuando tengan prueba de ello. A los trabajadores que llegaron antes de 1970 se les otorgará un permiso de cinco años para trabajar sin ningún derecho civil y humana. Estas personas podrán trabajar dentro de los Estados Unidos con un permiso temporal que permitiera una estancia residencial restricta a cinco años. Pero sin derecho a recibir servicios sociales que benefician a otros trabajadores.

Todo inmigrante que entro a este país después de enero de 1977 será sujeto a deportación inmediata, incluso en el Plan de Carter se encuentra la reducción de inmigrantes del hemisferio Occidental a una cuota admitiendo solamente la mita de 20,000 inmigrantes indocumentados hacia inmigrantes de México a los E. U.A. Sin embargo esta medida aparenta ser subjetiva a la ola de inmigrantes indocumentados hacia los E.U.A. no hay tal cuota limitada en las fronteras del norte entre Canada y los E.U.A. o países europeos u otros países con la excepción de países Latino-americanos específicamente México.

El Plan de Carter no concidera los cientos de años de lazos culturales entre Chicanos y Mexicanos. Mucho antes de que el Tio Sam se convirtiera en el terror imperialista del mundo la migración en el verdadero sentido de la palabra iba y venían atravesando el río grande, la familias se mudaban con el desarrollo de las tierras por sus compatriotas mexicanos antes de que llegaron los primeros anglosaxones. Carter no reconoce las fuertes lazos culturales que unifican a Chicanos y Mexicanos.

Proclamando así "Somos un Pueblo Sin Fronteras", demostró la creencia fuerte de los participantes en la conferencia. Esta clase de comportamiento sin valor crea la separación de una existencia humana digna que Carter propone para inmigrantes indocumentados, siendo abstracta ya que pone el magen de existencia permitiendo una residencia por cinco años y después confrontar deportaciones seguras. Subsistencia inhumana, indecente de este tipo no se necesita y deberá ser rehusada por la población norteamericana.

Sobre estos puntos de vista los participantes en la conferencia se unieron, pero cuando los talleres del Plan de Acción finalizaron surgieron serios desacuerdos sobre el Plan de Acción titulado Plan de Arizona. Estos desacuerdos resultaron en huelga de retiro de CASA, organización HGT y otros grupos independientes. El Plan de Arizona propuso que se seleccionara una comisión nacional del Comité Organizador de Texas para la Conferencia Chicano/Latino en San Antonio. Esta comisión viajaría a Washington, D.C. en 18 y 20 de noviembre mientras manifestaciones masivas contra el Departamento de Servicios de Inmigración, y Naturalización Norteamericana se llevarían a cabo a través del país. Esta comisión llevaría a cabo la implementación de pólizas nacionales para una campaña nacional contra dicho departamento INS.



Members of the New York Delegation

Cuando se abrió la sesión del domingo donde los delegados votarían en las resoluciones ya aprobadas en los talleres un largo y agitado debate surgió sobre la presencia e infiltración del Partido Obrero Socialista en la Conferencia Chicana Latino. La SWP o sea los del Partido Obrero Socialista fueron acusados de actuar oportunísticamente.

Las denuncias fueron puestas contra CASA quien llevo a cabo los esfuerzos de remover la presencia del SWP. CASA una organización marxista acusada de creer que solo ellos tienen la posición correcta de dirigir la lucha contra la inmigración racista o sea el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización.

Una mujer Chicana de California llevo una declaración titulada "Declaración de la Autodeterminación Chicana" fue firmada por 68 participantes y organizaciones, en parte "Nosotros acusamos al Partido Obrero Socialista" (SWP) de violar la comunidad Chicana, sagrado principio de autodeterminismo usando individuos Chicanos así como nombres de organizaciones bajo falsas pretensiones y sin su permiso. . . patrocinando y actuando oportunísticamente y con una mentalidad colonialista que presume de que la comunidad Chicana es incompe-

tente y sin recursos de determinar su propio destino. . . nosotros los de bajo firma, condenamos al Partido Obrero Socialista no por su filosofía o ideología. . . pero por los principios actos políticos que se ha llevado a cabo en contra de la comunidad del Condado San Diego Chicana.

Isabel García del Concilio MANZO de Arizona acuso al SWP de circular falsamente una propuesta de acción bajo el nombre Coalición de Arizona "Yo soy de la Coalición y nunca jamás había visto esta resoluciones hasta que me fue dada aquí en San Antonio por la SWP."

Otros oradores criticaron a la SWP por llenar los talleres de mas importancia con su gente y así no permitiendo al Mexicano Chicano el derecho de decidir como dirigir su propia lucha. No obstante se llevo un debate de cuatro hora por la presencia del SWP, resoluciones progresivas fueron aprobadas en general. Aun así después de la lucha sobre autodeterminación y el papel de los grupos norteamericanos en el movimiento del pueblo Chicano, había unidad al reconocer el esfuerzo largo por la lucha en el futuro que confronta el Chicano/Latino al cobatir por los derechos humanos civiles completamente de todo trabajador indocumentado.

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LA GUARDIA

ES MEJOR MORIR DE PIE QUE VIVIR DE RODILLAS Nov. - Dec. 1977, Vol. 8 Num. 4 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN FREE/GRATIS

San Antonio Conference Supports Full Human and Civil Rights of Undocumented Workers

The San Antonio, Texas Call for Action Chicano/Latino Conference held the weekend of October 29-30 supported full human and civil rights for undocumented workers and denounced the Carter Amnesty Plan. The Call for Action, initiated by several Chicano organizations, brought together hundreds of delegates from as far away as Santo Domingo, California, New Mexico, Boston, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, and other areas to pass a series of progressive, anti-racist resolutions.

Friday, the first day of the conference, busloads of supporters arrived in San Antonio, chanting, "Raza Si, Migra No!" That same evening, more than two dozen speakers from across the country addressed more than 500 supporters at the Civic Auditorium in downtown San Antonio. One of the more militant speakers was Marta Gutierrez, moderator of a local Spanish TV station who traced the prevalent racism against undocumented workers to the U.S. takeover of Mexican land after the outbreak of war with Mexico in 1846 under the expansionist excuse of "Manifest Destiny". Other speakers were Olga Villa of the Midwest Hispanic Institute, Mario Compean, Raza Unida Party; Abelardo Delgado, Poet; Rudy Ortiz, San Antonio City Councilman; Jose Medina, CASA; Manuel Casanova, GI Forum; Jorge Zaragoza of the Texas Farmworkers Union and others.

At its height on Saturday morning about 1,500 Chicano, Latino and North American progressive groups listened to a series of speakers address the numerous issues affecting the undocumented worker and the fallacies of the Carter Amnesty plan. Leading the speeches were Antonio Rodriguez, Director of CASA, Jose Angel Gutierrez, Zavala County Judge, and Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party. Also speaking were, Mario Compean, Raza Unida, Vilma Martinez, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund MALDEF, Tony Bonilla, LULAC, Jorge Bustamante, representing Mexico and Manuel Casanova, American GI Forum.

After the morning session on Saturday, the conference broke into several workshops which addressed themselves to the Carter Plan in the early afternoon and Plan of Action workshops in the late afternoon.

The core of the Carter Plan affects those workers who can prove their entrance into the United States before January 1, 1970 and those workers who were here before January 1, 1977. Workers arriving before 1970 will be able to apply for citizenship with proof. Workers arriving after 1970, but before January, 1977 will be given a five year work permit without any civil or human rights. These persons will be allowed to work in the U.S. with a temporary work permit which at most allows five years of temporary residency status, but without the right to any social service benefits that other workers enjoy.

All immigrants entering the country after January 1, 1977 would be subject to immediate deportation. Inclusive in the Carter plan is reducing the Western Hemisphere quota by one-half allowing only 20,000 annual migrations from Mexico to the United States. Although this measure seemingly appears to subjectively stem the flow of undocumented immigrants to the United States there is no such quota limitations



set on the Northern borders between Canada and the U.S., or European countries, or any other country except Latin American countries, specifically Mexico.

The Carter Plan does not consider the hundreds of years of cultural ties between Chicanos and Mexicans. Long before Uncle Sam became the imperialist terror of the world, migration in its true sense flowed back and forth across the Rio Grande. Families moved with the development of the land by their Mexican countrymen before the great westward surge of white settlers. Carter does not acknowledge the strong & deep cultural links between Chicanos and Mexicans.

Chanting "Somos un pueblo sin fronteras" demonstrated the strong belief of the conference attendees. The type of displacement into an empty void, a separation from a dignified human existence that Carter proposes for undocumented immigrants epitomizes the marginal existence that many of our oppressed Chicanos brothers and sisters must now suffer. There is no need to perpetuate this existence permitting a five year temporary residency status and thereafter face assured deportations. Indecent, inhuman subsistence of this type is not needed and should be rejected by the American people.

To these points and views, the conference attendants were united, but when the Plan of Action workshop finally opened a serious disagreement rose over a plan of action entitled the Arizona Plan. This disagreement resulted in the walkout of CASA-HGT organization and several independent groups. The Arizona Plan called for a national commission to be selected from the Texas organizing committee for the Chicano/Latino Conference in San Antonio. This commission would travel to Washington, D.C. November 18-20, while mass demonstrations against the INS were being carried out across the country. This commission would set national policy for a national campaign against the INS.

When the Sunday plenary session opened where votes were to be cast by delegates on the resolutions that had passed at the workshops a lengthy and heated debate rose over the presence and infiltration of the Socialist Workers Party in the national Chicano/Latino conference. The SWP was accused of playing an "opportunistic, and patronizing role."

Accusations were brought against CASA, who headed the effort to remove the presence of the SWP. The most critical point levied against CASA was that of maintaining a sectarian attitude (narrowly confined or limited in interest) against the SWP. CASA, a marxist organization accused of believing that they are the only group with the correct position has indeed spearheaded the struggle against the racist Migra Immigration and Naturalization Service.

mining its own destiny . . . We, the undersigned, condemn the Socialist Workers Party not for their philosophy or ideology . . . but for the unprincipled political acts which have been carried out against the San Diego County Chicano Community."

Isabel Garcia from the MANZO Council in Arizona accused the SWP of falsely circulating an action proposal under the name of the Arizona coalition. "I am from the Arizona coalition and I have never seen this resolution until I was handed it right here in San Antonio by the SWP."

Other speakers criticized the SWP for dominating the workshops by packing the more important one with their people and not allowing the Mexicano Chicano people the right to decide how to lead their own struggle.



Ernesto Chacon, LAUCR director spoke in San Antonio for Mid-West Delegates.

A Chicana woman from California read a statement entitled a "Declaration of Chicano self-determination" signed by 68 individuals and organizations in part, "We accuse the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) . . . of violating the Chicano Community's sacred principle of 'self-determination' . . . using Chicano individuals and organizational names under false pretense and without their permission. . . acting in a patronizing, opportunistic manner, and with a colonialist mentality which presumes that the Chicano Community is incompetent and incapable of deter-

Although there was a 4-hour debate over the presence of the SWP, progressive resolutions passed unanimously. Despite the struggle over self-determination and the role of the North American groups in the Chicano peoples movement, there was unity in the recognition of the long, hard struggle ahead of the Chicano/Latino in the fight for full human and civil rights of all undocumented workers.

A Perspective of the San Antonio Conference on Immigration

by Carolina Garcia Midwest Delegate

Conference held October 28-30, 1977, in San Antonio, Texas brought together a broad base of progressive supporters from across the country. These groups came in unity to denounce the Carter Amnesty Plan, declare support for a nationally unified people against the racist tactics of La Migra, and to demonstrate the unity of our people in the defense of ourselves as a workers' class and in the defense of our undocumented brothers and sisters.

The broad base of support included traditionally conservative groups such as the GI Forum and LULAC. These organizations, took a progressive position on an issue that has created disunity among Chicanos. Progressive stances taken by these historically middle of the road groups demonstrates how their increased political education is shaping itself into a strong and unified move toward self-determination as a class of working people. Groups, organizations, and individuals with nebulous perspectives of cultural roots, who have consistently called themselves Mexican-American did not present themselves at this conference as a separate body. A very clear understanding of who La Raza is was projected. There were no debates over the once long, drawn-out division of nationalism: Chicano vs. Mexican-American. These positive and progressive steps forward added to the creation of a unified cause; to defend the full human and civil rights of undocumented workers.

The unity created by the delegations who came from as far away as New York, Washington, D.C., Illinois, Washington State, California, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and many more areas, provided the means from which several positive resolutions passed by a majority of those present. After a brief debate as which group would chair the plenary session in which approximately 1/3 (500) of the total conference attendees had gathered, a clear indication was demonstrated of the control of the conference would take place when a representative of the New Mexico Raza Unida backed by Jose Angel Guterrez and the SWP, won by a slight majority.

The midwest delegation composed of several community based organizations in Wisconsin, Indiana, CASA-HGT of Illinois from the onset saw and knew that there could be no change in the maneuvering, manipulative politics being carried on by the SWP and Jose Angel Guterrez, County Judge of Zavala, Texas. Having traveled 1500 miles and also endorsing the conference, but not having any direct input or decision making powers of any kind, except for action in our individual communities, and as a region, the group could clearly see that the politics of the conference were set and the plan of action for a national campaign had too been defined by the pseudo leftist, middle class north American groups, the Socialist Workers Party, who aligned itself with Jose Angel Guterrez.

The SWP calls itself Trotskyist in that this group is oriented toward the writings of one person, Leon Trotsky. This brilliant man was one of the leaders of the Bolchevique Revolutions in Russia. Trotsky was expelled from the Party for maintaining a defeatist and sectarian position. The hierarchy of the SWP is similar if not identical to the Communist Party Structure. A National Convention elects a National Committee and it and its subcommittees form the governing hierarchy for the party. In theory the National Convention makes the decisions, but in 1976 at the SWP National Convention a subcommittee to the National Committee decided who to run for the 1976 SWP presidential campaign. The National Committee decided before hand who the candidate would be.)

Therefore, if the inner structure and functioning of the SWP is unprincipled and lacks integrity with its own national body, then how do we, a cultured, proud people who do not go back on our word, expect to work with unprincipled north American pseudo revolutionaries? During the course of the plenary session, several groups rose in protest against 1) having the SWP present; and 2) ignoring the fact that this was a Chicano/Latino conference to discuss and formulate a plan of action to deal with the problems of the Undocumented worker and the SWP was neither Chicano or Latino, but north American. Solidarity is clearly desired, but the solidarity given comes with no strings attached.

The most concise denunciation with specific accusations against the SWP was made by the San Diego delegation when a young Chicana delegate rose above the confusionist politics put forth by the SWP and read a statement signed by over 50 Chicano organizations which denounced the SWP 'Not for their philosophy or ideology...but for the unprincipled political acts which have been carried out against the San Diego County Chicano Community.' The statement, "further accuses the SWP of acting in a patronizing, opportunistic manner and with a colonialist mentality which presumes that the Chicano community is incompetent and incapable of determining its own destiny." Because of the behavior of the SWP towards Chicano groups across the country, we of the Midwest Delegation cannot work with north American groups in general and the SWP in particular who attempt to define who will lead us and in what manner we will be lead.

Those resolutions which passed by acclamation or a large majority were 1) Unconditional Amnesty and Human and Constitutional Rights for Undocumented Workers and their families; 2) Total opposition to the Carter Amnesty Plan; 3) Opposition to the use of funds and economic aid to militarize the border, and to increment the police forces; 4) Dissolution of the INS as a police force; 5) Adoption of a bill of human and economic rights, (The Carter of Rights), such as the right to a job, to unionization, medical and social services; 6) Opposition to programs of economic aid to Mexico, since they are designed to sharpen the economic dependency of underdeveloped countries and augment the economic crisis; 7) Denounce any intent to control the population of any country such as is the intent of the Carter Plan; 8) The Mexican people reserves the right to utilize self-defense in all its manifestation against an attack of the KKK or any other force that threatens our national integrity; 9) Implement massive propaganda to educate the people on the threat of the Carter Plan; 10) INS out of the factories.

Although a majority of the honest, independent organizations present were in favor of grass roots organizing which would lead to local, regional and then national organizing for the direction, course, and speed of a national campaign against the INS, the SWP and Jose Angel Guterrez railroaded a plan of action misnamed the Arizona Plan, as the course the national campaign against the INS would take. This plan calls for a national commission to be selected from the National Chicano/Latino Conference Call for Action Committee to go to Washington, D.C., November 18-20, 1977 to speak with Carter. Ironically, a MANZO Area Council member declared that she was of the Arizona committee and that she had never heard of the Arizona Plan until a SWP member handed her a pamphlet at that same conference. It was never explained to the body how a commission would be selected and what that commission would say to Carter and to Congress.

It was never explained to the body how a commission would be selected and what that commission would say to Carter and to Congress. Further, the dates selected were only 18 days away from the conference not giving any groups, except the group who knew this plan of action would pass prior to the plenary session, an opportunity to rally forces, raise funds, and generally, actively support the plan. It also seems that the formulators of the Arizona plan for action did not take into consideration the Thanksgiving holidays. We are in solidarity with our Native American brothers and sisters and also choose to fast on that

day when the Pilgrims celebrated, but members of Congress and President Carter are not in solidarity with the Native American people, they won't be in Washington, D.C. Instead, they will be at home with their turkey. We question the poor thinking that chose those dates as the beginning or end of any action on a national scale.

Given these fallacies we propose a plan of action which entails local planning because only locally do we know who has worked, who is honest, principled and who we can trust. From a local or state level, regional committees are com-

prised. This too allows opportunity to identify trustworthy organizations and/or groups who have the interest and benefit of the undocumented workers in mind and who will not confront the INS without first taking into consideration and preparing for the consequences and repercussions that we would not have to face, but certainly the undocumented worker would face. We cannot jeopardize the lives of undocumented workers. From these regional committees of resistance in the communities would come the body to represent us in whichever place necessary and whenever necessary. Further, a date for national mobilization would not be chosen arbitrarily, but when Carter address Congress on the Amnesty Plan if determined best by the national committee. This body would put forth the position of the national organized defense of the people for its human rights.

We welcome all organizations, groups, independent or affiliated with a national organization to consider this proposal as a rational, reasonable means by which everyone's voice can be heard and we are not dictated to by leaders who merely survive on their name and recognition and not their work.



Local Papers Condemn Apartheid Censorship

In the third week of October, the white minority regime in South Africa closed down the two leading Black newspapers. They jailed the editor of The World and many other activists. They banned all progressive Black organizations. All this is designed to suppress the massive resistance that has grown up particularly since the murder of Steve Biko.

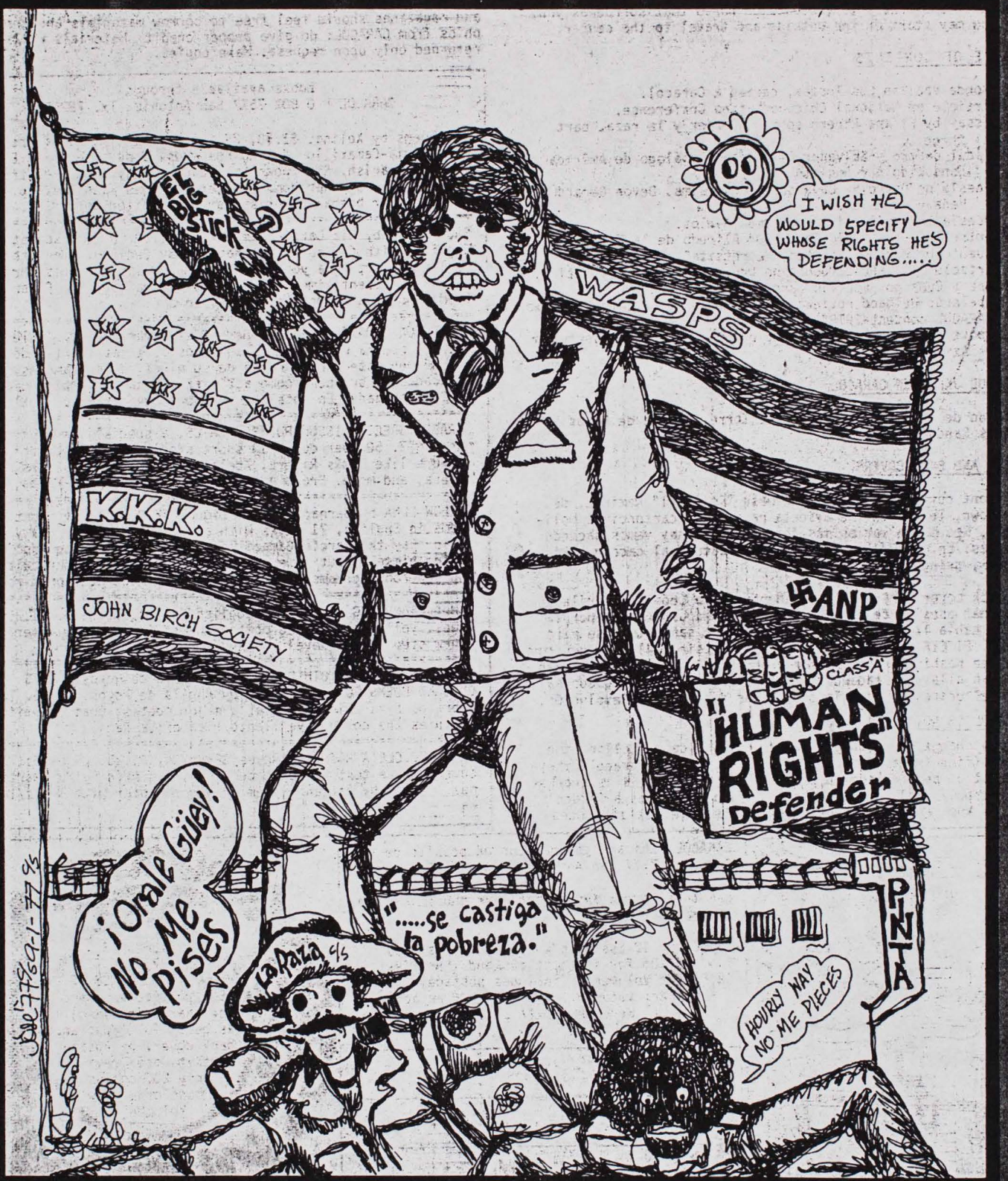
Newspapers can play a key role in the fight for freedom. The World has defied the racist, discriminatory system of apartheid, despite repression. Three reporters have been detained in the past year, one for as long as eight months without trial. The Black South African press has provided some of the only news about the struggle inside South Africa. Reporters from the paper were in Soweto in 1976 when the Black youth of the Johannesburg suburb told the world they would no longer be dominated by the white regime.

We condemn this blatant violation of free speech and free press. Vorster's suppression of the Black press is an attack on all struggling people.

Furthermore we demand that President Carter and the United States government discontinue all support of this racist regime.

Racine Courier
Milwaukee Courier
Milwaukee Star
Milwaukee Community Journal
The Worker

Free For All
Invictus
La Guardia
UWM Post
Takeover



Jose F. Ferrer 1-77

¡Orale Güey!
No me pises

I WISH HE
WOULD SPECIFY
WHOSE RIGHTS HE'S
DEFENDING....

CLASS A
"HUMAN
RIGHTS"
defender

".....se castiga
la pobreza."

HOURLY MAY
NO ME PISES

PINTA



ENTREVISTA CON MARIO CANTU
por Alfredo de la Torre

En noviembre 77' se llevó a cabo esta entrevista con Mario Cantú en Mario's Restaurant, San Antonio, Texas. Este activista chicano habla de dos políticas, su caso contra la migra y la división del movimiento chicano.

ALFREDO===Como uno de los líderes del movimiento, has llevado a cabo varias luchas. Últimamente tuviste un problema con la Migra. Vamos a hablar un poquito de eso Mario.

MARIO===Bueno, como sabes el 18 de junio de 1976. El departamento de migración hace un cateo aquí en el restaurante. Como llegan sin ninguna orden judicial, al pedirles yo que saquen una orden de cateo, como es costumbre el departamento de migración no cumple jamás con las leyes federales de ir primero con un juez federal para sacar una orden de cateo. A los negocios, siempre les llega y abusan de los derechos de los negociantes. Entonces llegan aquí sin la orden de cateo y yo les exijo que saquen esa orden de cateo. El resultado fue de que ya después de tres horas entraron al restaurante con la orden de cateo, y hubo arrestos de los trabajadores no. A consecuencia de esos arrestos de los trabajadores vino al arresto mío. Y me hacen cargos de encubrimiento por defender a los inmigrantes sin documentos. Yo estoy seguro que el arresto mío, viene siendo un plan de parte del departamento de justicia, que está buscando una manera de poderme callar y parar de atacar al gobierno mexicano. El caso mío fue planeado para que se llevara a cabo en la misma fecha que el presidente Echeverría iba a estar en San Antonio. Y así querían evitar que pudiéramos organizar una protesta bastante amplia en defensa de los presos políticos. No es una casualidad que los mismos dos días que él estuvo aquí, yo tuve que estar en corte. Es precisamente por eso que nosotros siempre hemos ligado las acciones del departamento de migración con el intento del gobierno mexicano, y del departamento de justicia, de evitar que no se pueda organizar en defensa de los presos políticos.

ALFREDO===¿Como quiera se llevó a cabo la protesta y demostración verdad?

MARIO===Sí, claro.

ALFREDO===¿La corte te encontró culpable de defender y encubrir indocumentados, y te dieron probation?

MARIO===Sí, pero el caso no se ha cerrado. Hubo una apelación a la corte del Quinto Circuito, donde fue negada la petición y luego sacamos una petición para la corte suprema, para que se vuelva a oír el caso.

ALFREDO===O sea tú todavía estas peleando que eres inocente.

MARIO===Yo no estoy peleando que soy inocente. Defender y encubrir no es cierto. Pero yo no estoy negando los cargos, sino que lo que yo hice no constituye un crimen.

ALFREDO===¿Y como la vez con la Corte Suprema?

MARIO===Los casos de la Corte Suprema son pocos los que se aceptan no. Pero tenemos que seguir con el caso para usarlo como una plataforma para educar al pueblo acerca de los problemas de migración.

ALFREDO===Y algunas organizaciones te han respaldado.

MARIO===Sí, nacionalmente los LULACS, GI Forum, Cesar Chávez y la union de Campesinos de ellos, y muchas otras organizaciones que van a unirse al caso, a ver si acaso se puede influenciar al departamento de justicia o sea la Corte Suprema. Si lo aceptan se oye el caso, y si no hay es el final no.

ALFREDO===¿Como ves el problema de los indocumentados?

MARIO===Yo pienso que toda la cuestión de migración está completamente ligada con un problema internacional que afecta en grave a todos los países de América Latina, en especial a México. El 90% de los inmigrantes a este país son de México. Entonces no podemos tratar de resolver los problemas de migración viéndolo del punto de una política doméstica, o sea nomás aquí. La amnistía y el maltrato tiene que ver con el inmigrante que está aquí no, pero hay que ver que la raíz que fuerza a los mexicanos a huir viene siendo la explotación, el hambre, y la represión política. Esto lo está causando el gobierno de E.U. (Estados Unidos) y el gobierno Mexicano que son los que están explotando los recursos naturales con las corporaciones trans-nacionales. Es cuestión del imperialismo norte-americano en México y América Latina. Es por eso que hay dos políticas para luchar contra la migra, o sea a nivel nacional o a nivel internacional. Yo creo que este caso se debe llevar a las Naciones Unidas. Si nos quedamos solo pidiendo amnistía y alto a los abusos, no estamos lléndonos al cancer de ese problema, y no se hará nada por las condiciones que sufre el pueblo mexicano en México. Entonces se necesitan dos políticas, la doméstica y la internacional. Por eso protestar en contra de los asesinatos y la tortura de los presos políticos en México y atacar la intervención del gobierno de los E.U. en los asuntos internos, políticos sociales y económicos de México, eso sería verdaderamente conocer cual es el problema de migración. Por eso es una de las razones de las que yo no estoy de acuerdo con la política de José Angel (José Angel Gutierrez-Raza Unida Party). El problema de migración no lo puede resolver el gobierno de México y el de E.U., porque ellos son precisamente los que están causando este problema. Por eso se tiene que llevar este caso a las Naciones Unidas. Esa es la única forma que otras naciones puedan venir en ayuda del pueblo mexicano. Yo no estoy de acuerdo con la posición que toman muchos como José Angel, que este es un problema laboral y la gente sólo viene buscando trabajo. Ahora vienen en desesperación. Hay millones de campesinos en México que se van a la ciudad porque se están muriendo de hambre, y de allí se vienen a las

fronteras porque no hay trabajos en las ciudades. Existe en México un desempleo de más de 50%. Ya la gente no haya para donde irse y de una manera represiva se tiene que venir para acá.

ALFREDO===Es cierto, está muy grave la situación económica en México.

MARIO===17.8% del pueblo mexicano ganan menos de \$175.00 dólares al año. Menos de dos dólares por semana para mantener a sus familias, pa comprar chile tortillas y sal. Eso es todo lo que come mucha de la gente. Hay 22 millones de mexicanos que nunca han probado la leche 5 millones son niños. Hay 20 millones de gente descalza, y cantidades de otras injusticias que se están llevando acabo. Esto lo causan las trans-nacionales y eso es el verdadero problema de inmigración, causado por el gobierno norte americano. Por eso hay algunas diferencias entre algunos de nosotros del movimiento chicano.

ALFREDO===Hace uno días fuiste a California a participar en una marcha. Háblame de eso.

MARIO===A raíz de la cuestión esta del Ku Klux Klan (KKK) en San Diego hubo unas 150 organizaciones que se unieron en protesta. Todas estas estaban bajo una organización que dirige Herman Baca de San Diego, y el invitó a César Chávez y a Corky González, Burt Corona, y a mí y Abe Tapia y muchas otras gentes. Tuvimos un rally donde hubo unas mil personas y hizimos una marcha a la frontera no. Para protestar contra el dept. de migración, ya que nosotros pensamos que esto es un truco para quitarnos de concentrar la atención en contra de la administración de Carter. Con esto del KKK hemos estado viendo los periódicos mexicanos, donde el gobierno mexicano está aparentando defender los derechos del pueblo mexicano, haciendo campaña contra el KKK. Eso es un show porque en realidad el KKK no tiene ninguna fuerza. Eso es un plan para que Carter también ataque al KKK y cambiar la atención del problema. El KKK es un grupo que se está guiando por órdenes del dept. de justicia, y la derecha dentro de este país.

ALFREDO===O sea se ve claro la complicidad del gobierno no de México con el de E.U., y toda la cuestión de la media que usan para desviar al pueblo, con el enorme control que tienen sobre los periódicos etc.

MARIO===Precisamente una de las cosas que noté más en esta conferencia (National Chicano / Latino Conference) aquí en San Antonio, es la posición que ha tomado José Angel con el gobierno mexicano. Por eso no participamos nosotros, Corky, Cesar Chavez, Bert Corona y yo. No estamos de acuerdo con la posición que ha tomado José Angel de abrazarse con el gobierno mexicano. O sea José Angel es la voz oficial del gobierno mexicano aquí en E.U. Primero de Echeverría y ahora de Lopez Portillo. Algo que salió en los periódicos mexicanos es que de la conferencia va a ir una comitiva que va a ir a hablar con Portillo.

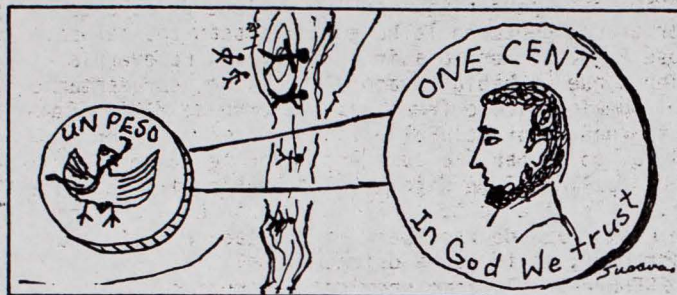
ALFREDO===Se habló en general acerca de eso en la conferencia.

MARIO===Yo me estoy refiriendo a un comité que va a ir encabezado por José Angel, que va ir a hablar a Lopez Portillo pa pedirle apollo acerca del KKK. Y esto es una cuestión que otra vez vemos la maniobra de José Angel para hacerse pasar como un lider del movimiento chicano para darle el apollo al gobierno mexicano. En eso estoy yo completamente en desacuerdo no. Que utilize el echo de que vino mucha gente que honestamente pensó que iba a estar luchando contra la migra. Lo que no salió claro de esta conferencia es que el movimiento chicano le hubiera dado un golpe bastante fuerte al gobierno mexicano por su violación de derechos humanos. Porque no podemos defender a los inmigrantes aquí sin defender a todo el pueblo mexicano. Por eso sigo insistiendo que el movimiento Chi-

cano debe alzar la bandera para defender a todo el pueblo mexicano.

ALFREDO===Ya estamos hablando de las dos políticas otra vez.

MARIO===Y ahora con el plan de Carter de institucionar las empresas del gas, petróleo, las industrias mineras, en eso se va querer meter el gobierno de E.U. Ya tienen las manos metidas en las industrias privadas, ahora quieren desnacionalizar las industrias mexicanas. Diciendo que van a invertir millones y millones para crear trabajos en México. Esta es una de las soluciones que está José Angel apollando, o sea que E.U. invierta un gran número de capital en las fronteras, y en México para crear más trabajos. Eso quiere decir que va a haber una penetración más grande de E.U. en México. Esa es una forma de colonizar. La otra forma es el turismo y los cientos de norte americanos que viven en México recibiendo sus pensiones allá.



ALFREDO===Sí está muy claro ya que México es ya un estado esclavo de E.U. como en tiempos de antes eran los estados del sur. México es ya como una extensión de E.U. con todas las deudas que se ha echado Portillo y la gran dependencia económica que se acumulado al correr de los años.

MARIO===Sí, y hay cientos de miles de propiedades y tierras en manos de gringos. Toda la avenida Chapultepec está en manos de los gringos. Kissinger y los Johnson tienen grandes extensiones de tierra en México, y hay cantidad de estos ejemplos. Nixon también, y es ilegalmente pero lo han podido hacer porque el gobierno mexicano lo permite, nomás no lo pones a nombre tuyo, lo pones a nombre de un banco, pero tú puedes hacer lo que quieras en esas propiedades. La explotación del trabajador con el solo propósito de hacer ganancias. De hay es donde tiene que partir el movimiento chicano a ver el problema de migración. El movimiento ha sido dividido por la posición que tomó José Angel y Reyes Lopez Tijerina. Porque desde un principio Echeverría trató de comprar a los líderes y ofreció reunirse con César Chávez, con Bert Corona, con Corky, y jamás se reunieron con él. Sin embargo los que aceptaron fue José Angel y Reyes.

ALFREDO===¿Crees que eso ha causado gran división en el movimiento?

MARIO===Sí, José Angel dice que quiere apoyar al gobierno mexicano porque está dando becas a chicanos y libros a las bibliotecas. ¿Pero a cambio de qué?, a cambio de quedarnos callados. Yo creo que José Angel a tomado una posición oportunista y deshonesta. Jamás José Angel se a preocupado por defender los derechos humanos del pueblo mexicano en total. Ahora que el problema de migración está frente al público nacionalmente entonces sí salí a decir que defiende a los indocumentados. La tortura en México por ejemplo en el caso de un chicano, Ramón Chacón nunca la a defendido José Angel. Jamás se quizo envolver Jose Angel a defender a Ramón, siendo que es el único Chicano que ha sido encarcelado y torturado en Mex-

ico. Yo y Antonio Orendain tuvimos una junta con Jose Angel hace como un año y medio. Entonces le pedimos a José Angel que fuera a hablar con Echeverría para exigirle la libertad de Ramón. Él insistía que si yo seguía atacando al gobierno mexicano él no podía ayudarnos, porque por un lado estábamos atacando a Echeverría y por otro lado le estábamos pidiendo la libertad de Ramón.

ALFREDO===¿Qué año fue eso Mario?

MARIO===El '76 en una conferencia que hubo en St. Mary's University. Yo le expliqué a José Angel que él no tenía que pedirle a Echeverría nada, sino exigirle la libertad de Ramón. Ya que a Ramón le habían violado sus derechos humanos torturándolo por siete días y lo interrogaron agentes gringos. Lo hicieron que firmara declaraciones en contra mía y de otra gente a base de tortura no.

ALFREDO===¿Los cargos esos que le sacaron a Ramón a base de tortura, fue transporte de armas a México?

MARIO===Sí, pero ningún gobierno tiene derecho de torturar a gente no le hace cuales sean los cargos. José Angel se rehusó a ir a hablar con Echeverría siendo que ya había tomado el papel de representante del pueblo chicano frente al gobierno de México. También cuando tuve el Rally tocante a mi caso con la migra, yo le hablé a José Angel por teléfono y le pedí apollo. El me dijo, cuándo me has apollado tú a mí. Yo le dije no te apollo cuando te está peleando la misma raza de uno, pero si te ataca el FBI o la migración, yo te voy a defender, no?

ALFREDO===Es el mismo enemigo que tenemos todos.

MARIO===Pos claro. Entonces José Angel preguntó, ¿qué vas a hacer ahora que venga Echeverría? Le dije bueno vamos a seguir protestando. El dijo, yo estoy haciendo planes para reunirme con él, y no puedo apoyarte a ti si tú vas a demostrar en contra de él. Pero si paras de demostrar contra Echeverría yo te apoyo. Yo le dije no acepto tu apoyo en esas condiciones. Entonces se ve claramente como José Angel es la voz del gobierno de México. No apoyó a Ramón Chacon, no me apoyó a mí, y ahora engaña a la gente en la conferencia porque no se discutió la comitiva que iba a hablar con Lopez Portillo, y esto está saliendo en los periódicos de México, ya hablando de José Angel como encabezado de la comitiva.

ALFREDO===Está muy interesante eso, vamos a ver que sucede.

MARIO===Fue una de las razones por las que yo no participé en esa conferencia. Además es un insulto como Peter Camejo y José Angel usaron mi nombre como uno de los casos de migración, cuando estaban organizando la conferencia. Siendo que cuando yo protesté contra Echeverría el Socialist Workers Party (SWP) y José Angel, no estaban conmigo. Esa noche de la protesta, Reyes Lopez Tijerina sale dando una escusa a Echeverría en nombre de 15 millones de chicanos, diciendo que yo no era chicano. Eso se ve claro el oportunismo y debía preguntarle la gente a Reyes y a José Angel cuáles son los beneficios personales que reciben. Y los acuso yo directamente a Reyes y a José Angel de ser agentes del gobierno mexicano, dentro del movimiento chicano.

ALFREDO===Tomando en consideración todo eso. Ya se hizo la conferencia y se va a movilizar mucha gente. Creo yo que los políticos no van a ser los verdaderos liberadores de Aztlán y toda América, pero ahorita es todo lo que tenemos y la política es cochina y ay van todos. Hablando de las dos políticas, ahora se está peleando contra el plan de Carter y ya es algo de perdido, no? Yo por eso apoyé la conferencia.

MARIO===Sí, mira pero yo creo el problema de migración se tiene que llevar a las Naciones Unidas, por las razones internacionales que ya discutimos.

ALFREDO===Pues ojalá que llegue a eso también.

MARIO===Allí podemos agarrar el soporte de todo el mundo que saben que los asesinos del pueblo mexicano son el gobierno de México y de E.U.

ALFREDO===Ya no tengo más preguntas. ¿Tú quieres agregar algo más?

MARIO===No yo creo que es todo.

CASTRO/ALLENDE, viene de pagina 11

ALLENDE===...yo diría más que eso, al resto de los pueblos explotados del mundo. Pero América Latina no puede seguir siendo solo el continente de la esperanza hay que imaginarse lo que significa la brecha, la distancia que separa a nuestros países dependientes en lo económico y sometidos en lo político de los países del capitalismo industrial, de los países socialistas. En América Latina no puede seguir existiendo la diferencia brutal de una minoría dueña del poder y la riqueza y las grandes masas al margen de la cultura, de la salud, de la vivienda, de la alimentación, de la recreación, del descanso. Muchas veces lo hemos dicho y bastaría citar tan sólo una cifra: en América Latina hay más de 20 millones de seres humanos que viven al margen del conocimiento de la moneda por medio del intercambio. En América Latina hay 140 millones de semi-analfabetos y analfabetos. En América Latina faltan 19 millones de viviendas, el 53% latinoamericano se alimenta mal. En América Latina hay 17 millones de cesantes y además hay más de 60 millones de gente que tiene sólo trabajos ocasionales, por lo tanto, el régimen capitalista ha demostrado su ineficacia. La explotación del hombre por el hombre, como característica a eso ha hecho crisis. América Latina tiene la oportunidad de estar presente y en el momento en que el mundo cruje, cruje en lo económico, cruje en lo moral, cruje en lo político. De allí entonces que las reservas de este Continente tenderán que expresarse cuando los pueblos alcansen sus posibilidades de intervenir, cuando los pueblos lleguen al gobierno, cuando hayan arrascado con las viejas oligarquías, cómplices del imperialismo y cuando indiscutiblemente haya una voz de América Latina de pueblo continente como lo soñaron los próceres de nuestra independencia. Volcada por los caminos de acuerdo con las características de cada país ya emerge esta voluntad, ya se hace presente e indiscutiblemente no sólo en este Continente, sino en otros Continentes. Lo hemos dicho muchas veces, los que han caído en Vietnam y caen en Vietnam no sólo lo hacen por su Patria, lo hacen también por el resto de los explotados del mundo. Los que cayeron en Cuba, generaron un camino de esfuerzo y sacrificio para hacer posible la Cuba de hoy, libre en América Latina. Los que cayeron hace años en Chile hoy constituyen la cimiento de este proceso revolucionario. Los pueblos explotados del mundo tienen conciencia de su derecho a la vida y por eso que con el enfrentamiento está más allá de nuestra frontera y se hará efectivo y realizable. Pero América Latina tendrá algún día la voz que le corresponde a un pueblo hasta hoy día sometido para que sea mañana la voz de un Continente libre.

FIDEL===Nosotros consideramos que este Continente tiene en su vientre una criatura que se llama revolución, que viene en camino y que inexorablemente por ley biológica, por ley social, por ley de la historia, tiene que nacer, y nacerá de una forma o de otra, el parto será institucional, en un hospital o será en una casa, serán ilustres médicos o será la partera quien recoja la criatura, pero de toda manera habrá parto.



NATIONAL CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE

Oct. 28-30, San Antonio, Texas
article by: Alfredo de la Torre

**friday-28
 THE WARM UP**

People started to register at the Tropicano Motor Hotel during the day. People meeting people and for some the usual hassles of finding a place to stay. They kept coming and coming from more than thirty states, México, and Haiti. Many organizations were represented and many did not come. Nevertheless the ones who came had one common goal. To oppose the Carter Plan on immigration, and expose the stinking migra who has been attacking and abusing our mexican-chicano population, and in general the working class in this country. You will hear many sides as to what really happened here in three days, but believe what you like, history was made when the conference concluded, *sí jaló*.

A rally was scheduled at the Municipal Auditorium during the night. Several speakers were introduced and about 1000 people showed up. At the back of the auditorium abrazos de compañeros, people selling* their publications and too much noise and excitement. More people were just arriving from out of town. Rudy Ortiz, a poet and San Antonio city council man spoke, and then Martha T. de Gutierrez, a chicana T.V. personality from Channel 41 en español S.A., Tex. received a standing ovation as she attacked the "mexicanos malinchistas who had not come in defense of their own people." Abelardo Delgado, famous chicano poet also received a standing ovation as he read the following poem in an appeal for unity: ANCLAS DE DES-UNIDAD, some quotations from the poem:

YO SOY REPUBLICAN,
 YO SOY DEMOCRAT, YO DEL AMERICAN PARTY,
 YO SOY DE LA RAZA LINDA,
 ---CUÁL DE LAS CUATRO?---
 YO SOY COMUNISTA, YO SOY MARXISTA,
 YO SOY SOCIALISTA,
 LENINISTA, TROIKISTA, ZAPATISTA, NUDISTA?
 ESTE ES GUERO, AQUEL ES PRIETO,
 YO SOY CHICANO, YO SOY MEJICANO,



Fotos de Moises Sandoval. From left to right: Vernon Bellecourt, Juan José Peña and Peter Camejo. Lower right-people at the conference ready to vote, bottom foto-Rudy Ortiz.

ST, MIS QUERIDOS CARNALES,
 AUNQUE TENEMOS MUCHAS COSAS QUE NOS HACEN DIFERENTES
 TODOS TENEMOS UNA COSA EN COMUN,

TODOS ESTAMOS BIEN JODIDOS
 Y PARA DEJAR DE ESTAR JODIDOS
 HAY QUE ESTAR UNIDOS.

saturday-29
 THE WORKSHOPS

Se volvieron porkshops. Change of schedule at the Convention Center, and the people were pressed for time. Also plenty more speakers, the leaders got standing ovations initiated by their followers. Camejo SWP, Jose Angel RUP, and Antonio Rodriguez CASA-HGT, were emerging as a strong political force. Black activist Dick Gregory from Mass. was received well as he spoke with honesty against the oppressive u.s. government. He said "There has never been an over-population problem in this country. Every time I get on a plane and I look down, I see nothing but land." He warned that the KKK operation was a trap to distract us, and maybe kill a few good people. He said "Don't fall for it, that's their way. We are going to do it our way. They are more afraid of what's happening right here in this conference, because they don't know how to deal with ethics and morality". Vernon Bellecourt from the American Indian Movement spoke in terms of unity, "as an indigenous people, chicanos, mestizos and Indians will some day unite to reconquer our mother land America." Dr. Jorge Bustamante from Mexico City praised chicanos for taking the initiative to defend undocumented workers. Leonel "Coyote" Castillo y el "cacahuatero" Carter were invited, but didn't show up. A big dance to raise funds took place during the night and a big crowd was present.

sunday-30
 A POLITICAL EXPERIENCE

El Tropicano Motor Hotel, 2600 people had registered to vote, but not all of them were here to vote. The poet's prophecy became a reality, but the ones who stayed till the end deserve a compliment. The conference room was crowded with more than 1500 people. Representatives from many states were still present. By now CASA-HGT was not happy with the overwhelming political power of Raza Unida Party, and the Socialist Workers Party. Apparently these last two were in control of the conference. This was inevitable since these two organizations did most of the work to put the conference together. CASA-HGT has a long record of several years in defending the rights of undocumented workers on a nation wide scale, so their concern was valid. Antonio Rodriguez spoke bitterly against SWP in reference to their failure to adjust to the Black Movement, the American Indian Movement, and now they had no place to turn but the Chicano Movement. If this is true and the SWP has learned from past mistakes, maybe they can help the Chicano Movement. Peter Camejo stated that he had not come here to fight CASA, but Carter. José Angel played it real cool and threw his support behind the conference. Mario Compañ, perhaps one of the most honest activists with Raza Unida was called up front. He stated that he knew this was going to happen, and that he himself had certain political differences with other people, but this was not the place to bring them out. Mario was the coordinator for the whole conference. By now the chairman of today's session Juan José Peña from New Mexico, was very tired and under a lot of pressure. Pero no se friquió and he endured the task all day. Some undocumented workers

also spoke on behalf of the conference. Other people were not satisfied with the conference, but those who stayed till the end got to vote and go on record against the Carter Plan. A total of 27 resolutions were approved. The major resolutions approved by the conference were:

- * UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR ALL UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS
- * AN IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM ON ALL DEPORTATIONS
- * FULL CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS
- * A JUST MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL WORKERS THAT CONSI-

continued to page 23.



Fotos de Moises Sandoval. From Top to bottom- Mariachi Infantil Guadalupano de San Antonio, entertaining at the rally, a group of interested voters listen carefully to Saturdays' speakers, and Antonio Rodriguez de CASA-HGT.



BOOKS WE HAVE RECEIVED AT CARACOL

CARACOL policy on books received. We will keep all books received and review for possible one time announcement. Send address where book may be ordered. Keep in mind we are primarily a Chicano publication.

- SOBRA, by Marina Rivera, poems in English, 30 pgs. \$1.75 plus tax. Casa Editorial/3128 24th St./San Francisco, California 94110.
- PENSAMIENTOS CAPTURADOS, by Jose Montaño, poems in English and Spanish, 68 pgs. \$2.50. Pencia Books/120 W. Commerce/San Antonio, Texas 78207.
- 'TA CINCHO, by 15 poets, English and Spanish, 117 pgs. \$3.50. CASA/715 E. First/Austin, Texas 78701.
- SEVEN FAMILIES by Joy Hintz, a study of seven migrant families in Ohio, 237 pgs. \$7.00. SEVEN FAMILIES c/o Joy Hintz/Tiffin, Ohio 44883.
- BLOOD ROOT by Alma Villanueva, poems in English, 68 pgs. Place of Herous Press/ 2404 Riverside Farms Rd./Austin, Texas 78741.
- A VOTING RIGHTS ACT HANDBOOK FOR CHICANOS, by MALDEF, English and Spanish. This one is free if you ask for it. MALDEF/201 N. St. Mary's St./San Antonio, Texas 78205.

MAGAZINES WE HAVE RECEIVED AT CARACOL

- MAIZE, Xelina y Alurista editors, literary magazine, English and Spanish. Subscription rates, \$5.00 per year, 4 issues. MAIZE/P.O. Box 8251/San Diego, California 92102.
- FUEGO DE AZTLAN, literary magazine, English and Spanish. Subscription rates for 4 issues per year. \$3.50 for individuals, \$8.00 for libraries and institutions. FUEGO DE AZTLAN/3408 Dwinelle Hall/University of California/Berkeley, California 94720.
- LO SENCILLO, literary magazine, English and Spanish. Subscription rates \$5.00 per year 4 issues. LO SENCILLO/P.O. Box 309/San Fernando, California 91340.
- CHISMEARTE, literary magazine, lots of art, a quarterly publication. Subscription rates \$7.50 per year. \$12.50 for libraries and institutions. Chismearte/P.O. Box 30138/Terminal Annex 90030/Los Angeles, California. (213) 258-6139.



NATIONAL CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE viene de pagina 5.

DERS INFLATION AND COST OF LIVING FACTORS?
 CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR EMPLOYEES WHO VIOLATE THESE PROVISIONS OF THIS LAW.

* AN OPEN BORDER BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE U.S.

Perhaps one of the most important resolutions passed was the commitment of the delegates to continue their work of advocacy of rights for the undocumented immigrants. To this end several actions are already planned by groups that endorsed the conference.

On November 19th, Fr. José Alvarez of the Center for the Defense of Immigrants from New York City will have a mass Demonstration for human rights for undocumented persons. Also on November 19th, the Raza Unida Party will organize a similar demonstration in Houston, Texas.

Additionally, the conference delegates changed the days of action plan for Washington D.C. to the first part of 1978. The plan includes lobbying and protest activities. Simultaneous support activities will be held at various locations throughout the country by groups that endorsed and participated in the Conference. The host committee for the conference will continue to coordinate some of these activities.

More Information Available at: International Committee on Immigration/1927 W. Commerce/San Antonio, Tx. 78207/telephone (512) 225-6773 / 227-1220.



M&A EDITIONS, S.A. TEX. Han sacado ya varios libritos muy suave. Siete Veces El Sueño, Arise Chicano, Time The Artisan, y Sacrifice. Nos pasaron un \$100 bolas donation pal Caracol Contest-1978. They will sponsor the art contest. Pues muchas gracias. By the way, ya se nos acabó la feria del grant de CCLM y ahorita lo que nos aliviana más son los Bound Volumes 3. Todavía nos quedan muchos, and we think they are the best source of reference you will ever find in all Aztlán.

CRYSTAL CITY, TEX. Siempre sí le cortaron el gas a Crystal. Aquí el 77% of the chicano population son seasonal workers, y muchos todavía van pal norte. Los ricos pueden comprar butane tanks, so a ellos no les importa. Crystal le quiere comprar gas a PEMEX, Petroleos Mexicanos de México, tienen gas a 40 millas de la frontera y sí se puede. Nomás que volvemos otra vez a la misma gata. El imperialismo gringo. A México le preocupa como afectaría las relaciones con el u.s.a. O sea no salta el títere hasta que le estiren el cordon los gringos. Mejor el gobierno del u.s.a. aflojó \$300,000 bolas a la ciudad de Crystal como energy crisis. Así les matan la onda de comprarle gas a México. La onda de los gringos es apaciguar a Crystal hasta que terminen el tunel que se está haciendo de México a Estados Unidos pa vender aceite a las compañías gringas. Después ellos nos lo venden al precio que les de su gana.

MERRY X-MAS pal que lo celebre y no se pongan muy Tocos en el año nuevo. Un chabalito en un shopping center le dice a Santa Clos, "How come you got so many brothers?" Otro le dice más enojado, "I already told you what I want for x-mas in that other shopping center."

AUSTIN, TEX. En noviembre 12 The Texas Brown Berets sponsored a state wide Marcha por Justicia. Se puso buena la protesta contra los juras asesinos que protejen los jueces racistas. A Frank Hayes que mató a Ricardo Morales, lo juzgaron otra vez, and he was found guilty of violating civil rights. Le dieron life sentence. A los dos perros que fueron a corte por la muerte de Joe Campos Torres les dieron one year and \$2000 bolas fine. They were found guilty of criminal negligent homicide. Los van a juzgar otra vez, junto con los otros cuatro que andaban con ellos. Como ven ustedes acá las leyes en Tejas están super chuecas. Los perros criminales siempre se escapan del primer cargo, que es plain cold blooded murder. En el otro entrón les hacen cargos de violating civil rights, porque no los pueden acusar del mismo cargo. Nomás que no se asusten cuando un día empiece el terrorismo en este país.

ARTURO VALDEZ- Compañero de acá de Tejas muy activo en el movimiento, Raza Unida, campesinos y lo que fuera allí estaba presente. Murio en un accidente de carro en noviembre. Buen viaje carnal, y los que quedamos no se aguiten tenemos que seguirle.

Chicanos Expel SWP; Continue to Fight Carter Plan

by Eddie Sosa

(This article is based on information from the San Antonio Conference on Immigration and Public Policy (Barrera) and the Northern California Position Paper on the Socialist Workers Party and the October 28-30 Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration held in San Antonio.)

On October 28-30, Chicanos from all areas of the nation met in San Antonio for the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration. Groups such as the League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC), the GI Forum, the Texas Farmworkers, La Raza Unida Party, MALDEF, CASA, August Twenty-ninth Movement (ATM), Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and many others were all present.

All the speakers at the conference harshly condemned the main provisions of the Carter Amnesty Plan. Carter's proposal to grant "temporary resident status" to immigrants who have been here since December 1976 was strongly rejected. Speakers pointed out that this would create a group of "second class non-citizens" who would be ineligible for social services, yet be required to pay taxes. Carter's plan to establish penalties for employers who knowingly hired undocumented workers also received criticism. The penalties would be largely ineffective because it would be impossible to prove the employers' prior knowledge of the workers' citizenship status. The only real effect the penalties would have would be to cause greater discrimination against all persons of Spanish surname or Latino appearance.

Carter's proposal to double the numbers of the Border Patrol was denounced as a step towards the "militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border." His references to more foreign aid in order to improve the Mexican economy and thus lower the incentive to immigrate were seen as contributing to the economic dependence of Mexico on the U.S. and adding to Mexico's already astronomical foreign debt.

In response to the Carter proposals, several resolutions were passed during the final session. One long term goal that was articulated was that the National Conference "negate the concept of 'illegal aliens' and that the U.S. government recognize the presence of workers as legal and legitimate." The resolutions included: a) that deportations cease immediately; b) that an open border be established with Mexico; c) that full human rights be extended to all persons regardless of their citizenship status. The following "Arizona Resolution" also narrowly passed (264 vs. 226) in heated controversy; d) that a national delegation be sent to present the results of the conference to top officials in Washington, D.C., and that their visit coincide with a national series of rallies, demonstrations, and teach-ins on November 18-20.

The controversy arose due to the opportunistic tactics of the SWP at the conference. Although the "Arizona Resolution" was not officially sponsored by the SWP, it was clear that they were the originators and main backers of the resolution. In fact, Peter Camejo, SWP candidate for the 1976 presidential campaign, stated during his speech before the "Arizona Resolution" had been introduced, that a delegation from the conference was going to Washington, D.C., and that nationwide demonstrations would occur on November 18-20. Also, during the final session, the chairperson of the Arizona delegation, a woman from the MANZO Concilio in Tucson, got up and said she had never seen the "Arizona Resolution" until she got to San Antonio, that the resolution was not passed at the Arizona conference in Phoenix, and that the participants of the Arizona conference had no input into the

so-called "Arizona Resolution." In addition, the SWP wasted 3-4 hours of the final session with repeated parliamentary motions geared to limit discussion on the proposal. According to the Northern California Position Paper on the SWP and the October 28-30 Chicano/Latino Conference, "this together with their outright resistance to modify any parts of their plan, exposed the true position of the SWP regarding Chicanos and Latinos in the U.S. The paternalism and the arrogance of the SWP towards our people and organizations

surfaced repeatedly throughout the conference. It was as if we needed their guidance and instruction for resisting the attacks of the Carter administration."

As a result of the divisive tactics of the SWP, no coordinated demonstrations took place on November 18-20. Many delegates left from the conference disillusioned and embittered at the manipulations of the SWP.

Subsequently, on November 3, in Oakland, a meeting was called to discuss the results of the conference with over 100 representatives from the communities and campuses attending. It was the general consensus that due to the undemocratic manner in which the SWP had used the National Conference to present and legitimize their own plan of action, that the SWP should be expelled. The speakers emphasized that the expulsion was *not* red-baiting, but rather based on the opportunism of the SWP.

This position of non-participation with the SWP had been previously adopted by all major Chicano/Mexicano groups in San Diego, including the Committee on Chicano Rights (CCR) and the state-wide MEChAs.

Although the National Conference ended in disunity, many local groups are continuing to develop a grass roots movement against the Carter Plan. In this area, the Bay Area Ad-Hoc Committee on Immigration has formed and welcomes all people wishing to participate. The committee is partially composed of people who went to the National Conference. For information call: Gilberto Mendoza (Oakland) (415) 261-5948, Andres Jimenez (Berkeley) (415) 845-8494, or Arturo Vasquez (San Jose) (408) 259-8651.

STATE WIDE MECHA DENOUNCES SWP

MEChA state-wide also passed several resolutions on immigration. These resolutions were meant to provide general direction for the work of the individual campuses. They call for the "rejection of the Carter Plan," "abolishment of all illegal alien laws" and suggest that "co-ordinated actions take place on campuses around the immigration issue with February as the month of solidarity." MEChA state-wide also joined San Diego MEChA Central in denouncing the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and called for no participation in the demonstrations planned for November 18-20. This denouncement was in response to the highly opportunistic and divisive tactics of the SWP at the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration in San Antonio held on November 29.

LA ONDA DEC 77



PEDRO CAMEJO

Militant/Harry Ring

12/14/77
Militant

Human rights for immigrants

Pedro Camejo's speech at national Chicano antideportation conference

Following are major excerpts from Pedro Camejo's speech to the national Chicano/Latino antideportation conference held in San Antonio, Texas, October 28-30. Some 1,500 people attended the gathering, which voted to oppose President Carter's proposed crack-down on immigrants without work or residence permits.

As the Socialist Workers Party's 1976 candidate for president of the United States, Camejo was the first Latino ever to run for that office. He is a member of the SWP National Committee and is the party's national field organizer for the southwest region.

Camejo's talk was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and the crowd gave him a standing ovation.

Other speakers at the plenary session where Camejo spoke included: Vilma Martínez, head of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund; Eduardo Morga, national director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); Antonio Rodríguez, general secretary of CASA; José Angel Gutiérrez, a leader of the Texas Raza Unida Party; and Bernardo Eureste, mayor pro tem of San Antonio.

The American people are getting a little help in understanding what is involved in this issue of immigration from the Ku Klux Klan [which says it's going to help patrol the border].

The Klan is a racist organization. It's a terrorist organization. It's antilabor. It's criminal. So you have an antilabor, terrorist, racist, criminal organization that says it would love to be the INS [Immigration and Naturalization Service].

Why is the Klan doing this? Because it senses that this issue has popularity among some people. Who prepared that popularity?

It's the government's campaign, and the hysterical campaign in the media, against the undocumented worker, against the new immigrant. That's what prepared the way for the Klan to step forward and say: "We're with Jimmy! We're for the INS! We're carrying out the policies of the United States!"

Carter's plan has been proposed because there are certain changes taking place in this country that the rulers don't like.

The Latino population is growing tremendously. The rulers are nervous, because there are too many of us. They don't want us to live here. But they like to have us here to work for them at exploitation wages.

So Carter has this difficult problem—he wants us here to work and be exploited, but he doesn't want us to live here.

How do you get people to work here and not live here at the same time?

The solution is the Carter plan.

No rights

You let them work here; but you don't let them be people. Make them nonpersons. The five-year temporary resident status is nothing but the twentieth-century version of indentured servitude. That's all it is. People will come and have no rights except one: to be exploited. [Camejo refers to a key provision of the Carter plan that creates a "tempo-

rary resident" status. Under this provision millions of immigrants would be denied social services and civil rights but would be permitted to work in the United States.]

The Carter plan is a step backward, not a step forward. We're already treated as second-class citizens. Now we're going to be treated as second-class *noncitizens*. Because if you create such a population, such a layer of superexploitable people, having papers isn't going to make any difference.

Carter's whole program begins upside down. It begins by saying that the problem is the immigrants. But the problem is poverty and hunger. That's the problem. The immigrant is not the problem.

What we need is to have an immediate unconditional amnesty, to stop all the raids and harassment and deportations, and to grant full civil and human rights.

Carter's hypocrisy

Carter talks a lot about rights. The United States government signed the Helsinki Agreement. And do you know what the Helsinki Agreement says? That you have to give immigrant labor the same rights and the same opportunities as domestic labor.

Carter complains that Russia's violating the Helsinki Agreement. But he's violating it right here in San Antonio and all over the country. That's hypocrisy.

As a socialist, I believe working people anywhere in the world should be free to travel anywhere they want. Period.

Now, the labor bureaucrats in this country—who claim to speak in the name of working people—try, like Carter, to blame the immigrants for unemployment. But the problem is lack of jobs. And what the labor movement has to fight for in this country is a program to end unemployment.

How to end unemployment

We have in this country a forty-hour workweek. We've had it for decades, and during those decades labor productivity has gone up tremendously. Why can't we lower the workweek to thirty hours?

The federal government is spending roughly \$40 billion dollars a year in interest payments to the rich, welfare for the rich. Yet we have 25 million people living in poverty.

Right now they're spending \$115 billion on the war budget. Let's take that money and start a massive government-funded public-works program to build the things we need. For schools, for hospitals, for decent housing for all. This would open up millions of jobs.

Deportations solve nothing. You have two people and one job. You deport one, you still have two people and one job—they're just farther apart. If you have two people and one job, there's a solution: *two jobs*—that's the only solution.

The real problem is that the rich make money by keeping people unemployed. Production is based on private profit, not human needs.

Look at Cuba. When the United States ran Cuba, Cuba had 30 percent unemployment, roughly the same as Mexico today. Then they changed the system and started producing for human needs, not profits. And they had a shortage of labor.

We can have full employment tomorrow in Mexico or the United States. But the labor movement has to fight for a shorter workweek, for mass public-works

programs, for a society that puts human needs first, not profits.

We've been insulted today by Carter. He presents a program, yet he can't get a single Chicano, Latino, or *mexicano* organization in this country to endorse it. He can't get a single major leader to endorse it except one man [Immigration Commissioner Leonel Castillo]. And he's paid \$50,000 a year to do it.

We've been insulted by this government. We asked Castillo to send a representative to this conference. They told us they had no one available. The entire United States government cannot find one person to come before the *mexicano* and Chicano community to explain what they're going to do to us.

Castillo's confession

That's a confession. Castillo has made a confession today by not being present—that he is scared of his own people now, that he doesn't represent us, that he represents Carter and people who are making a racist campaign against us.

Now Castillo can take a step and join us. All he's got to do is quit his job and say, "I'm not going to be a cop against my own people."

We don't need more police. That's what this program's all about, 2,000 more border guards. Instead of taking millions for more border guards, why don't they use those millions to give jobs to people who are hungry?

We need to reach out to not only our people, Chicanos and Latinos. We have to reach out to the labor movement, the women's movement, the Black movement.

Blacks and borders

Black people used to have a border—the Mason-Dixon line. They used to escape across that border from oppression, from hunger, from slavery. And then the government would chase them down and throw them back across—a pre-Civil War INS. Blacks can understand what role borders play. We can win our Black brothers and sisters.

But to do that we have to be united. I think it's a beautiful thing that's happening here. I'm speaking. So is LULAC, an organization I have disagreements with. We can disagree. But we can also sit down and talk to each other. Because when they come to deport us, we're all in the same boat.

So we have to learn to talk to each other. We have to learn to unite where we have agreement. And I have agreement with LULAC on many things. And with the GI Forum, and with the Raza Unida Party.

We have to learn how not to be afraid of each other. The enemy is not here. We have to learn how to work together, and we must learn how to act together. When we leave here, it isn't simply to have a private coffee chat with a congressman. We need to be visible, in the streets, what we did in the anti-Vietnam War movement.

Because the rulers respond when they see we are winning people.

Today the issue of immigration, the undocumented worker, is coming to the fore. As this issue gets hotter, we have to unite and be visible, to begin reaching out and educating people.

We need to sit down and find points of agreement and then put everything else aside and go into action together, so we can be effective in winning our freedom.

12/14/77

U.S., Mexican protests hit deportations

By José G. Pérez

Protests were held in more than a dozen U.S. and Mexican cities the week before Thanksgiving to demand immediate, unconditional amnesty for undocumented immigrants.

Most of these activities were sponsored by groups that had helped organize the National Chicano/Latino Conference held in San Antonio October 28-30. That conference adopted a resolution calling for local actions November 18-20 to protest President Carter's proposals for a crackdown on immigrants.

Some of the most significant protests were jointly organized by U.S. and Mexican activists.

Some 250 people in Tijuana, Mexico, took part in a November 19 rally and march to the U.S.-Mexican border. Participants came from several southern California and northern Baja California cities.

The previous evening 200 *mexicanos* attended a rally in Ensenada, a city about sixty-five miles south of Tijuana.

One especially important aspect of the Tijuana protest was the support it received from Los Angeles-area labor officials, including Miguel Machuca, an organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; George Lain, secretary of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild; David Crippen, executive director of Social Service Employees International Union Local 535; and Trinidad Flores, president of the Mexican American Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

A statement by Flores distributed at a November 17 news conference in Los Angeles said, "The Carter plan is being used to make the undocumented worker the scapegoat [for unemployment], instead of putting the blame on the big companies where it belongs. I fully support the national days of protest on Nov. 18-20 called by the Chicano/Latino San Antonio Conference against the Carter plan."

Another joint U.S.-Mexico protest took place in the Mexican section of Nogales, a town literally split down the middle by the Arizona-Mexico border. The protest was sponsored by the Comité de Ambos Nogales por los Derechos Humanos (Both Nogales



Houston pickets demand unconditional amnesty for undocumented immigrants

Militant/Diane Wang

Committee for Human Rights). Among the participants were activists from the Tucson and Phoenix Call for Action committees.

Some 150 people picketed outside the International Women's Year convention in Houston, Texas, November 19, as Rosalyn Carter brought her husband's greetings to delegates inside.

At a brief rally following the picket line, Texas Raza Unida Party leader José Angel Gutiérrez explained that the protesters supported women's rights. He called on the women's conference to take up the problems of women who are undocumented immigrants.

The following day Houston activists picketed outside a hotel where Immigration Commissioner Leonel Castillo was receiving an award as the "Outstanding Mexican-American in Government."

In New York City, 150 people took part in a protest sponsored by the

Committee for the Defense of Immigrants, a coalition that includes many Latino social, cultural, and political groups.

In Miami 150 people attended a November 19 protest funeral for Clovius Joseph, a Haitian refugee who died on a boat en route to the United States. Haitian community leaders spoke about the plight of the 2,700 Haitians now seeking political asylum in the south Florida area. They placed responsibility for Joseph's death squarely where it belongs—on the hated dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier and the U.S. government, which supports the Haitian despot.

Earlier that day the Coalition for Human Rights for Haitian Refugees sponsored a march in downtown Miami.

A picket line was held at the INS offices in San Francisco November 18 under the auspices of the Mission

Raza Contra la Migra Committee. Similar protests in front of INS offices or federal buildings took place in San Diego, Milwaukee, Dallas, Albuquerque, and Phoenix.

In Seattle, antideportation activists sponsored a November 22 forum at the University of Washington. Speakers included Father José García, of the Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church; Gabriel Morales, representing the Chicano student organization at Chief South High School; Roberto Maestas, of El Centro de la Raza; Juan Soliz, an attorney with the Evergreen Legal Services; Ali Shokri, an Iranian fighting for political asylum in the States; and Kate Daher, of the University of Washington Student Coalition Against Racism (SCAR).

In Atlanta, SCAR sponsored activities: a forum reporting San Antonio conference and a line in front of the federal building

Texas court denies public education to 'aliens'

By Bruce Kimball

SAN ANTONIO—A Texas state court has ruled that for some children free public education "is not a fundamental constitutional right."

"The fact that a child leaves his country and covertly enters the state without complying with immigration laws should not somehow create a state responsibility to provide him with a free education," wrote Associate

Bruce Kimball is a teacher and a faculty representative of the Harlandale Teachers Association in San Antonio.

Justice Bob Shannon of the three-member Third Texas Court of Civil Appeals. The unanimous decision was handed down November 16.

The suit that led to the ruling began in 1974 as a challenge to a Houston Independent School District decision to charge ninety dollars a month tuition to children of undocumented immigrants. Filed on behalf of thirteen children, the suit charged they had been barred from school because their parents could provide neither documentation of citizenship or legal residence, nor the money for tuition.

It is unclear whether the ruling applies only to students who are themselves undocumented immigrants, or to all children of undocumented immigrants, including those born in the

United States.

Either way, tens of thousands of children in Texas are immediately affected by the decision. Houston school superintendent Billy Reagan estimated that there are 7,000 to 9,000 "illegal alien" children in that city. An official of one San Antonio school district said they have refused admittance to at least 1,000 children in the past six months because the children could not produce required documentation.

The implications of the ruling are wide-ranging and ominous.

First, it reinforces the status of undocumented immigrants as a super-oppressed layer that has only one right: the right to be exploited.

Second, it authorizes each school to operate as a branch office of the immigration cops. This could lead to witch-hunts in each classroom, with teachers looking for "illegal" seven- and nine-year-olds.

Third, it will lead to stepped-up harassment of all Chicanos and *mexicanos*, regardless of citizenship status.

Fourth, it strikes a direct blow to the right of universal public education, that was won in the late 1800s through struggles by workers and farmers, especially Blacks. Leaving aside how few undocumented immigrants can afford tuition, none can afford to turn themselves in to authorities, since this would lead to deportation. Underlying

the entire decision is the reactionary idea that each family should pay for the cost of educating its children.

Fifth, the court's opinion introduces dangerous new legal weapons to be used against immigrants. "The child should have no greater right to a free education due to his unlawful presence than those rights he would have had if he had not come to this country," the court said. With this reasoning, it could be argued the U.S. government should be allowed to torture immigrants, since torture is common in many Latin American countries.

Sixth, the ruling provides arguments

that can be used to attack school programs designed to give B Chicanos, and other minorities equal education. The court justified tuition by stating, "there is no revenue available for educational purposes" and "the testimony was that it is more expensive to educate children than other children."

An appeal to the state supreme court is expected in the case. But because of its immediate effect on tens of thousands of children and because of broader implications, it is necessary to sound the alarm about this ruling

Teachers: 'schooling for all'

By Justa García

SAN ANTONIO—On November 10 teachers from this area approved a resolution supporting the right of all children to a free, public education regardless of citizenship or immigration status.

A convention of District XX of the Texas State Teachers Association, which includes San Antonio and such border cities as Eagle Pass and Del Rio, voted 198-197 to approve the motion, which was presented by Harlandale delegates Bruce Kimball and Dixie Yarborough. District Pres-

ident Gerald Sharp cast the breaking vote.

Last March a TSTA convention voted to support anti-'alien' measures in education. District XX is the first district to oppose this position and the issue is expected to come up again at the TSTA convention scheduled for early 1978.

The TSTA is the largest state affiliate of the National Education Association. The 1977 NEA convention voted to oppose any law "that has the effect of denying a child public education to children of immigrants without visas."

article by Dr. Mario Barrera, professor of Political Science, UCLA/UCSD, is presented here for the purpose of clarifying the outcome of the San Antonio "Call For Action" conference, which was boycotted by the majority of the Chicano organizations of San Diego County.)

Two major issues are currently agitating the Chicano and Latino communities—undocumented immigration from Mexico and other Latin American countries, and the Bakke case. The first of these issues was the focus of a major Chicano/Latino conference held in San Antonio on October 28-30.

The conference had two major objectives. One was explicit: to criticize the Carter plan on immigration and to organize against it; and to come up with some alternative proposals. The other was implicit: to revitalize and unify the Chicano movement, which has been in a state of decline since 1972. The first objective was partly achieved, but the second clearly was not.

The issue of undocumented workers (the so-called "illegal aliens," a term rejected by Chicano and Latino activists) has become a hot topic in recent months. Attention has been called to it by the Carter immigration plan, and by the attempt of the Ku Klux Klan to gain publicity for itself by sending some of its members to the U.S.-Mexico border to give the Border Patrol a hand.

The SAN ANTONIO LIGHT headlined this event in an exaggerated manner on the second day of the conference

by proclaiming "Klan Masses on Texas Border." More important in the long run, however, has been the tightening up of the job market and the efforts by the mass media and some public officials to depict the undocumented immigrant as a major source of the problem.

Long-time observers of the southwestern scene have pointed out that the current wave of near-hysteria around

turn of an importation-deportation of Mexican workers cycle that began in the early 1900's. The importation of Mexican workers has been motivated all along by the demands of southwestern employers for cheap labor, while deportations have followed during the labor surpluses that followed the First World War, the Great Depression, and the Korean War.

At the San Antonio conference, the main provisions of the Carter Plan were harshly condemned by all speakers. Carter's proposal that permanent legal alien status be given to all undocumented immigrants who have resided continuously in the country since January 1, 1970, was strongly rejected.

Speakers argued that this would create a group of "second class non-citizens" who would be ineligible for social services, yet be required to pay taxes. One speaker spoke of them as a new category of indentured servants, while another drew parallels with slavery.

Carter's call for establishing penalties for employers who knowingly hired undocumented workers also came in for its share of criticism. On the one hand, speakers argued the penalties would be largely ineffective because it would be impossible to prove employer knowledge of their workers' status. On the other hand, to the degree that the penalties had an effect, they might lead to discrimination against all persons of Spanish surname or Latino appearance.

Carter's proposal to double the numbers of the Border Patrol was denounced as a step toward the militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border. Finally, his references to more foreign aid for Mexico in order to improve the Mexican economy and thus lower the incentive to immigrate were critiqued by some speakers for being vague, and by others as simply contributing to the economic dependence of Mexico on the United States and adding to Mexico's already astronomical foreign debt.

proposals, a number of resolutions were passed at the conference in a turbulent final session. One long term goal that was articulated was that the national conference "negate the concept of illegal aliens and that the U.S. government recognize the presence of the workers as legal and legitimate."

The conferees' also determined that "unconditional amnesty" for undocumented immigrants already in the country be put forth as a short-term political demand, even though some of the conferees felt that the idea of amnesty was distasteful because it implies that criminal acts have been committed. Other resolutions included:

- that deportations cease immediately
- that an open border be established with Mexico
- that full human rights be extended to all persons regardless of citizenship status.

These rights are considered to include the right to jobs, the right to unionize, the protection of Labor Laws, welfare rights, the right to medical services, and so on.

The conference also endorsed on a split vote the setting up of a national delegation to present the results of the conference to top officials in Washington D.C., with their visit to coincide with a national series of rallies, demonstrations and teach-ins on November 18-20. Dissenters to this resolution argued that few officials would be present in Washington on that date, and that the focus of post-conference activities should be on local and regional organizing rather than on demonstrations and delegations. It appeared that some off the conference's organizers were planning on emphasizing organizing by congressional district and legislative lobbying efforts, rather than the November 18-20 proposal.

THE POLITICS OF THE CONFERENCE

Chicano conferences are

LA PRENSA SAN DIEGO
29 DEC 77

convenient events for taking the pulse of the Chicano movement at a particular point in time. The last major Chicano conference was the 1972 El Paso conference which was supposed to project La Raza Unida Party into the national political scene.

Instead, the conference was marked by a split between followers of Texas' Jose Angel Gutierrez, the founder of the party, and Colorado's "Corky" Gonzales. Attempts to paper over the split failed, and La Raza Unida was never able to unify across state lines. Shortly afterward the party withered in California and other areas, and its base has been steadily shrinking in its stronghold, Texas.

This year, as in 1972, factional politics was in the air long before September. In a series of regional and planning conferences prior to the main event, the issue of participation by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) surfaced repeatedly. The strongest objections were raised by a group of activists from southern California, and an editorial in a San Diego Chicano newspaper (La Prensa, San Diego) called for a boycott of the conference unless the SWP was expelled.

Also highly vocal in their opposition to the SWP, were representatives of CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers, a Mexicano-based Marxist group who have been organizing for several years around the issue of undocumented workers. But SWP remained in the conference coalition.

With La Raza Unida Party disorganized and internally divided, Jose Angel Gutierrez, who had issued the call for the conference, had been forced to rely on SWP activists and resources to organize the conference. The SWP, which ironically enough had been banned from the 1972 El Paso conference, had been only too eager to associate itself with the widely-known Gutierrez and to gain such ready entrance to the Chicano movement.

The conference itself began on an optimistic note. The attendance was estimated at 2,600, large for such a conference. The presence of delegates from Mexico gave the meeting an international dimension that had been absent in other years.

The list of speakers on Friday night and Saturday morning spanned the spectrum from the LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) to the GI Forum to the Texas Farmworkers to La Raza Unida to MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund) to SWP to CASA, with various public officials, priests, and others thrown in for good measure.

An impressive show of unity and a broad-based coalition seemed to be in the making. Jorge Bustamante of the Colegio de Mexico presented some alternatives

based on employment and development efforts in Mexico, and Vilma Martinez of MALDEF and the University of California Board of Regents made some legalistic critiques of the Carter Plan.

The appearance of unity was soon broken, however. The extent of SWP dominance became apparent in the Saturday afternoon workshops, as their organizational efforts began to bear fruit. The conference almost dissolved in bitter acrimony in the Sunday plenary session, which was marked by a CASA walkout and denunciations of the SWP by numerous delegations. A spokesperson from the remnants of "Corky" Gonzalez' Colorado organization bitterly condemned all parties to the dispute. It was only with great effort that the conference was able to finally pass its long list of resolutions.

TME AFTERMATH

Many delegates left the conference embittered at what they saw as SWP manipulations and attempts to infiltrate and control the Chicano/Latino movement. It seemed clear that many delegates would not carry through on the November 18-20 mobilization, which was proposed and pushed through by the SWP.

In a highly emotional post-conference meeting of the northern California delegation in Oakland on November 3, the SWP was ejected from the local organization formed around the immigration issue. That local and regional organizations would continue their work on undocumented immigration was evident, but the extent to which that work could be pulled together into a national effort was still questionable.

14 December 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR ATTENDEES AND THOSE INVITED TO ATTEND THE PHOENIX "CHICANO SUMMIT MEETING"

FROM: Eduardo Morga, LULAC National President *E. Morga*

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Conference Minutes

I am sending you a copy of "minutes" of the meeting held on Saturday, December 3rd, 1977.

I have not yet received word from Tony Morales as to the dates of the Mexico City meeting with Pres. Lopez Portillo. You'll know as soon as I do.

We might want to consider whether or not it would be desirable for us to meet a day before we meet with Pres. Lopez Portillo.

Your attention is invited to a letter I wrote to President Carter included in this package. I believe we can win this if we all wrote Carter supporting Reies. Please do so.

Enclosure

NOTES OF PHOENIX CHICANO SUMMIT MEETING
Saturday, December 3, 1977

- JAG- We need criteria for membership in this organization. Member organizations S/B leaders with constituency
- RZ- Difficult to define - some local non-national groups have large constituency, & vice versa.
- JAG- We should know in advance what each organization's position is on the issues so we won't attack each other
- RLT- What do we each think of this idea (of the meeting)?
- ALL- Excellent -- Long overdue, etc.
- JAG- We cannot agree 100% on all issues
- JAG- These meetings must be institutionalized & financed
- JAG- We should have a Chicano United Fund Day for this organization
- JAG- We should have funds for studies we commission
- EM- Policy statement - we must respect one another personally - privately and publicly (11th commandment)
- RLT- We all contribute - shoemaker, watchmaker, barber - each needs the other - this organization must be that way
- ML- Best themes to back-up are those involving our people
- JAG- Cubans & Panamanians want to know why Chicanos are not United; e.g. LULAC, Raza Unida Party, Alianza de Pueblos Libres, etc.
- JAG- Corwin Memo - Nixon commissioned him to study undocumented aliens - S. West is a potential Quebec - Corwin report is all negative about Chicanos
- Juan Alvarez- (Houston Immig. Social Action)
Houston Homebuilders Assn. policy stmt. - They are against deportations because they cut profits
- Ed Valenzuela - Carter's policy stmt., - Carter's proposal to Congress on undocumented would not pass; adm. needs support from us.....
- RLT- The common denominator of this meeting is the undocumented worker
- JAG- Because of the high unemployment problem, we must be careful not to be drawn into a confrontation with the Blacks

NOTES OF PHOENIX CHICANO SUMMIT MEETING
Saturday, December 3, 1977

- EM- We laid ground work for cooperation with Blacks in 3/77 - Paying off now
- JAG- The biggest obstacles are labor bosses
- AM- Amer. G.I. Forum is launching a campaign for ratification of the Panama Canal
- RLT- We are going to Mexico to meet with the President - Lopez Portillo
- RLT- We should meet with Mexico President & discuss land reparations
- JAG- We should go to Mexico with purpose of developing an infrastructure
- EM- Agree
- ML- We should discuss: 1. Undocumented worker
2. Mexico - U.S. relations
3. Mexico - Mexican-American relations
- ML- We must develop economic clout in U.S. getting Mexico to help us do so.
- RLT- "The long mistreatment of the undocumented worker has brought us together, has United us"
- ML- When a law outlives its usefulness, it must be changed (referring to immig. laws)
- ML- "We are on the side of the angels" (on the undocum. issues)
- RZ- We must be aware of obstacles - illegal aliens are illegal.....
- ML- We are more than morally right - we contributed more than 1/3 of this Nation's land
- JAG- Census - we need 100% count - we should use the right wing rhetoric
- ML- Use census to show injustices against Mexican-Americans
They overcount undocument, undercount chicanos -- reverse
- RLT- Who else s/b invited to visit Mexico's President?
- JAG- Look into why its important to meet with Mexican President - our destiny, I believe, is South, instead of North
- JAG- We are not looking to the White House exclusively anymore

NOTES OF PHOENIX CHICANOS SUMMIT MEETING
Saturday, December 3, 1977

- EM- Agree. Chicanos need help, brothers will help us.....
- ML- We have no alternative than to coalesce because we have been ignored here in the U.S., plus for many other reasons ...
- RLT- Invite Spanish Ambassador to meeting?
- ALL- Silence
- RLT- Let's invite Windo Chin to Mexico meeting - (Head of all Indian Council - Tribal Chiefs Assn.)
- TM- No! We'd have to invite others then, this is a chicano effort
- ML- We want negative aspects of Carter's 8/4/77 Undocum. policy stmt. removed.
- RLT Have Mexico's Government send consuls that are sensitive to us, to our needs --- We can then work better, better for us.
- JAG- Bilingual education materials have not been developed in U.S. Quebec officials came to So. West recently to study bi-lingual problem in S.W.
- EM- Perhaps we should go to Quebec too; separatist movement could prove educational (laughter)
- TM- Census Bureau is now willing to brief us
- TM- 1. Set up another meeting with Mexico. Invite Nat'l Council de la Raza
2. Contact Roberto de la Madrid (Governor, Baja Calif.)
3. Shoot for last week in January or 1st week in February for Mexico meeting
- JAG- Should invite Church - groups, not as shurch people, though, but as Chicanos
- JAG- Invite labor groups
Invite women, too
- BG- Invite all Chicano groups --- the more, the better

NOTES OF PHOENIX CHICANO SUMMIT MEETING
Saturday, December 3, 1977

JAG- We need Cesar Chavez to attend. He should respond. Chicanos help him. He must help Chicanos, not just farmworkers.

RZ- I agree

RLT }
ML }
AM }
EM } ALL AGREE

EM- Chavez has never been friendly to LULAC---Why?

RLT- Chavez needs us----We need Chavez

EM- I phoned twice, calls weren't returned

ML- Let's go see Cesar

EM- Not I

ML- Okay--I'll go

JAG- We need La Raza Lawyers Assn.

JAG- We need Nosotros, etc.

BG- Mario Obledo needs Governor Brown's support

EM- Let's support Mario Obledo in his current situation in California
(All Agree)

Meeting Adjourned at 3:30 PM

Legend:

RLT- Reies Lopez Tijerina, Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres

JAG- Jose Angel Gutierrez, La Raza Unida Party

RZ- Ricardo Zazueta, SER - Jobs for Progress

ML- Manuel Lopez, Mex-Amer. Natl Organizations (MANO)

AM- Antonio (Tony) Morales, Amer-G.I. forum

EM- Eduardo Morga, LULAC

BG- Bob Gnaizde, Public Advocates, Inc. (Legal Counsel)

EV- Ed Balenzuda

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EDWARD MORGA
6061 KAISER DR
HUNTINGTON BEACH CA 92647

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

7148427538 MGM TDRN HUNTINGTON BEACH CA 240 12-05 1110P EST
ZIP

GOVERNOR BROWN
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO CA 95814

DEAR HONORABLE GOVERNOR BROWN:

THIS WEEKEND, A SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL CHICANO LEADERS CONVENED IN PHOENIX ARIZONA. THE LEADERS INCLUDED: ANTONIO MORALES, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN GI FORUM, REIS LOPEZ TIJERINA, THE NEW MEXICO LAND REFORM PROGRAM, JOSE ANGEL GUITERREZ, RAZA UNIDA PARTY, ED MORGA, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS AND RICARDO ZAZUETA, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF S.E.R.

ONE OF THE MAJOR ISSUES RAISED IS THE GROWING AND UNWARRANTED CRITICISM OF MEXICAN AMERICAN OFFICIALS THROUGHOUT THE NATION, AND ITS ADVERSE IMPACT ON TEN MILLION MEXICAN AMERICANS. AT PRESENT, THE KEY LEADER UNDER ATTACK IS YOUR SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE. IN THE LONG RUN, YOUR FAILURE TO SUPPORT YOUR SECRETARY WILL DO MORE HARM TO MEXICAN AMERICANS THAN THE EXCLUSIONARY PRACTICES OF YOUR PREDECESSOR. FOR AS YOU MUST REALIZE, THE ATTACK ON MARIO IS SEEN BY MANY AS AN ATTACK ON THE INTEGRITY AND COMPETENCE OF MEXICAN AMERICANS IN GENERAL. OUR NATIONAL MEXICAN AMERICAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE HEREBY FORMALLY APPRISES YOU OF ITS TOTALLY UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT OF MARIO OBLEDO. HE IS A PERSON OF UNBLEMISHED INTEGRITY AND UNWAVERING COMMITMENT TO EQUAL JUSTICE. DESPITE BEING A GOVERNMENT OFFICAL, HE REMAINS AS ONE OF THE TEN LEADING NATIONAL MEXICAN AMERICAN LEADERS. WE THEREFORE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE DAYS YOU CLEARLY AND PUBLICLY COME OUT IN SUPPORT OF YOUR SECRETARY. TEN MILLION MEXICAN AMERICANS AWAIT YOUR SUPPORT OF THEIR ASPIRATIONS AND LEADERS. MOST SINCERELY

ED MORGA

23:10 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

December 7, 1977

Edward P. Morga
~~State Director~~
LULAC
6061 Kiser Drive
Huntington Beach, California 92647

Summit Meeting

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your invitation for the First National Summit Conference Meeting of Mexican-American leaders. I had a few observations after what I thought was an excellent first meeting.

One, it might be helpful if the organizations developed some common stationery that could be sent out for certain purposes;

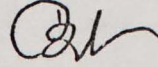
Two, it might be helpful if the organizations developed a quarterly report which they submitted to the President of the United States on major issues and which could be released to the press. This report could rate the President and various cabinet officials on certain issues;

Three, one issue is coming up in the next couple of weeks which the group might like to get involved in. It relates to whether Arthur Burns should be retained as the Chairman of the Federal Reserve system. As you are aware, Arthur Burns has taken the position that unemployment is of minor concern relative to inflation. Therefore, he has never proposed any monetary actions that might alleviate the 40% unemployment rate among youth in the barrios and the approximately 20% unemployment rate among Mexican-Americans generally.

Four, as a first step in working out a relationship with the Black leaders, the Latine leaders might consider taking a position on South Africa in light of the very recent and very unique abuses.

Regarding the State Department letter, I am enclosing
a copy. See you soon.

Warm regards,



Robert L. Gnaizda

RLG/sh
Enclosure



League of United Latin American Citizens

EDUARDO MORGA, NATIONAL PRESIDENT

14 December 1977

Honorable Jimmy Carter
President of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Many injustices happen during one's lifetime, that have happened before. When they do, most of us are powerless to shape current events to correct those injustices, and consequently, one acquires a deep feeling of frustration. For example, people are frequently victims of circumstances, such as politics or emotional hysteria, making it impossible for them to receive justice. Colonel Dreyfus in France, and Sacco and Venzetti in the U.S. were two such examples.

We have now in the state of New Mexico such an individual. Because of his beliefs and actions, which many believe were based on legal and moral correctness, he and his family have been, and continue to be, terrorized.

Mr. Reis Lopez Tijerina has requested of many persons in authority to appoint a "Blue Ribbon" panel to investigate those allegations, but to no avail. Mr. Tijerina believes those perpetrating acts of terrorism may be connected to state and federal law enforcement or intelligence personnel, thus the request for a panel not comprising those elements suspected. These acts have resulted in his two children, aged 4 and 9, to be kept at home, thus denying them an education, to safeguard them from bodily harm. As a parent, I'm sure you can empathize with Mr. Tijerina.

Mr. President, you have the power to set in motion acts and events to determine the truth of this matter, and to correct an injustice. I respectfully urge you to do so.

Yours Very Sincerely,

Eduardo Morga
National President

cc: Jose Angel Gutierrez, R.U.P.
Tony Morales, G.I. Forum
Ricardo Zazueta, SER
Reies L. Tijerina
Judge Griffen Bell, Atty. Gen'l.

THE NATION

~~One of Carter's Key Tax Experts Stricken~~

Laurence N. Woodworth, assistant Treasury secretary for tax policy, suffered a stroke Sunday and was in critical condition in a hospital in Virginia. Woodworth, 59, is one of the nation's leading tax authorities and has been a chief developer of President Carter's tax program. A Treasury spokesman said Woodworth had been stricken when attending the annual Tax Conference sponsored by the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va.

Chicano leaders from four Southwestern states held a "summit meeting" in Phoenix and agreed to call a larger gathering of Mexican-American organizations next year in Mexico City. The Arizona meeting was held to discuss ways to rekindle activism and promote unity among the country's Mexican-American organizations. The meeting was attended by Eduardo Morgia of California, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens; Antonio Morales of Texas, chairman of the American G.I. Forum; Reies Lopez Tijerina, leader of the New Mexico land grant movement, and Jose Angel Gutierrez, leader of La Raza Unida in Texas.

Obledo Gets Strong Boost From Brown

BY LARRY STAMMER
Times Staff Writer

The excited observation betrayed both unabashed delight and a sigh of relief, for there were those among the dinner crowd of 1,400 honoring embattled state Health and Welfare Secretary Mario G. Obledo who wondered aloud if Gov. Brown would attend.

But at 8:23 p.m. Saturday, Brown strode into the large exhibition hall at the Sacramento Convention Center.

And minutes later, to cries of "Viva Mario!" and "Viva el gobernador," Brown strongly endorsed Obledo as a "great man" and declared, "He's in the eye of a political storm, and you're there with him—we're all with him!"

Ordinarily, the fact that any governor would support a member of his own Cabinet would hardly be noteworthy.

But in the face of a barrage of criticism of Obledo by politicians and the press, Brown had been, in the words of one Mexican-American leader, "strangely silent"—a silence that threatened Brown's political support among Mexican-Americans.

Obledo had been described by the Reader's Digest as a "supporter" of persons with Mexican Mafia connections, had been attacked by legislators in both parties as a poor administrator of the state's largest agency and had been accused of favoritism in hiring and promoting Mexican-Americans.

The charges and the criticism aroused Mexican-American leaders, who chose to view them as an attack on all Mexican-Americans.

But they were equally distressed by the governor's seeming reluctance to come to Obledo's defense.

Only three weeks ago, after 18 Mexican-American groups held a Sacramento press conference to urge

Please Turn to Page 25, Col. 1

OBLEDO BOOST

Continued from Third Page

Brown to stand by Obledo in his "hour of need," the governor said he saw no reason to make "special reference" to Obledo.

"All members of my Cabinet as well as many people in the Administration will become the subject of commentary . . . as the political year approaches," Brown said.

A week ago, Edward P. Morga, state director and national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, wired Brown and gave him five days to "clearly and publicly" support Obledo.

"Ten million Mexican-Americans await your support of their aspirations and leaders," Morga said.

The unstated message to Brown was that Mexican-Americans carried weight—and they voted. They earlier had said they were not unmindful that Brown is due to stand for reelection next year.

Eduardo Sandoval, state president of the Mexican-American Political Assn., told The Times shortly before Brown's dinner remarks that if the governor failed to clearly endorse Obledo, "There's going to be war."

Had Brown been more forceful in his defense of Obledo weeks earlier, the dinner might never have been held.

But Brown's support was not clear, and within three weeks time, according to the sponsors, the dinner was planned.

An estimated 1,400 persons paid \$10 each to show solidarity with Obledo.

But they came as much to hear Brown as to support Obledo.

Brown began slowly with generalized remarks which made some Mexican-Americans visibly restless.

Finally the governor said what Mexican-Americans had hoped he would say.

"I can't think of anyone in my Cabinet or anywhere else who better represents what we're trying to do in government.

"He's a good man. He's a great man. He's in the eye of a political storm, and you're there with him, we're all there together. You're on the move, because he's on the move," Brown declared.

Brown talked about the cultural diversity of California, and its Mexican heritage.

It was classic Brown rhetoric.

He praised Obledo as a man "who has not forgotten where he came from, and that's why he's doing a good job."

Following Brown's remarks, Sandoval told The Times, "I think that the governor's remarks were quite positive and very forceful."

Smear of Latin leaders is charged

Sun., Dec. 4, 1977 A-3
The Arizona Republic

Leaders of several national Mexican-American organizations met Saturday to discuss ways of stopping what they termed "systematic political and media attacks aimed at discrediting Mexican-American leaders and organizations."

The meeting was part of a two-day conference called to find ways to alleviate the social, labor and educational problems faced by Latins in the Southwest.

Eleven Mexican-American leaders attended the conference held at the Hyatt Regency.

"Because Mexican-Americans have the potential of making great strides in this country, there is a movement by politicians and some aspects of the press to use smear tactics to destroy our leadership," said Manuel Lopez, representing the Mexican-American movement in Southern California. "This meeting is to make plans to stop it."

Lopez said that organ-

izations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society are using the illegal alien issue to increase their membership and generate hatred for Mexicans.

"The term 'illegal alien' is derogatory and dehumanizing. We've diffused the term because these people are really undocumented persons since they have no citizenship papers," Lopez said.

He said the conference endorsed immediate amnesty and citizenship for these people as well as an accurate census of Mexican-Americans, affirmative action programs, and better bilingual education for Mexican-American children.

"The government is benefitting by the labor of undocumented persons because they pay taxes but are not entitled to any compensation.

"Incorrect census counts shortchange us because it affects affirm-

ative action programs, revenue sharing and other federal services to Mexican-Americans," Lopez said.

Lopez said the president of Mexico has agreed to meet with conference participants to help seek a solution to problems faced

on both sides of the border.

He said an attempt also will be made to meet with President Carter.

**Raza leader
vs. top
'migra' cop**

Gutierrez debates
Castillo on deportations

—PAGE 7

(Organization)

OR
name

Name

Address

Phone

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By José G. Pérez

The October 28-30 National Chicano/Latino Conference was a powerful demonstration of united opposition to President Carter's proposed crackdown on immigrants without work or residence permits.

Some 1,500 people, representing virtually the entire spectrum of Chicano and Latino organizations, attended the San Antonio gathering, dealing a mighty blow to Carter's schemes.

This unity was marred, however, by an outburst of red-baiting at the closing plenary session. Led by CASA, a Los Angeles-based sectarian organization, the red-baiters made innumerable slanderous and scurrilous charges, and even threats of physical violence, against the Socialist Workers Party, the Texas and New Mexico Raza Unida parties, and against the conference itself.

Many people, including most reporters from the big-business-controlled press, interpreted the outburst as a power squabble between different radical groups.

This interpretation is wrong. Actually, the red-baiting was a continuation of earlier attacks designed to discredit the conference. What is at stake is not the power or prestige of one or another organization, but differing viewpoints over what strategy can best achieve the goals of the antideportation movement.

'Call for Action'

One strategy, which has been clearly presented and openly argued for, is embodied in the "Call for Action" issued by Texas Raza Unida Party leader José Angel Gutiérrez. There is a common thread tying together the "Call for Action" that initiated the conference, the activities that mobilized participation in the conference, and the action proposal passed at the conference.

This strategy calls for putting together a broad-based action coalition of all those who defend the human and civil rights of undocumented workers, regardless of their other positions or affiliations. It calls for relying primarily on educational and protest activities to win the majority of the American people to support our cause and force concessions from the government.

The red-baiters' strategy (or strategies) were never openly presented. But the evolution of the red-baiting campaign makes clear their differences with the "Call for Action" perspective.

CASA opposed the conference when it was first called last spring. It was part of a committee in southern California that threatened to hold a counterconference the same weekend as the San Antonio gathering.

After Carter submitted the details of his crackdown to Congress, however, support for the conference mushroomed, and CASA changed its tactics. It said it would attend the conference "to work as a counterforce" to the Socialist Workers Party. It urged some of its political allies to do the same.

Nonetheless, CASA joined in the red-baiting

The politics of red-baiting

Behind CASA's disruption of nat'l Chicano conference



Militant/Harry Ring

1,500 people attended the National Chicano/Latino Conference, dealing a powerful, united blow to Carter's crackdown on immigrants.

attacks from some forces still opposing the gathering. It tried to split the coalitions building the conference by demanding that the SWP be excluded. This idea was rejected overwhelmingly at a national planning meeting of conference organizers. Participants in that meeting issued an appeal to those still opposing the conference asking them to drop their sectarian stance and join in the effort to defend undocumented workers.

Events in San Antonio

CASA stayed on the same course at the conference. It began by trying to disinvite SWP leader Pedro Camejo, who was among the scheduled speakers. After losing by a 250-to-50 vote at a preconference meeting called to complete the agenda, CASA again switched tactics.

Together with some allies, it tried to filibuster and disrupt workshops and the decision-making plenary session.

It wanted to prevent the conference from calling any specific future activity. It especially wanted to prevent the adoption of the modest action resolution for local protests November 18-20, which would give the nonexclusionary local coalitions that organized the conference an ongoing perspective.

In one workshop, after this resolution was passed CASA staged a disruptive walkout. When the proposal came up for discussion at a plenary session, CASA and its allies exploded in a torrent of red-baiting, preventing any thorough, reasoned discussion of proposals. After again losing the vote, CASA walked out of the conference altogether.

At no time during the conference did CASA or its supporters explain politically why they found the proposal for local actions objectionable. Nor did they present an alternative plan of action.

Then what accounted for CASA's disruptive behavior?

CASA's sectarianism

One factor is sheer sectarianism. The SWP, Raza Unida parties, League of United Latin American Citizens, and many other groups had put aside their differences on other questions to unite around the defense of undocumented workers. Although CASA too supports unconditional amnesty for immigrants, it proved unwilling to follow this example. It viewed the conference as tainted with original sin

because of the SWP's participation.

CASA also felt its image in the Chicano movement was on the line. In the early 1970s CASA, under a different leadership, had won widespread respect as an antideportation group. Since then its new leaders have transformed it into what is for all practical purposes a multi-issue political party. Despite this change, CASA pretends that by itself, with a few of its closest political allies, it can lead the masses of Chicanos, *mexicanos*, and their allies against the Carter plan, misusing the prestige associated with CASA's earlier activities.

The emergence of any broadly based coalition against deportations threatens these pretensions.

Another clue to explaining CASA's behavior appeared in an interview with Antonio Rodríguez, CASA's general secretary, and one of his associates published in the November 3 *La Nación*, a Los Angeles Spanish-language newspaper.

Convincing Congress

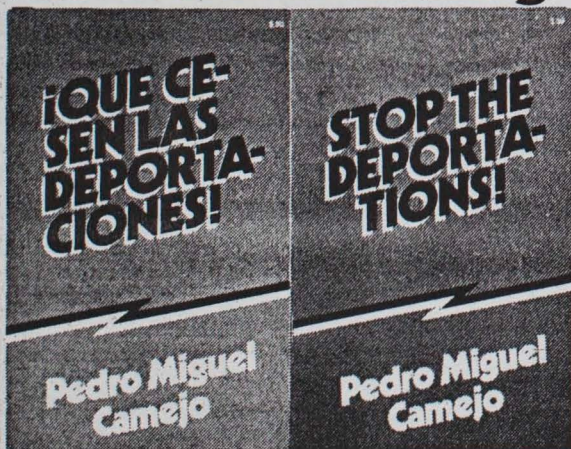
The two managed to avoid even mentioning the November 18-20 actions called by the conference. Instead, they said "that the Californians would concentrate their efforts on convincing the Congressmen of this state of the inadequacy of the Carter plan"—that is, lobbying.

The same approach seems to be embodied in the resolutions of a CASA-initiated preparatory conference held in Los Angeles. At the San Antonio conference these resolutions were distributed by CASA under the imprint of the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices. There are many good suggestions in the eleven-page handout. But the only action advocated against the Carter plan is lobbying. Not a word about protests or demonstrations.

CASA combines this lobbying perspective with abstract calls for "resistance" to immigration cops. Once in a long while they also sponsor a street protest. But their demonstrations aren't organized with the aim of drawing in broad forces looked to among masses of people for leadership. Instead, CASA keeps tight-fisted control over all aspects of the actions, narrowing participation to CASA's members, sympathizers, and people from organized radical groups.

There is, of course, nothing wrong with involving people who also do lobbying in a protest-action

Further reading



¡Que Cesen las Deportaciones!/Stop the Deportations! by Pedro Miguel Camejo. A leader of the Socialist Workers Party explains what's wrong with Carter's immigration plan—and how to fight it. 32 pp., 50 cents.

Also available:

The Politics of Chicano Liberation edited by Olga Rodríguez. 160 pp., cloth, \$8.00. Paper, \$2.45.

Chicano Liberation and Socialism by Miguel Pendás, 16 pp., 25 cents.

Available from bookstores listed in the Socialist Directory on page 31, and from Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

coalition. *The problem is with lobbying as a strategy.* La Raza can't afford to rely on "friends" among the Democratic and Republican politicians. Instead, we must build a powerful, independent antideportation movement to convince masses of people and mobilize them in actions that can win concessions.

A strategy based on visible public protests and educational activities requires clear demands directed against the government—demands that provide real solutions to the problem. Such demands are at the heart of the conference's action resolution:

- Immediate, unconditional amnesty for all undocumented people;
- Stop deportations; and
- Full civil and human rights for immigrants.

The tendency in lobbying, on the other hand, is to water down the program to build bridges to the politicians.

This may account for some ambiguous formulations included in the "Legislative Action" resolution included in the handout distributed by CASA at San Antonio.

Reform 'la migra'?

For example, it calls for "a revamping of immigration law and the I.N.S. [Immigration and Naturalization Service]." But all the immigration cops and laws are repressive tools used by this country's capitalist rulers to divide working people, pitting "citizen" against "resident" against "illegal." *La migra* doesn't need to be "revamped." It needs to be abolished.

Another formulation is "that the [immigration] quota for the Western Hemisphere be increased." This accepts the idea of having quotas.

But the job of the antideportation movement isn't to help the government figure out how to limit immigration. Instead, we should devote all our time and effort to defending the rights of undocumented people and demanding an end to all deportations.

The lobbying perspective may also be related to CASA's unexplained vote at the San Antonio conference against a resolution calling for an open border between the United States and Mexico. The resolution passed overwhelmingly despite CASA's opposition.

That political differences such as these were a key motivation behind the disruptions at San Antonio became clear in an article by Delfino Varela in the November 16-22 issue of *In These Times*. Varela, who allied with CASA's disruptive red-baiting at the conference, is a member of the New American Movement, an organization that calls itself socialist, and National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices, in which CASA members play a major role.

One disrupter's plan

Varela's article counterposes a three-point program to the Carter plan.

- Raising the immigration quota from Mexico to 70,000;
- Lowering the residency requirement for applying for citizenship from five to three years;
- Allowing any undocumented immigrant who has been in the United States for five or more years to register with INS and become a permanent resident.

This plan does nothing about the real problem—the brutal oppression and exploitation of millions of people living in the United States without any rights. Nor does it do anything about the 1 million or more *mexicanos* who, desperate to escape poverty and hunger, seek to enter the United States each year. Even Democrat Herman Badillo has proposed an amnesty resolution providing for all those who entered before July 4, 1976, to remain as permanent residents—a much bigger concession than that offered by "socialist" Delfino Varela.

Need for discussion

These political positions should have been openly put forth by those who hold them in the process leading up to and at the San Antonio conference.

But CASA and its allies took an entirely different course, opposing this antideportation effort, and laying down a heavy smokescreen of red-baiting to avoid a political discussion of their differences with the "Call for Action" perspective.

But this discussion will not go away, because Carter is deporting people in record numbers and continues pushing his plan. We don't need red-baiting and slanders. All of us who support the rights of undocumented immigrants need to discuss how we can best organize to defeat the Carter plan and stop deportations.

Having done that, we have to put aside our differences on other questions and act together on the basis of agreements reached democratically through our discussions.

THE MILITANT/DECEMBER 2, 1977

By José G. Pérez
and O. Rodríguez

Leaders of CASA, a Los Angeles-based sectarian organization, have launched a campaign to discredit the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy held in San Antonio October 28-30.

That conference brought together 1,500 activists representing the broadest array of Chicano and Latino political forces united around a single issue since the height of the anti-Vietnam War movement.

The conference decided to oppose President Carter's proposed crackdown on immigrants. It unanimously voted for immediate, unconditional amnesty and full civil and human rights for all undocumented people.

The conference also approved an action resolution calling for local protests November 18-20 to demand a stop to all deportations.

The CASA leadership opposed the action proposal at the conference, although they support the demands around which the actions were called. Instead of explaining their political objections to the November 18-20 protests, CASA and some allies disrupted the plenary session with endless procedural wrangling to prevent the conference from reaching decisions.

When this failed, they launched a barrage of red-baiting in a futile attempt to defeat the action resolution. After a majority voted for the action resolution, CASA walked out.

Following the conference, CASA leaders in Los Angeles went on a campaign over radio stations and newspapers to publicize their version of what happened at the conference.

Then a lengthy presentation of CASA's complaints against the conference appeared in an article by CASA General Secretary Antonio Rodríguez in the November *Sin Fronteras* (*Without Borders*), CASA's newspaper. It was printed in both English and Spanish under the headline: "The National Immigration Conference: Unity and Opportunism."

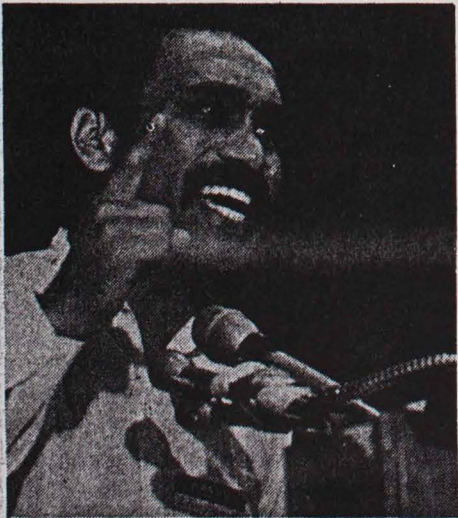
"Struggle against Trotskyism"

The article is a bitter denunciation of the Socialist Workers Party and the bulk of conference supporters. They are condemned for refusing to make the San Antonio conference a staging area for a holy war against the SWP because it follows the ideas of Russian revolutionist Leon Trotsky.

Insulting the intelligence of Latino activists, Rodríguez bemoans "the political immaturity of the Mexican people's organizations that permits our manipulation and division by a 'pseudo' leftist 'party' formed by opportunist and leftist elements produced by North American middle sectors."

He also denounces "those who sought neutrality in the struggle against trotskyism."

Rodríguez prints many defamatory accusations against the SWP. Some had already been aired publicly by Herman Baca, chairperson of the San Diego Committee on Chicano Rights, and by *La Prensa San Diego* long before the conference. They charged, for example, that the SWP "fraudu-

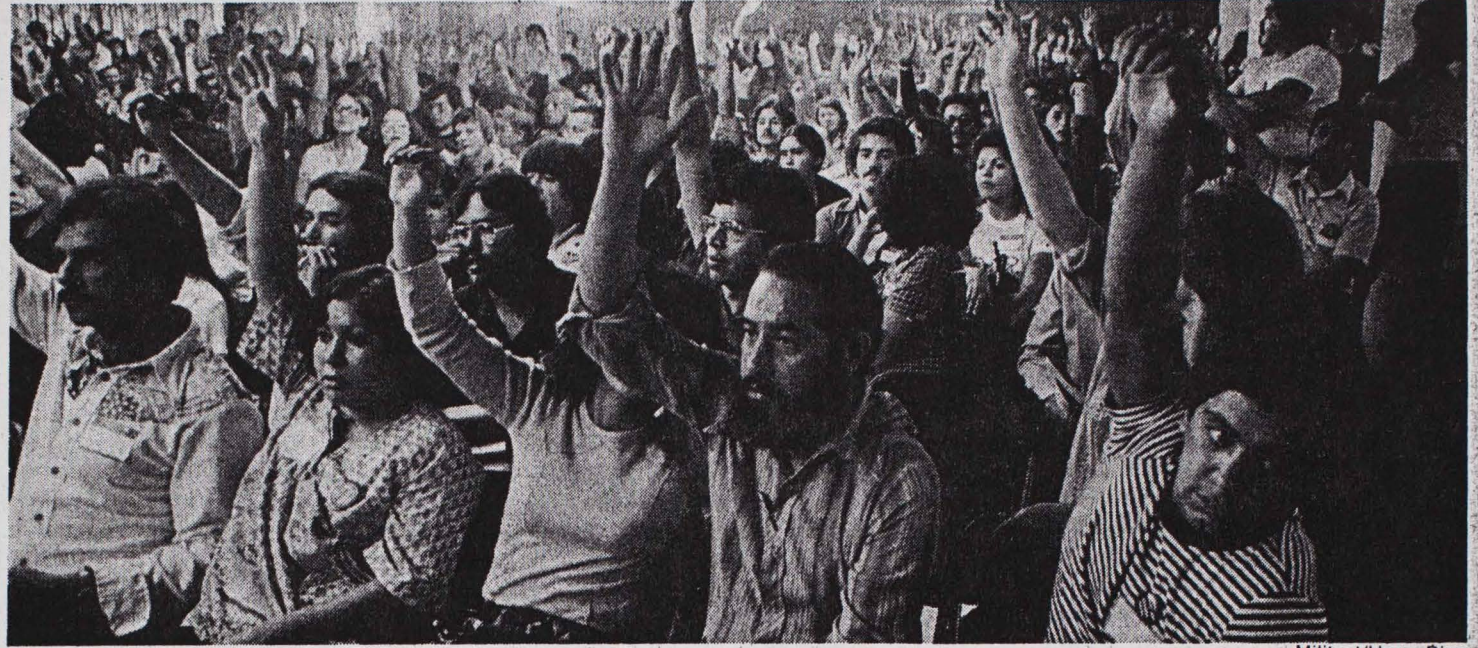


Militant/Harry Ring

ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ: General secretary of CASA denounces 'those who sought neutrality in the struggle against Trotskyism.'

How to forge unity in the fight against racist deportations

A reply to CASA on nat'l Chicano conference



Militant/Harry Ring

October 28-30 antideportation conference brought together 1,500 activists. CASA leader argues that main issue should have been denunciation of Socialist Workers Party, instead of united struggle against 'la migra.'

lently" listed as sponsors of the conference groups and individuals that never agreed to sponsor the effort. Like Baca and *La Prensa*, Rodríguez offers no evidence to prove his contentions, exposing them as factionally motivated fabrications.

CASA's general secretary, however, goes much further than Baca and *La Prensa*: he accuses the Socialist Workers Party of being a front for the government.

"Why the sudden preoccupation of the SWP for the struggle against the INS," Rodríguez writes, "at the same time that the government of the U.S. puts the KKK at the border? What imperialist interests does their intent of confusing and deviating the struggle of our people in these critical times serve?"

These charges are in the worst traditions of Stalinist slander. Rodríguez leaves no doubt that this vendetta against Trotskyism is a major reason for his sectarianism. He devotes an entire section of his article, in fact, to attacking the program and record of the Trotskyist movement for the past fifty years. We will return to his falsifications of Trotskyism in a future article.

First, however, it is necessary to take up what Rodríguez's article shows about CASA's participation in the San Antonio conference. He confirms this had as its central axis a factional war against the SWP, not defending the rights of undocumented workers.

CASA's options

Rodríguez writes: "The activists and Mexican organizations building for the conference were confronted with three options: 1) Boycott the conference in protest of the Trotskyite presence . . . 2) get to the conference and denounce immediately the presence and significance of trotskyism . . . 3) arrive at the conference and denounce the trotskyite maneuvers the moment that these acts created the conditions.

"This [third] option, much like the second option permitted their infectious participation in the conference; the constant denunciation since the initiation of preparation for the conference . . . would have neutralized their participation.

"CASA, erroneously opted for the third option, considering the potential political importance of the conference for the struggle of the Mexican people and naively believing the fourth option [i.e., "constant denunciation since the initiation"] would cause destruction of the conference. We dedicated ourselves to the internal struggle within the Texas committee and in the national preparatory meeting . . ."

Two things should be noted.

First, Rodríguez's accounting of CASA's choice of options isn't accurate. They began with option four—red-baiting and opposing the conference. They did this as part of a southern California committee that was threatening to hold a counterconference.

CASA switched to option three only after the Carter plan was formally announced. Support for the conference then mushroomed, and under this pressure CASA said they were going to San Antonio and urged their allies to attend.

Second, nowhere in the article does Rodríguez mention an obvious fifth option: putting aside his differences with the SWP on other questions and creating the greatest possible unity around defense of our undocumented brothers and sisters, an issue on which CASA, the SWP, and many other forces have agreement.

At first sight, the whole dispute might appear simply as a fight between Stalinists and Trotskyists of little concern to activists not directly involved in the dispute.

But in fact, what is at stake are two counterposed strategies for organizing the fight for the rights of undocumented immigrants.

The San Antonio conference pointed the way to a strategy of coalition-building. It relied on diverse groupings coalesced around a single objective all could agree on—educational and protest activities in defense of the undocumented.

An essential part of this concept is that participants from all the different groups and ideologies put aside their differences on other issues in order to unite on the immigration question. Each group remains free, of course, to continue to express their views on

other issues through their publications, forums, and so on.

The structure of such a coalition is necessarily loose and democratic, because its task is to facilitate the participation of the widest possible spectrum of groups and unaffiliated activists.

An important part of this coalition-building concept is the strategy for winning our demands. We can't rely on the government to simply grant them out of good will, because it is the government that is carrying on the racist drive against immigrants.

We can't rely on politicians of the Democratic and Republican parties, because these two parties are controlled by the rich, who profit tremendously from the superexploitation of immigrants.

Instead, we have to rely on our own communities, other oppressed groups such as Blacks and women, the labor movement, students, and working people as a whole. Unlike the capitalists, it is not in the interests of working people to support deportations. We have to patiently explain to the vast majority of people in this country that the new immigrants are not their enemies, that denial of rights to the immigrants is a threat to their own rights, that the rock-bottom wages immigrants are forced to accept depress the wage levels of everyone.

How we can win

At this time, those who defend the rights of immigrants are a small minority among working people. Our side of the story has been drowned out by the capitalists' hysterical propaganda against "illegals."

So we have to turn that around, reaching out to mass-based groups and prominent individuals. That includes the more moderate organizations such as the League of United Latin American Citizens, American GI Forum, and the churches. And it includes organized labor, whose power is needed if we are to win.

Many people look to those established forces for leadership. If we are to win the majority of people to our side, we won't do it by ignoring or going around the organizations or leaders that millions of people identify with.

To forge unity among diverse groups, what's needed is a clear, pre-

cise agreement. The San Antonio conference won support from the most varied array of Chicano and Latino groups imaginable precisely because there were two, and only two, essential points of agreement: One, defense of the rights of immigrants against the Carter plan, and two, support for the holding of a conference to discuss the issue.

CASA proposes a different form of organization. In an editorial in the June 1976 *Sin Fronteras*, their sectarian approach is outlined in this way:

"Unity of action presupposes clarity on the differences which exist as well as the things held in common. . . ."

In the July 1976 *Sin Fronteras* General Secretary Rodríguez further explains, "Such a [united] front would provide us with the indispensable forum to discuss our ideological positions and political line for the struggle for liberation. We would . . . carry on the ideological struggle [that] will ultimately result in the acknowledgement of the correct political line."

But this is not a united front. It is a sectarian formula that excludes from the start the possibility of the broadest unity in action.

The whole point of a coalition is to build a bridge between different groups by forging unity around specific demands and actions. Priests and Marxists can protest together against deportations without first debating historical materialism versus Catholicism.

In his recent article, Rodríguez raises many of his differences with the SWP, going all the way back to the debate over "socialism in one country" in the Soviet Communist Party fifty years ago. The issues he raises are important and must be discussed. But a coalition against deportations is not the place to discuss them. What needs to be discussed in such a coalition is the immigration issue and what's to be done about it. Period.

In its work, CASA has occasionally tried to organize protests, conferences, and other activities in defense of the undocumented along sectarian lines. Since its present leadership was first elected, CASA has not initiated any activity that remotely approached the breadth or political impact of the San Antonio conference.

Why? Because of CASA's approach of keeping tight-fisted control over activities it initiates instead of seeking to involve the broadest possible range of groups and activists on an equal footing.

Lobbying strategy?

CASA also seems to favor a different strategy for fighting for our demands. In the December 2 *Militant*, we presented evidence that CASA has adopted lobbying as its major weapon in fighting the Carter plan.

There is, of course, no problem with people involved in lobbying also being involved in a coalition mainly focused around educational and protest activities.

But when lobbying is projected as the exclusive strategy, it results in relying on convincing government officials with logical arguments. The SWP considers this a hopeless endeavor, since capitalists politicians make decisions on the basis of the needs of the bosses modified only by pressure of social struggles.

The experience of the civil rights and antiwar movements shows the way to win victories is to bring to bear the pressure of masses or working and oppressed people, who have the necessary social power to force the government to grant concessions.

Unity around demands

At the San Antonio conference there was broad agreement on four demands:

- Down with the Carter plan;
- Stop deportations;
- Full, immediate, unconditional amnesty for all undocumented immigrants;

- Full human and civil rights for undocumented workers.

But this unity is of limited value if it remains abstract, if we allow sectarian attitudes to stand in the way of our taking action together.

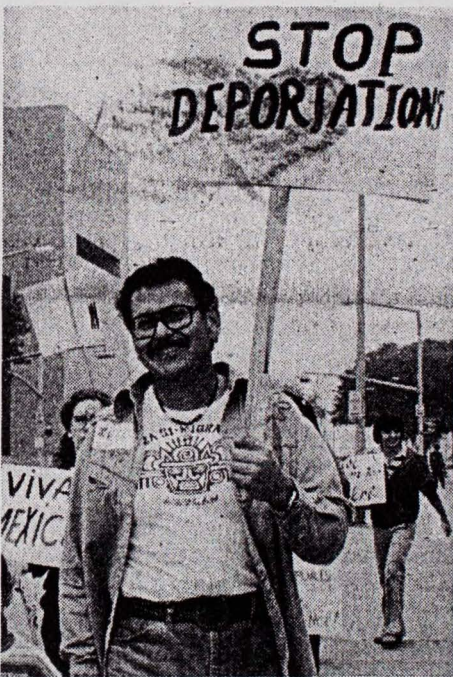
What to do next and how to do it—those were the questions facing the conference once the agreement on demands became obvious.

To avoid discussing these issues, CASA and its allies launched a vicious red-baiting attack, demanding the SWP be thrown out. The witch-hunt hysteria reached such a fever pitch that several threats of violence were made against SWP leader Pedro Camejo.

In his article, Rodríguez claims CASA doesn't red-bait. "Only the blind can ignore the ascending ideological trend amongst our people is socialism."

This is pure sophistry. Red-baiting is precisely what's involved here. Rodríguez's charges of "trotskyite maneuvers" and SWP "manipulation" are designed to play on anticommunist fears and prejudices. They are aimed at diverting attention from the real political issues and dividing the antideportation movement. This can only play into the hands of the government.

To the extent Rodríguez makes concrete charges, his statements are demonstrably false. For example, he told the Los Angeles newspaper *La Nación* that the SWP rented 100 twenty-one-dollar-a-day rooms at the Tropicano Hotel where the conference was held. This outlandish fabrication is meant to insinuate that well-heeled mysterious forces bankrolled the "trotskyite maneuvers." Anyone can prove the charge is false simply by calling the



Militant/Diane Wang
JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ: Raza Unida leader who initiated conference is a special target of CASA's attacks.

hotel.

Why does Rodríguez lie? Because he is not trying to clarify political or organizational differences, but to avoid a discussion of real issues by slinging mud.

After SWP, who is next?

But the SWP is not Rodríguez's only target. He also takes special aim at Texas Raza Unida Party leader José Angel Gutiérrez.

Last May, Gutiérrez issued the "Call for Action" that initiated organizing for the San Antonio conference. Rodríguez charges Gutiérrez "sponsored" the SWP. His real crime—in Rodríguez's eyes—is that he defended a policy of nonexclusion.

CASA's advocacy of throwing out the SWP raises the question: is Gutiérrez, who "sponsored" people who "serve" "imperialist interests" next in line? Rodríguez doesn't say, but there can be little doubt on this point.

Much more than Gutiérrez as an individual is involved, however. He is a leader viewed as a symbol of the Texas RUP. Are all members of that party also to be excluded?

Continued on page 26

Its role in Chicano struggle today

The political evolution

By Harry Ring

What is CASA?

Many movement activists have been asking the question since the October 28-30 antideportation conference in San Antonio. There, CASA played a disruptive, red-baiting role in an attempt to wreck the conference.

Within the Chicano movement CASA is well known. Founded in Los Angeles in 1968, it won recognition as an organization that devoted itself to defending the rights of undocumented workers.

But CASA today—although it includes dedicated activists—is not the same kind of organization. It has become a multi-issue political organization, an embryonic party, with a sectarian political approach.

How did this transformation of CASA come about? This article will provide some of the main facts about the politics and history of CASA.

(CASA is sometimes called CASA-HGT. These acronyms stand for Centro de Acción Social Autónomo/Hermanidad General de Trabajadores—Center for Autonomous Social Action/General Brotherhood of Workers.)

The original Los Angeles CASA was founded by Bert Corona, a veteran of the labor, left, and Chicano movements. As he established it, CASA was a volunteer-staffed community organization that provided social and legal services for undocumented immigrants.

In March 1972 CASA organized an antideportation march of 4,000, broadening the scope of its activity to organizing protest campaigns against anti-immigrant legislation.

Provided legal services

During this period, working in cooperation with the National Lawyers Guild Immigration Project, CASA expanded its legal services to the undocumented.

CASA's membership fee at the time was fifteen dollars a year and included free legal services as needed. The membership reportedly numbered as high as 10,000.

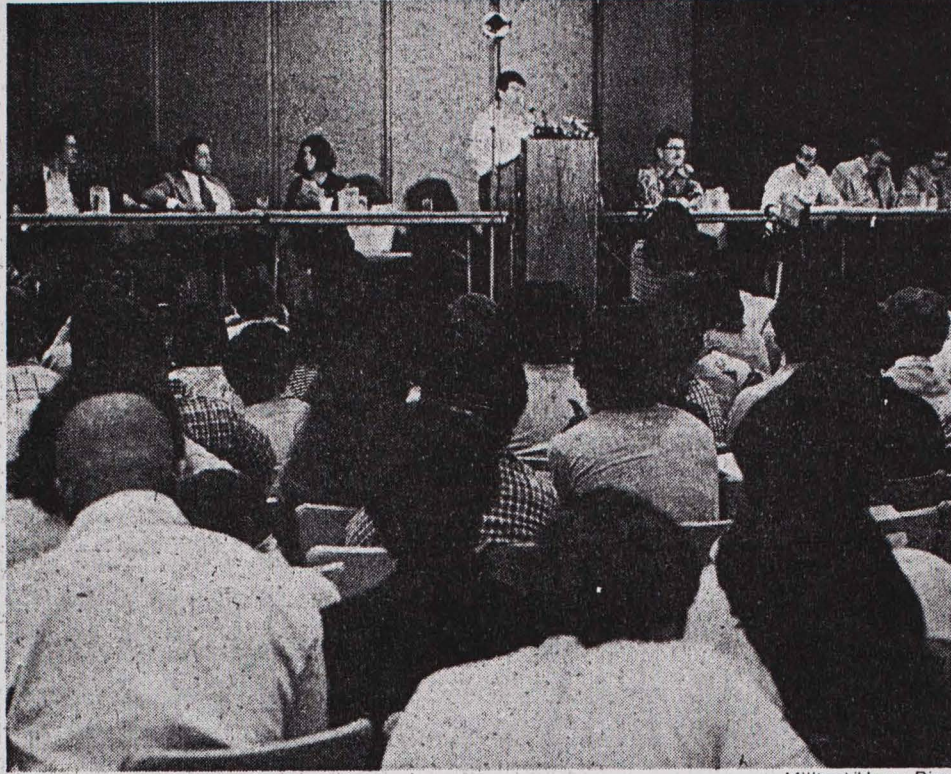
There were weekly membership meetings, with attendance averaging around 150. Sometimes attendance would run as high as 300. At these meetings there were speakers on issues confronting undocumented workers, *mexicanos*, and Chicanos.

Throughout this period CASA tried to work with other organizations active in the *barrios*. Among those it established contact with was Casa Carnalismo, a community group in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles.



Militant/Harry Ring

ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ: CASA's general secretary supports repression of dissidents in the Soviet Union.



Militant/Harry Ring

October 1977 antideportation conference in San Antonio. Although in early 1970s CASA played leading role in struggle against 'la migra,' its current leadership tried to disrupt this conference.

The principal leaders of Casa Carnalismo were a group of brothers, Antonio, Jacobo, Javier, and Jorge Rodríguez.

The Rodríguez brothers began to play an increasing role in CASA after it underwent a bitter split in 1972. Finally they assumed leadership of the organization.

In the fall of 1974, CASA elected a new board of directors, which included three of the Rodríguez brothers and several of their supporters. This grouping constituted a majority on the board.

Corona's role diminished, and eventually he withdrew altogether. Today he heads a small immigrant workers organization and teaches Chicano studies at California State University at Los Angeles.

Leadership changes

Under its new leadership, CASA began evolving into a different kind of organization, although this evolution was never clearly spelled out.

The new CASA leadership offered its version of CASA's history in the May 1976 issue of *Sin Fronteras*, CASA's newspaper.

Explaining that many readers had asked what the organization stood for, Antonio Rodríguez wrote a response entitled "Our Organizational Heritage." His article demonstrates some of the changes in CASA.

The article announces that CASA is working to raise the consciousness of the Mexican people north of the border "in the struggle for our liberation and socialism."

It does not explain when CASA was transformed from an antideportation organization into a multi-issue group calling itself socialist. The only reference to the central founding leader of CASA, Bert Corona, is a mention of his political role in the 1930s.

No Chicanos?

CASA's principal contribution, says Rodríguez, has been to persuade Chicanos that they're Mexicans, not Chicanos. He gives the issue of undocumented workers' rights only brief mention in his account.

This shift of emphasis away from the antideportation issue was evident in the first issue of *Sin Fronteras* published by Los Angeles CASA. A September 1975 editorial called "Sin Fronteras is Here"

literally didn't say a word about the undocumented. Instead, it said the principal function of the paper would be to convince Mexicans that they "must struggle within a political organization."

During the period of its transformation, Los Angeles CASA came into conflict with CASAs in other cities that had been modeled on the original Los Angeles group. There were splits reflecting the refusal of other CASAs to accept Los Angeles leadership and convert the CASAs into branches of a centralized, multi-issue political organization.

Both the San Antonio and San Jose CASAs suffered splits. In San Diego Herman Baca, a close associate of Corona, was ousted as head of the CASA, and it folded.

Today the largest CASA branch is the central one in Los Angeles. Smaller units exist in Chicago, Oakland, San Jose, San Antonio, and Seattle.

Not the same

The CASA of today is a far cry from the earlier organization.

Although some legal assistance to individuals is available, the organized legal service for undocumented immigrants no longer exists.

In place of the big weekly meetings, there are small classes for "cadre."

As a single-focus organization, the original CASA had the potential to bring together all those who agreed on defense of the undocumented, regardless of their views on other issues. But, by its nature, a multi-issue organization requires broader agreement on the big political questions of the day.

Nobody questions CASA's right to transform itself from one kind of organization to another. But if it is to be treated with seriousness and respect, it has the responsibility to openly present its evolution.

The current CASA leadership, however, has obscured this crucial point, exploiting the authority and respect won by the earlier organization and using it against those they view as competitors in the Chicano movement.

Political program

CASA's political program isn't easy to decipher. Nowhere has the leadership written a comprehensive explanation or overview of its political approach.

But CASA does have a program. It

can best be characterized as a blend of ultraleft sectarianism and pro-Moscow Stalinism.

To those who know the reformist politics of the Communist Party, the largest pro-Moscow Stalinist group in this country, this may seem surprising and contradictory.

But an examination of CASA's politics helps illuminate Lenin's observation that ultraleftism and reformism are two sides of the same coin.

CASA's leaders have a hard time coping with those who don't agree with them. In typical Stalinist fashion, they use bureaucratic tactics to smother differing views and exclude groups that prefer to stand by their own ideas.

It has become routine at CASA-run meetings and demonstrations to try to prevent the distribution of literature by other movement groups.

On what grounds?

It "confuses" people to be offered a variety of ideas.

It "distracts" people to be offered literature at a rally.

CASA has increasingly resisted participation in coalitions unless it is in organizational control. This was one of the reasons why the CASA leadership tried to disrupt the October 28-30 National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy in San Antonio.

In terms of general program and ideology, what CASA has offered to the movement is of little value.

Lobbying & resistance

For example, to the extent that it continues to relate to the antideportation struggle, its program is a combination of ultraleftism and reliance on capitalist politicians.

For more than a year, CASA's leaders have been issuing abstract calls on people in the *barrios* and at workplaces to "resist" *la migra* by refusing to produce documents whether here legally or not.

Such a tactic may get some legal residents and citizens tossed across the border along with those who have no papers to produce. But it is hardly likely to become the kind of massive protest that can stop *la migra*.

At the same time, CASA activists have stressed the idea of lobbying Congress to stop deportations.

Lobbying as a strategy—a substitute for independent educational and protest actions—is a dead end. It means, in effect, relying on the same Democratic and Republican politicians who are responsible for the witch-hunt against immigrants to stop deportations.

Ducks desegregation issue

On the question of Los Angeles school desegregation, CASA's leaders have ducked the central question—busing is the only way to break up the segregation of oppressed minorities into the worst schools.

CASA says on this issue it will wait to see what the community wants. One *Sin Fronteras* editorial even wondered aloud if "forced" busing might not result in "forced assimilation"—as if segregation could somehow preserve Chicano or Black culture.

Record on women's rights

Women members of CASA have participated in women's conferences, but the organization has a poor record on defense of women's rights.

CASA has correctly denounced forced sterilization on the grounds it is being used as a genocidal weapon against the oppressed minorities. But CASA doesn't fight for women's right to control their own bodies.

of CASA

Thus CASA has taken no position on the right to abortion. But forced sterilization and abortion both pose the same issue: the right of women to decide if and when they will have children.

CASA has refused to join the campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Here there are similarities to the position of the Communist Party, which is currently waffling on the ERA. (Until a few months ago the CP openly opposed ratification of the ERA).

CASA claims adherence to the positions of Lenin. But it certainly has given little consideration to Lenin's stress on the importance of revolutionaries posing a working-class alternative in elections.

CASA does not run candidates of its own and, as far as can be determined, has never endorsed other candidates or indicated how it thinks working people should vote.

CASA's leadership did participate for a brief period in the Los Angeles RUP. But that was several years ago. Since then CASA's leaders have acted as if Raza Unida didn't exist—except, perhaps, at the San Antonio conference, where the CASA leadership and its allies tried to smear RUP leader José Angel Gutiérrez and the RUP as a whole with the same red-baiting brush it used against the Socialist Workers Party.

Antinationalist

This refusal to support the independent Chicano party stems largely from CASA's hostility to Chicano nationalism.

The present CASA leadership holds the anti-Marxist view that the sentiment of solidarity among an oppressed people—the nationalism of the oppressed—is somehow in conflict with the struggle of workers.

To bolster this opposition to Chicano nationalism, CASA's leaders came up with the theory that there are no such people as Chicanos, only *mexicanos* living north of the U.S.-imposed border.

Stubbornly insisted on by CASA, this position simply closes its eyes to social and political reality. More than 100 years of Anglo oppression within the border of the United States have forged Chicanos into a separate, distinct nationality from *mexicanos*, with their own culture and social and political outlook. This is shown by the rise of a distinctly *Chicano* nationalist movement.

Similar to CP

CASA's opposition to Chicano nationalism is not fundamentally different from that of the Communist Party. And the reactionary character of the CP's position isn't hard to see.

Writing in the "World Magazine" supplement to the July 23, 1977, *People's World*, Lorenzo Torres, head of the CP's Chicano commission, made this attack on Chicano nationalism.

"The slogan of Aztlan is less in use today than say, in the period of the 1960s. . . . This does not mean that nationalism, which is the root of the Aztlan concept, has been eradicated. Nationalism remains a very serious problem. . . . Nationalism is the last trench of reaction. . . ."

This antinationalist position is partly behind the CP's hostility to the Raza Unida parties. Like CASA, for years the CP's press has consistently ignored the RUPs and the example they have set for all working people by breaking a layer of Chicanos from the stranglehold of the Democrats and Republicans.

But the CP hasn't always been silent on the RUP. In 1972, the *People's World* carried a bitter denunciation of Raza

Unida's opposition to the presidential candidates of both the Democratic and Republican parties:

"To fail to help defeat Nixon is to confuse people and win their disrespect and scorn. The people will ask, and rightly so, what kind of a party is this that, . . . when it comes to the decisive question of curbing the drive toward fascism, insists on yelling from the sidelines like the religious fanatic who can't see past his damnation of a doomed world."

In plain English, the CP wanted Raza Unida to become a Chicano appendage to George McGovern's Democratic candidacy.

Supports 'antimonopoly' line

Another reflection of CASA's pro-Stalinist politics was contained in "The Mexican Left Unifies," a column by Antonio Rodríguez in the June 1977 *Sin Fronteras*.

Rodríguez reports on discussions of possible united action by the Mexican Communist Party and other left groups, saying it could be the forerunner of a "mass antimonopoly movement."

The Mexican CP, like its sister party in the United States, has long promoted the reformist notion of an "antimonopoly coalition." This is based on the false idea that there is a "progressive" sector of the capitalist class with which working people should unite to fight the "reactionary" sector, the "big monopolists."

In the United States, this class-collaborationist policy is usually expressed through support to liberal Democrats. An independent stance by parties such as Raza Unida runs counter to this approach. This is the other reason for the CP's hostile attitude to the RUPs.

An essential part of such an antimonopoly coalition is that it does not advocate abolishing capitalism. Otherwise, how would you get capitalists to join in, "progressive" or otherwise?

And Rodríguez isn't ignorant of this key aspect of the Stalinist "antimonopoly" program. "The antimonopoly struggle," he explains, "is not a struggle for immediate taking of power."

Like other Stalinist ideological apologists, he adds that it is "a school to build consciousness" and so forth.

All this is, of course, is the same "People's Front" strategy first adopted by the Stalinists in the 1930s. In the popular-front strategy the establishment of a workers government is never on the agenda. As the mass Communist parties in countries such as Italy and France have shown, the "immediate" can go on forever.

CASA also accepts the Stalinist claim that socialism has already been achieved in the Soviet Union.

Although *Sin Fronteras* studiously avoids mention of the Moscow-Peking split in the world Stalinist movement, it is clearly pro-Moscow.

The November 1977 *Sin Fronteras* carried the clearest expression of this pro-Moscow Stalinist attitude in an article by current CASA General Secretary Antonio Rodríguez.

In it, Rodríguez tried to justify CASA's attempts to disrupt the National Chicano/Latino Conference by attacking the Socialist Workers Party.

He devoted an entire section to "the struggle against trotskyism"—attacking the fifty-year record of the Trotskyist movement with such slanders as, "Trotsky dedicated himself to undermine the building of socialism in the Soviet Union. . . ."

Sin Fronteras has, on several occasions, repeated Moscow's claims that the Soviet bureaucracy's support has



March 1972 CASA-sponsored protest of 4,000 against deportations. Since then, CASA has evolved into a sectarian group with a Stalinist perspective on many questions.

been the key to advancement of liberation struggles around the world.

In doing so, *Sin Fronteras* simply ignores the many situations in which Moscow has traded off such support for the sake of "détente" with U.S. imperialism.

Nor does CASA have a word to say about the crushing of democratic rights by the Soviet bureaucracy—except, that is, when it joins in on attacks on Soviet dissidents.

For example, the "Political Commentary CASA" column in the May 1977 *Sin Fronteras* attacked President Carter because, "He defends the supposed right of the so-called dissidents, enemies of the working class. . . ."

And in his November 1977 polemic against Trotskyism, Rodríguez reaffirms this stance: "They [the SWP] also unify with the anti-sovietism of Solzhenitsyn and his bosses in the Pentagon."

Leaving aside the absurd charge that by demanding socialist democracy in the Soviet Union the SWP is in league with the Pentagon, CASA's leaders fall into a trap by taking this position. They take Carter's demagoguery for good coin. All experience has shown that far from defending democratic rights, the U.S. government is simply using the human rights issue to defame socialism, identifying it with bureaucratic repression.

CASA's support for the Stalinist bureaucracy in the Soviet Union can only discredit it in the same way the CP has been discredited in this country for its obvious double standard of democratic rights.

The membership of CASA includes serious activists who want to build a revolutionary organization. But with the false positions of their leadership, their efforts to advance the Chicano liberation struggle will be thwarted.

Further reading

The Politics of Chicano Liberation, edited by Olga Rodríguez. 160 pp. Cloth, \$8.00, paper, \$2.45. Documents of the Socialist Workers Party.

¡Que Cesen las Deportaciones!/Stop the Deportations! by Pedro Miguel Camejo. 32 pp., 50 cents. A leader of the SWP explains Carter's proposal for a crackdown on immigrants and how to fight it.

Chicano Liberation and Socialism, by Miguel Pendas. 16 pp., 25 cents.

Available at bookstores listed on page 31 or order from: Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014.

RAZA
SI
MIGRA
NO

UNITED



Militant/Walter Lippmann

No more deportations!

Interview with Peter Camejo

Peter Camejo is the Southwest field organizer for the Socialist Workers party and was the party's 1976 candidate for president of the United States. He was the first person of Latin American descent to run for that office.



As a college student, Camejo was an activist in the civil rights struggles and later a leader of the anti-Vietnam War movement.

He is the author of the book 'Racism, Revolution, Reaction, 1861-1877'—an account of the rise and fall of Radical Reconstruction,

Question. What are the roots of what the government calls "illegal" immigration? Why do millions of people emigrate to the United States without permission?

Answer. The basic problem is poverty and unemployment in the colonial and semicolonial world. Countries like Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and others are sucked dry by imperialist countries, especially the United States. Their economic development is blocked. Therefore, the people of these countries are relegated to permanent poverty and unemployment.

In Mexico, where more than one-third of the labor force is unemployed or underemployed, there is no welfare or effective unemployment insurance. The people have no way of getting land, so they can't farm.

Throughout Latin America today unemployed people have no way to survive.

So they do exactly what Jimmy Carter or Nelson Rockefeller, or you or I would do. You go where you can get food. You go where you can get a job. It's the most simple, human, rational thing to do.

For simply seeking to avoid starvation by entering the United States, they are called "illegals"—implying that they are criminals.

Q. Are you saying that there should be no borders?

A. Yes. There should be no borders.

In fact, there are no natural borders. These so-called borders weren't put there by nature or some divine power. There are no borders you can see. There are only lines on maps put there by ruling classes through violence for their own interests. A border has no other meaning except physical force—if you cross this line you're going to get clubbed.

But you'll notice there are not only no natural borders, but there are no borders for American corporations. The corporations don't think twice about taking a factory and moving it to Mexico. And they'll tell you very frankly, they do it to make more money.

But when working people move across the border for economic reasons, then it's a crime, we're "illegals."

The original border between Mexico and the United States is not where the border is today.

Q. How was this border moved?

A. In 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico and took over the northern half of that country by force and violence. Two years later Mexico was forced to sign a treaty—the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—giving the United States what is today California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and part of Colorado.

So there's absolutely nothing sacred about these borders. The capitalists and their governments use them when it's convenient. When not, they ignore them or move them around.

The truth is that Mexicans have as much right to be in the Southwest as anybody else. This is northern Mexico.

Something else people forget is who the Mexican people are. They're primarily descendants of Spaniards and Indians. Of a population of 60 million about two-thirds are mestizos of mixed Indian and Spanish descent. The rest are largely pure Indian—people who have been on the continent thousands of years. And to think you've got these Anglo-Saxon and European johnny-come-latelies telling the Native Americans that since the Europeans are here now, the native people are no longer free to travel on this continent!

We socialists believe in the absolute right to travel, the right of any human being to go wherever she or he wants.

Q. You're saying, throw open the borders. Forget about where people were born.

A. That's right. Forget about all that. It's an irrelevant accident—where you happened to land on the planet.

Let me show you how ridiculous the whole thing is by citing the example of my own family. Because half of my brothers are "citizens" and the other half are "aliens."

I'm one of those Latinos who "invaded" the United States by having my birth take place here—in my case in Queens, New York. My mother flew in and out. That makes me a U.S. citizen—"legal."

But my older brother wasn't born here. So, in the mid-1960s, when he was living in the United States, the government deported him to Mexico.

In Mexico the CIA arranged to have the police there imprison him because of his political views. This happened in 1967. I went there to try to get him a lawyer. The CIA got in touch with the Mexican government and had me deported back to the United States.

So my family had deportations going both ways—my brother to Mexico because he wasn't born here, me out of Mexico because I was.

Q. But if there's no border, millions of people are going to come into the United States. And doesn't this mean more unemployment?

A. No.

If there are two people and only one job, the solution is to create another job. Carter says if there are two people for one job, let's see if we can deport one person. But there will still be two people and one job, even if they are farther apart.

People in the United States think that if more people come in, there's more unemployment.

The fallacy in all this is the idea that there are only a limited number of jobs to be done, that they're already all filled, and that everybody else . . . well it's just too bad for them. The whole idea is that the cause of unemployment is not that there are too few jobs, but too many workers.

This whole propaganda campaign about "illegal aliens" taking away jobs from "Americans" is designed to pit worker against worker. It aims to get one group of workers to blame another group of workers for unemployment, instead of placing the responsibility where it belongs: on the capitalists, their government, and their economic system, which places profits above human needs.

The capitalists do this all the time, in all kinds of ways. For example, right now we're supposed to be in the middle of an economic recovery. But the official unemployment level is still 7 percent.

You don't hear the government explaining that the way to end unemployment is to take drastic measures to create new jobs—measures like a shorter workweek at no reduction in pay or a crash program of public works projects. No. They don't say that.

Instead, they say that there are "too many" women and young people looking for work, or that there are too many "aliens"—Mexican workers, and others. High unemployment is supposed to be the workers' fault, not the capitalists'.

But there's a very good example of how easy it is to create more jobs when you really want to: Cuba.

When the United States ran Cuba through the dictator Batista, there was tremendous unemployment there, sometimes more than 30 percent.

But when the Castro-led revolution was victorious, and Cuban workers and farmers dumped capitalism for socialism, they said: Let's figure out how many jobs we have from the point of view of human needs, not profits.

And they saw they needed a tremendous number of teachers, schools, houses—thousands of new jobs. Today, everyone in Cuba has a job. In fact, there's a labor shortage—the government goes around begging people to work overtime because there's so much work to be done.

How did Cuba do it? The answer is that the work is there. *The jobs existed all along.*

And they exist here too—millions of jobs building schools, hospitals, housing, mass transportation. Cleaning up the environment. The list is endless.

So the question we should be asking isn't how to get rid of workers who don't have jobs. The question is, How are we going to put all those people to work, or rather, why don't we?

And the problem is capitalism. Eight million "illegal aliens" don't take up more jobs than eight million "legal" workers. The reason we don't have enough jobs for everyone in this country is capitalism, a social system that puts profits for corporations first.

Q. Over the past couple of months, there have been a lot of reports in the news media about Carter setting up a cabinet committee to deal with immigration.

Among the things they're talking about is making it illegal to knowingly hire undocumented workers; amnesty for people who've been here more than a certain number of years; and a strengthening of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. Border Patrol.

My question is: what is your analysis of this plan?

A. To understand Carter's plan, we have to look carefully at what the policy of the ruling class has been, because it hasn't been what it appears to have been.

You look at their statements and their laws and the statistics on how many are being deported and you'd say—they're trying to get these people out, and keep them out. But that isn't true.

In fact, they've been permitting Mexicans and others to enter the United States to provide a pool of extremely cheap superexploitable labor.

The position of undocumented workers in American society today is parallel to that of Blacks and other minorities—tremendous unemployment, low wages, and racist discrimination in all walks of life.

But looking at it more precisely, the position of undocumented workers most closely parallels the situation of Blacks in the South following the Civil War, when the states had so-called Jim Crow laws that stripped Blacks of all their rights.

In the South, Blacks did not have the right to vote. And today undocumented people don't have the right to vote.

Blacks did not have equal protection under the law. And undocumented workers don't have equal protection under the law.

Blacks did not have the right to organize or protest. And undocumented people can't do that either. Because if they call attention to themselves in any way, they will be deported.

That is, Blacks under Jim Crow suffered a caste system inscribed in law. They did not even formally have the same legal rights that the working class in general enjoyed.

It's not just a question of exploitation, which all workers suffer. And it's not just a question of race or national oppression, which Blacks and other minorities, including Latino and Asian immigrants suffer. It's an additional oppression—a legalized, de jure caste status of "illegals."

This is immensely valuable for the employers, tremendously profitable. They can force people to work for two dollars an hour or less, and if they workers complain, the boss calls the immigration cops.

The systematic discrimination against immigrants without visas puts a downward pressure on wages—another thing the bosses love. An employer can tell a "legal" worker, "Well, if you don't want the job at this pay, I know where I can get workers who will take the job for less and thank me for it."

But in order to enforce this caste status on immigrants without visas, the government has to

deport at least a few. They couldn't maintain low wages if no one's deported, because these people would no longer tolerate their condition. The immigrants would immediately organize and begin fighting. So it is a combined policy: on the one hand letting people come in and stay, on the other hand deporting some.

Leonard Chapman, former head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, testified before Congress in March and said there were 6 to 8 million "illegal aliens." But he said that, at most, the INS can catch 160,000 a year in major American cities.

Of course, that represents tremendous suffering for countless families and for those workers. But looking at the overall figure of several million undocumented workers, it's a small percentage.

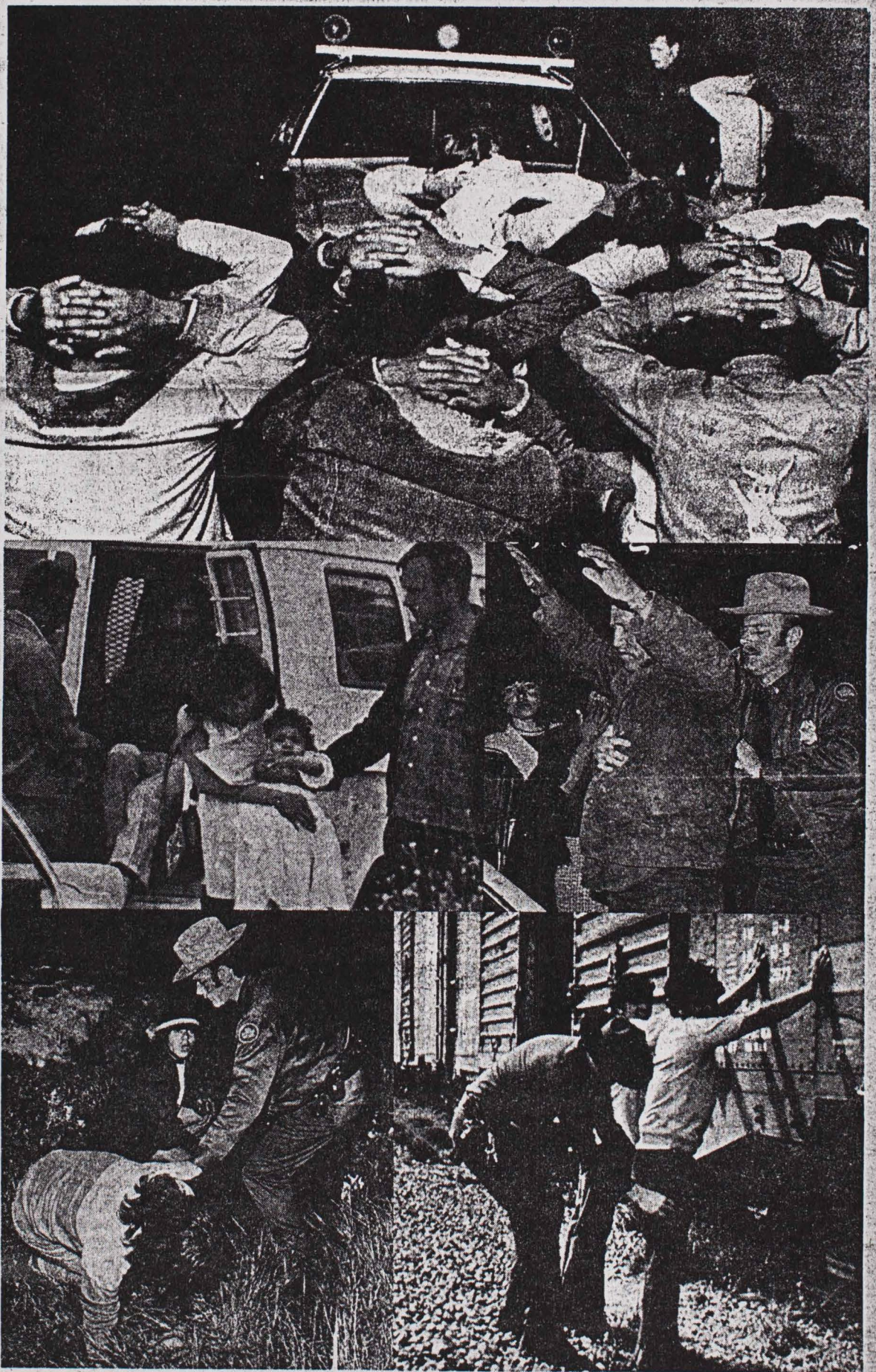
More significantly, Chapman explained how they pick who to deport from the cities. "We have concentrated our effort in the past two years on illegal aliens holding better paying jobs," he said.

That is, they use the relatively limited number of deportations they carry out for maximum impact in keeping the Mexican immigrants poor—that is, in keeping them as a superexploited caste.

Q. So what's new in Carter's plan?

A. There is a real shift taking place, in my opinion.

Continued on next page



...Camejo

The American capitalists and their government are on an offensive against the standard of living and rights of working people. The brunt of this offensive right now is falling on women and oppressed national minorities.

The capitalists need to attack us this way so they can compete better with their overseas rivals.

The campaign against immigrants without visas goes hand-in-hand with these attacks.

There are also other things that worry the capitalists. The migration from Latin America is growing, because the economic situation there tends to get worse and worse.

The ruling class is worried that unchecked migration could cause tremendous social and political problems.

This first came out in a report given to President Ford on immigration. Ford had some cabinet members do a study, and, interestingly, they came up with the same recommendations that Carter's come up with.

They fear that these immigrants will rebel. And if the Latino immigrant population keeps growing, the potential for rebellion grows with it, because these workers will begin to feel the power of their numbers. Also, the larger the population, the more powerful the explosion.

Ford's committee put it this way: "The ramifications of harboring large numbers of people in illegal status are undesirable and contribute to a breakdown in the institutions and systems upon which we depend for fair government."

They also have a legal problem. Under the old Jim Crow laws, Blacks are a permanent superexploited caste. But with undocumented workers, it lasts only one generation. The children of immigrants are no longer "illegals." They're citizens. And the new generation won't tolerate what their parents suffered.

So they really fear "a civil rights struggle of the 1980s," as Labor Secretary F. Ray Marshall put it. He's a key architect of Carter's plan.

This fear of the social implications of their past policy, along with certain economic changes, is what's driving the capitalists to a new policy.

The new policy will be to severely restrict the flow of immigrants.

Carter, Marshall, and the rest say they're not for closing the border. But what they mean by this is not what their words suggest.

They mean they won't physically close the border, because they can't. You can't just build an electrified fence between Mexico and the United States.

To begin with, many people come into the United States legally, as students or visitors, and then stay permanently—"illegally."

But the main problem is political. It would not be tenable to build a Berlin-type wall on the Mexican border. People wouldn't go for that.

But they are squeezing off the flow of immigrants. Let's look at some of the steps they've already taken.

First, they have just cut in half the number of people who are allowed to enter the United States from Mexico legally. This quota is now 20,000. It used to be 42,000. By the U.S. government's own

admission, up to a million Mexicans would like to come here each year.

The effect is that there is no quota. This quota is completely filled up forever. As far as legally entering the United States, the border is closed.

But they know people will come anyway, whether through the law or outside it, because they have no choice.

So Carter proposes to make it very hard for them to get jobs here. That is the only way to stop the migration. He wants to pass a law that makes it a crime to hire undocumented workers—some version of what's come to be known as the Rodino bill, after its sponsor, Democratic Rep. Peter Rodino.

This is a police-state measure. Its goal is to make every employer an immigration cop. But a Rodino-type bill will not work unless you can detect undocumented workers. That leads them to another measure borrowed from the police states—an internal passport. In fact, they have already started handing out such cards to "legal aliens"—immigrants who have work or residence permits. It has your picture and fingerprints. Also, it has a row of coded numbers that unlocks a computerized file on you in the INS offices. It's supposed to tell an immigration cop whether the card's phony—but it could just as well have all sorts of personal or political information.

This is the kind of card Carter is discussing forcing all U.S. workers to carry. That's a danger to the entire working class—every working woman and man, because it would be a ready-made system for all kinds of police-state abuses, like blacklists.

The idea of cards for "aliens" is borrowed from South Africa, since it is aimed only at one racial group.

The ban on hiring immigrants will create tremendous problems for all Latinos. All of us will have to prove we're not "illegal" every time we try to get a job.

Now, there are some problems with enforcing this ban. If fully enforced, it would mean driving out of the country several million workers. But this is not their goal.

In Texas there's a Rodino-type bill in the legislature. And it specifically exempts agriculture and domestic labor. The bill says it's illegal to hire undocumented workers except for agriculture or domestic labor. And the reason for that is that agriculture still relies in part on large numbers of low-paid workers.

That's why they have to keep some mechanism in their plan to bring in some foreign workers. That's why they are talking about reinstating a bracero program or something similar—that is, contracting with other governments, like Mexico, to bring in temporary, low-paid workers.

Q. What kinds of things is the administration doing to get its plan accepted?

A. One thing they're doing is conducting an enormous propaganda campaign claiming that immigrants are to blame for unemployment, higher taxes, crime, lower wages, and disease. And that, if we throw out the "illegal aliens," everyone could have a job. This campaign has been successful in convincing most people, including Chicanos and other Latinos.

It's been successful because the labor movement hasn't fought it. The bureaucrats that head the

unions know these charges aren't true, but they repeat them and echo them just the same. They feel more akin to the corporate bosses than they do to the Mexican workers. That's the fact.

The blame for these social problems belongs on the capitalists, who own and run the system, not working people.

Carter has said the United States will help Mexico and the other countries create jobs. This is a public relations ploy meant for consumption at home and overseas.

He's trying to soften up the opposition to his plan by proposing an "amnesty," supposedly for humanitarian reasons. But the real reason is that it would be impossible to throw out the estimated six to eight million undocumented immigrants who live here. For one thing, it would probably cause economic chaos.

He also hopes that amnesty will allow him to win support for the overall plan of closing the border, especially from Chicanos and other Latinos. But the alternative of having an army of immigration cops doing a house-to-house search for all undocumented workers could evoke a massive political outcry, especially from Chicanos and Latinos.

Now, how they carry out this amnesty—what cutoff date, what requirements—is not the main point. They will try to get an enormous debate going over the date and so forth, to divert attention from the whole program, which is to close the border.

The purpose of this formula with a cutoff date, as opposed to a general amnesty, is simply to maintain the presence and tradition of police harassment and deportations.

Carter now has to put a brown face on his repression against Latinos. This is important for him, because there is bound to be more violence, more beatings, more murders, and more jailings as part of this program. In order to avoid the charge of racism, Carter seeks to buy off Chicanos to repress *mexicanos*. Leonel Castillo's recent appointment as head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is only the start.

Q. So you're saying that Carter's amnesty plan is a fraud?

A. Yes. First of all, the word *amnesty* carries with it the connotation that these people did something wrong. So I don't like the term, because I don't believe these people have done anything wrong. Amnesty is part of the propaganda that immigrants are criminals.

We socialists support full human and civil rights for people without documents and for anyone else, for that matter. We think that everyone who is here should have full rights equal to everyone else's. And I'm not opposed to any concession that improves the status of undocumented workers.

But Carter's amnesty has a sinister purpose. His amnesty is aimed at trying to close the border. Instead of arguing whether part of Carter's amnesty is in our favor, we should organize a movement that demands citizenship for all. When the British migrated here, they were given citizenship. When the Germans and Irish came, they got the same. The Italians, Russians, and Slavs also got the same. Why not the same policy for the latest migration—Latinos?

We should forthrightly oppose Carter's plan and propose our own.

No deportations.

No computer cards.

End all checkpoints and harassment.

Full civil and human rights for immigrants, respecting the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki accords.

There's a lot more at stake here than meets the eye. The logic of the government's drive against immigrants is to intensify racist oppression and pit working people against each other.

Today immigrants are scapegoat number one for capitalism's problems. But they won't be the last. Already, as I mentioned before, the government's saying it's not only "illegals" who are responsible for unemployment, it's also "too many" women workers and "too many" young workers. Next it'll be "too many" Black and Chicano workers.

The capitalists figure, "Divide and rule." It's the oldest trick in the book.

What working people should do is unite against the Carter plan. This isn't just a question for Chicanos, or a question for the Southwest. It's a question for the entire labor movement and everyone else concerned about democratic rights—women, Blacks, students.

I think we should organize a highly visible protest movement against Carter's crackdown. What's needed is a campaign to reach the American people with the facts and arguments that they've never heard before about this issue.

'For a world without borders!'

The following statement was issued and distributed by the Baja California (Mexico) Liga Socialista and Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, and the San Diego Socialist Workers party and Young Socialist Alliance, under the heading "Stop the Deportations!"

The Carter administration has launched a brutal attack on Chicanos and Mexicans trying to immigrate to the United States. The American government's purpose is to shift the blame for growing unemployment from the inability of the capitalist system to provide jobs to the Mexican immigrant. A racist hysteria is being whipped up by the government and the capitalist press against "illegal aliens."

The reality, of course, is that the entire American Southwest was illegally stolen from Mexico by force of arms in the Mexican-American War.

Mexican workers should have every right to immigrate to the United States. The United States should live up to the noble words inscribed on the Statue of Liberty welcoming "Your poor, starved, huddled masses yearning to breathe

free."

Instead Carter is planning to build a Berlin wall along the frontier to keep people out. The deportations are increasing. Plans are in the works for permanent computerized identification cards to be issued to all citizens. Harassment of the Chicano community by *la migra* (Immigration and Naturalization Service) and the police is on the rise. This must stop!

The López Portillo government has cooperated with Carter's schemes. López Portillo has called on Carter only to pay more for Mexican raw materials. While this will benefit the Mexican capitalists, it will do little to benefit the Mexican workers.

The Socialist Workers party, Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, and the Liga Socialista, revolutionary socialist groups in solidarity with the Fourth International, call for an end to the attacks on Chicano and *mexicano* workers in the United States. The truth is that the workers of our countries, the workers of all countries, are sisters and brothers.

There should be no borders between us. *No to the internal passport! Stop the deportations! For a world without borders!*

Local events in 9 states

Chicanos mobilize for San Antonio conf.

By Olga Rodríguez

SAN ANTONIO—Over the past several weeks supporters of the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy, which will be held here October 28-30, have held forums, conferences, and rallies around the country, to publicize and build participation in the gathering.

In addition to the events reported below, activities have been held in New Mexico, Michigan, Utah and Wisconsin. More reports will appear in next week's *Militant*.

Arizona

One hundred people attended the statewide Call for Action Conference held October 15 at the Arizona State University in Tempe.

Those speaking included Pedro Camejo of the Socialist Workers Party and Margo Cowan of the Manzo Area Council in Tucson. Cowan was one of four immigration counselors from the Manzo council who were indicted last year for their legal activities in helping immigrants obtain official residency permits. The charges against the Manzo four were dropped after a nationwide protest campaign.

At an afternoon plenary session participants unanimously voted to oppose the new Carter immigration plan and to call for full, immediate, unconditional amnesty for all immigrants without visas and a total halt to deportations.

A speaker from the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (Revolutionary Workers Party—PRT), Mexican sister organization of the U.S. Socialist Workers Party, was warmly received by participants. The PRT representative explained the terrible economic conditions that force Mexican workers and peasants to emigrate to the United States.

Chicago

Fifty people attended a bilingual forum at the offices of the Committee of Resistance Against the Eilberg Law.



Militant/Glenn Campbell

Teatro Libertad performs at Arizona Call for Action Conference.

The meeting took place in Pilsen, a Chicano neighborhood in Chicago.

(The Eilberg Law, which went into effect about a year ago, effectively cut the immigration quota from Mexico in half and contained several other anti-immigrant provisions.)

The organizations sponsoring the meeting—the Committee of Resistance Against the Eilberg Law, the Center for Legal Services for Immigrants, and the Student Coalition Against Racism—brought in María Elena Martínez, state chairperson of the Texas Raza Unida Party, to address the meeting.

Martínez explained that the national conference on immigration had been organized because of the need to "tell our side of the story."

"You can't depend on the media for information about undocumented workers," Martínez said. "What the media fails to mention is that Mexican workers have contributed to the development of this country for more than 300 years."

She pointed out that Mexican workers pay taxes but often can't collect their benefits for fear of being branded "illegal aliens" and deported.

Martínez also ripped the propaganda lie that immigrants without visas are the cause of unemployment. "Why aren't the corporations accused of taking jobs away from Americans when they move out of the country?" she asked.

Linda Yañez from the Center for Legal Services for Immigrants, Rudi Lozano from the Committee of Resistance against the Eilberg Law, and Manuel Barrera of SCAR all said that their organizations would send representatives to the San Antonio conference.

Dallas

A forum and film on undocumented immigrants drew 100 activists to the Operation SER offices.

The majority-mexicano audience participated in a lively discussion on the fight against deportations after a showing of the documentary film, *The Unwanted*. Speakers included Alejandro Villareal, of the Chicano Action Center; Leonard Chaires, Dallas League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); Miguel Zárate, national field coordinator of the Student Coalition Against Racism (SCAR); and Carlos

Romero of IMAGE, a national organization that fights for affirmative action in federal employment.

Earlier in the week Dallas SCAR sponsored campus meetings at El Centro Community College, University of Texas at Arlington, and Southern Methodist University to generate campus support for the national conference.

Denver

Chicanos and other activists concerned with the rights of undocumented immigrants participated in a news conference sponsored by the Colorado Coalition for Immigration and Human Rights (CCIHR). The conference received major media coverage.

"The CCIHR will be at [the San Antonio] conference," Everett Chávez told the press. "And we will join with millions of people in pursuit of humane immigration policies."

Chávez, a leader of the CCIHR and director of the Mexican-American Education Program at the University of Colorado, Denver, chaired the news conference.

Benito Sandoval, chairperson of the CCIHR and associate director of Denver Opportunity, a community agency, was the main speaker. Sandoval blasted the Carter administration's proposed legislative package on immigration.

Speaking of the provision that will create a special category of immigrants who entered without papers after 1970 and before 1977, Sandoval said, "These people must live in limbo for five years with no guarantee that they will not be deported. This is unfair, cruel, and contrary to any genuine concern for basic human rights."

Other speakers were Josephine Pérez, West Side Action Center; Reuben Espinosa, Chicano Law Students, Colorado University at Boulder; and Philip Herrera, chairperson, Concerned Parents of North Denver.

Continued on page 30

'La migra' deports strikers at Goldwater ranch

By Joe Callahan

PHOENIX, Ariz.—On October 3 and 4, 200 farm workers struck the huge Arrowhead Ranch just a few miles northwest of here to protest miserable pay and inhuman living conditions. The ranch is a subsidiary of Goldmar, Inc., a corporation headed by Robert Goldwater, brother of U.S. Sen. Barry Goldwater.

The bosses moved quickly to crush the strike. Beginning on the second day of the walkout, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's Border Patrol moved in. Ninety workers have been deported as "illegal aliens" over a two-week period.

In addition, local cops arrested strike organizers on charges of "criminal trespassing." The arrests stopped only when a federal judge issued an order granting organizers access to workers in the field.

Chief Herbert Walsh of the Border Patrol claimed that the INS had nothing to do with the strike: "Oh, we're not getting involved in the labor dispute. We're just sweeping the area. We have nothing to do with the labor dispute if, in fact, it is a labor dispute."

The superexploitation of undocumented Mexican workers at the Arrowhead Ranch was put in the spotlight last March by a team of reporters investigating the mysterious circumstances surrounding the assassination of Phoenix newspaperman Don Bolles. In a series of articles on official crime and corruption in Arizona, the reporting team charged that Mexican workers at the ranch had:

- Paid \$100 or more a head to 'coyotes' (alien smugglers), one of whom callously left a boy with an injured leg in the desert to face 120-degree heat with only a gallon of water and a bit of marijuana;

- Lived among their own excrement and garbage in orange-crate shelters and fly-infested camps shielded from curious eyes by black plastic sheets hung on trees;

- Worked from dawn to dusk for as little as five dollars a day, a pittance bled down by Social Security deductions and food prices they say were inflated by their overseers."

The reporters also wrote that all but one paycheck stub they saw began with the numerals "000." The FBI says no real Social Security numbers start with those digits.

The reporters said that while conducting the interviews they were harassed by a buzzing airplane, by Arrowhead employees in trucks, and by a shotgun-toting guard.

At the time, Robert Goldwater responded to the charges by saying he knew nothing of conditions on the ranch. Lawyers for Goldmar denied all the charges, saying Goldmar didn't hire *mexicanos*.

For its part, the Border Patrol said it couldn't do anything about Arrowhead because it had only five agents in a 35,000-square-mile area.

The current organizing drive is being led by the Maricopa County Organizing Project (MCOP). Also participating are VISTA workers and Legal Aid employees. In addition to Arrowhead,

the organizing drive includes the neighboring Fletcher and Bodine ranches.

The workers are demanding daily wage payments (they are now paid every other week, which means Goldmar could call *la migra* right before pay day and pocket the pittance the *mexicanos* would have received); a minimum rate of three dollars per hour or one dollar per bag of lemons; bathrooms in the fields where they live

and work; blankets and tents; medical care; trash pickups at the camps; notice of irrigation; and accurate records of workers' wages and hours.

The farm workers and their supporters have picketed the federal building several times and held a rally there to protest strikebreaking deportations. MCOP has demanded that President Carter respect the 1975 Helsinki Agreement, which includes provisions guaranteeing rights to immigrant workers.



Maricopa County Organizing Project

Farm workers at Bodine ranch, one of three farms being organized by Maricopa County Organizing Project.

shoot to 40%

Broad array of speakers set for conference on immigration

By Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—Main outlines of the program for the October 28-30 Chicano/Latino conference here have been announced.

A Friday night rally will hear an array of prominent speakers, including Vernon Bellecourt, American Indian Movement; Jean Bart, Haitian Refugee Center, Miami; Peruvian peasant leader Hugo Blanco; Sister Mario Barron of Las Hermanas, a group of activist nuns; Pedro Camejo, Socialist Workers Party; Manuel Casanova, Texas director, GI forum; Margo Cowan, Manzo Area Council, Tucson, Arizona; Emilio Nicolás, general manager of San Antonio's Spanish-language TV Channel 41, representing the Mexican-American Unity Council; and Antonio Rodríguez of Los Angeles CASA.

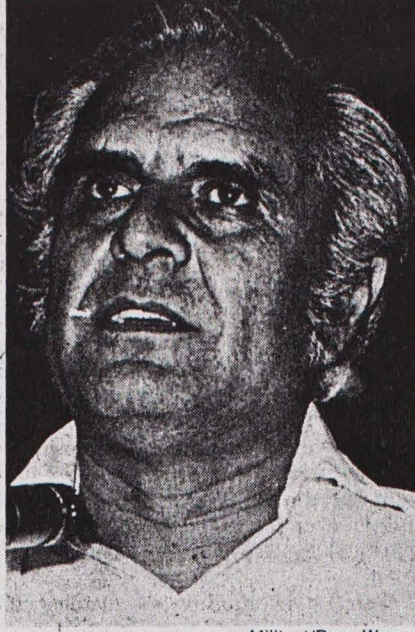
The rally will be chaired by Mario Compeán, Texas Raza Unida Party leader and conference coordinator.

A Saturday morning plenary will hear Dr. Jorge Bustamante, a Mexican authority on immigration, and keynote speaker José Angel Gutierrez, who issued the call initiating the conference. Comedian and Black activist Dick Gregory will also speak sometime during the conference.

Time has also been set aside for a representative of the U.S. government to speak on behalf of President Carter's proposals on undocumented workers. This will be followed by a response from antideportation activist Bert Corona, Rubén Bonilla, Texas director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); Rev. José Alvarez of the New York-based Committee for the Defense of Immigrants (CODI); and Vilma Martínez, national director of the Mexican-American Le-



MARGO COWAN (left) and BERT CORONA will be among the speakers at San Antonio.



Militant/Dave Warren

gal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF).

On Saturday afternoon there will be two sets of workshops. On Sunday there will be a plenary to act on workshop proposals.

There will be a gala dance on Saturday night featuring two of the outstanding south Texas bands, Los Clasicos and Los Chachos.

Registration will begin Friday afternoon at the Tropicano Hotel at 110 Lexington Avenue in downtown San Antonio.

The Friday night rally will be held at the municipal auditorium, immediately adjacent to the Tropicano. The Satur-

day plenary session will be at the convention center at Market Street and south Alamo, about seven blocks from the Tropicano. The Saturday afternoon workshops will be held at the convention center and at the hotel.

The Saturday night dance will be at the convention center, and the Sunday plenary will be at the hotel.

Housing information will be available at the registration tables at the hotel, convention center, and municipal auditorium.

For advance information, phone: International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy in San Antonio. (512) 225-6773.

Large meetings hear Hugo Blanco

By Judy White

More than 1,300 people have turned out to hear Peruvian peasant leader Hugo Blanco during the first three stops of his U.S. speaking tour, which began October 10.

In Boston on October 11, 300 attended Blanco's meeting at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One hundred fifty came to hear him at the University of Massachusetts.

In the Black and Latino community of Dorchester, seventy came to a meeting at the Harriet Tubman House.

At the University of Delaware in Newark, Delaware, 60 activists in the Committee Against Repression in Latin America met with Blanco October 12 to discuss organizing work in defense of political prisoners. That evening 250 attended a public meeting.

More than 500 came to three meetings for Blanco in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 13. The evening meeting was broadcast live over Public Broadcasting Station radio.

Blanco was also interviewed by several newspapers and radio and TV stations in the cities he toured.

The title of Blanco's talk is "Human Rights in Latin America—Myth or Reality?" He is well qualified to speak on this subject, having passed through the prisons of Peru and Argentina because of his political views, having had to flee Chile after the 1973 military coup, and having been twice forcibly exiled from his native land.

Blanco now lives in exile in Sweden, where he is active in the movement to defend Latin American political prisoners.

Blanco's talk documents the repression in Latin America and exposes Washington's collusion in its perpetuation and escalation. He reveals the hypocrisy of Carter's "human rights offensive" on the continent, showing how—even in the absence of direct military aid—Washington continues to apply massive pressure to the regimes that receive U.S. economic aid. If the local puppets cannot guarantee labor peace, economic aid will be withdrawn or the local rulers replaced with others more amenable to Washington's outlook.

Sponsorship for Blanco's meetings has been broad, including the Committee Against Repression in Latin America at the University of Delaware and the Ann Arbor Committee on Human Rights in Latin America at the University of Michigan. The attendance of Latinos has been sizeable at his talks.

Following is the itinerary for the last month of Blanco's tour:

October 24	St. Louis
October 25	Kansas City, Mo.
October 28-30	San Antonio
November 2	Minneapolis
November 3	Pittsburgh
November 4-7	New York
November 9	Seattle
November 10	Portland
November 11-15	Calif. Bay Area
November 16	San Jose

More information on Blanco's tour can be obtained from: U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners, 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York, New York 10003. Telephone: (212) 254-6062.

Denounces amnesty hoax

Lawyer rips Carter on 'aliens'

By Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—Attorney Peter Shea is strongly opposed to President Carter's anti-immigrant proposal. Shea has a special interest in the Carter plan and what may result from it. Based in the Los Angeles-San Diego area, his legal practice for the past five years has centered around immigration issues.

Shea is director of the National Center for Study of Alien's Rights and has defended many people against the U.S. Immigration Service. Currently he is representing José Jacque Medina, who is threatened with deportation to Mexico and is seeking political asylum here.

In a telephone interview Shea discussed some of the legal and political implications of the Carter plan.

Concerning Carter's proposal to Congress to give legal residence to those who have been here since before January 1, 1970, Shea said that in some respects it represents a tightening up, not a liberalization, of present immigration statutes.

For instance, he said, a section of the present law provides that those who have been here seven years can apply for permanent status if they can show that deportation would bring extreme hardship to themselves or their families.

Those who can prove such hardship do not have to demonstrate eligibility for permanent status as defined under other sections of the law.

But under the Carter proposal, Shea said, the "extreme hardship" proviso would be abandoned. Instead, the applicant would have to prove that he or she is not subject to "exclusion" under one of thirty-one different requirements. These, Shea explained, relate to the person's physical and mental condition, their political beliefs, and their "morality."

The Carter plan is dangerous in other respects, Shea added, because it is deliberately vague on key points.

For example, according to Carter's message to Congress, those applying for permanent residence must provide "normal documentary proof" of "continuous" residence since 1970.

But, Shea said, there is presently no legally established "normal" documentary proof. "It leaves the question open," Shea said, "to the future discretion of the attorney general."

This ambiguity, Shea continued, is most obvious in relation to the section of the Carter plan dealing with proposed sanctions against employers who hire undocumented workers. The Carter proposal would leave to the discretion of a future attorney general the type of documentation that would suffice for a worker to establish the right to a job.

"One attorney general," Shea observed, "could say a driver's license would suffice. But four years later a new attorney general could, with relative legal ease, require every person in the United States to carry an internal passport and point to the

Carter law as the source of his power to establish such a requirement."

Actually, Shea added, the whole employer sanction section is filled with loopholes and, in his opinion, deliberately so. "Basically," he said, "the employer sanctions are there to placate the AFL-CIO leadership." He noted that as late as February 28 of this year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had call on Congress to make it a crime to hire "illegal aliens."

Shea further noted that while the Carter proposal calls for civil penalties against employers who hire undocumented workers, it seeks criminal penalties for those "who receive compensation" for assisting undocumented aliens to obtain jobs.

While Carter insists that this is directed solely against smugglers of undocumented immigrants, Shea says he would not place too much stock in Carter's assurance that it is not intended to be used against unions whose hiring halls might send undocumented workers out on jobs.

Shea is firmly convinced that the Carter plan is not intended to seal the border but only to more effectively control the flow of immigrants. It will work hardship on immigrants and workers generally, he says, not on the employers.

And Shea emphatically adds: "I abhor the word 'amnesty.' As if they did something wrong and require forgiveness!"

Hits crackdown on 'aliens'

Gutierrez debates Castillo on deportations

By José G. Pérez

Texas Raza Unida Party leader José Angel Gutiérrez confronted Immigration Commissioner Leonel Castillo recently in a televised debate on President Carter's proposed crackdown on immigrants without visas, the people the government and big-business-controlled news media brand "illegal aliens."

The debate was taped November 11 as part of the *Texas Politics* series put together by Channel 13, the Dallas Public Broadcasting Service affiliate.

Carter's package calls for doubling the border patrol and refusing employment to undocumented immigrants. It would create a special "temporary resident" category under which immigrants who could prove they arrived before January 1, 1977, would be allowed to stay and work for five years but would be denied social services and civil rights.

"It's interesting to note that the Carter plan has been out since August 4," said Gutiérrez in one sharp exchange. "And not one single Chicano organization or individual, nor Latin organization nationwide, is in favor of this plan except one man, Mr. Castillo, and he gets paid for that."

Castillo seemed momentarily at a loss for words then conceded the point by trying to explain it



JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ

Militant/Harry Ring

away. "Right now, people are staking out bargaining positions," he said.

The TV show began with four brief statements, all previously recorded, three of them at the National Chicano/Latino Conference on immigration held in San Antonio October 28-30.

The statements were by Gutiérrez; Castillo; Pedro Camejo, national field organizer of the Socialist Workers Party in the southwest region; and Rubén Bonilla, Texas state director of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

In addition, two other persons took part in the studio debate: U.S. Rep. Sam Hall (D-Tex.) and Dan Galván, director of the Dallas-area district of LULAC.

In his opening presentation, Gutiérrez said the Carter proposals are "built on faulty logic." Referring to the massive deportations carried out during the 1930s and under "Operation Wetback" in the early 1950s, he explained:

"I think that it's a proposal that's risen out of a phobia, of a scare. . . . We've had two examples to realize that this third effort by Carter comes from that same racism, saying that there's too many Mexicans and too many Latinos here in the United States."

Castillo tried to defend the Carter plan by covering up its most blatantly repressive aspects.

"There's no great force at the border," Castillo claimed. "There's no great equipment buildup. And the plan doesn't contemplate a tremendous increase. It does call for an increase but . . . [it is] long overdue, just given normal population growth."

(In fact, the Carter plan calls for doubling the border patrol, already increased more than 20 percent over the past three years.)

Representative Hall, obviously unfamiliar with the Carter plan, took Castillo's word for good coin and shot back: "I think that's one of the fallacies of the Carter plan, that they do not have an increase in personnel to watch the borders and prevent the illegals from coming into this country."

Having outsmarted himself, Castillo retreated: "With what we have projected we could cut the number of persons that enter in half."

Gutiérrez ripped the calls for more border cops. "You're just going to continue picking on Mexicans."

"I would suggest, as other people have done, that this is an economic problem." He said the money that would be used to hire immigration cops should



LEONEL CASTILLO

go "to promote rural development in Mexico."

"Even if Mr. Castillo got all the border patrolmen and all the computers he needed . . . the ultimate solution is still going to be an economic one rooted in Mexico and those countries that are so depressed and exploited by us to begin with," Gutiérrez said.

Gutiérrez's comments counterposed to the Carter-Castillo proposals the idea of immediate, unconditional amnesty for all immigrants. "We can't treat this as a police problem," he repeatedly emphasized.

Castillo defended his boss's anti-immigrant package as "practical" and "a compromise."

As for unconditional amnesty, he said, "That's simply not going to have any chance of passing in the United States Congress. . . . That simply won't sell."

Castillo is an expert on selling to Carter and Congress. While he was still the \$14,800-a-year controller of Houston, he used to say no Chicano would ever turn in undocumented people to the immigration cops. "It's a gut feeling you can't help having, that somehow they're my kin, somehow they're my people."

Now that he's the \$50,000 commissioner of immigration he sings a different tune: "Deport them," and "I enforce the law."

Gov't stalls on Marroquin release date

By Arnold Weissberg

Will the U.S. government release jailed Mexican activist Héctor Marroquín December 15 when his ninety-day sentence for "attempted illegal entry" into the country is up?

Marroquín fled Mexico in 1974 when the Mexican government falsely ac-

USLA reports that Marroquin would like to hear from his supporters. Send letters to him at Maverick County jail, Eagle Pass, Texas 78852.

cused him of murder. Despite the fact that he has lived in the United States continuously since then, the Mexican regime has tried to pin several other shootings on him.

Marroquín is seeking political asylum in this country. He faces imprisonment and torture if he is forced to return to Mexico—if he is lucky enough to avoid being "kidnapped" by the police or army.

The U.S. government has not yet acted on Marroquín's asylum request. In fact, the government says it will try to deport him. He was arrested in September as he returned to the United States after attempting to meet with a Mexican attorney.

U.S. law permits the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to keep refugees in jail until their asylum and deportation cases are decided.

However, it is routine INS practice to release refugees on bail or on their own

promise to show up for hearings.

Marroquín meets all the standards for release.

But INS San Antonio District Director Joe Staley has refused to tell Marroquín's attorney, Margaret Winter, whether he will free Marroquín December 15.

"Staley claims Marroquín isn't in INS custody and that he hasn't made a decision," Winter told the *Militant*. "But that's simply not true. There's an INS hold order on him."

A decision by Staley to keep Marroquín in jail can be appealed within the INS and in the courts. But appeals can take months. Winter wants to start any necessary appeals immediately.

INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo



HECTOR MARROQUIN

Militant/Margaret Winter

has so far remained silent on the release.

Meanwhile, Marroquín's supporters have begun a campaign to win his release when his sentence is up.

At a December 5 press conference, Father Jack McGinnis, a respected figure in the Houston Chicano community, called on the INS to reveal the conditions of Marroquín's release. McGinnis has offered to act as Marroquín's sponsor.

Arizona Chicano activist gets 5-8 year sentence

By Joe Callahan

PHOENIX—On November 23, Chicano leader Jesus "Jess" Lopez was sentenced to five-to-eight years in state prison on frame-up charges.

Lopez, a founder and leader of the United Barrio Union, has led many community struggles in Glendale, Arizona. Most recently he was instrumental in initiating a successful class-action suit against the same state prison system to which he has now been sentenced.

Lopez was sentenced by Judge Sandra O'Connor on charges of conspiracy, arson, and placing an explosive in a public building. Following the sentencing, Lopez was immediately hauled off to the county jail.

Marroquín's case has won wide support. His request for political asylum, circulated by the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA), has been endorsed by hundreds of people around the country.

For more information, or to make an urgently needed contribution to the defense campaign, contact USLA at 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York, New York 10014, or call (212) 254-6062.

During the presentence hearing the local executive director of the ACLU, Nancy Hicks, testified on behalf of Lopez. Newspaper reporters Pat Esser and Maria Arellano testified to the Chicano activist's widespread respect in the Glendale barrio. In response, Deputy County Attorney Warren Smoot, charged that Lopez was a "Jekyll and Hyde," who only seemed to be nonviolent.

Lopez is planning to appeal the conviction.

Supporters of Lopez picketed the courthouse before the sentencing. An all-night vigil was held on the eve of the sentencing in front of the courthouse. Lopez had given the judge more than 2,000 signatures demanding his freedom.

San Antonio conference

Latino leaders rip Carter deportation plan

At the National Chicano/Latino conference held in San Antonio October 28-30, representatives from a wide spectrum of organizations spoke out in defense of human rights for undocumented immigrants. As reported in last week's 'Militant,' 1,500 people attended the gathering, which voted to oppose the Carter administration's proposal for a crackdown on undocumented workers.

Nearly thirty speakers addressed the Friday night rally that opened the conference and the following day's plenary session. Following are excerpts from some of these presentations. Translations are by the 'Militant.'

Sister Mario Barrón, representing HERMANAS, an organization of Catholic nuns.

It is very significant that we have started this conference on immigration with a rally for human rights. This is a statement itself. A statement that immigration is a question of human rights.

Who among the powerful would deny their own needs for food and shelter? Who among the wealthy would deny the human need for rest and relaxation?

And yet these are the same rights that are denied human beings who cross the border, a man-made border, in search of human rights.

Human rights are violated by unjust laws—laws which put the profits and the affluence of the few above the human rights of the many. Laws that try to solve complex problems with greed. I think of Carter's plan as something like that.

José Angel Gutiérrez, leader of the Texas Raza Unida Party. Gutiérrez issued the "Call for Action" that initiated the San Antonio conference.

We should learn well, so that we don't miss a single ñ, nor a single accent, nor a single period in the threats made by President Peanut Carter. Let us learn well that this is an attack.

We must learn to work together, respecting each other for the work of all elements, organizations, and individuals that we have with us in the hall this morning; so this can be the beginning of a base of work, of a coalition, of an alliance, of a group of compañeros and compañeras who will continue to struggle.

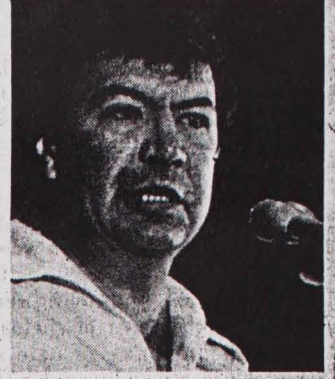
Ask each of you to make a commitment to formulate our plan and our position, no matter where it leads to. We're going to take to the streets, go to the halls of Congress, go after the politicians, do what we can inside the academic institutions. Because our obligation is to defend and protect the undocumented.

San Antonio City Council member Rudy Ortiz.

What we're about here is the business of people. And so the problem of so-called illegal aliens is the problem of people, of human beings who are hungry and need help.

They come to the United States because they need jobs or are looking for sanctuary from political persecution. But they face arrest, deportation, beating, even death. And now they will also face the Carter plan. The Carter plan fails; it is no solution.

Juan José Peña, former chairperson, New Mexico Raza Unida



Left to right, top row: Sister Mario Barrón, Juan José Peña, Jorge Zaragoza, and Jorge Bustamante. Bottom row: Edwin Morga, Vilma Martínez, Rubén Bonilla, and Bernardo Eureste.

Party and RUP candidate for U.S. Senate.

The most important industries in Mexico are not controlled by Mexico. A large part of the employment is in companies controlled by outside interests, mostly the United States. That's why I feel Mexico has become the new slave state to the South.

And this is where we have a lot in common with our *hermano, el negro*, the Black, who was a physical slave. The *mexicano* is a wage slave, he is living in slavery, working for companies that are not from his own country for the most part. These companies in Mexico keep unemployment at about 40 percent, so the *mexicano* has no choice but to come to the United States.

And yet, when the *mexicano* comes to the United States, people working for the government say that we are going to downgrade the United States system.

But what they really fear is that we are going to establish a new society, that we'll do what they should have done a long time ago, which is redistribute the wealth.

Rev. José Alvarez, chairperson of the New York-based Committee for the Defense of Immigrants (CODI), was one of the scheduled speakers but was unable to attend. Following is part of the message from Reverend Alvarez read by Rev. Roberto Peña, national president of PADRES.

On Saturday, November 19, in commemoration of the arrival of the pilgrims, the first immigrants of the United States, CODI will sponsor a massive demonstration in front of the United Nations to ask for total amnesty for all immigrants without visas.

CODI proposes and asks all the organizations united in this conference that there be organized simultaneous demonstrations in each and every city of the United States.

Jorge Zaragoza, vice-president, Texas Farm Workers Union.

Since it was formed in 1975, the Texas Farm Workers Union has taken a firm and positive position in defense of every *mexicano* worker who crosses the Rio Bravo or who crosses the

frontier of wire in California.

The way we see the brothers from Mexico is that they aren't taking jobs from us or from anyone. Because if this were true, we field hands would be the first out of a job. So this is a great lie, and you can ask all the professors, and attorneys, and politicians who say this, when did they ever see a Mexican worker take their job?

Prof. Jorge Bustamante, Colegio de Mexico.

This is not the first time that a situation of public hysteria has been created around Mexican immigration in the United States, blaming Mexican immigrants for many social maladies whose causal factors are rooted in the United States.

In 1954 you had something that was very similar to what is taking place right now. You had a situation of increased unemployment in the United States. Then you had statements being made by public officials, making a causal relationship between the situation of unemployment and the factor of Mexican immigration. Then you have public campaigns that led to massive deportations and police actions.

As a *mexicano* I feel proud of this conference. That is, it is not the Mexican government, it is not the United States government, it is the Chicano and *mexicano* brothers who have taken the leading role in defending the human rights of the people to which I belong, the *mexicanos*.

Edwin Morga, national director, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

It is important that we as Chicanos, Latinos, as individuals and members of organizations, and as Chicano organizations unite in this cause. We should show the people of the world that we are aware of the continuing political repression, the repression of human rights that is ongoing not only against Blacks, but certainly against Chicanos, against *mexicanos*, and other brother Latinos.

Pedro Camejo, national field organizer of the Socialist Workers Party in the southwest region.

Carter's whole program begins

upside down. He begins by saying the problem is the immigrant. But the problem is poverty and hunger. That's the problem. What we need is immediate, unconditional amnesty to stop all the raids and deportations. All we're asking for is that Latinos and Chicanos be treated the same way the 40 million Anglos that came over here were treated.

Vilma Martínez, general counsel of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

With respect to the administration's proposal for a five-year temporary work permit [for some immigrant workers], MALDEF vigorously opposes this proposal.

We must invoke the inevitable comparison. The proposed formalization of a nondeportable subclass of workers sounds strangely like another peculiar institution, slavery.

Rubén Bonilla, Texas state director of LULAC.

The United States government has institutionalized this immigration. The United States in World War I and World War II encouraged the "illegal alien" to work in the fields. In 1942, the United States government went one step further and established the Bracero program to further allow the entry of undocumented workers with government permission. And it's far too late to say fifty years later we don't belong here. We're here to stay, and we're going to have an impact on the political process.

Bernardo Eureste, member of the San Antonio City Council and mayor pro tem.

The concern that I have is the Carter policy, or proposed policy, on immigration. I think that there are two points to that policy. Those who came prior to 1970 will be given some kind of permanent status. People who are here after 1970 will be given a temporary status for five years. They will not have full rights. I don't think that's proper, and for this administration that talks about human rights internationally, I think it should start applying the human rights policy at home.

THE MILITANT

Set november actions against deportations

By José G. Pérez

Actions to demand full human and civil rights for undocumented immigrants have been scheduled for a number of cities in mid-November.

The protests have been called by coalitions that supported the national Chicano/Latino conference held in San Antonio October 28-30. That conference adopted a resolution urging November 18-20 protests.

In New York, the National Committee for the Defense of Immigrants (CODI) will hold a march and rally November 19. Demonstrators will gather at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza in front of the United Nations at 1:00 p.m. and march to the statue of Simón Bolívar at the Sixth Avenue entrance to Central Park.

Rev. José Alvarez, chairperson of CODI, told the *Militant* this protest was set more than two months ago to highlight the significance of Thanksgiving. "Thanksgiving commemorates the arrival of the first immigrants, the pilgrims, so it seemed a good time to urge respect for the human rights of the immigrants who are now arriving, the new pilgrims."

Among CODI's demands are total amnesty for all immigrants and an immediate halt to roundups of immigrants without documents by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In Texas, the Houston Committee on Immigration and Social Action, Raza Unida Party, and other groups are organizing a picket line November 19 outside Sam Houston Coliseum. President Carter will be there addressing delegates to the International Women's Year conference.

The San Diego Call for Action Committee and the Student Coalition Against Racism are sponsoring a noontime picket line November 19 outside the Federal Building. One focus of this action will be a demand that authorities stop Ku Klux Klan



Rev. José Alvarez, chairperson of the Committee for the Defense of Immigrants.

attacks on antideportation activists.

In Miami, the Coalition for Human Rights for Haitian Refugees will march November 19 from the Federal Building at S.W. First Avenue and Flagler Street to the "Freedom Tower," a building where Cuban refugees coming to the United States in the 1960s were processed. The protest will dramatize the different treatment given to the right-wing Cuban exiles, who were welcomed with open arms, and the refugees from the U.S.-backed Haitian dictatorship, who are being threatened with deportation.

In San Francisco, the Mission Committee Contra la Migra will hold a 5:00 p.m. picket line on November 18 at the INS offices at 630 Sansome.

Activists in Phoenix, Albuquerque, and Denver also plan protests.

Blanco well-received at Latino conference

By José G. Pérez

SAN ANTONIO—Among the best-received speakers at the national Chicano/Latino conference was Peruvian peasant leader and revolutionist Hugo Blanco.

Blanco received a standing ovation when he spoke at the Rally for Human Rights that opened the conference. More than 150 people attended a reception for him the following evening.

Blanco began his talk to the rally explaining that he, too, was "a little bit undocumented," since U.S. authorities warned him his visa could be revoked at any time, presumably if he strayed from the scheduled topic of his U.S. speaking tour, human rights in Latin America.

Blanco then briefly discussed repression and exploitation in Latin America, and how the system that breeds such violations of human rights can be done away with.

At the reception more than 150 activists attended a long, informal question-and-answer session with

Blanco. The few copies of Blanco's book, *Land or Death*, that hadn't been sold before the reception were quickly grabbed up by participants.

The interest in Blanco as a personality reflected a widespread interest in socialist ideas by conference participants. During the three-day conference, \$450 worth of socialist books and pamphlets were bought by those attending.

Among the bestsellers was the new bilingual pamphlet from Pathfinder Press, *¡Que Cesen las Deportaciones! / Stop the Deportations!* Written by Pedro Miguel Camejo, more than 100 copies of the booklet were sold, the bulk of these after Camejo's address to the opening plenary session.

In addition, members of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance sold 189 copies of the *Militant*, 99 copies of *Perspectiva Mundial*, and 32 copies of the *Young Socialist* to conference participants. Forty subscriptions to the *Militant* were sold, as were thirteen to *PM*.



HUGO BLANCO: Received standing ovation at San Antonio rally

Statement by U.S., Mexican socialists

Full rights for undocumented workers!

The following is a joint statement on the rights of undocumented workers by the Trotskyist organizations of the United States and Mexico—the Socialist Workers Party and the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (Revolutionary Workers Party). The statement was distributed in Spanish and English at the San Antonio Chicano/Latino conference.

U.S. President James Earl Carter has shown again that his support for human rights is empty rhetoric.

Carter has sent to Congress an immigration law reform that calls for an intensified crackdown on immigrants without work or residence permits.

Under the name of "amnesty," Carter proposes to formalize and legalize the superexploitation and deprivation of rights that millions of immigrants suffer.

Carter proposes to double *la migra*, the justly hated immigration police that devotes itself exclusively to persecuting immigrants and other residents of communities where immigrants live and work.

And since Carter appointed Leonel Castillo as head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, deportations have hit record highs.

Carter's actions and proposals feed the racist propaganda against "illegal

aliens," which has led to renewed racist violence against *mexicanos* and Chicanos, violence that has gone unpunished.

For its part, the Mexican government has taken no effective steps to defend the rights of its citizens who live in the United States.

And neither the U.S. nor the Mexican governments propose anything that can eliminate the tremendous poverty and unemployment that force millions of workers and peasants to emigrate.

Working people in the United States are told that Mexican immigrants are the cause of unemployment. But Mexican workers are no more responsible for U.S. unemployment than U.S. workers are responsible for the terrible economic conditions in Mexico. Although on different sides of the border, workers face a common enemy—the international capitalist system, dominated by giant U.S. monopolies, with its people-be-damned drive for profits.

When U.S. capitalists want cheap labor from Mexico, they tell the border patrol to look the other way. Should the immigrants try to organize to better their conditions, they are immediately deported, as recently happened to striking farmworkers in Arizona.

When U.S. capitalists get in trouble, they lay off millions of workers, charging their jobs were "stolen" by "aliens." In this way they seek to

deepen divisions in the working class and to create scapegoats for the economic crisis.

The capitalists also use their borders to further their political control. Right-wing puppets of U.S. imperialism know that no matter how great their crimes, they can always find safe haven in the United States, as happened in the cases of Cuba and Vietnam.

But pleas for asylum from left-wing dissidents who are trying to escape persecution for their political ideas are met with hostility. For example, Haitians fleeing the dictatorship of president-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier have been imprisoned, and many have been deported. Another prominent case is that of José Jacques Medina, a Mexican lawyer who fled that country in 1973 fearing he would be assassinated for his activity in defending political prisoners and organizing labor unions.

One political asylum case in particular demands emergency attention. Héctor Marroquín Manríquez faces imprisonment, torture, and death if returned to Mexico, although the charges against him are crude fabrications. Yet U.S. authorities could deport him at any moment without as much as a hearing on his request for asylum.

The Socialist Workers Party and the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores believe the right to travel and live where one wishes is a fundamental

human right.

We believe foreign-born workers in the United States or any country are entitled to the same rights and opportunities as other members of society have.

We believe the workers and oppressed masses of the entire planet have a common interest: a world where there are no exploiters and exploited; a world where decisions are made on the basis of human need, not private profit; a world where there will be no borders to divide us.

Carter's proposals embody precisely the opposite concepts: continued racial and national discrimination, continued exploitation and oppression, continued pitting of workers on one side of a border against those on the other.

A massive educational and protest campaign, both in Mexico and the United States, is needed to defeat the Carter plan. A good beginning has been made in the organizing for the October 28-30 Chicano/Latino conference in San Antonio.

This positive step should be followed by continued actions aimed at involving more forces in the fight against deportations.

Down with the Carter plan!
Asylum for the Haitians, Medina, Marroquín, and all political refugees!
Stop all deportations!

Abolish *la migra*!
Full human and civil rights for undocumented workers!

Mexican student seeks U.S. refuge

Chicanos back appeal for political asylum

By Arnold Weissberg

Hundreds of Chicano leaders and activists attending the October 28-30 San Antonio Chicano/Latino conference endorsed Héctor Marroquín Manríquez's appeal for political asylum in the United States.

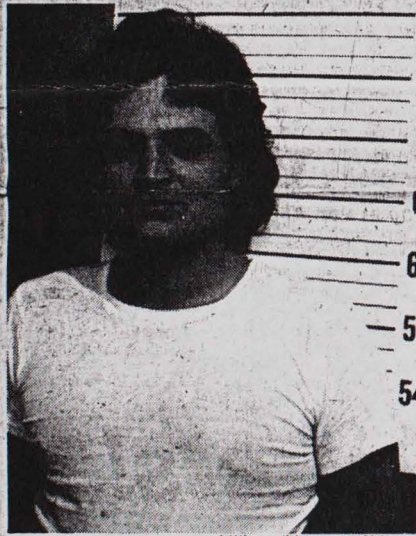
Marroquín is a Mexican student activist falsely accused of murder and "subversion" by the Mexican government. Currently jailed in Texas, he faces torture or death if sent back to Mexico.

The United States Committee for

According to USLA, Marroquin would appreciate hearing from his supporters. Mail can be sent to him at Maverick County Jail, Eagle Pass, Texas 78852.

Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA) is circulating an "Appeal for Asylum" on Marroquín's behalf, addressed to U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Director Leonel Castillo.

New signers of the appeal include Maria Elena Martínez, chairperson, Texas Raza Unida Party (RUP); Ruben Bonilla, Texas state director, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); Dr. Armando Gutiérrez, director, Chicano Legal Defense Fund; Miguel Angel, Ethnic Studies chairperson, Laney College, Oakland, California; Juan José Peña, New Mexico RUP candidate for U.S. Senate; and Mario Cantú, movement activist from



Militant/Margaret Winter
HECTOR MARROQUIN

San Antonio. (See box for more endorsers.)

The Mexican government's record in cases such as Marroquín's makes arrest and torture a certainty, and death a probability, if the U.S. government forces him to return.

As a student at the Autonomous University of Nuevo León, in Monterrey, Mexico, Marroquín was active in campus struggles for democratic rights.

In 1974, in the midst of severe repression by the Mexican government, he was accused of a murder he didn't commit. Fearing for his life, he came to the United States.

Two other students, also falsely accused of the murder, have since been gunned down by Mexican police under the pretext of arresting them (see story below).

Marroquín was arrested by the U.S. Border Patrol in September and jailed. His "crime" was reentering the country after a brief visit to Mexico to talk to his lawyer.

The U.S. government could "exclude" Marroquín—that is, simply throw him out of the country—at any time. Although he has applied for political asylum in the United States, current INS rules don't allow Marroquín to raise that appeal as a reason for holding up his expulsion from the country.

Nor do they require the government to grant him a hearing on his asylum request. The decision is entirely up to the INS district director.

Marroquín's attorney, Margaret Winter, has filed court challenges to these undemocratic procedures.

In the meantime, the broadest possible publicity around the facts in this case is needed to strengthen Marroquín's asylum fight.

Thirty people attended a San Antonio Militant Forum November 4 to discuss "Torture, Death, or the Right to Asylum—the Case of Héctor Marroquín."

Ramón Chacón, a Texas Chicano activist, described his own imprisonment and torture in Mexico after conviction on phony conspiracy charges. Chacón said a public campaign on his behalf saved him, and he urged the same kind of campaign to save Marroquín's life.

Representing USLA, Bruce Kimball explained that refusing to grant Marroquín asylum was equivalent to

Signers of appeal

Among those at the San Antonio antideportation conference signing Marroquín's appeal for asylum in the United States are:

Rodolfo Acuña, author of *Occupied America*; Demetrio Almaguer T., reporter, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Manuel Archuleta, New Mexico RUP candidate for lieutenant governor; Luis Castro, Univ. of Massachusetts-Boston; Concepción Chacón, Ramón Chacón Defense Committee; Hector Domínguez, reporter for *Sucesos*, Mexico City; Bernardo Eureste, San Antonio City Council; Ignacio García, board of directors, Trabajadores Unidos, Kingsville, Texas; Peta Henderson, president, Evergreen State Coll. Federation of Teachers, Olympia, Washington.

Also, Bob Klingenberg, vice-president, Latin American Studies Student Organization, San Diego State Univ.; Joe López, American GI Forum, San Antonio; Scott Lubeck, Young Workers Liberation League, Austin, Texas; Adela Mancias, *Para la Gente*, Austin; Juan Mora, CASA, San Diego; Virginia Muzquiz, Ciudadanos Unidos de Cristal, Crystal City, Texas; Robert Niemann, New American Movement, Los Angeles; Father Roberto Peña, PADRES, Eagle Pass, Texas; Olga Ramírez, director, Barrios Unidos Westside de Los Angeles; José Raymundo, CASA, Chicago; Eunice Redondo, Tucson, Arizona National Organization for Women Minority Women's Caucus.

Also, Frank Sánchez, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 4227, Houston; Boló Soto, Brown Berets, Lovington, New Mexico; Joe Treviño, LULAC, Houston; Frank Valdez, chief steward, Teamsters Local 968, Houston; Delfino Varela, New American Movement, Los Angeles; Aileen Adams, Amnesty International, Los Angeles; Carlos Anzoategui, executive director, Maryland Commission on the Concerns of Spanish-speaking People; David Ayón, political chairperson, Chicano Caucus at Princeton; Daniel Bustamante, chair, Texas RUP state organizing committee; Isabel García, Manzo Area Council, Tucson.

Also, Juan Gómez-Quifones, UCLA; Patricia Gonzales, chairperson, Chicano Caucus at Princeton; Jorge Zaragoza, vice-president, Texas Farm Workers Union; Miguel Centeno, coordinator, Coalition of Mexican-Americans, Chicago; Juanita González, Norwalk, California RUP; Pablo Hernández, Brown Berets, Austin, Texas; Eugene Hernández, San Fernando, California RUP; Donna Herría, *El Sol*, Edinburg, Texas; Frobén Lozada, Chicano Studies, Merritt College, Oakland, California; Edward McCaughan, North American Congress on Latin America; Rudy Ortiz, San Antonio City Council.

Also, David Rodríguez, CASA, Los Angeles; Alex Rodríguez, Workers World Party; Richard Trujillo, Chicano Caucus, Amalgamated Transportation Union Local 265, San Jose; Alexander Viera, president, Mexican-American Student Organization, St. Mary's University, San Antonio; and Richard Vigil, Human Rights of Denver.

instituting a new form of capital punishment.

Also speaking was David Riojas, a paralegal worker and antideportation activist from Eagle Pass, Texas, where Marroquín is jailed. Graphically describing the overcrowded conditions in the jail, Riojas told the audience

that poor conditions were causing a deterioration of Marroquín's health.

For more information about the Marroquín defense effort or to endorse his appeal for asylum, contact USLA, 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York, New York 10003, or call (212) 254-6062.

Mexico: campaign for missing activists

Héctor Marroquín Manríquez is not the first activist to be victimized by the Mexican government.

Five Monterrey student activists, all framed up on various charges, have disappeared after their arrests by Mexican cops. One of them is Jesús Piedra Ibarra.

In January 1974, a librarian was murdered in Monterrey. Marroquín and Piedra are two of the students falsely accused of the crime.

Piedra was arrested in April 1975. No one has seen him since.

A nationwide defense committee in Mexico, spearheaded by Piedra's mother, is campaigning to force the Mexican government to explain the whereabouts of the five missing prisoners. (See leaflet on this page.)

Rosario Ibarra de Piedra has addressed an appeal to the United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners:

"Tired of fighting for justice in my country without attaining it, I have decided to initiate a campaign to denounce what is happening in Mexico by means of the most widely read press throughout the world, and through the informa-

tion organs of organizations like USLA that defend the victims of the repression in Latin America. . . .

"Many other youths, just like my son, can be found confined in secret jails throughout the country, in which they are subjected to the most savage torture.

"WE FEAR FOR THEIR LIVES!"

"Through letters like this one I am launching an 'J'accuse' against the Mexican Government that constantly violates the individual guarantees established in our constitution, while traveling abroad it hypocritically proclaims itself the beacon of Justice, Liberty, and Human Rights.

"... I assume responsibility for an accusation of this nature, because I have enough evidence to make it, and because I have the support of hundreds of organizations and families that have seen, as have I, their rights trampled upon.

"Please accept, along with mine, the greetings and thanks from hundreds of Mexican mothers."

The defense committee can be reached at Garibaldi 716 Sur, Desp. 103, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.

¡SE BUSCAN!



JACOBO GÁMEZ GARCÍA
Aprehendido el 18 de Marzo de 1974 en Anapalco, Gro., huido en una patera.



JESÚS PIEDRA IBARRA
Detenido en Monterrey, N. L., el 18 de abril de 1975, posteriormente liberado por camión en la Cd. de México.



RAMÓN ARTURO SALAS OBREGÓN
Capturado en 1974, fue visto huido en el Hospital.



JAVIER GAITÁN SALDÍVAR
Detenido por el ejército en noviembre de 1975 en el Sdo. de Guaymas.



LIC. CESAR VARES
HURIDO
Cauturado en México en el Oregón, Chiapas en febrero de 1975 según datos de la Presidencia.

LOS BUSCAN SUS MADRES, PADRES, ESPOSAS, HIJOS, HERMANOS Y SUS FAMILIARES TODOS. FUERON DETENIDOS POR DIFERENTES CUERPOS POLICIALES Y SE IGNORA SU PARADERO. AL IGUAL QUE ELLOS HAY MUCHOS OTROS JOVENES DESAPARECIDOS. SI ALGUN PARENTE TUYO SE ENCUENTRA EN CIRCUNSTANCIAS SEMEJANTES POR FAVOR ENVIA DATOS Y FOTOGRAFÍAS A LAS OFICINAS DEL COMITÉ O LLAMANOS POR TELEFONO, SI ES NECESARIO POR COBRAR.

¡AYUDENOS A ENCONTRARLOS!
¡ES PRECISO SALVAR SUS VIDAS!

ENVIAMOS QUE SE LES PRESENTE PUBLICAMENTE.

COMITÉ PRO-DEFENSA DE PRESOS, PERSEGUIDOS, EXILIADOS Y DESAPARECIDOS POLÍTICOS.
Garibaldi 716 Sur, Desp. 103 Teléfono 43-03-00 Monterrey, N. L.
Guaymas 205 Col. Alta Vista Tel. 58-45-26 Monterrey, N. L.
MEXICO

"Wanted! Help us find them!" reads Mexican defense committee leaflet. Jesús Piedra Ibarra is at top center.