

COMITE DE SOLIDARIDAD CON EL PUEBLO DE MEXICO EXIJE

!LIBERTAD A TODOS LOS PRESOS POLITICOS! !FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

!ALTO A LA VIOLACION DE DERECHOS HUMANOS!

!STOP ALL VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS!

NE SE DEJE ENGANAR
EN MEXICO NO HAY
DEMOCRACIA O LIBERTAD
FUERA EL IMPERIALISMO
DE MEXICO.

SE BUSCAN



LIC. CESAR YANEZ MUNOZ
Ubicado la última vez en Ocosingo, Chlapas en Febrero de 1974 según dato de la Procuraduría.

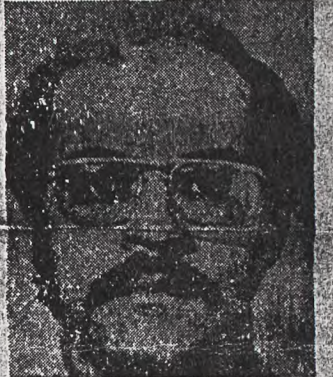
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
IN MEXICO THERE IS NO
DEMOCRACY OR FREEDOM
GET U.S. IMPERIALISM
OUT OF MEXICO

LOS BUSCAN SUS MADRES, PADRES, ESPOSAS, HIJOS, HERMANOS Y SUS FAMILIARES. TODOS FUERON DETENIDOS POR DIFERENTES CUERPOS POLICIAOS Y SE IGNORA SU PARADERO. AL IGUAL QUE ELLOS HAY MUCHOS OTROS JOVENES DESAPARECIDOS.

!ES PRECISO SALVAR SUS VIDAS!
EXIJAMOS QUE SE LES PRESENTE PUBLICAMENTE.
COMITE PRO-DEFENSA DE PRESOS, PERSEGUIDOS, EXILIADOS Y DESAPARECIDOS POLITICOS. Garibaldi 716 Sur, Desp. 103, Telefono 43-03-00, Monterrey, N.L.; Guayaquil 205, Col. Alta Vista, Telefono 58-45-26, Monterrey, N.L. Mexico.



JESUS PIEDRA IBARRA
Detenido en Monterrey, N. L., el 18 de Abril de 1975, salvajemente torturado fue conducido a la Cd. de México.



IGNACIO ARTURO SALAS OBREGON
Capturado en 1974, fue visto herido en el Hospital.

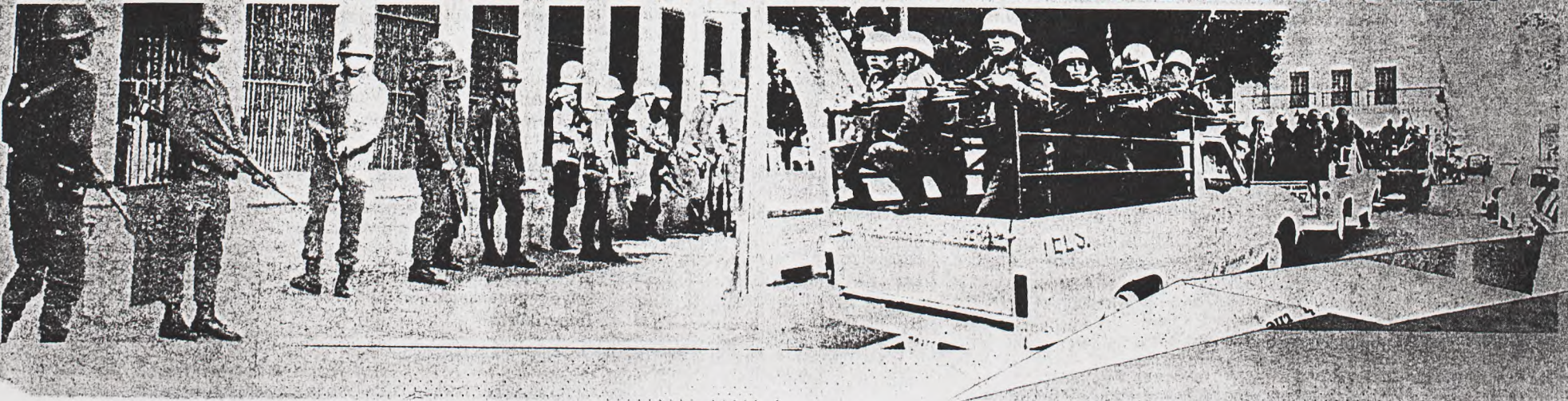


JAVIER GAYTAN SALDIVAR
Detenido por el ejército en Noviembre de 1975 en el Edo. de Guerrero.



JACOBO GAMIZ GARCIA
Aprehendido el 15 de Marzo de 1974 en Acapulco, Gro., herido en una pierna.

CASI EN TODO MEXICO SE VE EL EJERCITO ASESINANDO-ENCARCELANDO-REPRIMIENDO AL PUEBLO



Comunicado A: El Pueblo Chicano

A Los Millones De Indocumentados; A Todo Ciudadano De Origen Mexicano;
Los Pueblos Oprimidos Del Mundo; A Todo El Pueblo De San Antonio.
A Todo El Pueblo Norte Americano Progresista Democratico y Solidario

El proximo 15-16-17-de septiembre se realizaran los actos conmemorativos de la independencia del pueblo de Mexico; a llevarse a efecto aque en la ciudad de San Antonio, Texas. Texas.

Nosotros, un grupo de ciudadanos Mexicanos y Norteamericanos, concientes de la situacion que viven miles de obreros, campesinos y desposeidos de Mexico, quienes sufren la miseria y la represion mas despotica de toda su historia, queremos informar y llamar al pueblo chicano de todo su historia, queremos informar y llamar al pueblo chicano; a los trabajadores, campesinos, estudiantes y a todos los sectores mas progresistas y democraticos de la poblacion de San Antonio a tomar conciencia de la realidad de esta situacion:

1.-Como de todos es sabido, es costumbre anual que el gobierno mexicano envíe representantes "OFICIALES" a nombre del PUEBLO DE MEXICO a San Antonio para presidir y participar en las celebraciones de la independencia de Mexico.

2.-Ademas de esto, se ha tratado de establecer un SIMBOLO en cuanto a que se espera que esta actitud del gobierno mexicano se interprete como una PREOCUPACION por ciudadanos de origen mexicano aque en los EE.UU.

3.-Una de las actividades mas importantes, por la simbologia que ello representa es el grito de INDEPENDENCIA que se grita en un momento dado de los actos conmemorativos.

Ante esto queremos decir algunas palabras:

-Denunciamos y rechazamos "la autoridad moral" de que

vienen investidos dichos delegados enviados por el gobierno mexicano. A nombre de que pueblo vienen representando? Vienen acaso a nombre de los miles de presos politicos, torturados, desaparecidos, perseguidos?.

Vienen acaso a nombre de aquellos que son diariamente reprimidos y perseguidos por la policia y el ejercito por el solo delito de atreverse a levantar la voz pidiendo un pedazo de pan para sus hijos?. Vienen acaso a nombre de los que cayeron en Tlatelolco? Vienen acaso a nombre de aquellos que cayeron bajos las garras de la policia y el ejercito y sufrieron la tortura y el encarcelamiento por la justa huelga de la UNAM (Universidad Autonoma de Mexico) el pasado junio.

Vienen acaso a nombre de los que tienen que huir diariamente de la miseria y buscar alimento en un pais que no es el suyo propio y en donde se les trata de la manera mas baja que se puede tratar a un Ser humano hoy dia; solo comparado con la epoca de la esclavitud en que fue mantenido el pueblo negro?.

Nada de esa representatividad traen. La unica "representatividad" oficial que traen, es la representatividad de una autoridad impuesta a sangre y fuego sobre un pueblo indefenso y que lucha diariamente por su verdadera libertad y felicidad y que ha pagado caro sus justas ansias de felicidad y libertad. Vienen a nombre de una camarilla de estafadores, corrompidos, hambreadores y asesinos de felicidad y libertad. Vienen a nombre de una camarilla de estafadores, corrompidos, hambreadores y

asesinos del pueblo trabajador mexicano.

B.-Denunciamos la falsedad de la PREOCUPACION del gobierno mexicano por los ciudadanos de origen mexicano que viven en este pais.

?Se ha preocupado realmente de la discriminacion que ha venido sufriendo el pueblo chicano por casi 130 anos desde el humillante Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, firmado el 2 de febrero de 1848, y en el cual se estipula que todos los ciudadanos de origen mexicano que quedaran en este lado de la frontera recibirian su ciudadanía norteamericana y que tendrian los mismos derechos que todos los ciudadanos anglosajones? y que tendrian toda la libertad para mantener su cultura y su lengua, y sus propiedades y muchas cosas mas. ?Porque el gobierno mexicano no ha protestado publica y formalmente ante las autoridades norteamericanas o, en ultima instancia, ante los organismos Internacionales de la discriminacion que sufren los ciudadanos de Estados Unidos de origen mexicano? ?Porque no se ha preocupado el gobierno mexicano de generar fuentes de trabajo en Mexico que aseguren el empleo a todos aquellos cesantes, que son los que mas tarde tienen que venir a este pais a sufrir la humillacion y la superexplotacion a manos de inescrupulosos yankis capitalistas (que cuentan, incluso, con la cooperacion de algunos funcionarios del gobierno imperialista de turno)? ?Que defensa ha tenido el pueblo chicano; los trabajadores, los estudiantes, los campesinos, cuando han sido reprimidos y encarcelados, torturados incluso, por el solo

hecho de exigir sus derechos de Seres humanos y el derecho a una vida digna y decente; de justicia y de igualdad; de que forma ha protestado el gobierno mexicano ante estos atropellos que la policia racista de este pais ha infligido a las minorias mexico-americanas?. La razon de todo este silencio y pasividad es muy clara: SON TI TERES DEL IMPERIALISMO NORTEAMERICANO.

C.-Denunciamos la falsedad de la INDEPENDENCIA de Mexico que nos quiere hacer creer el gobierno mexicano con sus visitas de simbologias. La independencia que lograron los Padres de Mexico; la lucha y la vida que ellos dieron, la dieron por y para el pueblo mexicano. ?Enque quedo aquella independencia arrancada a sangre y fuego a los espanoles invasores e imperialistas? ?Existe hoy dia una verdadera independencia de Mexico? Declaramos derechamente !NO!. No existe aquella independencia que sonaron y por la cual lucharon nuestros proceres mexicanos; ha sido traicionada y vergonzosamente vendida. Hoy dia, el pueblo de Mexico esta invadido y sosjugado por el imperialismo yanqui. Las companias transnacionales yanquis con la proteccion del gobierno y del Estado yanqui—son los que realmente gobiernan a Mexico. Es este poder economico el que produce la cesantia, el hambre, la prostitucion, la miseria y todos los males que aquejan a nuestros hermanos de sangre mexicanos. Pero lo mas vergonzoso es que toda esa opresion extranjera sobre el pueblo trabajador mexicano; toda aquella humillacion a la Independencia nacional que nos

legaron nuestros proceres y padres de Mexico es aceptada y hasta aplaudida, por el gobierno mexicano; del cual son representantes los que ahora vienen a la tan cacareada fiesta de la INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL DE MEXICO.

Hacemos un llamado a todo el pueblo mexico-americano, y a todos aquellos progresistas y democraticos a solidarizar con nuestros hermanos de Mexico que hoy sufren la mas despiadada represion por parte del gobierno titere de Mexico. Hacemos un llamado a protestar y a repudiar a los delegados "OFICIALES" del pueblo de Mexico y a no dejarlos hablar ni dirigirse al pueblo de San Antonio. A no dejarse enganar ni dejar que se nos tome por unos estupidos ignorantes que no sabemos la realidad por la que atraviesa el pueblo trabajador mexicano. A solidarizar con los hermanos ilegales que se ven obligados a salir de Mexico por buscar el pan que su patria les niega, denunciar las actividades del imperialismo yanqui en Mexico; a exigir nuestros derechos como verdaderos ciudadanos norteamericanos.

!A exigir la completa independencia de Mexico. A exigir la independencia economica! Sin independencia economica, no existe la independencia.

Por un Mexico verdaderamente Libre Politica !!Fuera de Mexico el Imperialismo Yanqui!!

Comite de solidaridad con el pueblo de Mexico.

Message To All: Civic Minded Progressive People; To All Chicanos — Citizens Of Mexican Origin And All Citizens Of San Antonio And Else Where.

This coming 15, 16 and 17 of September, the commemorative acts of the Independence of Mexico will take place here in San Antonio.

We, a group of Mexican and U.S. Citizens, conscience of the situation of thousands of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and students in Mexico who suffer the worst misery and most despotic repression in all the history of that country, call upon all progressive and democratic forces from San Antonio to take notice and comprehend the cruel reality of this situation:

1. It is well known that the Mexican government annually sends it's "official" representatives (in the name of the Mexican people) to San Antonio to preside and participate in the Mexican Independence celebrations.

2. On top of these, the Mexican government has tried to establish a symbolic act in the name of the Mexican people. Y la cosa es del pasado casi historica aquella repre-

interests of the working class of Mexican origin living in the U.S.A.

3. The most important symbolic act which the Mexican "officials" participate in, is the "Cry of Independence."

We have something to say about this:

A. We denounce and reject the so called "official" representatives sent here by the Mexican government. What class do they come here representing? Do they come here in the name of the thousands of political prisoners? Do they come in the name of those who are daily repressed and persecuted by the police and the army for the sole crime of raising their voice asking for a piece of bread for their children? Do they come in the name of those that fell at Tlatelolco? Do they come in the name of those that were attacked by the police and army, jailed and tortured for their just strike at UNAM (Universidad Autonoma de

Mexico) last June? Do they come in the name of those who have to flee from their misery in Mexico to look for a means of survival in the U.S.A. where they are treated as low as any human being can be?

They do not bring any of the above mentioned representations. The only representation they bring is the name of the oppressors and assassins of the workers of Mexico.

B. We denounce the so called "concern" of the Mexican government towards citizens of Mexican origin as false.

Has the Mexican government really been concerned about the suffering of the Chicano people for the last 130 years? Why hasn't the Mexican government protested publicly, or formally through international organs, against the U.S. government's oppression and repression of it's citizens of Mexican origin? The reason for all these silence and passivity is because—The

Mexican government is a puppet of U.S. Imperialism!

C. We denounce the Mexican government's attempts to make everybody believe that there truly is independence in Mexico through it's symbolic acts. Is there truly real independence in Mexico today? NO! U.S. monopoly-capital and the Mexican government are the ones that have the independence. The independence to exploit and oppress the people of Mexico.

We urge all progressive and democratic minded citizens from San Antonio to join us in solidarity with our brothers and sisters from Mexico who suffer exploitation and repression on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican Border. Help us expose the "official" Mexican representatives for what they really are—representatives of a repressive government and U.S. Imperialism.

For A Truly Free Mexico! U.S. Imperialism Out of Mexico!

Committee in Solidarity With The People of Mexico.

**ECHVERRRIA
ROBO CIENTOS
DE MILLONES
DE PESOS —
AHORA
LE TOCA
A PORTILLO!**

El Gobierno De La Miseria

No es necesario ser un estudioso para darse cuenta de la situación económica en que vive la mayoría del pueblo mexicano en México. Basta con leer los periódicos y revistas que llegan diariamente desde el país al sur del río Bravo. Pero no todos los periódicos y revistas de México dicen la verdad de esta situación; solo son algunos los que tienen la valentía de decir las verdades a la opinión pública mexicana y mundial; pero muchas veces estas valientes revistas y periódicos son clausuradas por el "Gobierno"; entonces después vuelven a aparecer bajo otro nombre; pero solo el tiempo suficiente para que el gobierno se de cuenta de lo que "DICEN" y las clausure también.

El motivo por el cual se clausuran estos medios informativos es porque se atreven a mostrar la verdadera realidad del pueblo mexicano. Y la verdadera realidad del pueblo mexicano es de miles y miles de

situación la describe esta revista (#40 página 6) de la siguiente manera: ".....te invito; vamos a ver a los pobres y sus mares de mierda y basureros hervorosos y sus lodazales y sus enjambres de moscas pardas y sus nubes de mosquitos y sus grises y enanas caserías y su blanco sol y su polvo inmóvil erizo de antenas de televisión y los tristes ojos de sus niños, y la peste, la peste donde morirías de asfixia en dos o tres minutos y estoy exagerando mucho el tiempo de morir."

De la calzada Zaragoza a los bordes del Lago de Texcoco, de Acatepec a Santa Clara, de Tacubaya a Santa Fe, De Ciudad Satélite a las Lomas—por detrás de Tecamachalco y en los barrancones del lado oriente de la salida a Toluca—, hay cinco millones de hombres llegados de toda la República, llamados paracaidistas, comuneros o colonos, en situación que los técnicos señalan "precaria" y

'ESTA publica o convertirse en huelgistas airados contra esto y aquello; y subempleados en tareas serviles; y sin empleo alguno. No pueden buscar trabajo porque no tienen dinero para pagar los camiones hasta el lugar donde podrían pedir trabajo; pero además, no hay trabajo para ellos, donde quiera que estén ocupadas las plazas, y ellos no saben hacer nada de lo que requiere la gran Ciudad; han venido del campo, no "alucinados por la metropoli", no han venido a invadirla, en el fondo de su alma no quieren nada con ella, han venido huyendo de sus pueblos o rancherías de origen, donde se morían literalmente, físicamente de hambre, y se sienten felices de vegetar aquí a salto de mata, pues "allá, la cosa ya no era más que sentarse a acabar en cualquier sitio". Cada padre de familia tiene de cinco a doce hijos, y cada madre de familia ha tenido entre diez y veinte partos. Las mujeres de

presenta México el día de hoy a través de las páginas veraces de la revista Proceso. Pero más adelante sigue: "..... Como apenas comen, son débiles mentales en grandísima proporción poblacional. En sus calles ves pocos ancianos, y en el gesto la fatiga, la mansedumbre pisada o el rencor que ya acecha a todas horas." Y sigue más adelante ".... dentro de las casuchas—80 mts. cuadrados de terreno—siguen viviendo revueltos padres e hijos y sobrinos y tías y abuelos, y perreros y gallinas y marranos—¡si es que hay marranos y gallinas!—y piojos y chinches y cucarachas y arañas y cascarras podridas y orines y excrementos de intestinos permanentemente enfermos. Y allí adentro siguen las borcheras y las patizas y los vomitos y los incestos..." "....son cinco millones estos vecinos tuyos y rodean completamente el área metropolitana...."

Y esto es solo en el distrito federal. Sin contar la pobreza y la miseria en el campo que es tanto o más triste que la ciudad. Un campesino apenas gana 90 centavos al día. El kilo de tortilla cuesta 3 pesos noventa. Además la cesantía es enorme también. El campesinado mexicano ha sido siempre engañado por los gobiernos mexicanos: es decir por el PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional) el que lleva más de treinta años gobernando a México usando métodos sucios en las elecciones y marginando completamente a los demás partidos políticos de México, sobre todo a los partidos que representan a la clase obrera; a los partidos de los pobres y oprimidos de México.

Solo queda hacer una pregunta. ¿Todos estos oprimidos y pobres de México, para que

les sirve la Independencia que hoy quiere hacernos creer el gobierno mexicano? Es evidente que la farsa de la independencia es algo que no está ni en la mente de los pobres y oprimidos de México. La Independencia que grita el gobierno mexicano es la independencia de la clase de los ricos de México: es la independencia que tienen los grandes industriales para oprimir y explotar al pueblo mexicano. Son ellos los únicos que están gozando de la independencia; son ellos los que han vendido la independencia de México a las compañías transnacionales norteamericanas para que tengan la libertad de explotar y oprimir a obreros y campesinos de México. Y esos son la minoría de México; son la gran pequeña minoría de México que hoza de una buena vida mientras que la gran mayoría está en la miseria más grande que se pueda imaginar gente alguna. ¡No! con toda seguridad, todos aquellos desposeídos de México no van a gritar este año la independencia de México. Ellos no tienen independencia; están luchando todavía por lograr esa independencia; y por eso, porque están luchando por esa independencia del pueblo mexicano será celebrada cuando México sea realmente LIBRE. Ahora está bajo la garra del imperialismo norteamericano; Cuando en México no existan pobres, cuando no existan presos políticos, cuando no existan perseguidos políticos, cuando no existan torturados, entonces podremos gritar JUNTO AL VERDADERO PUEBLO MEXICANO! INDEPENDENCIA!

!!!SIN INDEPENDENCIA ECONOMICA, NO EXISTE LA INDEPENDENCIA POLITICA!!!



pobres; cesantes; sin casas; sin escuelas; enfermos que no tienen posibilidades de recibir tratamiento médico; niños desnutridos; y un sin fin de males que el gobierno mexicano quiere callar. Una información sacada de la revista PROCESO, de México, que tiene 12 millones de habitantes, existen 5 MILLONES DE POBRES; gente que no tiene trabajos o no. Y la

que en realidad desnuda es estrictamente de hambre, empleados en tareas antisociales como son la ladronería de oficio, la venta de chicles o de clínex o de banderolas o de muegamos o de muñecas de trapo o de servicios que son hacer mandados o limpiar parabrisas de automóviles o golpear a alguien o cargar bultos o formar parte de MANIFESTACIONES DE PRO-

treita y cinco años parecen de sesenta, y los hombres de cuarenta parecen ancianos de setenta años de edad...."

Este es el panorama que



The Government Of Misery

Many newspapers and magazines come from Mexico but very few tell about the super exploitation and repression of the Mexican people by U.S. Imperialism and its arm, the Mexican government. The few that have printed the truth have always been censored or banned. But the struggle continues to get the truth out and other newspapers and magazines are printed to continue exposing the reactionary nature of the Mexican government. One such magazine is Proceso, Vol. 38,

July, 1977, which was used as a source to write the story in Spanish entitled, "El Gobierno de la Miseria."

Read it and analyze it. When you come to the conclusion that the Cry of Independence is only for the wealthy few, then you will start realizing that the "Grito" will have no meaning until all the exploited and oppressed are freed once and for all from U.S. Imperialism and its puppet, the Mexican government.

Tortura A Los Presos Politicos

Reiteradas denuncias acerca de la violacion de los derechos humanos a los presos politicos en Mexico se han venido realizando por parte de diversas organizaciones humanitarias mexicanas. Gran parte de estas denuncias han sido referentes a las torturas a que son sometidos los presos. En los informes presentados por algunas de estas organizaciones (Comite pro-defensa de los presos politicos, perseguidos, torturados, desaparecidos) por ejemplo, denuncia incluso las formas de torturas que se aplican a los presos politicos basadas en testimonios de presos que han tenido la oportunidad de denunciar personalmente su experiencia. Una de las formas de tortura consiste en que ponen al preso sobre una mesa de metal, completamente desnudo. Le amarran los pies y las manos de la mesa. Posteriormente le ponen unas PINZAS en las zonas genitales, en la lengua y en las sienas. Estas pinzas estan conectadas a un circuito electrico. Cuando despues de que estan instaladas las pinzas en las diferentes partes del cuerpo, presionan un boton el que hace que la corriente pase a las pinzas y al cuerpo del preso. Esta operacion las hacen las veces que ellos lo consideran necesario; es decir hasta cuando el preso torturado diga lo que quieren saber las policas o el ejercito (lo que significa lo mismo). Casi siempre las preguntas de los torturadores es para saber donde estan los companeros del torturado; para que diga quienes pertenecen a tal o cual partido revolucionario; donde tienen escondidas las armas; donde estan escondido los jefes del

partido revolucionario; donde tienen instaladas las imprentas clandestinas; cuales son los planes que tienen en el futuro cercano; que actividades tienen pensadas hacer; etc. etc. etc. El tiempo de la tortura varia segun el torturado. Si el torturado es algun conocido jefe de algun Partido revolucionario o tan solo algun conocido lider obrero o campesino, entonces el tiempo de la tortura puede variar entre 20 a 40 dias; donde el torturado es mantenido solamente con electricidad y no le dan absolutamente nada de comer ni beber. Despues de 40 dias se le da algo para que se recupere de la debilidad; para que se reponga y este pronto para seguir soportando otros 40 dias de tortura. Para el torturado no existe la noche ni el dia. Desde la sala de tortura lo meten a un cuarto completamente oscuro con piso de cemento. Este cuarto es constantemente mojado con agua para que este siempre mojado y asi el preso pueda debilitarse mas rapidamente y pueda sentirse mas "amistoso" y se ponga a delatar a sus companeros. Desde este cuarto pequeno, que no es mas de tres metros cuadrados, sin excusado ni ningun tipo de sanidad ni limpieza sacan al preso y lo llevan a la sala de tortura. La hora no importa; puede ser a las 3 o a las 5 de la madrugada; como puede ser a las 11 o tres de la tarde. Este incertidumbre de no saber cuando ni a que hora lo van a llevar a la sala de tortura hace que el preso sienta una presion psicologica enorme y comience a sufrir ataques de nervios que en muchos casos son fatales. Cuando el preso esta en su celda de pronto entran en ella 3 o 4

policas y comienzan a golpear al preso hasta dejarlo inconciente. Una de las amenazas mas comunes que recibe el preso, y que en muchos casos la hacen efectiva, es de amenazarle de que si no habla, van a ir a buscar a su esposa y la van a violar delante de el. En muchos casos el preso muere por efectos de la tortura. Entonces la policia lo "hace morir" combatiendo; es decir, lo dejan en la calle y le disparan al cuerpo. Esto se hace casi siempre de noche. Al otro dia hacen aparecer en la prensa hablada y escrita la noticia de que "fulano de tal fue muerto por el ejercito en un enfrentamiento con un grupo de "Extremistas". Asi de esa forma se sacan el problema de encima. Pero hay veces tambien que el preso muere por efectos de la tortura y sencillamente lo hacen desaparecer enterrandolo donde solo ellos saben. Es decir lo hacen "Desaparecer" del pais. Hoy dia existen una cantidad de cerca de 300 desaparecidos en Mexico. Todos los nombres de estos desaparecidos han sido dados por sus respectivos familiares; quienes han denunciado que esas personas fueron detenidos por agentes del gobierno mexicano y llevados a campus de concentracion. Y tienen testigos. Por ejemplo una senora declaro a un abogado que ella estaba en sus casa con su hijo de 18 anos cuando llegaron agentes de la policia federal y se lo llevaron detenido. No le mostraron ninguna orden judicial ni le dijeron cual era el motivo por el cual lo llevaban detenido ni le dijeron donde lo llevaban. Posteriormente la senora descubrio el paradero de su hijo;

The Torture Of Political Prisoners

The situation of political prisoners in Mexico is one of grave characteristics. Denunciations made by some organizations from Mexico such as Comite Pro-Defensa de los Presos Politicos, Torturados, Persiguidos, y Desparecidos, bring to light the cruel methods of torture inflicted upon the detained persons in order to get confessions from them. Confessions with a long list of "crimes" thought up by the lying government officials. A common method of torture is the electric

shock treatment, and this can go on for days.

The majority of the political prisoners are workers, peasants, intellectuals and students, whose only crime was to demand that their human rights be respected. They are hardly the "terrorists and criminals" that the government and it's controlled press makes them out to be.

For complete details about the inhumane treatment of political prisoners in Mexico, read the spanish article, "Tortura a los Presos Politicos."

estaba ubicado en uno de los campos de concentracion que tiene el ejercito para los presos politicos. Comenzo a hacer peticiones para que lo dejaran en libertad pero de pronto su hijo "desaparecio". Y hasta la fecha, tres anos, todavia no puede encontrar a su hijo; que el unico delito era haber entregado un poco de su vida y esfuerzo para aliviar los males de los pobres luchando contra las injusticias del regimen del gobierno mexicano. Pero no todos los llamados "presos politicos" pertenecen a organizaciones politicas existen un gran porcentaje de presos que no tienen nada que ver con la politica. Y son los estudiantes y obreros que han estado en huelga demandando

mejores condiciones de vida, un salario justo; seguridad en el trabajo; respeto a sus derechos humanos. Y precisamente por eso, por demandar sus derechos humanos, son brutalmente torturados por el regimen policiaco militar que existe hoy en Mexico. Cientos de ellos hombres y mujeres que luchan democraticamente dentro de las leyes, son injustamente arrestados, falsamente acusados de crímenes, encarcelados y torturados. Es de esta manera que el gobierno prista logra, de una manera totalmente fascista, romper la fuerza de unidad que existe en el pueblo mexicano; ASESINANDO A SUS LIDERES.

La Represion Politica En Mexico

Nada tiene que envidiar Mexico a las dictaduras fascistas de Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay, Nicaragua, etc. etc. Todos aquellos regimenes fascistas se caracterizan por la represion a que someten a sus pueblos; por la matanza generalizada que cometen cada cierto tiempo, casi periodicamente; por los presos politicos y por la crueldad con que tratan a los desposeidos y por la buena vida que se dan los que estan en el poder a costa del hambre terrible que sufren la mayoria del pueblo. Realmente, Mexico no tiene nada que envidiarle a aquellas dictaduras fascistas. Aun mas; Mexico ya tiene una dictadura fascista aunque no declarada abiertamente como en Bolivia o en Chile y otras de las dictaduras que asolan a la American del Sur.

La cosa es ver (en querer ver; no existe peor ciego que el que no quiere ver) la realidad politica de Mexico hoy en dia: Cientos de presos politicos, desaparecidos, perseguidos, torturados, asesinados por los grupos fascistas con que cuenta el gobierno (grupo Nahuatl "juventud nueva F.U.A.") por ejemplo. Centenares de huelga, manifestaciones en contra del gobierno y represion por parte de este aquellas manifestaciones; negacion de la libertad de prensa, de palabra. Y la cosa es del pasado; es casi historica aquella repre-

sion y matanza del pueblo trabajador y los pobres de Mexico. Por ejemplo tenemos la tristemente celebre matanza de Tlatelolco, en donde fueron acibillados a balazos cientos de personas y otras tantas fueron detenidas y torturadas.

Algunos datos de estas represiones y matanzas de obreros, estudiantes y campesinos las tenemos en: La matanza del 10 de junio a una manifestacion en la ciudad de Mexico; la invasion del ejercito a Chapingozana, Rio Muerto; en Sonora; San Pablo de Rueda en Nuevo Leon; Venustiano Carranza en Chiapas; Tierra y Libertad en San Luis De Potosi y Zacatecas; y etc., etc., etc. Algunas de las mas recientes represiones por parte del ejercito y la policia, al mas puro estilo fascista de los gorilas del Sur del continente, las tenemos por ejemplo en la represion al STUNAM (sindicato de trabajadores de la universidad autonoma de Mexico) el pasado mes de Julio de 1977, en donde fueron tomados detenidos centenares de huelguistas y apaleados por los agentes de seguridad mexicanos; la represion de Pdierna, una colonia proletaria en donde mas de 500 personas fueron arrojadas fuera de ese lugar por elementos de la politica y el ejercito. Entre los arrojados iban ninos y mujeres embarazadas. Las Cho-

zas en que vivian fueron destruidas y quemadas. Algunos moradores que quisieron protestar fueron apaleados en forma brutal. El 17 de mayo de 1977 grupos fascistas financiados y amparados por el P.R.I. (partido que esta en el gobierno por mas de 60 anos) balearon a estudiantes del instituto Politecnico Nacional. Producto de eso murieron dos estudiantes y otros quedaron seriamente heridos. La policia informo que la balacera fue llevado a efecto por miembros de la llamada "BRIGADA BLANCA". Esta "Brigada Blanca" esta integrada por elementos de las policas federal judicial, Judicial del Distrito, Federal de Seguridad, Exservicio Secreto, y Servicio de Inteligencia Militar. Lo fascista de la accion estuvo en que fe una verdadera caceria humana por parte de los miembros del grupo fascista "Brigada Blanca" en contra de los estudiantes del Intituto Politecnico, los que huian despavoridos por las calles vecinas y por el interior de la universidad arrancando de las balas asesinas y completamente desarmados e indefensos.

En el campo, los campesinos son objeto de vejámenes y atropellos y son constantemente reprimidos por la policia del lugar, la que actua bajo expresas ordenes de los terratenientes y caciques.

Political Represion In Mexico

Repression, persecution, disrespect for human rights and a large score of political prisoners, is the present situation in Mexico.

The article in Spanish, "La Represion Politica en Mexico," explains the situation in thorough details with statistics and eyewitness accounts. It shows

the cruel reality that we should urgently comprehend—and give solidarity to our valiant sisters and brothers who struggle everyday against the repression imposed on them by the reactionary Mexican government, a willing partner of U.S. Imperialism.

Largo seria enumerar todos los casos de represion y muerte en Mexico, que son cientos y miles. Para saber eso, preguntele a cualquier obrero o campesino mexicano. Mientras nosotros estamos escribiendo estas lineas, y mientras usted las esta leyendo, se siguen cometiendo arbitrariedades por parte del gobierno mexicano a travez del ejercito y la policia en contra de los desposeidos y pobres de Mexico, que los unicos delitos que han cometido es precisamente SER POBRES y querer luchar para poder sobrevivir como seres humanos.

Ante esta realidad que sufren nuestros hermanos en Mexico, no podemos menos que denunciar a la opinion publica el caracter fascista del gobierno mexicano y solidarizar con todos los hermanos que estan sufriendo la represion politica diariamente. A

EXIJIR EL CESE DE LA REPRESION EN MEXICO!!! A EXIJIR LA LIBERTAD DE EXPRESION Y DE PALABRA!!! A APOYAR AL PUEBLO MEXICANO EN SU JUSTA LUCHA REVOLUCIONARIA Y ANTI-IMPERIALISTA!!! A EXIJIR LA LIBERTAD DE TODOS LOS PRESOS POLITICOS!!! A DENUNCIAR EL CARACTER FASCISTA DE LOS REPRESENTANTES DEL GOBIERNO MEXICANO QUE AHORA ASISTEN A LAS FIESTAS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA AQUI EN SAN ANTONIO!!!! A DESENASCARLOS Y A REPUDIARLOS COMO ASESINOS DE NUESTROS HERMANOS DE MEXICO!!!! A DESENASCARAR A LOS TITERES DEL IMPERIALISMO YANKII!

Revolutionary dies

Mexican rebel leader killed, leaves void among followers

By LARRY JOLIDON
American Statesman Staff

The cat-and-mouse rebellion by Indian peasants against the government and large landowners in the mountains of southern Mexico has claimed the life of another youthful revolutionary.

As in the past, with the elimination of a charismatic leader who was unschooled in letters but soundly based in the theories of class struggle, the government announced that the back of the rebellion has been broken for good. The peasants, meanwhile, cling

steadfastly to the belief that another leader will emerge to continue their movement.

The death of Florencio Medrano Mederos, 34, commander of the most active group of armed guerrillas known as the *Partido Proletario de Mexico* — Proletariat Party of Mexico — was not, however, the result of the frequent forays and searches by government troops for Medrano and his Marxist-oriented followers.

Medrano, nicknamed "Guero" (the fair-skinned one), was fatally wounded in a shootout with private security guards pro-

tecting a large plantation near the village of San Ysidro Progreso, north of Oaxaca.

The firefight between Medrano's band of about 20 guerrillas and the private guards occurred March 24, reports indicate. He died two days later in a nearby village.

The details of his death and a current report on the movements and activities of the guerrillas were furnished last week by a member of Medrano's band of revolutionaries who was visiting Texas.

The 22-year-old guerrilla fighter, a native
See Rebel, A8

Excepciones Sábado 31 marzo
Certificarán
la Muerte del
Guero Medrano

Por JOSE COBONADO,
corresponsal
de EXCELSIOR

TUXTEPEC, Oax., 30 de marzo — El procurador de justicia del estado, Federico Diaz Hernández y un grupo de elementos de la Policía Federal de Seguridad y Seguridad Pública, salieron esta mañana a San Pedro Quiotepec, Sierrita Juárez, a certificar la muerte del líder guerrillero Florencio Medrano Mederos, quien supuestamente falleció en un enfrentamiento a tiros entre habitantes de esa región.

El procurador Díaz Hernández declaró antes de su partida que se exhumará el cadáver de El Guero Medrano, sepultado clandestinamente por miembros de su grupo armado.

Agregó que existen informes de que el guerrillero murió el sábado pasado en uno de los frecuentes enfrentamientos a tiros entre campesinos de la Sierrita Juárez. El funcionario se negó a proporcionar mayores datos, "pues se ha especulado mucho en torno a los hechos".

Extraoficialmente se sabe que hay ocho personas detenidas que participaron en la balacera, entre campesinos de la Sierrita Juárez y el grupo subversivo de Florencio Medrano Mederos.

Excepciones
Posiblemente
Esté Muerto el
"Guero" Medrano

Por FELIPE SANCHEZ,
corresponsal de EXCELSIOR
OAXACA. Oax., 28 de marzo.—Luego de calificar como delincuente común a Florencio Medrano Mederos, el general Gonzalo Castillo Ferrara, comandante de la XXVIII Zona Militar, negó que soldados a su mando se hayan enfrentado con el grupo del "Guero" Medrano, hubo dos muertos y varios detenidos.

El hecho ocurrió cerca del poblado de San Isidro Yelox y al parecer la batida la realizaron fuerzas de la XXVI Zona Militar que seguían desde Veracruz al grupo de Medrano.

El general añadió que es posible que Florencio Medrano esté muerto, pues en buena serranía nadie se salta con un balazo en el abdomen y otro más en la pierna.

Según versiones de algunas personas que presentaron la balacera Medrano, hubo herido o quedó muerto.

Castillo Ferrara indicó que el "Guero" actuaba en la región Mijío y la de Tuxtepec y lo señaló como responsable de los asaltos bancarios, a varios automovilistas y autobuses y otros ataques en el estado.

Rebel

From A1

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of the region where Medrano's group had been organizing peasants to seize land for the past two years, asked for anonymity. He said he fears not only for his life but reprisals against relatives still in Mexico.

He said he and more than two dozen other suspected partisans were rounded up soon after the early-morning gunfight and imprisoned for several weeks in military jails.

If the government follows past practice, he said, the villages where the guerrillas had been organizing and converting followers will now be assigned elements of the state police as a means of suppressing further guerrilla activity.

Medrano, a native of Guerrero state on the Pacific coast, had been an active organizer since adolescence. An American journalist who interviewed him last year said Medrano and a younger brother were among the founders of a squatters' camp of about 30,000 peasants on the outskirts of Cuernavaca in the early 1970s. Medrano said then that his family had always struggled against the "repression" of the government authorities.

His brother was killed in 1974 in a shootout with soldiers sent to close down the camp, and Medrano led a party of survivors into the hills where they joined forces with guerrillas under the command of Lucio Cabanas.

Cabanas was captured and executed later that year, and Medrano carried on in his place, eventually forming peasant groups in a number of villages among the indigenous Indians of the region.

The party founded by Medrano in 1974 never boasted of any massive victories against the militia forces or the patrolling *pistoleros* — armed guards — with whom they frequently clashed.

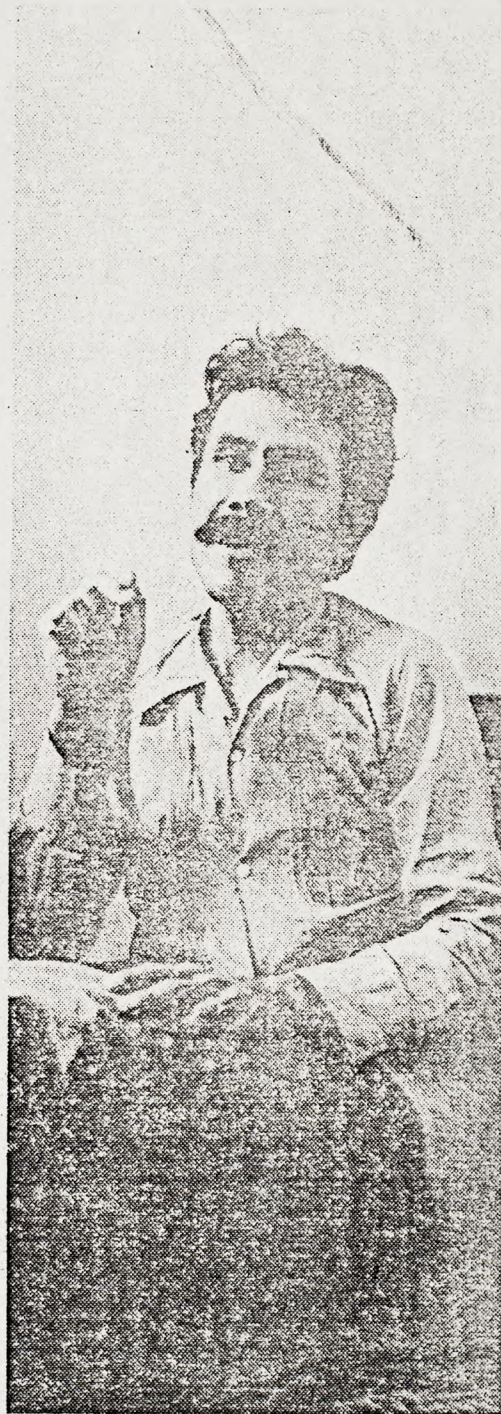
Their small running battles and occasional firefights over various villages, communal settlements and hillsides of contested land usually left both sides bloodied but the overall situation left doubt as to which was gaining a tactical advantage.

With the loss of Medrano, called "a great fighting spirit" by the young soldier who described the mood among the peasant fighters, "other leaders will rise up to carry the fight in the struggle of the people."

He said their arms come from the busy trade in guns and ammunition that also supplies drug dealers, private landowners and common criminals with machine guns, rifles and handguns.

At the moment, the government's effort to contain the clandestine army of the party and its more public arm, the Indigenous Peasants' Association for Self-Defense, appears to be holding sway.

The peasants' association, which the guerrilla fighter says has the sympathies of thousands of families in about 300 villages and hamlets throughout Central and Southern Mexico, has been denied even a government license to publish a newspaper on the ground its primary purpose would be subversion.



Revolutionary Florencio Medrano Mederos

The young guerrilla fighter said that even the militant radical student group known as the 23rd of September Brigade, which has fought armed battles with police and soldiers, has yet to recover from a determined campaign by federal authorities to disperse it.

He said he was in Mexico City when he heard that his leader, Medrano, had fallen in a gunfight with *pistoleros* and rushed to the scene with a doctor to aid him.

But by the time they reached the remote location, Medrano had died, he said, leaving a wife, two children and a militant band of followers who must now find among them a leader.





Con la lucha de los Chicanos y contra
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Compañeros

Amigo Cosona te enviamos este
"dossier" como parte del trabajo
que vamos realizando en España -
salimos para Francia, Italia y
Alemania.

Saludos
María



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EL MOVIMIENTO CHICANO DENUNCIA: "CARTER NO RESPETA LOS DERECHOS
HUMANOS".

Los chicanos que conforman la segunda minoría étnica dentro de los EEUU (13 millones), después de los negros, aseguran que solamente durante 1978 presentaron más de 10,000 denuncias de brutalidad policíaca en contra de "la raza", entre las que se pueden confirmar asesinatos, torturas, persecución y desde luego discriminación ante la ley y respeto de los derechos civiles.

La población chicana comenzó a formarse desde 1848 cuando la naciente Unión Americana arrebató a México, en sus primeras guerras imperialistas, más de la mitad de su territorio y por más que en los tratados que sellaron en fin de la contienda se afirmaban los derechos de los habitantes de los territorios usurpados, la discriminación asociada por el propio gobierno norteamericano, permitió que muy pronto los nuevos norteamericanos fueran despojados de sus propiedades relegándolos a ciudadanos de segunda categoría.

El Tratado de Guadalupe-Hidalgo del 2 de febrero de 1848 firmado por los EEUU y México consagraba los derechos primordiales de respeto a sus propiedades, su lengua, sus costumbres y sus tradiciones, pero por medio de una educación racista fueron confundidas sus raíces históricas y su cultura convirtiéndolos en mano de obra barata forzando su asimilación violenta hacia el sistema de explotación anglo-sajón.

Actualmente esta comunidad se identifica como chicanos y son

ESPAÑA

FRANCIA

ENGLAND

ITALIA

DEUTSCHLAND



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concientes de que aunque son ciudadanos de los EEUU, sus raíces - históricas y culturales se encuentran ligadas al pueblo mexicano, al cual se les ha intentado separar inutilmente sin considerar -- que son las grandes inmigraciones de los mexicanos hacia ese país, las que han logrado consolidar la nacionalidad chicana y fortalecer su arraigo hispano-mexicano dentro de la nación más poderosa de la tierra.

Durante más de cien años los chicanos han desarrollado una lucha constante en contra de la dominación yanqui y si bien en un - comienzo se manifestó principalmente por la defensa de sus propiedades, su lengua y su cultura, en la actualidad, sin abandonar esos principios, se concentra en las garantías constitucionales, - el respeto de los derechos humanos, en contra del racismo y la discriminación en el trabajo y el medio social, y en apoyo de los -- nuevos trabajadores inmigrantes mexicanos.

Es en este último aspecto donde el movimiento chicano inicia - una lucha que lo envuelve directamente dentro de la problemática de la internacionalización de los capitales y la fuerza de trabajo.

El imperialismo norteamericano que se ha apoderado de la economía de México, como de la del resto del Continente, contando con la complicidad e impotencia de las burguesías locales, plantea una nueva relación política internacional, que en el caso de México, - le conlleva a pretender realizarla dentro de su política doméstica, considerándola como parte de política nacional.



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Esta política que consiste en contruir la gran Norteamérica des-
de México hasta el Canada ha reservado para el primero, el papel -
de proveedor de materias primas (energéticos) y fuerza de trabajo--
barata para poder competir a nivel internacional con la producción
de mercancías a precio bajo al reservarse los EEUU el rol de produ^C
tor y exportador de tecnología y capitales.

Y son precisamente la industrialización de la frontera con Méxi^C
co -al estilo Hong Kong y Taiwan-, programada desde hace ya tiempo,
buscando asimilar el éxodo de los trabajadores mexicanos, y la nue^C
va ley de amnistía proyectada por el propio Carter para los traba-
jadores indocumentados, los que vienen a completar esa nueva políti-
ca que en plano ideológico se manifiesta demagógicamente como la
defensa de los derechos humanos a nivel internacional.

La Ley de Amnistía consiste en legalizar la estancia en los EEUU
de cientos de miles de mexicanos que desde hace varios años viven-
allí, autorizando además el aumento de la cuota de inmigración in-
ternacional de 20 mil por país, elevándola en el caso de México a-
50mil y permitiendo a la vez el paso de 800 mil mexicanos con la -
condición de permanecer dentro de Norteamérica solamente seis meses.
del año.

Tal política de salir triunfante le permitiría a Carter llevar-
adelante los acuerdos de la Comisión Trilateral y lograr para su -
campaña por la reelección en el próximo año los votos de los chi-
canos ya que el pueblo chicano ha venido enatbolando la bandera de
la defensa de sus hermanos de sangre.



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Pero a pesar de que la Ley de Amnistía pudiera considerarse positiva, la verdad es que esconde la raíz del problema; el éxodo de -- los millones de mexicanos que huyen por hambre y persecución política de su país a los cuales se pretende controlar para impedir e así una violenta insurrección que sin duda repercutiría en todo el Continente y en la misma sociedad norteamericana.

Es por eso que Mario Cantú, como representante del Comité Europeo de Solidaridad con el pueblo chicano viene realizando una campaña de información de los problemas de su pueblo; de denuncia acerca de las violaciones de sus derechos humanos y de desmistificación de la demagógica política interna e internacional del presidente Carter en torno a esos derechos consagrados pero jamás respetados. A la vez que demanda solidaridad de las organizaciones y partidos políticos democráticos para su labor, que en caso de España resulta más obligada ya que nos unen con el pueblo chicano, la lengua, la cultura y la sangre que el racismo yanqui pretende destruir.

Mario Cantú, que reside en San Antonio, Texas, es un miembro activo del Movimiento Chicano que desde hace años viene trabajando por la defensa de su comunidad y de los trabajadores mexicanos emigrantes; ha colaborado además, con el movimiento indio y en la defensa de la libertad de Angela Davis, así como con el movimiento campesino de César Chávez.

EXC 100

3/27/79

El Guero

OAXACA, OAX 27 MARZO (EXCELSIOR).- EN EL PRIMER ENFRENTAMIENTO ARMADO DEL GUERRILLERO EL GUERO MEDRANO CON FUERZAS DE SEGURIDAD, HUBO DOS MUERTOS Y SE INICIO UNA PERSECUCION CONTRA SUS SEGUIDORES EN LA SIERRAJUAREZ.

ELEMENTOS DEL EJERCITO, POLICIAS PREVENTIVA Y DE LA DIRECCION FEDERAL DE SEGURIDAD, A LAS 18:00 HORAS DE HOY SE TOPARON CON EL GUERO MEDRANO EN EL KILOMETRO 123 DE LA CARRETERA OAXACA - TUXTEPEC, CERCA DE LA ESPERANZA, DONDE OCURRIO EL ENFRENTAMIENTO.

LOS GUERRILLEROS DINAMITARON CUATRO CHOZAS DE LA RANCHERIA DE LLANO LARGO Y ESTO DISTRAJO A LA POLICIA Y ESTO FUE APROVECHADO PARA QUE LOGRARAN HUIR.

SOLO IRINEO ROBLES BAUTISTA Y MARTIN VELASCO LOPEZ, DOS DE LOS SEGUIDORES DEL GUERRILLERO, FUERON MUERTOS AL ENFRENTARSE CON LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS.

EL GUERO MEDRANO ACUDIO A ASESORAR CAMPESINOS DE SAN JUAN JIOTEPEC Y SAN PEDRO XOLOX, DEL MUNICIPIO DE IXTLAN, QUE DESDE HACE 15 DIAS LUCHAN EN CONTRA DE LOS CACIQUES DEL LUGAR. ESTOS PUEBLOS ESTABAN SITIADOS PORLOS CACIQUES Y A PUNTA DE PISTOLA RECISABAN A TODO EL QUE ENTRABA Y SALIA, PARA IMPEDIR QUE SE INTRODUIERON EXTRANOS. LA POLICIA ACUDIO AL LUGAR Y ENTONCES OCURRIO EL ENFRENTAMIENTO.

; ; ; AGA 21.12 HS; ; ; ;



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ASESINAN EN MEXICO AL DIRIGENTE GUERRILLERO
FLORENCIO MEDRANO (GUERO).

El 26 de marzo pasado durante un enfrentamiento armado entre la guerrilla del Partido Proletario de México (PPM) y las fuerzas con juntas gubernamentales opresoras de la nación mexicana, integradas por elementos del ejército, la policía preventiva y la dirección general de seguridad, reforzados por las bandas paramilitares de los caciques de la zona, fue herido de gravedad el guerrillero Florencio Medrano (Guero), dirigente de esa organización revolucionaria que viene desarrollando una intensa lucha política y armada en el Estado de Oaxaca, al sur del país, desde hace más de tres años.

En el combate murieron los guerrilleros Irineo Bautista y Martín Velasco, así como numerosos miembros de las fuerzas represivas; pero desgraciadamente dos días más tarde, dentro del feroz cerco militar de cientos de soldados, víctima de la falta de atención médica, moría el conocido dirigente guerrillero.

¿QUIEN ERA "EL GUERO" FLORENCIO MEDRANO?

Medrano había nacido hace 35 años en una población del Estado de Guerrero, que junto con Oaxaca y otros cinco estados forman el "profundo sur" mexicano. Tierra de abandono y sobreexplotación; de caciques y bandas paramilitares; de políticos gubernamentales enriquecidos fraudulentamente; y de generales sin batallas que detentan



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enormes latifundios en pago a sus servicios represivos en contra de los millones de campesinos, obreros y desocupados, víctimas del capitalismo decadente del imperialismo que el gobierno del PRI - (Partido Revolucionario Institucional), con 50 años en el poder, - ha desarrollado en México.

A los 25 años se incorporó a la Asociación Cívica Nacional Revolucionaria (ACNR), que combatió en las Sierras de su estado natal - por más de ocho años y a la muerte de su dirigente, el guerrillero Genaro Vázquez, se incorporó al Partido de los Pobres que dirigiera el guerrillero Lucio Cabañas, asesinado por el ejército en 1974.

En 1973, junto con cinco mil personas invade un latifundio urbano en la ciudad de Cuernavaca (perteneciente al gobernador priísta de la entidad), sitio de recreo de la burguesía capitalina e internacional vecino a la ciudad de México, y funda la Colonia Popular - "Ruben Jaramillo", cuyo nombre es impuesto en homenaje al dirigente guerrillero continuador de la causa del legendario revolucionario - campesino, Emiliano Zapata.

Durante un año dirige y defiende el asentamiento popular urbano que llega a aglutinar más de 15 mil personas necesitadas de vivienda habitacional en una de las ciudades más caras del país; finalmente el ejército con 7 mil soldados toma por asalto la Colonia Popular y el Güero Medrano, como era llamado cariñosamente por sus compañeros, entra en la clandestinidad y comienza a organizar por todo México, pero principalmente en el sur, al Partido Proletario de México; organización armada que partiendo de las raíces revolucionarias



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rias del zapatismo y el magonismo (movimiento obrero revolucionario de principios del siglo) logra conformar un combativo grupo guerrillero apoyado por miles de campesinos y obreros en el estado de Oaxaca, así como en sus vecinos, Guerrero y Veracruz. Además, basado en el internacionalismo magonista, el PPM ha desarroolado una intensa campaña de solidaridad y apoyo físico y material dentro de la población chicana de los EEUU; este trabajo político fructifica ya y actualmente cuenta con una gran simpatía en esa comunidad de origen mexicano, que en la Unión Americana forma una nación de más de 13 millones.

CONDICIONES ECONOMICAS Y POLITICAS DEL "PROFUNDO SUR MEXICANO"

A pesar de que en los estados sureños se encuentran los principales yacimientos petrolíferos de la mundialmente conocida riqueza energética de México, la explotación de que es víctima la población trabajadora de la zona ha creado una situación preinsurreccional que el gobierno del PRI pretende detener con la fuerza militar; solamente en la ciudad de Oaxaca, capital del estado del mismo nombre, mantiene un control con 23 mil soldados, 6 mil comandos patrulleros, además de la policía judicial del estado y federal, así como la policía preventiva y matones a sueldo.

El estado de Oaxaca es uno de los más poblados del país; cuenta con más de 500 municipios y los millones de indígenas se agrupan en más de 80 étnias. El 90% no saben leer ni escribir y hablan lenguas y dialectos que ni entre ellos se entienden.



Con la lucha de los Chicanos y contra
el imperialismo Norteamericano

COMITE EUROPEO
DE SOLIDARIDAD
CON EL PUEBLO
CHICANO



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A pesar de la sobrepoblación los indígenas no tienen tierras ni empleos. Los latifundios ganaderos cuentan con miles de hectáreas y la tierra se concentra en unas cuantas manos. El exgobernador del Estado y exsecretario de la Educación Nacional, Víctor Bravo (PRI) - tiene en su poder un latifundio de 17 mil hectáreas y sus familiares y amigos cuentan también con grandes propiedades.

La empresa estatal "Fábrica de Papel Tuxtepec, S.A." explota - 261 mil hectáreas de bosques pertenecientes a las comunidades indígenas zapotecas, chinantecas y mixes de la Sierra de Juárez (en el mismo estado de Oaxaca), con una población de 50 mil habitantes.

Estos dos ejemplos muestran claramente la angustiosa situación económica en que vive la inmensa mayoría rural oaxaqueña.

Ante esta situación es lógico que los comuneros indios se hayan agrupado en organismos independientes del control estatal para defenderse, pues no sólo les han sido arrebatadas sus tierras y propiedades, sino que tanto los latifundistas, como el gobierno han desatado una ola de violencia para atemorizar a la población y dejarla sin dirigentes; solamente durante el mes de diciembre pasado fueron asesinados 190 campesinos y arrestados más de 300.

Los dirigentes obreros de la zona del Istmo de Tehuantepec (también Oaxaca), han sido aprehendidos; el dirigente del COCEI (Consejo obrero campesino estudiantil del Istmo), José Gyves se encuentra preso en la prisión militar del ejército en la capital del país desde hace más de seis meses.



Con la lucha de los Chicanos y contra
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Y por último, la Universidad de la entidad fue tomada por asalto por el ejército desde hace cerca de un año y todavía se encuentra en poder militar a pesar de que fue desalojada demagógicamente cuando el Papa Juan Pablo II visitó la ciudad de Oaxaca en enero pasado.

Existen en el Estado numerables presos políticos entre los que se encuentran obreros, campesinos, profesores y estudiantes universitarios y profesionistas locales.

La situación de los demás estados del "profundo sur mexicano", no es mejor y de hecho se encuentran ocupados militarmente desde varios años, pues el gobierno teme que la acción armada revolucionaria que se desarrolla en Centro América se extienda hacia esa gran zona colindante.

LAS FUERZAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DEL SUR CONTINUARAN EN LA LUCHA.

Ante la noticia del asesinato del dirigente guerrillero Florencio "Güero" Medrano, las organizaciones democráticas de masas, Asociación Indígena de Autodefensa Campesina, COCEI y el Consejo Universitario Democrático del estado de Oaxaca declararon que continuaran en la lucha que iniciara el guerrillero extendiendo la movilización popular hacia todo el sur del país, que afronta los mismos problemas y solicitarán la solidaridad del resto de la nación mexicana, que también vive momentos difíciles producidos por la sobreexplotación y el desempleo.

A su vez, el Partido Proletario de México (PPM), ha declarado que la muerte de su dirigente nacional no significa que el partido ha sido derrotado, sino que su recuerdo viene a representar un ideal para



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continuar la lucha hasta lograr la liberacion de la clase trabajado-
ra mexicana de la burguesía local y su gobierno, el PRI-gobierno, -
complices ambos del imperialismo yanqui.

COMITE EUROPEO DE SOLIDARIDAD CON EL PUEBLO CHICANO.

COMITE DE SOLIDARIDAD CON LAS LUCHAS DEL PUEBLO MEXICANO.

Madrid, España a 20 de abril de 1979.

EL NORTE

Premios Internacionales: Maria Moors Cabot, 1962; Mundial de la ANPA, 1969; y Mergenthaler, 1964 y 1976.

AÑO XL

Número 14,514

¡Feliz Navidad!

Hoy es sábado 16 de diciembre de 1978

Monterrey, N.L., México

Cantú gira en Europa

PARIS, Dic. 15 (AP).-El activista chicano Marlo Cantú ha escapado de una posible pena carcelaria en Estados Unidos para emprender una campaña de cuando menos dos años dirigida a elevar la conciencia europea sobre la problemática chicana y mexicana, según él mismo afirmó hoy aquí.

Cantú, de 41 años, se describe como "exiliado político" de Estados Unidos.

Se tenía que haber presentado en el tribunal de San Antonio, Texas, el seis de diciembre, para responder a la acusación de haber violado la probatoria al ir a México a apoyar a campesinos que ocupaban fincas privadas en el norte.

En 1976 se le había puesto en libertad bajo palabra por cuatro años por albergar inmigrantes ilegales.

Cantú dijo estar convencido de que la audiencia del seis de diciembre sobre violación de probatoria habría terminado con su envío a la cárcel.

"No estoy dispuesto a seguir tolerando las restricciones que el gobierno de Estados Unidos le impone a mi libertad de palabra y de movimiento", dijo Cantú en un pronunciamiento desde Francia que su hermano Héctor emitió en San Antonio la semana pasada.

"No estoy dispuesto a situar la cuestión de mi ida a prisión en manos de un juez federal cuyo racismo y escandaloso desprecio por la justicia es un hecho probado", dijo Cantú.

El juez John H. Wood ha dicho que no planea impulsar un costoso procedimiento

de extradición, dijo Cantú.

Con su esposa Irma y sus dos hijos, Cantú abandonó San Antonio el 1 de diciembre y viajó a Francia vía Canadá.

"Planeo hacer giras por Francia, España, Suiza y otros países europeos para dictar conferencias allí donde no parece conocerse la magnitud de la opresión de los chicanos en los Estados Unidos y de violación de los derechos humanos de los activistas políticos en México", dijo Cantú.

El dirigente chicano dijo que también denunciaría las actividades de los terroristas que calificó de progubernamentales de la organización Brigadas Blancas de México.

Dijo que la organización participó en el asesinato de prisioneros políticos recién ex-carcelados.

Cantú considera que la visita que el presidente francés Valery Giscard d'Estaing planea hacer a México en febrero le dará una oportunidad de alertar al público francés sobre la problemática mexicana.

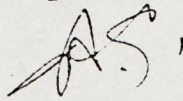
El periodista mexicano Isaiás Rojas, quien dice haber sido expulsado de su país dos años atrás por sus audaces artículos en la revista "Por qué", planea trabajar con Cantú en dicha campaña.

Cantú cobró renombre en Antonio por su defensa de los ilegales, de obreros migrantes y por sus francos pronunciamientos sobre las condiciones en México.

También ha apoyado el movimiento de César Chávez para la sindicalización de los obreros agrícolas en California.

Was in Monterrey and saw you made the headlines there in the enclosed news item. Thought you might be interested in seeing it, if you have not already read it. Regards and congratulation.

Henry Castillo



Miércoles 14 de marzo de 1979

EL NORTE

Página Tres -A-

CARTER Y PORTILLO VIOLAN LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS



MADRID, marzo 13.— Los derechos humanos son violados, dijeron hoy aquí varios activistas mexicano-americanos. También hablaron de discriminación por la Policía de Estados Unidos y México.

Activistas chicanos defienden minorías

MADRID, marzo 13, (UP).— Sobre una pancarta se leía: CARTER Y PORTILLO VIOLAN LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS! Un par de activistas mexicano-americanos presentaron el viernes su campaña a la prensa local.

Mario Cantú, de 41 años, restaurantero de San Antonio, Texas, y exiliado, dijo:

“Nosotros hemos venido a desenmascarar el modo en que las minorías inferiores sufren bajo los dos gobiernos del Presidente Carter y López Portillo.

Unos 15 reporteros locales regresaron para las nuevas conferencias que tuvieron en el Club de Prensa de Madrid.

Con Cantú estaba el Lic. Rubén Sando-

val, de San Antonio, quien reclama activamente el resultado de las investigaciones federales sobre la muerte de chicanos a manos de policías oficiales.

El activista mexicano Isaias Rojas participó también en la sesión.

Sandoval mostró fotos a color de mexicano-americanos y dijo fueron muertos por policías americanos.

Dijo que en el nivel federal nada han hecho contra esta represión policiaca.

“Este es un caso de discriminación”, dijo Rojas.

Los tres hombres dijeron que estaban presentando su caso en Europa para tratar de obtener presión internacional hacia los Gobiernos de Estados Unidos y de México.

NUEVA ESTRATEGIA DEL IMPERIALISMO SOBRE INMIGRACION.-

Para la población chicana de los EE.UU. el viaje de Carter a México cristaliza una campaña realizada por su administración durante más de dos años, a través de la cual pretende atraer los votos de la comunidad para las elecciones de 1980 y también resolver los innumerables y complejos problemas que afectan a los pueblos mexicano y chicano en lo que se refiere al gran número de inmigrantes mexicanos que se ven forzados a huir de su país debido a la feroz explotación y represión creada por el imperialismo y el régimen gubernamental del PRI que impera en México.

El instrumento para resolver el problema es la llamada AMNISTIA; tal amnistía es únicamente una maniobra destinada a llevar a cabo una recomposición a escala mundial del ejército industrial de reserva que forma una parte de la internacionalización del capital del imperialismo norteamericano.

La ley de amnistía presentada por Carter pretende legalizar las condiciones de un gran número de inmigrantes mexicanos que se encuentran en los EE.UU. en condiciones de "ilegalidad" desde antes de 1976, mientras se establece un cupo de unos 800 mil mexicanos a los que anualmente se dejaría entrar con la condición de que en el plazo de seis meses regresen a su país de origen.

Con esta medida demagógica se buscan también los votos chicanos para la reelección porque se trata solamente de una solución cosmética aplicada desde un punto de vista doméstico a un problema de nivel internacional que afecta a los

países de América Latina, principalmente a México, en la cual se desenraiza a millones de hombres de su país violando así - sus derechos humanos.

Pero esta ley no sería aprobada por el Congreso de - los EE.UU. sin que primero fuera aceptada por el pueblo améri- cano y por lo mismo se esta realizando una campaña publicita- ria a la "madison avenue" para amoldar la opinión pública no solamente norteamericana, sino internacional de simpatía favo- rable a dicha solución.

"La Cortina de Tortilla", las persecuciones del Ku - Kux Klen contra los inmigrantes en la frontera, la movilita- ción de los chicanos en favor de sus hermanos mexicanos, sólo son maniobras muy sutiles para confundir al ciudadano común - en provecho de la política Carter en el terreno de inmigra- ción.

Pero la solución de tan grave problema no esté en la organización de los inmigrantes en los EE.UU. sino en atacar el mal en sus raíces, es decir, en combatir la intervención imperialista yanqui en los países colonizados económicamente, en este caso México; pero ésto desde luego no lo va hacer Car- ter representante de los trusts internacionales, sino que co- rresponde a la ciudadanía norteamericana, y concretamente a - la población chicana, realizarla dentro de la misma Norteaméri- ca.

El gobierno norteamericano debe de dejar de interve- nir en la política interna de otros países, pero impedirlo -- corresponde a los pueblos, pues está visto que tampoco los -- peleles no son capaces de contenerlo, sino que contrariamente llegan a acuerdos cómplices y en este caso, el gobierno de --

López Portillo no sólo conduce a los mexicanos pobres hasta la misma frontera, donde los entrega maniatados a la explotación yanqui, sino que también colabora y forma parte de la campaña a la "madison avenue" con desplantes demagógicos, charlas con los dirigentes chicanos y otras tonterías más, para finalmente enmudecer ante el origen del problema y jamás presentar en el terreno diplomático internacional ninguna denuncia, ni protesta formal ante las constantes violaciones de los derechos humanos de sus compatriotas en el vecino país, pero mal podría hacerlo, pues él mismo es un gran violador de los de su propio pueblo.

LOPEZ PORTILLO ENTREGA EL ULTIMO REDUCTO DE LA SOBERANIA
MEXICANA AL IMPERIALISMO NORTEAMERICANO.-

Las declaraciones de los presidentes de EE.UU. y México, en relación con la visita del primero al segundo son presentados diplomáticamente como naturales en las relaciones de dos países diametralmente opuestos en razón de su desarrollo económico, pero la realidad está muy alejada de los boletines oficiales y por lo que a soberanía nacional se refiere en el caso de México, con la firma de la declaración conjunta final, habrá dejado de existir por completo.

Las reservas mexicanas de petróleo y gas natural, el problema de los inmigrantes en EE.UU. y las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países son los temas, que según los boletines, se discutieron y acordaron; pero no hubo tal discusión, pues en ellos había ya acuerdos que sólo esperaban el momento político para darse a conocer.

Lo que en realidad "charlaron" fueron los compromisos de trabajo conjunto y de subordinación servil en el caso de los políticos mexicanos, para la nueva geopolítica norteamericana en el ámbito latinoamericano e internacional y en la nueva etapa del desarrollo del imperialismo norteamericano, para alejarse de la crisis del capitalismo a escala internacional.

El proyecto, largamente estudiado y discutido en las esferas norteamericanas fue propuesto más tarde al gobierno mexicano como la única posibilidad de solución a la bancarrota total a que ha conducido al país la burocracia dictatorial que se agrupa en torno al mal llamado Partido Revolucionario

Institucional, que gobierna desde 1929.

El proyecto de salir adelante consolidará el viejo - sueño de los trusts internacionales, con EE.UU. como centro rector económico, técnico y administrativo, con poder de decisión, dirección y acción; Canadá como región manufacturera y de expansión industrial propia al área de desarrollo capitalista y México y las Antillas como productores de materias primas y fuerza de trabajo. Para ello, en México, había que penetrar el último reducto de la burguesía nacional, el Estado y su apoyo económico, el sector público de inversión (1), en cual se encuentra en primer lugar, el área de los energéticos, no solamente el petróleo y el gas natural, (que no -- son comprobadamente de la magnitud inventada para tender una cortina de humo a los acuerdos finales), sino también el uranio, la petroquímica, los fosfatos y la minería en general.

Con la lluvia de créditos de los trusts financieros internacionales,⁽²⁾ con hegemonía yanqui, dizque por el interés del petróleo ante los problemas de suministro en los países árabes, ha quedado consumada la operación amistad-interdependencia propuesto por Carter para México, como un elemento -- más de la política interna americana y no como uno más de la política internacional de los EE.UU. Carter ha obtenido un -- triunfo total que sin duda le dará más puntos para su posi-- ble reelección en 1980.

Y la burocracia priísta mexicana ha obtenido un respiro para la conservación del gobierno y el poder en México, sólo que ahora bien pueden cambiar sus nombramientos oficiales sin temor a equivocaciones; así, José López Portillo pre-- sidente de los Estados Unidos de México, bien puede autonom-

brarse, Joseph López governor of Associated State of México.

Lo que el gobierno de López Portillo esconde detrás de la endeble cortina de petróleo es una deuda pública de 36 mil millones de dólares; una inflación galopante del 38% producida por la devaluación del peso mexicano en un 68% y el bajo poder adquisitivo de la moneda nacional.

De cada tres personas en edad de trabajar, sólo una tiene trabajo seguro, la segunda lo tiene ocasionalmente y la tercera es desocupada, ésto dentro de una población de 67 millones de los cuales 30 están considerados como fuerza de trabajo; y mientras el índice de natalidad sigue siendo el más alto del mundo (3.8%) .

El desempleo en el campo es descomunal, 6 millones de campesinos no tienen tierra particular para trabajarla y la deficiente agricultura los obliga a emigrar constantemente hacia las ciudades y más tarde hacia los EE.UU.; y los que no consiguen, se ven obligados a trabajar en los grandes latifundios agrícolas del norte de México, donde no se respeta el salario mínimo, no se proporciona servicio médico y se vive hacinado en campamentos sin los más mínimos servicios.

Otros vegetan en las ciudades creyendo una macrocefalia urbana que impresiona: la ciudad de México tiene en la actualidad cerca de 15 millones de habitantes.

El salario mínimo, que poco se respeta, es de 110 pesos (23.70 por un dólar), pero según cálculos de la Agencia Internacional para el desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe, en México, el 50% de la población tiene un per cápita -- de 150 dólares.

De este escueto cuadro económico se comprende que exis

ta la protesta, que inmediatamente es reprimida con lujo de violencia. Donde más fuerte es la represión es en el campo, donde el ejército realiza constantes masacres y asesinatos de campesinos.

En las ciudades, la policía corrupta asesina impunemente y la tortura es el método más común de investigación.

Amnistía Internacional y la Federación Internacional de los Derechos del Hombre han realizado en los foros internacionales la denuncia de la existencia de presos políticos, de la tortura como método de investigación, de la desaparición de ciudadanos mexicanos y de la existencia de un grupo supremilitar en el cual se combinan el ejército y las diversas policías para la represión criminal en contra de los militantes políticos de oposición que no se sujeten al juego demagógico de la supuesta democracia priísta mexicana.

Hablar sobre la violación de los Derechos del Hombre por parte del gobierno del PRI en México, es fácil; las pruebas ya las han presentado ampliamente organizaciones de reconocido prestigio internacional, pero para España y el Mundo, sólo falta concluir una experiencia política a nivel internacional en su relación con el imperialismo: Actualmente, hoy es México el que pierde su libertad sin que nadie lo comprenda y lo denuncie; el día de mañana será cualquier otro país donde su pueblo en manos de traidores, no pueda defenderse!

- (1).- Más de mil empresas estatales como Ferrocarriles, PEMEX, Lotería Nacional, CONASUPO, etc.
- (2).- Créditos en los cuales el deudor sólo recibe realmente el 7%, quedando para los bancos el 93% pues existen deudas anteriores y además deben de pagarse anticipadamente los intereses del nuevo empréstito.

5/ This news item appeared on page of the 11/4/78 issue of:

- THE NEW YORK TIMES
 THE WASHINGTON POST
 THE WASHINGTON STAR
 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

- AP
 UPI
 NATION

PISTOL JUSTICE

White Cops And Chicano Corpses

TOM MILLER

"Someone's going to get shot." Domingo Sanchez said matter of factly after a call came over the car radio from the U.S. Border Patrol station at Chula Vista. We were driving along a dirt road that divides Mexico from the United States, and now saw a black car, about half a mile away, pause to pick up people on the U.S. side. Sanchez took off in pursuit, caught up with the car and motioned it over. As the driver handed Sanchez his I.D. a second Border Patrol agent arrived. Then another man in the black car, a Mexican, instead of showing identification, slowly pulled out a gun. Sanchez quickly drew his service revolver and aimed it steadily at the man's head. The less experienced agent did the same, and as his arms began to shake, yelled at the Mexican, "Put that gun down or I'll blow your fuckin' head off." The armed passenger seemed bemused by the situation and held on to his weapon, twisting and turning it for a long five seconds. He finally put it down.

Later, after the undocumented Mexicans, who were the cause of this drama had been processed, Sanchez and two other agents talked about it. "You shoulda iced him, Mingo; you shoulda shot him," said one. "If you can get away with it, go ahead," offered the other. "Yeah," Sanchez replied. "I shoulda shot him; no, I shouldn'ta."

Bloodshed along the 2,000-mile border with

Tom Miller is working on a book about conflict and culture along the U.S.-Mexico border, to be published by Harper & Row. He is the author of The Assassination Please Almanac, about the murder of John F. Kennedy.

Mexico comes in many forms. The migrant Mexicans are prey to violence from racist ranchers, from inexperienced, trigger-talking Border Patrol agents and from their fellow countrymen. In the Chula Vista incident, it turned out the weapon was an air gun, and unloaded at that. The Border Patrol, operating in "the combat zone" between Tijuana and San Diego, neither causes nor can it solve the troubles that confront the masses of Mexican immigrants who cross America's lower boundary, but it is always on the edge of violence.

Violence on the southern frontier is simply the overt symptom of a general and disturbing pattern of brutality against Latinos in the Southwest. When it occurs, the question of whether the victim is a Mexican national or Mexican-American is merely statistical, one more digit in the numbers different groups bandy about. Seven years ago the U.S. Civil Rights Commission asserted that "~~there is evidence of widespread patterns of police misconduct against Mexican-Americans in the Southwest.~~" Recently *Nuestro* magazine reported that since 1974 police misconduct complaints filed by Latinos with the Justice Department have ~~increased by 20%.~~ Today they account for fully 44% of such complaints. ~~Although few of these accusations are made against the Border Patrol, they are aimed for the most part against cops—the rural and city police.~~ And if the action taken by the U.S. Justice Department in these matters falls short of what the situation demands, it is largely because of Ruben Sandoval, a San Antonio civil rights lawyer, that there is any action at all. More than any other individual, Sandoval has prodded federal authorities into prosecuting cases of police brutality

CONTINUED

against Chicanos.

It was a 1975 incident that first got the Justice Department involved. Ricardo Morelos of Castroville, Texas, was arrested by a local cop, Frank Hayes, driven out into the country, and killed. Hayes's wife stuffed the body into the trunk of her car and buried it on a friend's farm. Hayes was convicted of aggravated assault and given a sentence which made him eligible for parole in two years. His wife was fined \$49.50 for a misdemeanor—"tampering with evidence." Attorney Sandoval convinced then-Attorney General Edward Levi that "dual prosecution" was appropriate in such cases. He argued that the Justice Department should institute prosecution for violation of civil rights, a federal offense, when state criminal proceedings are insufficient. Levi approved the idea, but left its implementation to his successor. One of Griffin Bell's first public actions was to issue a memorandum informing his prosecutors that "regardless of whatever related enforcement action has been taken by the states... each and every allegation of a violation of the civil rights laws shall be evaluated on its own merits...."

Since that memo was issued, Justice has prosecuted only two such cases. In the Castroville incident Frank Hayes was convicted in federal court and received a life sentence. The other prosecution grew out of the celebrated incident in Houston where three city police were responsible for the death of Joe Campos Torres, a Chicano whose body was found in a bayou after police had picked him up in a bar. State prosecution had led to one-year suspended sentences for a misdemeanor of "criminally negligent homicide." Earlier this year the three were found guilty in federal court for violating Torres's civil rights. Federal District Court Judge Ross Sterling gave them one-year sentences.

The Torres case is a blatant, but hardly unusual, example of police brutality against Latinos. "A reign of terror has descended on Chicano communities throughout the Southwest," says the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund (MALDEF), a national organization that has catalogued the incidents. "There is an epidemic of violence and hatred directed against Mexican-Americans." To support its claim, MALDEF has shown Griffin Bell documentation of scores of the grisly cases, with many more on the way. (See box.) The defense fund has asked the Carter administration (and the United Nations Commission for Human Rights) to step in. "Federal intervention is needed," explains MALDEF attorney Al Perez, "because there has been a major collapse of the local and state prosecutorial and judicial authorities in protecting the civil, constitutional and human rights of Mexican-Americans."

Although the Justice Department has won the two cases where it has intervened, it has scarcely taken one initiative. Attorney Sandoval, for one, thinks it can do much more. "The memorandum is there, but the spirit is lacking," he laments. "Drew Days [head of the Civil Rights Division] has been hedging quite

a bit. We've had to burn the back of his ass to get him to move! We're not asking them to prosecute every case in the country. All we're asking is that they prosecute those cases where you have such horrendous circumstances involving police offenders."

One piece of pending legislation that could help victims is Maryland Sen. Charles Mathias's Civil Rights Improvement bill, which permits lawsuits against towns, counties and states for acts committed by their law officers. Another small, but significant, change in the law is to be found in the pending Senate Criminal Code Reform Bill No. 1437 (best known as "Senate Bill One" in previous years). The new bill calls for protection of "people" rather than "citizens," a subtle difference that may extend protection to undocumented aliens. The bill cleared the Senate in the 95th Congress, but the House did not take action. A similar bill will almost certainly be introduced in the 96th Congress.

The number of reported incidents of Latinos killed by cops may still be small, but it is slowly rising. And meanwhile the much more common practice of knocking them around flourishes. Talking of his youth in south Texas, one middle-aged Chicano recently said, "We grew up in fear of *la migra* 'cause when they questioned you, they slapped you around and then they questioned you. I never had that problem personally, but most people I knew did. It was that way up until just about six or seven years ago, really." The speaker was agent Domingo

LATINO VICTIMS OF POLICE VIOLENCE

The following are some of the brutality cases now being considered by the Justice Department:

- Danny Vasquez, a 17-year-old high school student, was shot last January by an El Paso (Texas) sheriff's deputy in a dance-hall parking lot. Vasquez had been trying to cool down a confrontation when the deputy's 12-gauge shotgun blasted into his chest at point-blank range.
- Jose Sinohui, 24, who was driving his pickup away from a disturbance at a fast-food restaurant, died when a South Tucson officer, Christopher Dean, fired seven bullets his way. Dean, one of forty cops on the scene of the July 1977 incident, later asserted that Sinohui was attempting to run him over, and that the shots were aimed at the truck's tires. Most witnesses dispute this account. Sinohui died immediately of a bullet in his back. Dean, who claimed "justifiable homicide," was acquitted by an all-Anglo jury.
- Juan Zepeda, found in a Bexar (Texas) County jail cell in February 1977, had been arrested during a barroom disturbance, was blackjacked by two cops and, when delivered to jail, was thrown into a cell and there kicked and beaten to death by the guards.
- The body of Larry Lozano, 27, was covered with ninety-two injuries when it was turned over by prison authorities to the coroner. An inquest found the death "accidental," after Ector County (Texas) law-enforcement officials said the wounds were self-inflicted. The death occurred, said the jailers, while they were trying to restrain Lozano during a violent outburst.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN LEADERS

Police brutality told

Mexican-American leaders from across the country will meet in Dallas Tuesday to prepare recommendations to the federal government for dealing with police brutality against Hispanics.

The meeting comes shortly after a U.S. Justice Department official reported investigations into approximately 60 cases alleging violations of civil rights by police against Hispanics.

The Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund announced the meeting.

Leaders of the American GI Forum, Image, MALDEF, the Raza Unida party and the League of United Latin American Citizens will attend the meeting, a MALDEF spokeswoman said.

Vilma Martinez, MALDEF president, has sent a list of 56 cases of alleged brutality against Hispanics to U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell. The list includes five cases originating in the San Antonio area.

Ms. Martinez, in a letter to Assistant Attorney General Drew S. Days III, said she was "disappointed" by his response to her initial submission of 30 cases.

"I cannot say we are pleased with the results of your report or of the Justice Department's investigative and prosecutorial efforts," she told Days.

Days is the head of the Civil Rights Division within the Justice Department.

He reported 14 of the cases were still pending and said probes would begin in six others.

In another letter to Bell, Ms. Martinez asked, "What will the United States do about the problem apart from dealing with a pitifully small number of individual cases?"

A Justice Department spokesman said the apparent sluggish handling of civil rights cases is not

due to disinterest but because of a large caseload.

The investigations of civil rights cases are lengthy, the spokesman said, because the government must be able to prove officers accused of violations intended to violate the victim's civil rights.

Area cases cited by MALDEF in the presentation to Bell include:

Ricardo Morales, a Castroville construction worker slain in September 1975. Former Castroville Police Chief Frank Hayes is appealing his conviction on felony civil rights violation charges which resulted in a life prison sentence.

Albert Zaragoza, a San Antonio resident who allegedly was beaten by officers after he tried to apprehend a man who had killed another San Antonio Police officer, Eloy Gonzalez, in August 1977.

Two officers were suspended by the Police and Fire Civil Service Commission and Gonzalez has filed a federal court damage suit.

• Juan Zepeda, who died in his Bexar County

Jail cell of injuries sustained after he was taken into custody.

The Justice Department is reviewing an FBI investigation of the case.

• Oscar P. Arguello, who was shot and killed by an off-duty partolman who was working at a skate center. The shooting came after a disturbance.

The MALDEF presentation called the official version of the incident "improbable."

• Modesto Rodriguez, a Frio County resident active in politics, who allegedly was beaten by state officers. He was taken to the Frio County Jail, but he was never charged, according to MALDEF.

He filed a federal court suit for damages after the Justice Department declined to prosecute.

First Assistant U.S. Attorney Fred Rodriguez said 104 cases of alleged brutality have been opened in the federal prosecutors' office for the vast Western District of Texas since Jan. 1.

He said 55 of the victims are Spanish-surnamed.

FRED CASRRASCO			
RUDULFO DOMINQUEZ			
ELIZABETH BESEDA			
JULIA STANDLEY	August 5 1974	Huntsville, Texas	Dead
GEORGE MENDEZ	September 1974	Los Angeles, California	Dead
STEVE DELGADO	November 1974	Los Angeles, California	Wounded
CARLOS ORTIZ	November 1974	El Paso, Texas	Dead
EDSEL VENICE HESLIP	November 1974	El Paso, Texas	Dead
ROY GALLEGOS	November 1974	Santa Fe, New Mexico	Dead
PERRY MILLER	November 1974	El Paso, Texas	Dead
FRED BELLA	November 1974	Boulder, Colorado	Wounded
SEMILLION ESTER	February 1975	Oakland, California	Dead
EDDIE ROBLES	February 1975	Los Angeles, California	Dead
THOMAS ARAGON	February 1975	Denver, Colorado	Dead
DAVID COSTA	April 1975	Tucson, Arizona	Wounded
JOSEPH CORDERO	April 1975	Abuquerque, New Mexico	Wounded
EDWARD REYES ESPINOZA	May 1975	Guadalupe, Arizona	Dead
RAYMOND ARELLANO	May 1975	Los Angeles, California	Dead
TOBIAS PEREZ	June 2 1975	Denver, Colorado	Dead
ALFREDO RODRIQUEZ	July 1975	Presidio, Texas	Wounded
FLOYD CALHOUN	August 1975	Oakland, California	Dead
RICHARD MORALES	September 1975	Castroville, Texas	Dead
TIMOTHY GRANDPRE	October 1975	San Antonio, Texas	Dead
ROBERTO RANGEL ZAVALA	December 1975	San Antonio, Texas	Dead
RICHARD GUITERREZ	December 1975	Clayton, New Mexico	Dead
DANNY TREVINO	January 1976	San Jose, California	Dead
ELFEGO MENDOZA-OCHOA	March 1976	Lukeville, Arizona	Wounded
NINO PEDRO CRUZ	March 1976	Mariopa, Arizona	Wounded
FERNANDO CAMPOS III	March 1976	El Paso, Texas	Dead
ISSAC MELINDEZ IBARRA	March, 1976	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Dead
SAMMY SANCHEZ	March 1976	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Dead

A GARCIA
209 WEST JAX
MIDLAND TX 79701

western union

Mailgram



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9156838896 MGM TDBN MIDLAND TX 298 01-22 0712P EST

RUBEN SANDOVAL
523 SOUTH MAIN AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO TX 78204

ON JANUARY 22ND 1978 OUR FRIEND LARRY LOZANO WAS BRUTALIZED AND BEATEN TO DEATH BY APPROXIMATELY 7 TO 9 LAW ENFORCEMENTS IN ECTOR COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE OFFICIALS. THE INITIAL PREPOSTEROUS RULING WAS SUICIDE BUT AFTER AN AUTOPSY LARRY LAZONA WAS FOUND TO HAVE DIED OF 92 DIFFERENT WOUNDS TO HIS BODY. THE PATHOLOGIST RULES HOMICIDE, HOWEVER THE LOCAL STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY INTERVENED IN A RIDICULOUS STATE JURY INQUEST AND FOUND THAT TO BE ACCIDENTAL. NO ONE BUT OFFICERS INVOLVED AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRESENTED EVIDENCE. ALL ONE SIDED. LARRY LAZANO DIED WHILE IN CUSTODY IN THIS CASE FALLS UNDER FEDERAL STATUES 18 U.S.C. 241 AND 18 U.S.C. 242; CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE AND VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW.

A FEDERAL GRAND JURY TOOK ONE WEEK'S TESTIMONY ON JULY 1978 AND THE UNITED STATE ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HAS COMPLETED THAT INVESTIGATION. IN FACT THE WRITTEN TRANSCRIPT AND ALL LEGAL MATERIALS WAS FORWARDED TO DREW DAYS OFFICE OVER TWO MONTHS AGO. ALL LEGAL MATTERS WERE RESEARCHED AND REVIEWED BY THE LOCAL US ATTORNEY AND HIS RECCOMMENDATION AS WELL AS THAT OF HIS STAFF WAS FOR PROSECUTION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATION UNDER 241 AND 242, OF ALL PARTIES INVOLVED AND RESPONSIBLE IN THE DEATH OF LARRY LAZANO.

EVEN THOUGH THE LOCAL US ATTORNEY HAS RECCOMMENDED PROSECUTION, TO DATE THERE HAS BEEN NO RESPONSE FROM DREW DAY AND HIS OFFICE. INSTEAD WE HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE RUN AROUND, LIED TO, AND PLAIN IGNORED. OUR INQUIRIES HAS BEEN RESPONDED TO BY SILLY STATEMENTS SUCH AS "WE ARE INVESTIGATING" AND "WE HAVE LEGAL DIFFICULTIES WITH THIS CASE" AND "THE REVIEW IS STILL GOING ON" ANOTHER HOGWASH,

SIR, WE NEED YOUR HELP. WE WILL NOT TOLERATE ANOTHER SANTOS RODRIGUEZ FIASCO BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE TO MOVE THOSE INDIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS AT THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE WHO SEEMS DISCONCERNED ABOUT OUR PROBLEMS. WE AS A PEOPLE OF HISPANIC ORIGIN, WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SHARE IN PRESIDENT CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY. WE ASK NO MORE THAN ANY OTHER AMERICANS AND THAT IS EQUAL JUSTICE. PLEASE RESPOND.

A COPY OF THIS LETTER WAS ALSO SENT TO PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER EDWARD KENNEDY AND HOWARD M METZENBAUM BIRCH BAYH ALSO TO CONGRESSMEN BOB GARCIA TERRENCE ANDERSON AND EDWARD R ROYBALL

CONCERNED CITIZENS COMMITTEE
MIDLAND TEXAS CHAPTER
PPRESIDENT SUSIE PALLANES
VICE PRESIDENT ELISEO GARCIA

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM, SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION'S TOLL - FREE PHONE NUMBERS

PAGE 2

western union

Mailgram



SECRETARY AND TREASURER JESSE GOMEZ AND MEMBERS
1600 SOUTH CAMP
MIDLAND TX 79701

19:13 EST

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DALLAS TIMES HERALD

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DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1978

5 Sections

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U.S. won't prosecute Rodriguez case

By BOB DUDNEY

Times Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell has decided against federal prosecution in the police slaying of 12-year-old Santos Rodriguez, closing one of the most sensitive civil rights cases in Texas' Mexican-American community.

Despite the almost certain prospect of bitter condemnation from Mexican-American leaders, Justice Department officials said Friday that Bell decided not to bring federal charges against former Dallas police officer Darrell Cain for the 1973 shooting.

These officials said Bell considered the decision "one of the most difficult he's ever had to make" but he felt the "vigorous" prosecution of Cain by the state, and legal problems caused by the age of the case, convinced him that any

further federal action was not warranted.

Cain was convicted in a Dallas state court in 1973 of murder with malice after the .357 magnum revolver with which he was interrogating the Mexican-American youth in a "Russian Roulette" fashion discharged, killing Rodriguez instantly.

The former Dallas patrolman, who said he thought the weapon was unloaded, received a five-year prison term. Mexican-American activists protested the sentence as unreasonably light and have campaigned for a second, federal indictment, which might bring a harsher jail term.

In an unusually detailed statement setting out Bell's reasons for the decision, Justice Department officials made it clear Bell considered the shooting a flagrant act of abuse despite his

failure to seek indictment on civil rights charges.

"The senselessness of the crime and the youthfulness of the victim in this case . . . have made the decision particularly difficult," the statement said. "The attorney general thought it was one of the most difficult decisions he's had to make since he's been attorney general."

Terry Adamson, Bell's special assistant, said that while the attorney general was personally responsible for declining to prosecute, both Deputy Atty. Gen. Benjamin Giviletti and Drew S. Days, head of the civil rights division, had also recommended against an indictment.

The Mexican-American community, which gave President Carter heavy support in his 1976 election, has become increasingly disenchanted with the Justice Department's handling

of police abuse cases involving Mexican-Americans, and Adamson conceded that adverse reaction was likely.

"It's hard for me to say but I expect so," he said. "It's a celebrated case that's received substantial publicity. But decisions on prosecutions simply can't be based on public opinion polls at a particular time.

"They have to be based on the facts of the case, the study of it, the exercise of judgment."

Moreover, during a visit last month to Texas, Carter took a direct interest in the Rodriguez case, assuring a group of Mexican-American leaders in Houston that a Times Herald report, saying a tentative decision against prosecution had already been made, was "erroneous."

Carter later repeated his denial, and said he

See BELL on Page 9



Santos Rodriguez



Darrell Cain

Bell won't bring charges against former Dallas policeman

Continued from Page One
had instructed Bell to look into the case personally.

The Justice Department said in its release that Days had "recommended against federal dual prosecution" of Cain, as reported in the Times Herald account. But the department still maintains the decision had not been made in advance of Carter's politically sensitive meetings in Texas with the Mexican-American leaders.

"There had not been any formal recommendation," Adamson said. "They were in the internal discussion stage at that time. The fact that events subsequently proved that it happened in that way doesn't affirm that fact at that particular time."

A number of Mexican-American officials were buoyed by Carter's actions in Houston, believing his personal interest increased the prospect of an indictment. But Adamson said that was the only time Carter had discussed the case with Bell.

The Justice Department said its review of the Rodriguez shooting had been "exhaustive" but that two major aspects of the case had caused Bell to reject the constitutionally delicate use of prosecuting Cain twice for the same crime.

"The state prosecution of Cain was prompt and vigorous and resulted in a

jury conviction of the highest degree of murder, and a jury-set jail sentence involving his imprisonment for a term of years," the department explained.

Further, according to the Justice Department, Bell believed the five years that have passed since Rodriguez was shot while handcuffed in the back seat of Cain's police cruiser had raised "particular legal problems" for federal prosecution.

Among those problems was what Bell considered a questionable application of recent dual prosecution guidelines to a possible violation that occurred five years earlier.

Traditionally the Justice Department declines prosecution if a state criminal proceeding has been successful, regardless of the prison sentence assessed. Bell changed that policy in February 1977, allowing for federal intervention if a second prosecution would offer stronger protection of civil rights.

In its explanation of Bell's ruling, the Justice Department said the attorney general was concerned that "retroactive application of the recently revised dual prosecution policy to an almost five-year-old case would violate rules against selective prosecution," an illegal practice in federal courts.

Another legal obstacle cited by Bell was the length of time from the shooting until an indictment might be

brought, a delay which "raised due process problems" of speedy trial, access to proper witnesses and other legal rights.

Finally, federal authorities were concerned that the Supreme Court, with a "limited and somewhat disfavored policy toward dual prosecutions," eventually might rule the legal action of Cain did not fall within accepted guidelines for such action.

Another Dallas police officer, Roy D. Arnold, was outside the vehicle when Cain was interrogating Rodriguez, who, along with his brother, had been taken into custody for questioning about a filling station burglary in West Dallas.

Arnold, never charged with any violation by a state grand jury, testified at

Cain's trial. Adamson said, however, the actions of no other police officer were under consideration by the department.

While Bell's determination in the Rodriguez case means there will be no more criminal proceedings growing out of the shooting, the attorney general emphasized there will be continued use of dual prosecutions in civil rights cases.

He also renewed his stated intention to investigate official lawlessness against Mexican-Americans; which has become perhaps the most politically-sensitive problem for law enforcement agencies in the Southwest.

Federal prosecutors have applied the new dual prosecution policy in only three other cases in the nation, two of

them involving Mexican-Americans in Texas.

Three former Houston policemen were convicted by a federal jury this year for the drowning death of Joe Campos Torres after they received misdemeanor convictions and probation from a state court. Earlier, former Castroville Sheriff Frank Hayes received a life sentence from a federal judge in the slaying of Richard Morales, an offense that a state jury reduced to assault.

The Justice Department closed its investigation of the Rodriguez case in December 1973 following Cain's conviction by a Dallas state jury, but Days reopened a review when Bell issued the revised guidelines in 1977.

Bell informed the department of his decision Friday afternoon in a cable from Australia, Adamson said, and word of the decision was relayed to Carter, who is in Germany meeting with European leaders on economic matters.

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PM-Police Killing, 300

URGENT

NEW ORLEANS AP - A

federal appeals court said today that a judge acted illegally in probating the sentence imposed on three Houston policemen who beat up a prisoner and threw him into a bayou to drown. But the court declined to do anything about it.

The 2-1 ruling by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals came in an extraordinary plea filed by the Department of Justice seeking to "correct" the sentences.

Terry Wayne Denson, Stephen Orlando and Joseph James Janish, police patrolmen at the time, were convicted of beating up Joe Campos Torres on May 6, 1977, and pushing him into Buffalo Bayou.

They were convicted on Feb. 8, 1978, of depriving Torres of his constitutional rights while acting as policemen.

U.S. District Court Judge Ross N. Sterling sentenced each man to 10 years in prison on one count, but suspended that sentence, and ordered 5 years of supervised probation, instead.

On another count, Judge Sterling sentenced each defendant to one year in prison. So the actual prison time for the offense would be one year.

The government appealed, contending that Judge Sterling had no authority to reduce the 10-year sentence to 5 years on probation. The plea asked the 5th circuit to issue an order that Sterling resentence the men properly.

In its ruling, the 5th circuit agreed Judge Sterling had no authority to do what he did. But the 5th declined to issue any order.

The 5th circuit said it had authority to issue a writ but that "we could not direct that the district court enter a particular sentence even if we decided to issue writ."

In dissent, Judge Irving L. Goldberg of Dallas said a court order from the 5th would the proper way to handle an illegal sentencing.

"The heart of the majority's 'discretionary' refusal to issue the writ is its fear that the district judge, on resentencing, will be even more lenient, thus causing our writ to be rendered a futile gesture," he said.

"I do not agree. I cannot believe that this district judge would turn this proceeding into a charade..."

U.S. AFFAIRS

ronment. The heat from radioactive elements might also melt the glass and allow radiation to escape. Thus researchers are looking into alternative "wasteforms" for the nuclear garbage. Among the ideas:

■ Australian geochemist A. E. Ringwood has developed the "synroc" technique, in which wastes are mixed with various mineral oxides. The method has the advantage of heating and crystallizing the wastes in a single step. This reduces the technicians' exposure to radiation.

■ Swedish researchers are using powerful presses, like those that make artificial diamonds, to compact hot wastes into rock. This technique avoids the hazards of molten radioactive glass.

■ A Pennsylvania State University group headed by materials scientist Rustum Roy is exploring means of mixing hot wastes into crystalline materials like ceramics. "In nature, ceramics have lasted for hundreds of millions of years," explains Roy. His point: their crystalline structure should provide even greater stability than glass.

While prattling, these new methods are largely designed to handle hot waste from reprocessed fuel. In the U.S., the only waste from such a process comes from weapons manufacture. This leaves the problem of the residue from civilian reactors—spent fuel rods. For those wastes, U.S. experts are studying a simpler solution: encasing the rods themselves in stainless steel containers ready for permanent burial.

But where should the wastes be buried? A burial site should be geologically stable. It should withstand heating caused by radioactive wastes. It also should contain a minimum amount of water, because moisture might corrode the garbage containers or even carry radioactive elements into the water supply.

Many nuclear experts think that salt formations of the type near Carlsbad fulfill those conditions perfectly. The salt was deposited 230 million years ago, explains DOE official Wendell Weart, and shows no evidence of any geological shift. As he puts it: "The chances that it will remain undisturbed for the next 1,000 or 10,000 years are pretty good."

Better Rocks: Salt beds are not the sole option. "There are many better rocks, including granite and basalt," argues Rustum Roy. These formations do not produce corrosive brine, as salt does. But because they are less well understood than salt deposits, developing them will take even longer.

Time is clearly running out. Energy planners are committed to nuclear power, and by 2000, they expect to have 300 reactors producing electricity—and churning out their witch's brew. Even if no new reactors are constructed, the dilemma remains. Mankind must still safely dispose of the wastes already generated during the first three decades of the nuclear age.

—PETER GWYNNE with WILLIAM J. COOK in Washington, JEFF B. COPELAND in Carlsbad, CHARLES MITCHEL-MORE in Paris and SHARON BEGLEY in New York



Danny Lyon—Magnum

Prisoners farming: 'We make no bones about discipline and hard work'

PRISONS: 'Hell' in Texas

Euris Francis was serving fifteen years for robbery and assault when supervisors at a Texas prison farm told him to feed silage into a threshing machine by hand. The order violated normal safety procedures, and Francis, 26, lost both his arms below the elbow. An ambulance was called from the prison hospital at Huntsville, but it broke down on the way—and Francis went without medical care until another ambulance arrived from a town 20 miles away.

Another inmate, Oscar Turner, was at the hospital when Francis was admitted. Later, he saw the defenseless Francis being raped by a patient. "The man without arms was crying," Turner recalled.

Francis and Turner are only two of a procession of witnesses who already have testified in *Ruiz v. Estelle*, a class-action civil suit brought by inmates against the country's largest state penal system—the Texas Department of Corrections. The suit argues that prisons are severely overcrowded and that prisoners are frequently denied adequate medical care and access to the courts. Prisoners also say that they are brutalized by guards and other inmates and exposed to unsafe working conditions.

Material: The trial, already three months old, will probably extend into late spring. In 1974, Judge William Wayne Justice combined eight individual prisoners' suits under the name of David Ruiz, who brought suit in 1972. Justice also asked the U.S. Justice Department to investigate the charges and advise the court. When the U.S. asked to intervene, he allowed the government to join lawyers for the plaintiffs, and the team promptly began accumulating mountains of material for the Houston trial.

So far, David Vanderhoof, a civil-rights lawyer for the Justice Department, has put 74 witnesses on the stand and plans to call about 40 more. Defense attorneys intend calling 200 witnesses of their own. They readily concede that Texas

state prisons are overcrowded, but vehemently deny that brutality is a routine part of life behind the walls. "Without being too Texan," says TDC director W. J. Estelle, "we think it's a unique organization."

To most Texans and many penologists, TDC is a model system. With more than 24,500 inmates in sixteen units, it is a virtually self-sustaining empire that is run by inmate labor. TDC has 63,000 acres of land for growing corn and cotton and raising 16,000 head of cattle. But what pleases taxpayers and prison officials most about TDC is its low escape rate—and a per diem cost per prisoner of only \$7.31, compared to the national average of \$27. "We are dealing with the dregs of society," says chief defense counsel Ed Idar Jr. "We make no bones about discipline and hard work." Counters Samuel Briscoe, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs: "Courts sentence a man to do time away from society—not to go through hell."

Bread and Water: Hellish is an apt description of the testimony thus far. In his original plea to Judge Justice, David Ruiz told of a stint in solitary confinement, sleeping naked on a concrete floor and subsisting for days on bread and water. Ronald Goforth, who worked as a registered nurse at the hospital in Huntsville, said that he was once told by an administrator to suture the arms of an inmate relying on the same anesthetic that the patient had used to mutilate himself—that is, none. An expert witness named John Henry Albach, a Dallas attorney, told the court that he had walked into an operating room at a TDC hospital and found an inmate—a former truck driver—performing surgery.

Many Texans predict that Judge Justice, who is widely regarded as the most liberal Federal judge in the state, will find for the plaintiffs. If he does, however, it will be months before the impact of his ruling is fully felt by TDC. When asked if he plans an appeal, Idar snapped, "You're damned tooting I do."

—PETER BONVENTRE with WILLIAM D. MARBACH in Houston

President accused of slighting Hispanics

BY JUDY WIESSLER
Chronicle Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A delegation of Hispanics, during their first White House meeting with President Carter, complained about inadequate representation of Mexican-Americans on the upcoming presidential trip to Mexico. But some of them said the president didn't seem to get their point.

"My reaction was that I was afraid he failed to understand our point," Vilma Martinez, president of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, said Monday after a 25-minute meeting with Carter.

Former presidential assistant Joe Aragon, who left his White House post last month and moved back to California, is the only Mexican-American accompanying Carter in the official presidential party for the Mexico trip, which starts Wednesday.

Ms. Martinez and Don Pecheco, national chairman of the American GI Forum, said the two dozen Hispanics at the White House meeting questioned why Mexican-American administration officials, particularly immigration Commissioner Leonel Castillo, were not going on the presidential trip. Immigration is one of the major items on the agenda for Carter's talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo.

Carter told the group, according to Ms. Martinez, that he "did not feel the necessity to take Americans of Mexican descent to Mexico" any more than he would on any other trip.

For example, Ms. Martinez quoted Carter as saying he did not find it necessary to take Egyptian-Americans to Egypt or persons of French descent to France.

She said the president did not seem to understand that "we do not feel as well received in this country as Americans of English descent or Americans of French descent." Including Mexican-Americans in the presidential party "would make a statement not only to Mexico but to this country as well" that Mexican-Americans "have the confidence of the president," she said.

Pecheco said the question of why Castillo and other Hispanics in the administra-

tion were not included on the trip "was not responded to directly." He said the delegation told Carter that more Mexican-Americans should go along because of the "close cultural ties between the U.S. and Mexico" which are different from other countries the president has visited.

"There has been a continued demonstration of second-class citizenship for Mexican-Americans in this country. We would like the people of Mexico to know we're getting there" by beginning to share positions of power in the government, he said.

Ms. Martinez and Pecheco said the Hispanics repeated to Carter statements they had made in a press conference earlier Monday in opposition to any new or expanded program to bring large numbers of temporary Mexican workers to

the United States. The Hispanic representatives object to such a program on grounds it would deprive Mexican-American farmworkers of jobs and could subject the temporary workers to exploitation by employers.

At the press conference before the White House meeting, representatives of about a dozen Hispanic groups criticized Carter's failure, during two years in office, to meet with Hispanic organizations.

They also called on Mexican officials and the Mexican oil company not to do business with any U.S. energy companies that discriminate against Mexican-Americans. They promised to provide the Mexicans with regular lists of companies that allegedly do not hire Mexican-Americans.

The meeting with Carter at the White House, Ms. Martinez said, was called only

after the Hispanic groups had scheduled their press conference for Monday. The officials stated reason for the meeting was for Hispanics to give Carter ideas for his trip to Mexico. Ms. Martinez and Pecheco said the short notice and the brevity of the meeting did not allow for detailed recommendations about the trip.

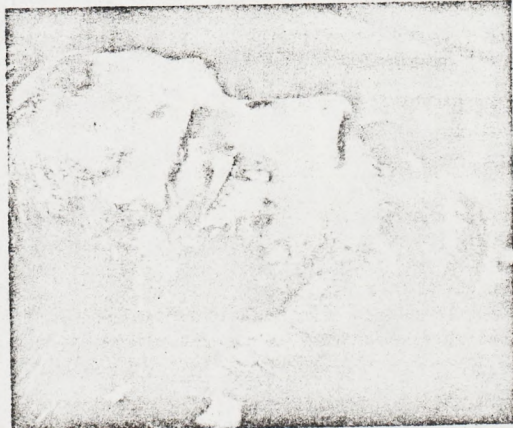
Among the Texans who attended the White House meeting were El Paso Mayor Ray Salazar; state Rep. Paul Moreno, D-El Paso; Juan Patlan of the Mexican-American Unity Council in San Antonio; and Danny Anchondo, treasurer of the state Democratic Executive Committee, national groups represented, in addition to MALDEF and the GI Forum, included the League of United Latin American Citizens, the U.S. Catholic Conference, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund and a Cuban-American organization.

Fotos que gritan:

Chicanos asesinados



1, 2, 3 y 4) Estos son unos pocos testimonios gráficos de los tormentos sufridos por los chicanos a manos de la policía yanqui. El niño de la foto de arriba tenía doce años y estaba esposado dentro del coche patrulla. Un policía le metió su revólver en la boca y disparó. Las imágenes de abajo muestran las torturas a que fue sometido un chicano en una comisaría norteamericana. Después se dijo que murió "suicidado".



OS por la policía

Por JOSE CATALAN DEUS
Fotos: ANTONIO CATALAN
y M.A.L.D.E.F.

«Es evidente que en todo el suroeste de los Estados Unidos está generalizada la mala conducta de la policía en relación con la población de origen mexicano». Ya lo decía la Comisión USA de los Derechos Humanos en 1971; describía con palabras moderadas y educadas lo que cualquier chicano sabe: «los polis nos cazan como ratas». Hace ya mucho, mucho tiempo que el ahora presidente Carter en gira electoral por el sur de los Estados Unidos se escandalizó ante alguna de las fotos que hoy «INTERVIU» publica por vez primera en Europa. Promesas de justicia para conseguir votos, promesas pronto olvidadas: sigue la matanza, la persecución, la represión más brutal a plena luz del día, mientras él se llena la boca hablando de «derechos humanos» por medio mundo. «Somos víctimas de una epidemia de violencia» dice la «Fundación para la defensa legal de los Mexicano-americanos». Estos son los «derechos humanos» de Carter para los millones de miembros de la comunidad chicana de los Estados Unidos.



Así se reprime en USA las protestas laborales de los chicanos. Huelga de los trabajadores de la basura en enero de 1978 en USA.



Le reventaron el pecho con una escopeta de dos cañones a bocajarro y luego intentaron quemar el cuerpo antes de enterrarlo. Un «sheriff» y su esposa hicieron el trabajo.

había tenido un altercado con los que le apresaron. Ese 22 de enero los dos policías que le detuvieron, acompañados de otros cuatro o cinco compinches, decidieron vengarse del «perro chicano» y lo mataron fría y premeditadamente en medio de espantosas torturas. Las fotografías de su cadáver son lo suficientemente elocuentes, pues en su cuerpo se encontraron no menos de noventa y dos heridas producidas por objetos punzantes. Cosas que ocurren con demasiada frecuencia en las comisarías yanquis. Primero se dijo que se había suicidado, luego que había sido una muerte accidental al agarrarle los vigilantes por el cuello y partírselo en el forcejeo y ahora parece que se prefiere afirmar que en realidad murió de un ataque al corazón. Un ataque al corazón lleno de terribles hematomas y espantosas muescas en la carne.

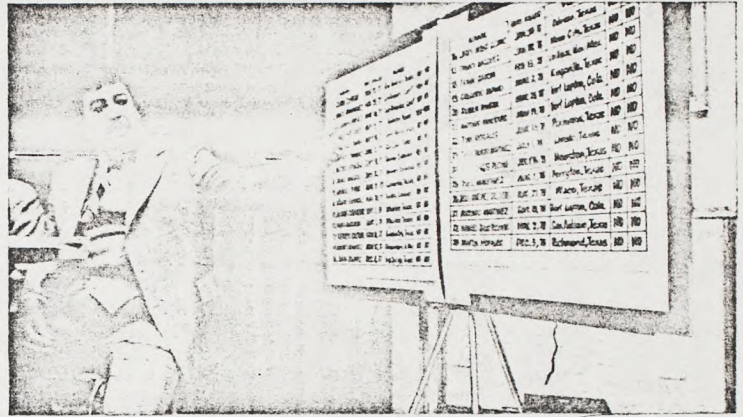
Larry murió torturado en una comisaría de Estados Unidos—no del Uruguay o la Guinea Ecuatorial, no en Buenos Aires o Kampala— y Juan Veloz Zúñiga murió apaleado por los guardias de la prisión de Sierra Blanca y Juan Cepeda fue machacado por otros cuatro funcionarios en su celda del condado de San Antonio. Y existen doscientos supervivientes de estas prácticas policiales —a-brasados con productos químicos, entregados a perros asesinos, violaciones de mujeres y adolescentes medio asfixiado entre corrientes eléctricas— que en los últimos años han llegado a denunciarse su caso y pedir justicia. Esperan y quizás esperarán en vano que en los justicieros y democráticos Estados Unidos algún jurado deje claro que en las comisarías y cárceles no se puede exterminar chicanos.

De los treinta y dos últimos asesinatos en que se ha emprendido acción judicial sólo se ha obtenido algún resultado en dos. Para que la caza al mexicano indocumentado que cruza la frontera, para que el odio racista al ciudadano chicano, siga creciendo impunemente. En una madrugada del verano de 1973 el policía Darrell Cain sacaba de su casa a dos niños chicanos bajo sospecha de que hubieran robado en una gasolinera. Minutos después descerrajaba su pistolón sobre uno de los hermanos, Santos Rodríguez. Estaba esposado y tenía doce años. Ocurría en Dallas, no muy lejos de Richmond, donde el pasado diciembre era asesinado de manera parecida otro muchacho de 14 años. Otro «sheriff» pensó que el pobre Martín Morales le amenazaba con un arma y le metió sin dudar un momento tres balas en el pecho. El arma era un calcetín y el policía ha sido absuelto porque actuaba en defensa propia.

La comunidad chicana en tierra sus víctimas hoy aquí y mañana allí mientras se sacrifica en continuas colectas para pagar los gastos de sus demandas judiciales. Años de papeleos, de ceguera ante pruebas irrefutables, de puertas cerradas y jurados blancos que sólo entienden de defensa propia, muerte accidental y homicidio involuntario en el mejor de los casos. Acaba de ser juzgada una familia de rancheros de Arizona que torturó y cazó a balazos a tres mexicanos que se habían adentrado en sus tierras por error. Milagrosamente no murieron, pero quedan inapelables testimonios y huellas en sus carnes.

El 10 de enero de 1977 a Andrés Ramírez le aplastaron el crá-

Los líderes del movimiento chicano están absolutamente convencidos de que sólo en los últimos años son cientos los asesinatos de hombres y mujeres de su comunidad por parte de los cuerpos policiales norteamericanos. La inmensa mayoría nunca salieron ni saldrán del anonimato. Pero en 66 casos hay testimonios y pruebas, hay investigación y evidencias para demostrar sus afirmaciones. La mayor parte fueron conocidos encargando a una agencia especializada la recopilación de pequeños sueltos de un par de líneas en la prensa local del suroeste de los Estados Unidos. Y algunos de ellos sirvieron para



movilizar a cientos de miles de chicanos a lo largo y ancho del país en campañas antirrepresivas pidiendo justicia. El abogado Rubén Salazar lleva diez años defendiendo los pisoteados de-

rechos humanos de su gente y en los últimos dos años ha presentado treinta demandas por otros tantos asesinatos. Hasta ahora sólo puede ofrecer listas de muertos que esperan justicia.



Lenny Ortega, 27 años, y Andrés Ramírez, 22 años. Ambos habían estado en Vietnam en el ejército norteamericano. Los asesinaron en Odessa y Albuquerque cuando regresaron a la que creían su patria.



neo con una pesada linterna los policías que irrumpieron de noche en su casa: después le arrastraron por las piernas hasta el dintel, donde le dejaron morir desangrado. El 14 de septiembre de 1975 el «sheriff» Frank Hayes arrimó su rifle de gran calibre al pecho de Ricardo Morelos y se lo reventó de un disparo. Luego su mujer metió el cadáver en el maletero del coche familiar y lo trasladó doscientas millas hasta un paraje desierto, donde intentó quemar los restos mortales y después los enterró. La sentencia fue de dos a diez años de prisión al policía por «asalto» —no por homicidio— (de los que naturalmente sólo cumplirá dos), y una multa

de 49 dólares y cincuenta centavos a su cooperadora esposa. El 5 de mayo de 1977 varios policías atrapan borracho a José Campos Torres. Es tal la paliza que le dan que al moribundo no le admiten en la cárcel del condado y ordenan a los policías que le llevan al hospital. Para ahorrarse engorrosos siguen la paliza en las inmediaciones de la cárcel y cuando se cansan, arrojan el cuerpo al río.

Estos dos últimos casos son los únicos en que se ha conseguido sentencia condenatoria, la suavidad de ésta es insultante comparada con los cientos de presos chicanos que se pudren en las cárceles por pequeños robos, por sentencias aplicadas siempre en

grado máximo, incluso por el simple hecho de pasar la frontera sin papeles. El paciente trabajo de las organizaciones chicanas de solidaridad demuestra sin vuelta de hoja lo que vale una vida chicana para los cuerpos de seguridad norteamericanos: la vigencia plena del primero disparar y luego preguntar, el que si se viste un uniforme oficial en California y Texas, en Colorado y Nuevo México, se dispone de un maravilloso y gratuito coto de caza de hombres y mujeres, de niños y ancianos, siempre que tengan la piel oscura y los ojos negros de los chicanos. Un coto por otra parte como el que representan los negros y los indios, aunque hoy no hablemos aquí de ellos. «Rangers», policías de tráfico, «sheriffs» o patrullas fronterizas, ejercen un auténtico terror sobre la comunidad chicana. Tiburcio Santomé era un albañil que fue acribillado en Garden City con la misma impunidad que el estudiante Danny Vázquez dos meses después, en el aparcamiento de una discoteca de Moon City. Decenas de asesinatos a sangre fría, cientos de heridos, de torturados, de apaleados, de encarcelados años y años por delitos que para un blanco no supondrían nada. No es una colección de accidentes fortuitos o abusos aislados, es un hábito. El hábito de asesinar ocultándose tras un uniforme.

Un abogado de Texas denuncia en Madrid

«Los policías estadounidenses asesinan a los chicanos»

Alberto Otaño

MADRID, 16 (D16). —Mientras el presidente de Estados Unidos, Jimmy Carter, y el de México, López Portillo, se reúnen para tratar del petróleo barato y el problema de la emigración clandestina a Estados Unidos, un abogado de San Antonio (Texas) llamado Rubén Sandoval, se ha traído a Madrid los espeluznantes alegatos de violaciones U.S.A. a los derechos humanos de la población «chicana», con la historia comprobada de 25 casos de muerte violenta a manos de policías estadounidenses, en su mayoría.

De los documentados «dossiers», Rubén Sandoval —pausado, sin odio en la voz, grueso y calmo— espiga algunos casos a modo de ejemplo.

«El 24 de julio de 1974 —afirma Rubén—, Santos Rodríguez, un chaval de doce años, fue asesinado de un tiro, cuando permanecía esposado en el interior de un coche policial. Esto ocurría en Dallas. La actuación estatal fue de condenar a cinco años en suspenso al asesino. La actuación federal fue nula.»

Publicidad

Sandoval es el abogado que personalmente lleva todos los casos en los que, hasta ahora, se ha podido investigar. El, apoyado por numerosas organizaciones de ayuda a los his-



Este es el rostro unefacto de Lozano. La Policía dice que murió de ataque al corazón.

panos en Estados Unidos, lucha contra las violaciones a los derechos civiles y humanos en U.S.A.

«El presidente Carter —dice— habla mucho de su posición de defensa de los derechos humanos. Pero nosotros podemos demostrar que sólo se trata de palabras publicitarias. Aquí están los ejemplos documentados. En todos ellos los jueces federales se han inhibido en sus actuaciones.»

«¿Quiere más casos? —continúa. Sandoval—. Aquí tengo el de Ricardo Morales, ocurrido el 14 de septiembre de 1975. Matado por un policía en Castroville (Texas) y trasladado por la esposa de éste en el maletero del coche a 400 millas, donde fue enterrado. A esta mujer le impusieron una multa de 49,5 dólares.»

Sandoval habla lento y

sin excitarse. Pausadamente extrae documentos y fotografías aterradoras que guarda el voluminosas carpetas perfectamente ordenadas y clasificadas.

«A Andrés Ramírez, veterano del Vietnam, el 10 de noviembre de 1977 un policía le rompe el cráneo. Al oficial no le ocurre nada. A José Campos Torres, el 5 de mayo de 1977, seis policías le sacan a golpes de una cantina de Houston (Texas). Le golpean tan brutalmente que, cuando llegan a la cárcel, el guardián no lo admite y les indica que lo trasladen al hospital. No lo hacen, continúan golpeándole y, por fin, tienen que tirarlo a un colector donde fue ahogado.»

No pasa nada

«¿Qué sucede con estas cosas. Yo se lo diré: nada. Ha habido casos en los

que el juez del Estado ha impuesto penas de un año de cárcel suspendida y dos dólares de multa, suspendida también. Ha habido ocasiones que, trasladado el caso por violación de derechos civiles y humanos a la acción federal, el juez ha reconocido la ilegalidad de su colega estatal al suspender la sentencia, pero ha asegurado, a continuación que no podía hacer nada.»

El presidente Carter está enterado de todos los casos investigados. El pasado 31 de mayo de 1978 se le hizo llegar una carta con las investigaciones, según Sandoval «hasta ahora ha dado la llamada por respuesta».

En la lucha por la defensa de los derechos civiles y humanos, cuyo cumplimiento es continuamente cacareado por el presidente U.S.A., se hallan unidas diversas asociaciones nacionales como la Liga de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos, que agrupa a más de un millón de hispanicos; la Organización de Veteranos Americanos, con más de quinientos mil y la más moderna Organización de Trabajadores Federales dentro del Gobierno, que reúne a unas cuarenta mil personas.

«Agora hemos venido a España para iniciar una actuación por los países europeos en la que denunciaremos la farsa que suponen las palabras de Carter sobre derechos humanos. Estamos dispuestos a demandar al mismo Departamento de Justicia. Queremos que se oiga nuestra voz. Nada de lo que decimos está inventado. Aquí tenemos las pruebas.»

Y las pruebas son irrefutables y escalofriantes.

Diario 16

MADRID, VIERNES 16 FEBRERO 1979 Núm. 724

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Civiles y Policías de EU han Torturado y Asesinado a 200 Mexicanos Desde 1973

Por FAUSTO E. PONTE,
corresponsal de EXCELSIOR

WASHINGTON, 17 de noviembre. — Más de 200 mexicanos han sido torturados y algunos asesinados en Estados Unidos por la policía o por grupos de civiles desde 1973 a la fecha, según denuncias documentadas que publicaron hoy representantes de agrupaciones de defensa legal de chicanos y de la Iglesia Católica estadounidense.

Representantes de una veintena de organizaciones informaron además que existen indicios no documentados legalmente aún

de miles de casos de mexicanos torturados o muertos a consecuencia de esos procedimientos cometidos en este país.

En conferencia de prensa, una coalición de las citadas asociaciones informó que fue presentada una demanda judicial contra el poder ejecutivo de Estados Unidos, en que exigen que se respeten las leyes de derechos civiles y otros ordenamientos en favor de tres mexicanos torturados por unos rancheros en Arizona. La demanda fue presentada el jueves pasado ante una corte federal del Distrito de Columbia.

Vilma Martínez, presidenta del Fondo Mexicano estadounidense de Defensa Legal y Educación, dijo que las acciones judiciales fueron emprendidas "ante el hecho de que ni siquiera se ha tratado de impartir justicia en este caso de tortura".

Martínez afirmó que se tiene documentación de valor legal para emprender acciones judiciales en 200 ó más casos de torturas en contra de mexicanos en Estados Unidos. Esos casos incluyen homicidios ocurridos a resultas de los tormentos, perpetrados de 1973 a 1978.

Esa evidencia legal, dijo, involucra a muchos funcionarios y agentes policíacos, así como a civiles, como presuntos responsables de la comisión de delitos tipificados como secuestro, homicidios en grado diverso, etc.

La investigación, para deslindar responsabilidades, respecto de esos delitos son de competencia federal.

PARTICIPANTES QUE APOYAN LA DEMANDA

Asimismo participaron en la conferencia de prensa Gary Potter, director del organismo de gestión y diligencias políticas de la Iglesia Católica estadounidense, conocido como "Católicos para la acción cristiana"; Pablo Cedillo, vicepresidente del Secretariado católico para asuntos relativos a las comunidades de hispanoamericanos en este país; Tom Jones, presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Organizaciones de Trabajadores Agrícolas; Jesús Romo, presidente del Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas del condado de Maricopa, Arizona; Raúl

SIGUE EN LA PAG. DIECISIETE

Civiles y Policías de EU han Torturado

Sigue de la página dos

Yzaguirre, presidente del Consejo Nacional de la Raza y Antonio Bustamante, coordinador de la Coalición de Organizaciones para el caso Hannigan, como se identifica para efectos legales el incidente de torturas a los mexicanos Manuel García Loya, Eleazar Ruelas, Zavala y Bernabé Herrera Mata.

Los tres mexicanos victimados fueron detenidos por George, Patrick y Thomas Hannigan el 18 de agosto de 1976, y desnudos, amarrados como ganado, colgados de los brazos y herrados con la marca al rojo vivo del rancho Hannigan, cortada su piel en tiras, "fusilados" con rifles de postas y finalmente abandonados a su suerte en el desierto para que fuesen devorados por los buitres.

El incidente ocurrió en la ciudad de Douglas, condado de Cochise, en Arizona. Los mexicanos fueron detenidos por los Hannigan cuando caminaban por el desierto rumbo al Valle de Sulphur Springs, en busca de trabajo en granjas agrícolas.

Martínez, al denunciar las torturas recalcó que el caso Hannigan "es una afrenta al gobierno del Presidente Jimmy Carter porque pone a prueba su capacidad para hacer cumplir la ley de derechos civiles".

Bustamante, quien como Martínez es abogado joven, informó que la embajada de México en Estados Unidos había "expresado su interés más legítimo" en el caso.

INTERVENCION DE MARGAIN

Dijo también que la embajada le había informado que el embajador Hugo B. Margain se entrevistó con el procurador general de Justicia, Griffin Bell, para plantearse el interés del gobierno mexicano en que se otorgara protección a sus nacionales en este país.

La reunión fue ilustrada con fotografías amplificadas de los mexicanos torturados, en que se advierten las huellas de las lesiones.

Un periodista preguntó sobre los presos políticos chicanos y mexicanos en Estados Unidos, tema que obligó a Yzaguirre —cuya organización recibe fondos del Gobierno Federal— a tratar de acallar respuestas de otros representantes de las agrupaciones chicanas ahí presentes.

Empero, un mayor de la fuerza aérea, retirado, Raymond Martínez, terció y dijo:

"Más de la mitad del total de la población chicana es menor de 15 años de edad, por lo que el potencial de violencia callejera mediante manifestaciones políticas y motines es enorme y "altamente peligroso".

El ex militar indicó que los jóvenes chicanos se ven frustrados ante la falta de empleos, la reducción de oportunidades para prepararse, la cancelación de los programas gubernamentales de asistencia y bienestar social y el desarrollo de las comunidades, además de la persecución policíaca en la comunidad chicana.

El líder campesino Jones intervino para confirmar lo expresado por el ex militar y señaló que "a pocos kilómetros de Washington, la capital de los derechos humanos, miles de trabajadores agrícolas migratorios, estadounidenses e indocumentados son víctimas de las brutalidades policíaca federal y estatal".

El ex-militar añadió que la brutalidad policíaca se ha acentuado en los últimos años debido a la impunidad de que gozan policías y civiles, responsables de esa persecución.

Tal impunidad —afirmó— les es otorgada por jurados prejuiciados contra mexicanos y chicanos y por la indiferencia y complicidad de los guardianes de la ley en todos los niveles del aparato gubernamental.

Comentó que esa indiferencia "parece ser resultado de una histeria antimexicana".

Yzaguirre, nervioso, puso fin a la conferencia de prensa, ante el temor de que el tema de los presos políticos mexicanos y chicanos fuese discutido más ampliamente.

Indaga la Comisión de Derechos Civiles

- ★ Reúnen Testimonios de la "Epidemia de Violencia"
- ★ Sospechosa Actitud del Departamento de Justicia
- ★ Pruebas Concretas en 56 Quejas Contra Policías

Por ROBERT PEAR, de The Washington Star

WASHINGTON, 13 de diciembre.—Las denuncias de brutalidad policiaca contra chicanos, negros e integrantes de otras minorías, aumentó de manera impresionante, según testigos que se presentaron a declarar ante la Comisión estadounidense de los Derechos Civiles.

Al inaugurar ayer una investigación sobre las prácticas de la policía, Arthur S. Flemming, presidente de

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA OÑCE

Impresionante Aumento de la Brutalidad

Sigue de la primera plana

la comisión, dijo que en su dependencia se habían recibido quejas de todo el país respecto al comportamiento policiaco. Agregó que el volumen de las quejas "ha aumentado últimamente".

Uno de los propósitos de la Comisión de los Derechos Civiles es aportar evidencias sobre la brutalidad policiaca, para que el Departamento de Justicia tome las medidas apropiadas.

En un comunicado escrito, Fleming indica que hay "una preocupación generalizada debido a que la policía está coartando los derechos constitucionales de los ciudadanos".

Agrega que los juicios ahora son "la excepción y no la regla".

Mark Schacht, del Fondo para la Defensa Legal y la Educación de los Mexicano-estadunidenses, señaló que los chicanos están "extremadamente desilusionados" por la forma en que el Departamento de Justicia ha tratado las acusaciones sobre la brutalidad policiaca.

Por el momento, señala Schacht, la actitud del Departamento de Justicia "nos ofrece muy poca esperanza de que se ponga fin a la brutalidad policiaca en el sudoeste del país".

Empero, John Wilson, vocero del Departamento de Justicia, señaló que los registros de la dependencia señalan que la brutalidad policiaca ha disminuido.

Por el momento no se dieron explicaciones por las diferencias mostradas en las dos dependencias.

Wilson dijo que en el año fiscal de 1978, el número de denuncias contra la policía fue de alrededor de diez mil, contra unos 12,000 de 1977.

Vilma S. Martínez, presidenta del Fondo de Defensa Legal de los Chicanos, señaló recientemente en una carta al procurador general Griffin B. Bell, que se "ha desatado una epidemia de violencia contra los chicanos".

Eduardo Peña Jr., presidente de la Asociación de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos, dijo que los funcionarios del Departamento de Justicia aseguran que están sumamente preocupados por el problema", pero que nada hacen por resolverlo.

Los abogados del Fondo ya entregaron al Departamento de Justicia información detallada acerca de 56 casos de brutalidad policiaca. En ellos, se han registrado muy pocos juicios, varios están en proceso de investigación y otros ya han sido cerrados.

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EXCELSIOR
EL PERIODICO DE LA VIDA NACIONAL
Registrado como Artículo de Segunda Clase en la Administración de Correos, el 18 de marzo de 1917.
MEXICO, D. F.—JUEVES 14 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1978
DIRECTOR GENERAL: REGINO DIAZ RECUNDO
ADOR: ALDUCIN
LLEVANTAR: 10:00 A.M. 50 cts.
Ver parte inferior 6a. Col.)

El Departamento de Justicia Investigará Casos de Brutalidad Policiaca

Busca Carter Borrar la Impresión de que no da la Atención Debida a la Comunidad Chicana de Texas

Por JOHN M. CREWDSON,
de The New York Times

HOUSTON, Texas, 25 de noviembre. — El Departamento de Justicia de Estados Unidos enviará al subprocurador general, Benjamin Civiletti, a las ciudades de Houston, Dallas y Phoenix con el fin de que trate de borrar en los chicanos la impresión que tienen de que el gobierno del Presidente Jimmy Carter no les presta la atención debida. El problema, calificado de "endémico" por un dirigente chicano, se refiere a la brutalidad que despliegan las autoridades contra los

ciudadanos de origen latinoamericano y también a la renuencia del Departamento de Justicia para tratar de poner remedio a esa situación.

En los últimos años, se comentan por lo menos 15 crímenes de hispanoablancos, y se presentan más de 150 casos de brutalidad policiaca contra personas del mismo origen.

Un funcionario del Departamento de Justicia indicó que la intervención del gobierno federal en esos casos es problemática, ya que se presentan problemas de jurisdicción.

El viaje que Civiletti iniciará la semana próxima se presenta en momentos en que los fiscales del Departamento de Justicia se muestran pesimistas sobre su capacidad de realizar juicios en casos de brutalidad policiaca, los cuales reciben mucha publicidad y se han convertido en abierto desafío contra el gobierno federal.

En enero pasado, Larry C. Lozano, de 27 años, fue encontrado muerto en su celda de Olessa, con un centenar de cortaduras y contusiones. Otro caso se refiere que una familia de

rancheros de Arizona torturó y balaceó a tres mexicanos que se habían internado inconscientemente, en su propiedad.

Un juez de paz falló que Lozano se había suicidado y los tres rancheros fueron absueltos. El jurado estuvo integrado totalmente por blancos. El Departamento de Justicia aún estudia estos dos casos.

IMPREVISIBLES CONSECUENCIAS

Un funcionario del Departamento de Justicia de "se estremeció" al prever las reacciones negativas de la comunidad "hispanica" en caso de que el Departamento concluya que carece de jurisdicción en ambos problemas.

La reacción fue airada y rápida, en julio pasado, cuando el procurador general, Griffin B. Bell, no precisó al agente policiaco Darrell Cain, de Dallas, en relación con la muerte a balazos, en 1973, de Santos Rodriguez, mexicano-estadunidense, de 12 años de edad, a quien se le acusaba de un pequeño robo.

Dallas y otras ciudades texanas amenazaron con desobediencia civil y retiro de apoyo político al gobierno de Carter.

Además de su preocupación por los derechos civiles, los dirigentes mexicano-estadunidenses condenaron

el anuncio que el gobierno de Estados Unidos pensaba construir una alambrada en la frontera de ambas naciones, para detener a los ilegales.

Se atribuye a la votación, copiosa y prácticamente absoluta, de los mexicano-estadunidenses en favor de Carter, el triunfo electoral del mismo, en el estado de Texas, uno de los tres o cuatro que, a la postre, resultaron decisivos en su triunfo presidencial.

Una parte importante del informe de Civiletti, señalará que a pesar de que el gobierno atiende las demandas, la vaguedad de las leyes sobre derechos civiles y las lagunas en el señalamiento de la jurisdicción se han combinado para hacer que estos enjuiciamientos se tornen difíciles.

El Departamento de Justicia se ve obstaculizado en el caso de Arizona, por el hecho de que los tres rancheros acusados son ciudadanos particulares y no funcionarios públicos y porque las víctimas no fueron estadunidenses. Los estatutos de los derechos civiles concierne solamente a los ciudadanos (estadunidenses), aunque una versión ya reformada que tiene en estudio el Congreso ampliaría tal protección a "las personas" independientemente de su ciudadanía.

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EU Pide "Estrategia Preventiva" Para no Perseguir a los Bruceros

Sigue de la primera plana

canos, constituye uno de los problemas más serios en las relaciones de México con Estados Unidos.

La nueva estrategia favorecerá a México, puesto que de ese modo verá reducido el número de trabajadores deportados por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (SIN) de Estados Unidos. Los agentes del SIN abandonaban a los trabajadores ilegales en el lado mexicano de la frontera, zona en donde el problema de desempleo es particularmente agudo.

El encargado de ejecutar la nueva estrategia será Leonel Castillo, comisionado del SIN, y quien es, además, el más alto funcionario de origen mexicano en el gobierno del Presidente Carter.

El abandono de las batallas diarias en restaurantes y barrios de los centros urbanos de mayor concentración de hispanoparlantes será el primer paso proscrito por las nuevas disposiciones, afirmó Castillo.

El Congreso estadounidense

se autorizó a Castillo, para el cumplimiento de las funciones del SIN, la cantidad de 299 millones de dólares, en vez de los 405 millones que él pedía. Y se anticipa que, en vista de las medidas de austeridad aplicadas por el Presidente Carter para salvar al dólar, el presupuesto para esa dependencia del gobierno será reducido aún más el año próximo.

La "estrategia preventiva" adoptada en estas circunstancias apunta a reforzar los controles fronterizos.

AUMENTARON LAS DETENCIONES

Los primeros resultados concretos fueron un aumento de las detenciones en la

frontera con México, de 810,000 a 880,000 personas durante los últimos meses.

Otro elemento de la nueva estrategia es la aceleración del proceso de legalización de los indocumentados.

El Congreso no ha actuado aún sobre las propuestas hechas hace ya meses por el Presidente Carter para facilitar tal proceso.

Un estudio reciente estimó que las entradas de ilegales asciende a un millón por año, y se señala que muchos casos, las mismas personas deportadas volvieron a ingresar varias veces en territorio estadounidense.

Las estimaciones sobre número total de indocumentados en Estados Unidos oscilan entre tres y diez millones.

EU Pide "Estrategia Preventiva" Para no Perseguir a los Bruceros

WASHINGTON, 15 de noviembre. (AFP)—Estados Unidos convino en abandonar sus sistemas de persecución y deportación de inmigrantes ilegales a cambio de una "estrategia preventiva", con el fin de evitar el deterioro de sus relaciones con México, indicaron hoy fuentes oficiales de Washington.

La entrada en Estados Unidos de millones de indocumentados en busca de trabajo, en su mayoría mexi-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIECISEIS

—La brutalidad policiaca no se limita sólo a las grandes urbes, sino que también existe, inclusive con intensidad mayor, en las poblaciones rurales o centros urbanos pequeños. Respecto a las audiencias de la CDC, con la de hoy terminó un proceso de investigaciones iniciado a principios de año como resultado de presiones de las comunidades iberoamericanas de este país, y ante la denuncia de violaciones sistemáticas de los derechos humanos por parte de los cuerpos policiacos en las minorías étnicas.

Hostiliza la Policía de EU a Chicanos y Afroamericanos: CDC

Por FAUSTO FERNANDEZ PONTE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., 15 de noviembre. — Millones de ciudadanos de Estados Unidos de ascendencia iberoamericana —chicanos, principalmente— y afroamericanos son "hostilizados sistemáticamente" por los cuerpos policiacos federales, estatales y locales, bajo la sospecha de ser extranjeros indocumentados y, en miles de casos, se les priva de su libertad, se les confina en centros para

deportación y, finalmente, se les deporta a México y varios países americanos más, según denuncias presentadas hoy ante la Comisión de Derechos Civiles (CDC).

Las denuncias fueron hechas en todos los tonos por representantes de organizaciones cívicas de acción política, económica, social y cultural de las comunidades iberoamericanas de Estados Unidos, durante una audiencia pública realizada por la CDC sobre la inmigración.

Según las denuncias —algunas de las cuales fueron presentadas en un contexto episódico, y otras con documentación concreta de carácter legal—, los cuerpos policiacos del Gobierno Federal aterrizan constantemente a las comunidades iberoamericanas en todo el país, so pretexto de aprehender a extranjeros indocumentados.

La Organización "Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund" (MALDEF), una de las más antiguas y prestigiadas en el país, presentó un documento en el que se afirma: "Nuestra organización ha recibido muchísimas quejas de chicanos en el sentido de que agentes policiacos locales están aplicando las

Leyes de Inmigración. En ese proceso, esos agentes violan los derechos constitucionales y civiles de las personas perseguidas. Hemos procedido a analizar toda la cuestión legal relativa a la competencia y jurisdicción de esos cuerpos policiacos locales respecto a aplicar las Leyes de Inmigración. Nuestras conclusiones son de que no tienen autoridad para aplicar esas leyes.

Alberto Pérez, representante de MALDEF, entregó a la CDC otros documentos con pruebas de valor legal de casos de hostilización policiaca que "nos demuestran que existe una persecución sistemática de chicanos por parte de los cuerpos policiacos federales, estatales y locales, so pretexto de aplicar las Leyes de Inmigración".

Denuncias similares —algunas de ellas en tono más airado— fueron presentadas ante la CDC por el Centro de Servicios Legales para Inmigrantes. El Comité de Abogados de Washington para los Derechos Civiles bajo la ley. Ayuda, la Oficina de la Conferencia Católica de Estados Unidos para servir a inmigrantes y refugiados; la Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres, el Partido de la Raza Unida, la Junta de Educación del Distrito de Columbia y otras más.

Las denuncias fueron presentadas durante la sesión pública de la audiencia, o sea al final cuando ya habían concluido las mesas redondas de funcionarios de los Departamentos de Justicia y de Estado, así como representantes de abogados especialistas en asuntos de inmigración y el juez en jefe del Tribunal de Inmigración y Naturalización, Hermán L. Boofjord

En las Mesas Redondas no participaron representantes de las Comunidades Iberoamericanas de Estados Unidos, concediéndose sólo cinco minutos a cada uno. Se le dio un plazo de treinta días para hacer llegar a la CDC sus documentos correspondientes.

Durante las Mesas Redondas —ninguno de los 10 representantes del gobierno estadounidense aludió a lo que las organizaciones de iberoamericanos en el país, denunciarían posteriormente.

Los participantes en esas Mesas Redondas acentuaron, al contrario, aspectos "positivos" de las políticas de inmigración.

Los funcionarios gubernamentales coincidieron en señalar lo siguiente:

—El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización ha reducido sus actividades entre las Comunidades Iberoamericanas en el país y ha intensificado su vigilancia en la frontera con México

y en puertos de entrada, así como en otros países. (A este respecto, se informó que el SIN tiene agentes y oficinas en la ciudad de México y otras urbes mexicanas, y que dentro de poco asignará representantes en Argentina, Uruguay y Chile).

—Las políticas de inmigración como se aplican hasta ahora han sido consultadas con personajes importantes de México, Haití, El Salvador, Jamaica, Trinidad Tobago, Barbados y otros países americanos, y son, en realidad, resultado de consejos dados por tales personajes. (A ese respecto, es de mencionarse que el Comisionado del SIN, Leonel Castillo, ha afirmado en varias ocasiones que la dependencia a su cargo tiene consultores mexicanos, expertos en asuntos de inmigración en Centros de Enseñanza Superior en nuestro país).

Respecto a las denuncias, éstas son las siguientes:

—Los cuerpos policiacos, federales, estatales y locales hostilizan y persiguen sistemáticamente a individuos estadounidenses de ascendencia iberoamericana o afroamericana, existiendo "miles de casos" de privación de libertad en Centros para Deportación.

—Existen "muchos miles de casos" de deportación de ciudadanos estadounidenses de ascendencia iberoamericana o afroamericana a países americanos, desde México hasta Colombia.

(A mayor abundamiento, uno de los denunciantes, Frank Shaifer Corona, representante de la Junta de Educación del Distrito de Columbia durante la audiencia de la CDC, recordó que Castillo había reconocido públicamente que el SIN deportó en 1976 y 1977 a unos 50,000 chicanos).

—México, es el país que más deportaciones recibe, siguiéndole El Salvador, Haití, Jamaica, Trinidad Tobago, Barbados, República Dominicana y otros más ubicados en El Caribe.

—Las formas de hostilización o persecución policiaca van desde provocaciones veladas y abiertas, amenazas y arrestos con despliegue de brutalidad en operaciones de "redadas", maltrato, privación anticonstitucional de la libertad, confinamiento en cárceles clandestinas y en campos de concentración hasta la deportación directa.

(Sobre este asunto, Shaifer-Corona afirmó que el SIN para identificar a los campos de concentración es el de "Centros para Deportación").

—La brutalidad policiaca mantiene aterrizada a las comunidades iberoamericanas de Estados Unidos, o sean las de chicanos, puertorriqueños, personas procedentes de países americanos de cultura ibérica y

NAME	DATE/DEATH	CITY/COUNTY	STATE ACTION TAKEN	FEDERAL ACTION TAKEN
1) RICARDO MORALAS (26)	Sept. 14, 1975	Castroville, (Medina Co.) Texas	Found Guilty of aggravated assault, 10 years, TDC	Life Sentence
(2) JOSE CAMPOS TORRES (23)	May 5, 1977	Houston, Texas (Harris County)	Misdemeanor Conviction- probation	Civil Rights Felony Conviction-probation Misdemeanor Conviction- 1 yr. jail term
(3) JOSE BARLOW BENAVIDES (26)	June 11, 1976	Oakland, California	None	None
(4) SANTOS RODRIGUEZ (12)	July 24, 1973	Dallas, Dalas County	Found Guilty of murder with malice, 5 yrs., TDC-other officer never charged	None
(5) ANDRES RAMIREZ (23)	Nov. 10, 1977	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Not guilty-on lesser charge of Manslaughter	None
(6) FRANK GARCIA (17)	Feb. 13, 1978	Las Vegas, New Mexico	None	None
(7) LARRY ORTEGA LOZANO (27)	Jan. 10, 1978	Odessa, Ector County	Jury inquest-no indictments	Federal Investigation now under- way.
(8) TIM ROSALES (25)	June 25, 1978	Plainview, Hale County	None	None
(9) JUAN ZEPEDA (32)	Feb. 20, 1977	Bexar County	None	None
(10) JUAN BENITO MARTINLZ (32)	July 1, 1978	Laredo, Webb County	Charged with murder in State Court - same day as killing	None
(11) GREGORIO ESPINO	March 2, 1978	Kingsville, Kleberg County	None	None
(12) JUAN VELOZ ZUNIGA (33)	May 18, 1977	Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth Co.	No Indictments	None
(13) DANNY VASQUEZ (17)	Jan. 23, 1978	El Paso, Moon County, Texas	No Indictments	None
(14) TIBURCIO SANTOME (32)	Nov. 6, 1977	Garden City, Glasscock Co.	No Indictments	None
(15) JUAN GALAVIZ (19)	Dec. 8, 1977	Big Springs, Howard County	State Grand Jury - no indictments	None
(16) EDWARD RAMIREZ	April 16, 1977	Los Angeles, California	None	None

NAME	DATE/DEATH	CITY/COUNTY	STATE ACTION TAKEN	FEDERAL ACTION TAKEN
(17) ROBERT FERNANDEZ	Aug. 26, 1977	Pueblo, Colorado	None	None
(18) ARTHUR ESPINOSA JAMES HINOJOS	JULY 30, 1977	Denver, Colorado	None	None
(19) DANIEL PINA	Aug. 11, 1977	Galveston, Galveston Co.	No Indictments	None
(20) ALBINO BETANCUR	Aug. 1977	Wharton, Wharton County	No Indictments	None
(21) NETO PLANTA		Richmond, Fort Bend Co.	No Indictments	None
(22) PEDRO GUERRERO	Sept. 1, 1977	Wharton, Wharton County	No Indictments	None
(23) PAUL MARTINEZ (25)	Aug. 1, 1978	Perryton, Ochiltree Co.	No Indictments	None
(24) JESUS MARTINEZ GALLEGOS	Aug. 27, 1978	Woco, Texas	Grand Jury - No Bill	None
(25) MANUEL JESUS FECUNDO	Nov. 2, 1978	Bexan County, Texas	None	None

2

What follows is a casualty list. Not a complete casualty list, but a partial one. Jose Barlow Benavidez's murder does not stand alone. It is a part of a pattern. A pattern of war. A war against the poor, against Chicanos y Mexicanos, against Blacks, against the jobless, the homeless and hungry. The war is carried out by killer cops and prison guards. Like the Argentinian death squads or the white racist police and military forces in Southern Africa, cops in this country serve the interests of the banks and multi-national corporations. This is a listing gathered from the files of Comexaz (a news clipping service for Aztlan y Mexico). Comexaz clips seven major newspapers in the Southwest, with the primary focus on Raza people. This list is only a drop in the bucket compared to the hundreds of people killed by the forces of the state every year across this country. The approximate five year period reveals 60 people killed and scores wounded in Aztlan. The clippings also covered over a hundred accountings of beatings by police on Raza people. Since only the most bla tant are covered by the press, we can assume that there were hundreds more. As the imperialist crisis continues, the war against us here will be stepped up. Organize to fight, lest your son, mother, neighbor, co-worker, sister or you become the next casualty.

ANTONIO CORDOVA RITO CANALES	January 1972	Black Mesa, New Mexico	Dead
JAMES D. BRADFORD	April 1972	Santa Fe, New Mexico	Dead
- GILBERT MORA	June 1972	Los Angeles, California	Wounded
RUFINO HERNADEZ PAUL CANALES MICHAEL MC ARTHUR	July 1972 //	Denver, Colorado	Wounded
JAMES GALLEGOS	July 1972	Denver, Colorado	Wounded
• ALFONSO LAREDO FLORES	February 1973	San Antonio, Texas	Dead
LUIS MARTINEZ	March 1973	Denver, Colorado	Dead
ERNESTO VIRGIL	April 1973	Denver, Colorado	Wounded
• SANTOS RODRIQUEZ	July 1973	Dallas, Texas	Dead
- VICTOR MANZO	August 1973	Los Angeles, California	Wounded
- NAGI DAIFULLAH	August 1973	Los Angeles, California	Dead
- ROLAND THOMAS	August 1973	San Francisco, California	Dead
LINDA MONTOYA	September 1973	Santa Fe, New Mexico	Dead
JOSE MORFIN	September 1973	Santa Fe, New Mexico	Wounded
- ALBERTO TERRONES	April 1974	Union City, California	Dead
RAYMOND GARCIA	April 1974	Arizona	Wounded
EDWARD GARCIA - MICHAEL TOMASELLI	April 1974	Los Angeles, California	Dead

MEXICO:

REAPARECE L

Por JOSE CATALAN DEUS Fotos: CARLOS CORCHO y MOVIMIENTO CHICANO

De ayer les quedó una revolución pendiente. Hoy tienen dos: la del Sur y la del Norte. Por eso, los mexicanos de México luchan ahora junto con los «chicanos» que viven —o intentan hacerlo— en los Estados Unidos. La liberación pasa ahora por el mismísimo Río Grande. Por allí hacen cruzar los «chicanos» las armas para los guerrilleros campesinos del Sur. INTERVIU ofrece en exclusiva los testimonios y las fotos de estos viejos y a la vez nuevos revolucionarios.

Es muy probable que muchos de los campesinos que han oído estos días al Papa Juan Pablo II reconocer públicamente la espantosa situación en que están sumidos, participaran hace sólo tres meses en los grandes movimientos de ocupaciones de tierras. Entonces el diario «Excelsior» reconocía que cien mil indígenas habían iniciado un movimiento de invasión de lo que en un tiempo fueron terrenos comunales, un movimiento para recuperar más de 150.000 hectáreas arrebatadas a sangre y fuego por los latifundistas.

El movimiento se replegó voluntariamente, pero en Oaxaca cualquier chispa puede incendiar la pradera. 150 pueblos están representados en la Asociación Indígena de Autodefensa Campesina, junto a ellos la Coalición Obrero-Campesina-Estudiantil del Istmo, detrás la espantosa miseria de unos 700.000 indios que apenas conocen el idioma español y hablan 16 dialectos y 214 lenguas menores. En este contexto, con informes recentísimos de Amnistía Internacional y la Liga Internacional de los Derechos del Hombre que denuncian torturas sistemáticas como obligar a beber gasolina, asesinatos, desaparecidos y un largo etcétera obra de la «Brigada Blanca» —definida como «un cuerpo paramilitar formado por agentes de la policía federal»— en este contexto en el que nueve obispos acaban de denunciar públicamente «el número creciente de grupos armados al servicio de terratenientes y acaparadores que siembran terror y muerte», en este contexto, oculto por el Gobierno mexicano bajo una de las mejores campañas de public-relations internacional que se conoce, se produce un renacer de la guerrilla.

Lucio Cabañas, el último líder de la lucha armada, había caído en 1974. Desde hace un año la nueva guerrilla

campesina es dirigida por un bracero analfabeto de 35 años, Florencio Medrano Mederos, que parece agrupar ya a cientos de hombres armados en Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán, Veracruz, Chiapas, Campeche y Durango. Esta vez, aprendiendo de la experiencia del pasado, la etapa de preparación del levantamiento armado es más minuciosa y hasta el momento se rehúyen al máximo los choques frontales con los más de dieciséis mil soldados que ocupan las zonas más conflictivas: la mayoría de los componentes de la guerrilla hacen compatible

una vida normal con los entrenamientos y la labor clandestina en espera de la «hora H» del levantamiento frontal.

EL PARO ACERCA EL NORTE AL SUR

Esta vez, además, la guerrilla mexicana cuenta con un apoyo de máxima importancia: sectores de vanguardia del movimiento chicano en los Estados Unidos, para los cuales cada vez está más claro que el camino de su liberación pasa por el apoyo a la revolución en su país de origen. Ya en oc-



Las armas vienen ahora del Norte. Hay allí trece millones de «chicanos» también contra la opresión.



tubre de 1975 fue detenido en Monterrey el chicano Ramón Chacón acusado de transportar 17 pistolas y metralletas y diez mil cartuchos con destino a la guerrilla mexicana. Hoy ya es una evidencia: sectores cada vez más numerosos e influyentes del movimiento chicano norteamericano ayudan materialmente y envían armas a los revolucionarios mexicanos.

«Si, es cierto, se mandan armas a la guerrilla de Oaxaca». Son para que los campesinos se defiendan y no para agredir, y son ya muchas más de las que nunca llegó a tener Lucio Cabañas. La ayuda del movimiento chicano es todavía muy pequeña pero de una importancia histórica: por primera vez en más de un siglo se establece la colaboración entre revolucionarios de uno y otro lado del río Grande.» Mario Cantú, entrevistado en exclusiva por INTERVIU, es uno de los líderes chicanos más importantes actualmente. Militó activamente en las orga-

LA GUERRILLA



De espaldas, con el fin de que no sea posible su reconocimiento, algunos de los hombres de la nueva guerrilla mexicana.

nizaciones campesinas de César Chaves, dirigió después la organización «Casa» en defensa de los trabajadores mexicanos «indocumentados» que acuden por millones a USA, y actualmente forma parte del «Comité Estadounidense en Solidaridad con el pueblo de México» así como del marxista-leninista «Partido Proletario Mexicano». Condenado a cinco años de prisión condicional por su actividad reivindicativa en Nuevo México, su trabajo para popularizar la guerrilla mexicana y el haber viajado a este país para entrevistarse con los líderes de la misma, dieron lugar a la anulación de la libertad condicional. Antes de ir a la cárcel prefirió trasladarse a Europa hace unas semanas, con la tarea de informar de la situación y las luchas de su pueblo en Estados Unidos y México.

Después de tanto tiempo viviendo de espaldas, mexicanos del sur y chicanos del norte entran en una etapa de acercamiento de tintas marcada-



mente revolucionarias, una colaboración que puede precipitar el para muchos inminente estallido social mexicano, en un país donde de cada tres trabajadores, uno está parado permanentemente y otro sólo encuentra trabajos ocasionales.

CIEN AÑOS DE EXPOLIO SISTEMÁTICO

Chicanos. Una minoría racial en USA aún más discriminada que negros, indios y puertorriqueños. Trece millones de descendientes de la población mexicana que habitaba California, Colorado, Arizona, Nuevo México y Texas cuando los yanquis los conquistaron en 1848 ocupando más de la mitad del entonces territorio de México. Otro genocidio que hoy comienza a conocerse en sus exactas y sombrías dimensiones. Los tratados de paz establecían que la población autóctona conservaría sus bienes, su cultura, su idioma. Los tratados de paz, sí, y los «Texas Rangers», policía especial yanqui puesta en pie inmediatamente para aplastarles, robarles, asesinarles: las minas de oro de California eran de mexicanos, los vergeles del Valle del Bravo, en Texas, eran de mexicanos, los terrenos urbanos de las principales ciudades de Arizona y Nuevo México eran de mexicanos... Cien años largos de expolio sistemático, de hundimiento en la miseria, de estallidos esporádicos de rebelión como el encabezado por el mítico Joaquín Murrieta en California, de acoso por parte de bandas de pistoleros luego convertidos en héroes como el famoso «Billy the Kid».

Mientras, en México, tampoco marchaban muy bien las cosas. La revolución de 1910 a 1917 había costado dos millones de muertos. La reforma agraria, Pancho Villa, la redención campesina y Emiliano Zapata pronto fueron cadáveres malditos. La tierra fue para los latifundistas, para los políticos corruptos del partido institu-

«El Güero» Medrano, líder de la guerrilla mexicana. El jefe de la policía de Oaxaca dice de él: «Es un cabrón maleante, un hijo de la chingada del que no vamos a hacer un héroe».

cional, para la nueva burguesía. Se produjeron los estallidos de rebeldía, y en 1952 se alzó en el sur del país Rubén Jaramillo, que mantuvo una amplia insurrección durante diez años hasta ser asesinado junto a su mujer y sus siete hijos. Después se alzó la guerrilla de Arturo Ganíz en Chihuahua, al norte del país, donde los latifundios ganaderos tienen hasta medio millón de hectáreas. Después y antes y después rebeliones, masacres, rebeliones, masacres.

Hace unos años todo el sur de los Estados Unidos estaba lleno de carteles muy explícitos: «No negros, no perros, no chicanos». La población chicana está discriminada desde la escuela: se niega a los niños de la comunidad la enseñanza bilingüe y las clases en español; no es extraño por tanto que el porcentaje de chicanos en la Universidad sea ridículo y que siempre ocupen los peores trabajos con los peores salarios. Hacia 1974 César Chaves ponía punto final a su mítico movimiento reivindicativo integrando sus organizaciones campesinas en los sindicatos norteamericanos. Hoy se le acusa de haber abandonado la lucha pero decenas de organizaciones locales y regionales mantienen en alto la protesta: Corky González y su «Cruzada por la Justicia» en Denver (Colorado), los «Trabajadores Campesinos de Texas» con su líder Antonio Orendain, que han organizado huelgas importantes, los grupos de Ernesto Chacón en el Medio Oeste y el área de Chicago, las organizaciones sindicales entre los obreros textiles y otros trabajadores de California que anima Humberto Corona. El potencial explosivo de los chicanos —tradicionalmente hostiles a los grandes partidos políticos yanquis— no es ignorado por Republicanos y Demócratas, que en las pasadas elecciones intentaron canalizarlo hacia la moderación mediante un movimiento —«Raza Unida»— que hoy ya se ve fracasado en lo fundamental.

LA REVOLUCION ES LO QUE IMPORTA

El gran problema chicano son los millones de mexicanos que afluyen continuamente a Estados Unidos en busca de trabajo. Entre tres y ocho millones de personas se calcula el número de «indocumentados», de trabajadores de México en situación ilegal en los Estados Unidos. Donde los sueldos son de 3,50 dólares a la hora, ellos son contratados por sesenta centavos, un gran negocio para la burguesía campesina estadounidense que

se basa en su existencia para la mayor parte de los trabajos agrícolas en el sur de los USA. En los últimos años los chicanos han cambiado cierto desprecio y rechazo hacia ellos por un importante movimiento de solidaridad. Paralelamente la explosiva situación mexicana ha forzado al Gobierno norteamericano —y se dice que en el asunto ha tomado cartas hasta la omnipotente «Comisión Trilateral»— a esforzarse por absorber parte de las inmensas masas de parados mexicanos y se supone inminente una ley por la que se amnistiaría a todos los «indocumentados» anteriores a 1976 mientras se establece un cupo de unos 800.000 mexicanos a los que anualmente se dejará entrar en los USA con la condición de que en el plazo de seis meses vuelvan a su país de origen. Con ello además Carter cumpliría las insistentes peticiones chicanas en este sentido y conseguiría muchos votos para las próximas elecciones. Pero los sectores más radicales del movimiento chicano están ya advirtiendo a sus seguidores sobre los peligros de esta maniobra demagógica: «Admitir en Estados Unidos más o menos mexicanos no soluciona los graves problemas de México. Esto es lo que queremos y no paños calientes. Y los problemas no van a resolverse más que con la revolución. La revolución mexicana, eso es lo que hay que apoyar y ahí es donde hay que volcarse».

De la revolución sabe mucho Isaias Rojas —México es una de las dictaduras más perfectas creadas por el imperialismo yanqui en Latinoamérica—, el hombre que acompaña a Mario Cantú en su misión en Europa. Militante primero del Partido



Mario Cantú e Isaias Rojas: unidos a uno y otro lado del Río Grande.

¡Viva la huelga, viva el orgullo!

Pocos grupos humanos ha habido tan indeciblemente expoliados y humillados como los mexicano-americanos. Prácticamente relegados a las tareas agrícolas sin especializar en el suroeste USA —arrebatao a México por la buena razón de la fuerza—, los chicanos han tenido en su historia más oscuridad que momentos de brillo. En realidad, la nación gringa se acordó de que existían cuando César Chávez, un hombre regordete y ardiente, se lanzó a organizar el primer sindicato de peones en California, tierra de sol —para yanquis— y miseria para mexicanos. Su primer gran éxito fue la huelga de los vendimiadores, hace ahora ya doce años. En estos días, los chicanos han vuelto a ponerse en pie: los campos de lechugas están abandonados en plena cosecha a causa de la huelga de los condenados de la tierra que habían español.

Las condiciones de miseria (salarios de hasta 40 irrisorias pesetas la hora) no son ya aceptadas sin rechistar. Los chicanos se radicalizan —los más conscientes de ellos ayudan a sus compatriotas del lado sur de la Frontera de la Vergüenza— y han dicho basta. Contra los huelguistas se lanzan ahora los métodos clásicos de una patronal gangsteril y asesina: grupos de pistoleros armados hasta los dientes, matones..., la intimidación y la violencia antiobrera han sido siempre la solución favorita de los granjeros yanquis ante la más mínima reivindicación salarial por parte de los morenos. Sin embargo, y aquí radica la enorme importancia de esta huelga, los patronos caciquiles del Valle Imperial —la zona donde la huelga es más fuerte— no han podido esta vez contra el bien cohesionado frente de sus casi-esclavos, como tampoco han conseguido convencer a hombres todavía más miserables de que actúen de esquirolas. Los parados se han negado a romper la huelga de sus hermanos de raza.

Los americanos tendrán que importar sus lechugas y más de un capitalista agrario verá subir peligrosamente su nivel de colesterol, pero en todo caso, la huelga de la lechuga es un elemento más que viene a probar el resurgir de la conciencia de lucha del pueblo mexicano a ambos lados de la frontera. De esa frontera que dá vergüenza visitar a cualquier ser civilizado.

J. A. H.

Comunista de México y, después integrado en la extrema izquierda, estuvo encarcelado de 1964 a 1972; trabajó en la célebre revista mexicana «¿Qué hacer?», hasta que ésta fue cerrada

por el ejército en 1974. Secuestrado durante dos meses por la «Brigada Blanca», salvó la vida gracias a un importante movimiento de solidaridad, pero no pudo impedir ser expulsado del país. Habla de la situación en el estado de Guadalajara, ocupado por el ejército desde el año pasado, y de una amnistía que sólo ha liberado a 150 presos políticos de los 500 reconocidos, además de otros 4.000 a los que se niega arbitrariamente esta definición. Para aplastar los potentes movimientos de guerrilla urbana surgidos a principios de los setenta —«Liga Comunista 23 de septiembre», «Fuerzas Revolucionarias Armadas del Pueblo» y otros muchos grupos más pequeños— la CIA ha empleado procedimientos salvajes y brutales. En la lucha contra la guerrilla campesina del estado de Guerrero se crearon incluso las célebres «aldeas estratégicas» usadas en Vietnam y llegó a haber hasta seis mil campesinos en campos de concentración. Aún hoy quedan 1.800 «desaparecidos», probablemente asesinados, que nunca volvieron a sus pueblos de origen.

"El Hambre nos Obliga a Irnos de Braceros"

5/23/77
Ealsun

El Exodo de los Serranos en el Norte

- ★ Marginación Social, Falta de Asistencia Oficial y de Auxilio Económico
- ★ "Allá Arriba, en la Sierra, no hay ya Nada Para Trabajar, Sólo lo Chueco"
- ★ "Esperan que Consigamos Trabajo en el Otro Lado y les Mandemos Dinero"

Por ROBERTO MARTINEZ MONTENEGRO, corresponsal de EXCELSIOR

CULIACAN, Sin., 22 de mayo.—La marginación social, la falta de asistencia oficial, la carencia de auxilio técnico y económico oportuno y el deseo de "ya no entramparse con esos traficantes", han provocado éxodo de habitantes serranos al norte de la república, con la esperanza de colarse como ilegales en territorio estadounidense, según quedó evidenciado en una entrevista.

El lugar: la estación del ferrocarril de esta ciudad, donde seis hombres con aspecto campesino llegan presurosos. Tres de ellos llevan consigo cajas de cartón atadas con mecates que contienen sus pertenencias.

Los demás llevan valijas de lona. Todos usan sombrero y patilla larga. Las manos callosas y el rostro quemado por el sol.

Se dirigen a la ventanilla y compran pasaje para el tren que saldrá dentro de unos minutos a Nogales.

A Enrique Loza Verdugo no le alcanza para comprar su boleto —"tuve que dejarle a la Margarita para que le dé de comer a los plebes, mientras le mando dinero"— explica a sus compañeros.

Otro campesino saca del bolsillo un billete de 50 pesos y se lo da a Enrique para que complete el importe del boleto.

Se dirigen al restaurante y piden café. Las valijas y cajas de cartón son colocadas junto a la mesa. Entonces nos acercamos a ellos:

—¿Van para Nogales —es la pregunta.

Seis rostros se vuelven hacia el corresponsal. En todos se refleja desconfianza y temor.

"SI, VAMOS PARA ALLÁ, ¿Y QUÉ?"

—Sí, vamos para allá, ¿y qué...? Si es usted policía no debemos nada a la ley, podemos ir adonde queramos —contestó Sergio Márquez Bonilla.

El corresponsal, para tranquilizarlos, se identifica y les explica el interés por conocer los motivos que les impulsa a abandonar su lugar de origen, para aventurarse en tierra extraña.

—No le diga nada, compadre. Estos son muy chismosos y a la hora buena nos metemos en algún lío —dice Aurelio Beltrán, dirigiéndose a Sergio.

Condescendiente, Enrique Loza interviene:

—Si de veras va a poner la verdad, a lo mejor nos sirve de algo, sobre todo a los compas que quedan por allá. ¿No creen?

A su vez Raúl Bonilla, primo de Sergio, opina categóricamente:

—Pues al fin nosotros ya nos vamos. ¿Qué nos pueden hacer? Y como dice Enrique a lo mejor de algo sirve hablar.

Al fin, Aurelio Beltrán se deja convencer y tras de advertir: "No se aproveche para perjudicarnos", indica:

"¿Pues qué ha de ser lo que nos obliga a irnos con 'los gringos'?... Pues el hambre señor, la pura necesidad de comer y de seguir manteniendo a la familia. La pura verdad, ya no queremos líos, muchos de nuestros 'compas' fueron detenidos por los federales. Unos sí le hacían a la siembra de la mariguana, otros a la de la amapola, pero había quienes ni a una cosa ni a la otra... Dicen que van a salir pronto los que no tienen culpa, pero vaya usted a saber, con eso de que ni para abogado tienen".

—Sin que ninguno de us-

tedes se ofenda o vayan a malinterpretar las cosas, ¿Algunos de los seis sembraron mariguana o amapola alguna vez?"

La duda tomó al rostro de Aurelio Beltrán y dijo indignado: "Ya decía yo que usted es policía. Más vale no hablar. Pero para que sepa, ninguno de nosotros lo ha hecho. Hemos visto cómo lo hicieron algunos 'compas', para no morir de hambre. Pero así les fue. A última hora, ni ganaron dinero y muchos de ellos fueron a parar a la cárcel. Por eso nos vamos a trabajar 'al otro lado'. Si nos quedamos, tendríamos que entrarle a fuerzas a ese negocio".

Nuevamente Raúl Bonilla interviene como conciliador:

"No es para que te enojas Aurelio. Total él está preguntando, si queremos le contestamos, si no, pues no y ya. A última hora, ¿cómo nos podría comprobar algo?... Si todos estamos bien amolados".

Agregó Bonilla: "Mire señor, lo que pasa es que allá arriba, en la sierra, no hay ya nada para trabajar. Lo único es lo 'chueco', lo que usted ya sabe, lo que todos sabemos... Si nos hubiéramos quedado, no habría de donde escoger y pues la pura verdad, tenemos miedo de lo que pueda pasar... Los federales están muy duros y por otra, hay gavillas que andan asaltando, así que no hay para donde hacerse, por eso preferimos irnos... A nuestras familias, las dejamos en casas de amigos, con padres o familiares... Ellos esperan que consigamos trabajo en "el otro lado" y les mandemos dinero para que luego se vayan con nosotros... Ojalá que la cosa sea así".

—Pero el gobierno ha dicho que de inmediato va a impul-

sar la pequeña ganadería, la cría de especies menores y la instalación de industrias rurales en las zonas serranas. ¿Por qué no se esperan a eso?"

Sergio Márquez contestó: "Mire usted. Yo tengo 49 años y de esos, cuando menos 25 he oído que el gobierno no nos va a ayudar, que nos va a dar trabajo y un 'montón de cosas más'. Pero uno se cansa, y el hambre no aguanta tanto tiempo. Si nos esperamos a que hagan todo eso, lo más seguro es que el hambre acabe con nosotros. Más vale ir a luchar 'al otro lado'; como le decimos, en la sierra ya no queda nada, a no ser las "cosas chuecas". Y a esas, pues la verdad ni ganamos nos quedaron de entrarle".

—¿Y cómo piensan entrar en Estados Unidos para trabajar?... ¿Tienen pasaporte?"

Melquiades Ceballos, quien había permanecido callado, respondió: "Si tuviéramos pasaportes, no estaríamos en estas condiciones. La forma en que pensamos entrar con 'los gringos' no se la vamos a decir, porque realmente no la sabemos, ya que un compadre mío fue quien nos escribió que nos fuéramos y nos está esperando en un lugar que tampoco se lo vamos a decir... Pero cuando estemos ya adentro, trabajando y ganando los 'puros dólares', pues a lo mejor hasta le escribimos, si es que nos da su dirección".

Antes de dar lugar a otra pregunta Raúl Bonilla casi gritó: "Bueno 'compa' el tren llegó, así que hay que ir arriba con nuestras cosas, no vaya a ser que nos quedemos sin lugar y entonces sí "nos amolamos".

Finalmente dijo: "Pues nos estamos yendo, amigo. Ojalá y escriba algo, bueno y ya no nos eche tanto, le aseguro que allá en la sierra el que le entra a 'lo chueco', a sembrar 'eso', es casi siempre por hambre... Ojalá y usted supiera qué es de veras el hambre".

Más de un Millón de Campesinos Oaxaqueños son Víctimas de la Explotación de Caciques

Por CARLOS A. MEDINA,
enviado de EXCELSIOR

OAXACA, Oax., 7 de marzo.—“Para el gobierno de Oaxaca es preocupante la situación precaria que afecta a miles de campesinos. Nuestros recursos económicos son muy limitados para resolver los problemas y necesidades, y trataremos de hallar soluciones rápidas”, dijo el ejecutivo de la entidad, general Eliseo Jiménez Ruiz.

“La situación es grave en todo el estado y me da mucha pena no poder ayudar a todos los oaxaqueños”, agregó Jiménez Ruiz, quien fue entrevistado cuando recibía a comisiones populares en el palacio de gobierno.

El procurador de Asuntos Indígenas del Estado, Mónico García González, afirmó que “más de un millón de campesinos oaxaqueños son víctimas de la explotación de caciques en toda la entidad, y que la miseria los está asfixiando”.

García González manifestó además que “los dirigentes de la CCI y UGOCM han señalado que si el problema no es atendido, pueden surgir brotes de guerrilla en Oaxaca, con mayor dimensión y más peligro que los que hasta el momento se han suscitado en otras entidades del país”.

Entrevistado el secretario general de la Liga de Comunidades Agrarias y Sindicatos Campesinos de Oaxaca, Porfirio López Ortiz, respecto de la deserción de ejidatarios de las filas cencistas hacia otras organizaciones, contestó:

“SOMOS FUERTES Y NOS APOYA EL GOBIERNO”

“No nos preocupa en nada. Los que quieren irse de la CNC que se vayan y que los aprovechen los grupos que quieran. Somos fuertes, gozamos del apoyo del gobierno y nos tiene sin cuidado que organizaciones antagónicas a la CNC recojan a los inconformes”.

López Ortiz afirmó también: “Desconozco el número de campesinos afiliados a nuestra central, pero son muchos... no tengo ni la más mínima idea de cuántos están en posesión legal de sus tierras ni a cuántos les hace falta”, y pidió al reportero: “Vaya a la Reforma Agraria y allí le darán la información que guste”.

El comandante de la zona militar, general Gonzalo Castillo Ferrara, señaló que el “Ejército combate el cultivo de la droga en el estado. Estamos evitando que Oaxaca se convierta en otro Sinaloa”.

En el palacio de gobierno, se pudo observar, diariamente son denunciados alcaldes, funcionarios públicos, estatales o federales que cometen arbitrariedades o que abiertamente saquean las arcas públicas.

Comisiones de afectados señalaron allí mismo que “el presidente municipal de Juchitán, J. Francisco López Chente, es corrupto y los cargos están avalados por dos regidores... Además se pidió investigar el manejo de los fondos del erario municipal y pese a las promesas del gobernador, hasta el momento nada se ha logrado”.

En muchos lugares de la sierra, los indígenas, para subsistir, rentan sus parcelas para que los narcotraficantes siembren mariguana, pues al carecer de créditos, agua y asistencia técnica no puedan hacer producir sus estériles tierras. Ello se pudo apreciar durante un recorrido del reportero en la región montañosa.

540 MUNICIPIOS EN LA MISERIA

Datos estadísticos indi-

can que “Oaxaca dispone de más de 60 por ciento de personas que apenas rebasan los 24 años de edad. Solamente unos 30 municipios, de los 570 de que consta el estado, cuentan con ingresos que más o menos les permiten cubrir sus más apremiantes necesidades. El resto, son ayuntamientos que se debaten en la miseria e incluso, hay algunos que no les alcanza ni para pagar un solo policía”.

También se indica que la producción industrial de la entidad es la más baja de todo el país. Únicamente ofrece 25 mil empleos directos y absorbe ocho por ciento de la población activa. Su derrama de salarios no rebasa los mil millones de pesos al año, y los empresarios generalmente no pagan el salario mínimo ni mucho menos tienen afiliados a sus trabajadores al Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social.

Asimismo los datos señalan que en el sector agropecuario la producción alcanza los cinco mil 800 millones de pesos cada año. En los 95 mil kilómetros cuadrados de extensión territorial de la entidad, per-

manecen grandes extensiones sin cultivar; millares de hectáreas resultan afectadas por la erosión y son mínimas las extensiones de riego.

También se menciona en esos documentos que en materia ganadera Oaxaca registró durante 1978 un valor de tres mil millones de pesos, mientras que la industria minera se encuentra prácticamente paralizada.

La emigración es muy marcada. En los centros urbanos los campesinos tratan de buscar su subsistencia formando ciudades perdidas; abandonando sus tierras para convertirse en peones, y sus hijos, lógicamente, viven en la miseria.

La inversión federal no ha registrado aumentos sensibles en los últimos tres años. La aportación federal es estimada en unos mil doscientos millones de pesos, que ante las grandes carencias es una gota de agua en el desierto.

Dirigentes indígenas de la sierra oaxaqueña indicaron que “el estado de Oaxaca se ha convertido en una

tierra de nadie al amparo de la ley del más fuerte, en donde la corrupción, a todos los niveles, de la administración pública, ha alcanzado índices alarmantes”.

- ★ Preocupante la Situación Precaria que les Afecta: Jiménez Ruiz
- ★ “La Miseria los Está Asfixiando”: Procuraduría de Indígenas
- ★ Puede Haber Brotes de Guerrillas por el Problema: UGOCM y CCI
- ★ Para Subsistir, Rentan sus Parcelas Para Sembrar Mariguana

100,000 Indígenas Invaden Tierras Comunales en Oaxaca

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS,
enviado de EXCELSIOR

Intentan Recuperar 150,000 Hectáreas que Fueron Arrebatadas por Latifundistas

JACATEPEC, Oax., 8 de octubre. — Para recuperar 50,000 hectáreas de tierras comunales que les fueron arrebatadas por los latifundistas, unos 100,000 indígenas de las regiones de Valle Nacional, Sierra de Juárez y Jacatepec, empezaron a invadirlos dentro de un movimiento pacífico que amenaza extenderse a todo el estado.

Luis Garza, delegado de la Secretaría de la Reforma Agraria en Oaxaca, reconoció que la decisión de las comunidades indígenas por recuperar sus tierras "ha causado inquietud en la región. El problema es grave", subrayó.

Garza tuvo ayer una reunión con los representantes indígenas de unos 150 pueblos, encabezados por Tomás Gutiérrez García, presidente de la Asociación Indígena de Autodefensa Campesina en la que estuvieron presentes el subprocurador del estado, Federico

Díaz Hernández Ruiz.

Tomás Gutiérrez García afirmó: "Estamos decididos a recuperar las tierras de la que nos despojaron los terratenientes; no son invasiones únicamente tomamos lo que es de nosotros".

Informó que desde el sábado empezaron a invadir las tierras comunales en Jacatepec y Valle Nacional, en donde ocuparon los predios "Vuelta Abajo", "Cerro de Viento" y "La Trinidad", unas 2,500 hectáreas propiedad de los latifundistas Atalo de la Rocha, hermanos Balsa y Alberto Fris-

tes. El coordinador de la Asociación indígena dijo que las 150,000 hectáreas de tierras comunales en poder de los terratenientes son las más ricas del estado y comprenden grandes extensiones de bosques y zonas

de primera calidad para la agricultura y la ganadería, "pero están ociosas, no producen, no dan trabajo y nosotros nos estamos muriendo de hambre".

Durante la reunión entre las autoridades y dirigentes indígenas, el representante de la SRA pretendió mediar la situación y dijo:

"Si ustedes se han desesperado por el tiempo que ha pasado sin que les resolvamos sus problemas, les

pido paciencia, porque no queremos que haya enfrentamientos entre propietarios y campesinos".

Trató de convencer a los dirigentes indígenas para que depusieran en su actitud, pero éstos reiteraron su decisión de continuar apoderándose de las tierras comunales de que fueron despojados y mantenerse en pie de lucha hasta que la Secretaría de la Reforma Agraria atienda sus demandas.

Piden la reconfirmación de sus títulos originales, titulación y restitución de tierras, y la liberación de 5 campesinos detenidos en las cárceles de Cosamaloapan, Veracruz y Tuxtepec, Oaxaca.

Los dirigentes indígenas acusaron al gobernador Eliseo Jiménez Ruiz de "demostrar con hechos que está con los latifundistas. Duerme en las fincas de los terratenientes", dijeron.

César Flores Ruiz, director de gobernación, informó que se daría a conocer al gobernador Jiménez Ruiz los pormenores de la situación y que mañana estaría dispuesto a dialogar.

TUXTEPEC, Oax., 9 de octubre.—Mientras que dirigentes de la Asociación Indígena de Autodefensa Campesina (AIAC) se negaron a entrar en nuevo diálogo con funcionarios del gobierno del estado y el delegado de la Secretaría de la Reforma Agraria, dos pequeñas propiedades fueron invadidas y crece en forma alarmante el número de precaristas dispuestos a tomar la tierra por su propia cuenta, ante los exhortos de dirigentes encabezados por Leopoldo de Gives, de la Coalición Obrero-Campesina-Estudiantil del Istmo Aarón Martínez Cardoso, y el síndico de Jacatepec, Gilberto Vera Domínguez.

Uno de los predios invadidos la madrugada de hoy pertenece a la familia De la Rocha y, según hicieron saber dirigentes de la AIAC, su intención es que más de

Crece el Número de Precaristas Dispuestos a Despojar a Parvifundistas en Tuxtepec

150,000 hectáreas que abarcan casi toda la cuenca del Papaloapan, hasta el golfo de México, vuelvan a ser comunales.

Por otra parte, el delegado agrario, Luis Garza Torres, advirtió que nadie puede hacerse justicia con su propia mano al calificar fuera de la ley los procedimientos utilizados por el grupo invasor para apoderarse de la tierra. Añadió que el término latifundio se utiliza para especular con campesinos y que en Oaxaca no existen grandes extensiones en poder de una sola persona.

El problema agrario medular en la entidad, añadió Garza Torres, es el que enfrentan ejidos y comunidades por límites, y obedece a la explosión demográfica y la falta de castellanización de 700,000 indígenas que hablan 16 dialectos y 214 lenguas menores. "El problema de orden social-educacional que se debe atacar con la participación de todos los sectores destinados recursos económicos y humanos al campo", expresó.

A su vez, Celerino Acevedo, dirigente regional de la Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México

(UGOCM), negó que campesinos de su central participen en las invasiones. Aseguró que dirigidos desde Jacatepec sólo 300 campesinos que no son de la región participan en las tomas de tierras.

No obstante —dijo— espera la presencia de su líder nacional, Gerardo Martínez Uriarte, "para que nos diga si también tomamos la tierra". Afirmó que 7,000 campesinos de la UGOCM están dispuestos a la lucha, pues desde hace un año el Gobierno Federal y del estado "nos han estado engañando con resolernos nuestros problemas".

En lo anterior coincidió Maximino Martínez Antonio, comisariado ejidal de Vega del Sol, municipio de Jacatepec.

Entre tanto, mujeres tienen coches en las carreteras y piden ayuda para su causa. Ellas son esposas de los campesinos.

Por otra parte, funcionarios del Gobierno del estado informaron que la solución del problema vendrá en el curso de la madrugada de mañana, una vez que junto con el Gobierno Federal tengan cuenta cabal del problema.

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Nosotros no Queremos Combatir, Pero si nos Atacan nos Defenderemos: el Güero Medrano

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS C.,
enviado de EXCELSIOR

SIERRA MADRE DEL SUR, 14 de octubre.—"Nosotros no queremos combatir, pero si nos atacan y no queda otro recurso, nos defenderemos. Si acaban conmigo, moriré tranquilo porque no acabarían con el movimiento que ya abarca Guerrero, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Chiapas, Campeche, Michiacán y Durango", dijo Florencio Medrano Mederos, conocido en las montañas como 'El Güero Medrano'.

Medrano responde a su sobrenombre, es blanco, su cabello es castaño. Vestía una guayabera y pantalón de dril. "La misma ropa que usaba en la colonia Rubén Jaramillo, en Morelos", dice. Su persona contrasta con los indígenas de la región, morenos, vestidos humildemente.

Su color ha provocado que la policía y el ejército apresen a todos los que no son de piel oscura. "Es un delito ser güero", señala el hombre que decidió continuar con la lucha emprendida por Rubén Jaramillo,

Arturo Gámez, Jenaro Vázquez Rojas y Lucio Cabañas.

Entrevistado en una choza de la sierra, hasta donde este enviado llegó acompañado por guías indígenas tras de caminar tres horas por montañas y barrancas, el dirigente del Partido Proletario Unido de México, sostuvo:

"El problema ahora no es el Güero Medrano, sino el Partido que tiene cuatro años de crearle conciencia a la gente y adiestrarla para la guerra popular prolongada, tesis marxista-leninista".

Florencio Medrano, un hombre de 35 años, expresa que "el foquismo guerrillero" ha sido descartado y rechaza que sea el autor de secuestros y asesinatos de ganaderos, así como de asaltos a bancos en la región de Loma Bonita, pero no descarta la autodefensa.

"No rehuimos el enfrentamiento, lo esquivamos, porque no es conveniente aún en estos momentos, que nuestro partido los tenga. Por ahora estamos concentrados en politizar y concientizar al pueblo".

Sin embargo, el trabajo del Partido Proletario Unido de México, apoyado en la tesis de la guerra popular prolongada, entrena a los campesinos e indígenas en el manejo de armas, disparo de precisión, guerra de guerrillas y táctica militar, en general.

El Güero, entrenado ideológicamente y militarmente en China Popular, en 1974, se ha encargado de transmitir sus experiencias a los jóvenes, quienes le llaman Tío, y a los viejos, sus Hermanos. Reconoce que tiene armas, "aunque no todas las que se nos atribuyen".

Compañero de Jenaro Vázquez en la Asociación Nacional Obrero Campesino Estudiantil y lugarteniente de Lucio Cabañas, hace memoria de ellos y de Jaramillo y Gámez. Sus recursos se arremolinan y empieza a hablar sobre aquellos tiempos.

Menciona que Jenaro Vázquez afirmaba, en sus inicios por la vía legal, "y luego empezamos a darnos de frentazos".

Florencio Medrano Mederos, vive en la sierra "desde 1973, en que 7 mil soldados y unos 800 policías preventivos, agentes judiciales del estado y federales, arrastraron con la colonia Rubén Jaramillo, en Cuernavaca, Morelos". Se ha convertido en un guerrillero solitario que vive en distintos lugares cada día, para evitar ser aprehendido. Su lucha es trahumante, algunas veces está en Guerrero, otras en Oaxaca, unas más en Veracruz y Campeche.



CAMPESINOS ARMADOS con metralletas, rifles y pistolas, en un lugar de la Sierra Madre del Sur, donde opera El Güero Medrano.



FLORENCIO "El Güero" Medrano Mederos, dirigente del Partido Proletario Unido de México.

"Nosotros en nuestro segundo congreso, en 1975, afirmamos que México vive en un estado de sitio disimulado. La prueba está en los innumerables retenes militares que bajo el pretexto de la Operación Cóndor hay en el país, y de la ayuda que reciben el

ejército y la policía del imperialismo estadounidense".

El Güero mira alrededor, donde el piso es tierra y picotean las gallinas. Después observa los muebles viejos y la cabaña con techo de palma y paredes de madera... y de pronto dice: "No es esto feudalismo?"

"Los indígenas viven con atraso de siglos. El 90 por ciento no sabe leer ni escri-

bir el español, hablan lenguas y dialectos que ni entre ellos se entienden. ¡Es esto justicia!", exclama enojado.

Al retomar el hilo de la entrevista, agrega:

"Cuando me refiero a un estado de sitio disimulado y moderno, digo que el gobierno civil le entregó el poder al ejército, que está arrovado por el imperialismo".

Para llegar a él hubo que cruzar ríos y caminar por zonas espesas de vegetación, sin que se pudiera precisar dónde nos encontrábamos. Sólo los guías conocían el camino. El contacto fue en la ciudad de Oaxaca. Un activista del PPM, llegó hasta mi al hotel donde me hospedé. En autobuses diferentes que abordábamos en pequeños poblados, llegamos a la sierra.

Florencio Medrano, cortó sus recuerdos cuando le pregunté en qué estados operaba el Partido.

"No sé si sea correcto decirlo... Tenemos gente en Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán, Veracruz, Chiapas, Campeche y Durango, en donde se prepara y educa a la gente".

"Prepara para qué?"
"Para la resistencia. No sabemos cuándo estalle, pe-

ro México es una bomba de tiempo. Nuestra lucha está encaminada contra los terratenientes, la burguesía intermediaria y el imperialismo".

EJERCITO POPULAR DE LIBERACION

"Estamos creando el Ejército Popular de Liberación. Nosotros decimos que en algún momento el imperialismo podría intervenir al ver peligrar sus intereses y será ese el momento de luchar en una guerra nacional".

"¿Y el gobierno, el sistema, cómo encuadran en su lucha?"

"Es claro que decir PRI es decir latifundistas. Nosotros les decimos a los campesinos e indígenas que ambos son sinónimos.

"La campaña es desmascarar al PRI gobierno, porque en el campo se vive en el feudalismo. Los terratenientes han arrojado a los indígenas a las montañas, donde se mueren de un plique de vibora, sin medicinas, sin comida, sin nada".

"¿Y culpan al PRI-gobierno de todo esto?"

"No hay otro responsable de la miseria, hambre y masacres que sufren cientos de pueblos en el país. El pueblo ya no tiene que cuidarse de los bandidos comunes, sino de la Brigada Blanca, de los agentes judiciales.

Los Parvifundistas Dispuestos a Ceder 25%

Decenas de Policías a Tuxtepec Para Desalojar a Campesinos de la AIAC

Por FELIPE SANCHEZ, corresponsal de EXCELSIOR

OAXACA, Oax., 10 de octubre.—El director de Seguridad Pública, capitán Adolfo Ferrer Lutzot, salió hoy a Tuxtepec con cuatro transportes llenos de policías. Se informó que coordinará con la XXVI Zona Militar el desalojo de unos cuatrocientos campesinos que mantienen en su poder cinco mil hectáreas en la región.

A su vez, el gobernador

Eliseo Jiménez Ruiz informó a los parvifundistas afectados que dio un plazo a los invasores, de diez días, para que evacuen los predios.

Encabezados por Antonio Vázquez Montané, los pequeños propietarios de Valle Nacional y Tuxtepec hablaron con el mandatario estatal, a quien prometieron entregar 25 por ciento de la superficie invadida, "pero exclusivamente a gente oaxaqueña, no a extraños como el Güero Me-

drano Medreros, conocido guerrillero de Morelos, que se infiltró en Oaxaca para causar desórdenes".

Los parvifundistas advirtieron que los invasores están bien armados y son dirigidos por el Güero Medrano, Leopoldo Degives y Daniel López Nelio, líderes de la Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de Méxi-

co (UGOCM), la Coalición Obrero-Campesino Estudiantil del Istmo (COCED), y el Frente Campesino Independiente (FCI), que ahora forman la Asociación Indígena de Autodefensa Campesina (AIAC).

En la carretera a Tuxtepec, pasando por la Sierra Juárez y Valle Nacional, hay vehículos militares y policíacos.

Por FAUSTO R. PONTE, corresponsal de EXCELSIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., 10 de octubre.—La cadena de televisión National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) informó hoy en transmisiones extraordinarias, ocho minutos en total, que las ocupaciones de tierras de labranza en el estado de Oaxaca, ocurridas la semana pasada, fueron realizadas por campesinos indígenas desposeídos, levantados en

armas. La cadena identificó además, en sus transmisiones, a Florento Medrano Mederos, alias "El Güero", como comandante del grupo armado que organizó las ocupaciones de parvifundios indígenas comunitarios.

Según la NBC, el grupo armado de Medrano Mederos opera en una región que abarca parte de los estados de Veracruz, Oaxaca y Guerrero, y cuenta con el apoyo de los campesinos indígenas, que viven en villorios situados en montañas de difícil acceso por falta de comunicaciones.

En su programa regular de noticias de ayer por la noche, la NBC proyectó durante tres minutos en la escena misma de los hechos, las acciones de ocupación de tierras con entornos retrospectivos de su organización en las montañas, por Medrano Mederos y sus seguidores.

Durante la transmisión se incluyó una entrevista breve del periodista Georges Louis con Medrano, en algún lugar de la sierra oaxaqueña.

Hoy, la NBC destinó cinco minutos del Today Show, para ampliar la informa-

Ocho Minutos Dedicó la TV de EU al "Levantamiento Armado en Oaxaca"

ción de la víspera. La entrevista con Medrano fue más extensa y se exhibieron minutos políticos de indígenas comunitarios de Oaxaca y las ocupaciones de tierras.

El periodista Louis viajó a México la semana pasada, donde hizo contacto con representantes del Partido Proletario de México para ser llevado a la zona de operaciones armadas de esta organización y entrevistar a Medrano.

AGITACION CAMPESINA

La IBC informó que los representantes del PPM se reunieron con Louis en Houston, Texas, hace seis meses, pero este se mostró

escéptico, argumentando que sus superiores en Nueva York y Washington, especialmente John Chancelor, no estaba muy convencido de que hubiera agitación campesina en México.

La cadena televisiva dio a conocer y que según sus cálculos de entidades que certificarán si un programa de televisión tiene audiencia o no, las transmisiones de noticias del lunes por la noche y de hoy en la mañana fueron vistas por unos 90 millones de personas. El Today Show se transmitió de siete a nueve de la mañana diariamente.

Louis, quien partió de vacaciones el lunes, entrevistó a Medrano en inglés. El líder guerrillero dio sus respuestas en español, siendo traducidas al inglés por Mario Cantú, coordinador de la Comisión de Estados Unidos para la Solidaridad con el pueblo de México, entidad que agrupa a intelectuales estadounidenses.

Durante la entrevista de Louis con Medrano, este fue inquirido acerca de sus convicciones filosóficas. También se le preguntó respecto a las motivaciones de su lucha.

Medrano, según en la entrevista con la NBC, dijo que los campesinos indígenas poseían en común las tierras que ocuparon la semana pasada, pero que se les despojó de ellas para ser vendidas a parvifundistas.

La Lucha es Contra los Terratenientes: Comuneros

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS enviado de EXCELSIOR

TUXTEPEC, Oax., 10 de octubre.—Los indígenas de la región continuaron las ocupaciones de predios ganaderos, mientras los pequeños propietarios demandaron la intervención del gobierno del Estado y el apoyo de las uniones de todo el país, por considerar que el problema podría tener repercusiones nacionales.

Luis Lavalle, secretario de la Unión Ganadera Regional del Norte de Oaxaca, atribuyó al problema raíces políticas y reconoció que "se está agotando la paciencia de los ganaderos. Hay mucho miedo de que ocurran enfrentamientos".

Informó que un grupo de pequeños propietarios se entrevistaron este mediodía con el gobernador Eliseo Jiménez Ruiz en la capital del Estado, y advirtió que se pedirá ayuda a todas las asociaciones ganaderas del país porque "el problema pudiera tener repercusiones nacionales".

En tanto, el Ejército se mantenía a la expectativa e indicaba a los comuneros que no crearan más problemas. Sin embargo, informó que al ocupar el predio de Cerro de Viento, municipio de Jacatepec, mantenían secuestrados a once jornaleros, y que en Vega del Sol, otro predio de la localidad, habían golpeado a dos personas.

Los citados ranchos se suman a los ocupados des-

de el sábado pasado y que son: Sumatra, Loma del Carmen, Honda del Carmen, Monte Flor y La Palma, informaron los ganaderos.

Empero, dirigentes indígenas informaron haber "recuperado 87,000 hectáreas de tierras en la Alta Chinanteca y la zona mixte. Se trata de los latifundios de José Vázquez, con 30,000 hectáreas, y los de Ventura Serrano, Lucio III y Mario Casimiro, con 57,000 hectáreas, respectivamente. En total las extensiones ocupadas suman 89,000 hectáreas aproximadamente.

QUE SE LUCHA CONTRA LOS TERRATENIENTES

Los indígenas de la región están decididos a hacer valer sus títulos de propiedad originales sobre tierras comunales, en las que se han ejecutado resoluciones presidenciales que declaran inafectabilidad de las ganaderas y crean ejidos. Aunque los comuneros aseguran que no habrá problemas con los ejidatarios, sostienen que la lucha es contra los terratenientes, "quienes nos han despojado de nuestras tierras".

Tomás Gutiérrez García, coordinador de la Asociación Indígena de Autodefensa Campesina —que impulsa el movimiento—, afirmó que "no queremos enfrentamientos", pero advirtió: "Estamos dispuestos a defendernos como podamos si los terratenientes mandan a

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA QUINCE

Indian protesters leave seized Mexican ranches

OAXACA, Mexico (AP) — Nearly 1,500 Indian peasants moved out of the 88,000 acres they invaded in southern Mexico after the government promised Friday a presidential solution before Dec. 12.

An Agrarian Reform Department delegate visited the peasants, who had seized three big ranches and adjacent land in southern Oaxaca state last week, and promised their leaders President Jose Lopez Portillo himself will find a solution to the problem by that date.

With a fast-growing population of 64 million that doubles every two decades, Mexico has been plagued by a shortage of arable land and an antiquated agrarian reform system that distributed what is available in tiny unproductive plots.

The invaders were part of 20,000 Indians from 150 villages who claim they have been dispossessed by legal tricks and other subterfuges of 330,000 acres of ancestral communal lands during the past 40 years.

Mexican troops guard private land

OAXACA, Mexico (AP) — The army and state police were patrolling near the community of Textepec Tuesday where 600 peasants armed with machetes and shotguns invaded 4,450 acres of privately owned land over the weekend, a government spokesman said. The spokesman, Benito Garcia, said the land was invaded early Sunday morning but authorities had not yet taken any action until an inspection could be carried out by personnel from the Agrarian Reform Secretariat in Mexico City.

Indians seek to regain land in south Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Thousands of Indians will resort to violence if necessary to regain land they believe is rightfully theirs in the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca, a spokesman for a group helping them has said.

Mario Cantu, a 41-year-old restaurant owner from San Antonio, said 1,500 Indians have taken over 88,000 acres, driving away the people living there. He said 20,000 Indian peasants are involved in the movement to regain what they believe is the land of their ancestors.

"They (the peasants) are armed with machetes, light stuff like handguns and hunting rifles and a few automatic weapons," Cantu said.

NEWS REPORTS from Oaxaca said three ranches have been seized by peasants, who are holding some farmers hostage. The reports could not be independently confirmed.

"There has been no bloodshed," said Cantu, spokesman for the Mexican Proletarian Party. Cantu, a self-professed Marxist, said he arrived in Mexico illegally recently.

The party was formed clandestinely in the last decade. The government has accused it of running guns from the United States into Mexico.

The peasants belong to the Self-Defense Indigenous Association, an organization claiming to represent 20,000 Oaxaca Indians from 150 villages that the Marxist party helped organize 2½ years ago.

The association has chapters in the southern Mexican states of Veracruz, Guerrero and Chiapas, which also have large Indian populations.

The Indians, Cantu said, plan to "recuperate" a total of 330,000 acres of what they consider ancestral homelands. He said the Indians have been fighting to get the land back by legal means.

"For 40 years, the Indians have been steadily been driven out of the best lands in those states, steadily being driven into mountain sites where the land is rocky," Cantu said.

"THE INDIANS are determined to remain" on the occupied land, he said. "Families will follow soon and set up camp sites. We haven't fired a single shot and don't want to place ourselves in any position to fight the authorities, except in self-defense."

Cantu said his party has "thousands" of members, is "armed and believes in armed struggle but it does not believe in confronting the army or the government."

"It wants to avoid any possible confrontation because we are not prepared for it," he said. "We feel it is going to be a long struggle. We have to prepare the party politically in order to strengthen it, raise the consciousness of its members and sympathizers and amplify its base."

Party leaders visited China in 1969 for political and military training, Cantu said.

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La Alianza Para la Producción, Contra los Pobres, Dicen Obispos

El Sistema Mexicano Provocó la Explotación y la Manipulación Política, Denuncia la Iglesia

La Iglesia Católica denunció ayer que el sistema de gobierno de México ha provocado la explotación económica, la manipulación política y la "legalidad" injusta que permite la opresión y represión de los campesinos e indígenas del país.

Señaló que los habitantes marginados son agredidos ideológicamente y dominados mediante la religiosidad.

Nueve obispos de la región de Oaxaca y Chiapas afirman que la Iglesia no ha podido intervenir para solucionar la problemática de aquella zona que afecta casi al 80 por ciento de los habitantes.

Manifestaron que México pasa actualmente por una de las crisis más graves de su historia y que la deuda externa, la dependencia tecnológica, la desocupación y la inflación no deben ser motivo para abusar del pueblo.

El solo aumento de la

producción, dijeron, no beneficia de por sí a las clases más pobres de la región. En este momento la experiencia indica que la Alianza Para la Producción adquiere características de una alianza contra los más pobres.

Y sostuvieron que la continuidad y fortalecimiento del sistema actual causa la agudización de los problemas del indígena y del campesino.

Añadieron además que a esto se aúna la desorganización, la corrupción local, los cacicazgos internos, el alcoholismo, los compadrazgos, el analfabetismo y el paternalismo.

También destacaron que el modelo de desarrollo determina la crisis agraria en la región y que la ha llevado a niveles de violencia intolerables.

Acusaron directamente de ser los responsables del

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIECISIETE

El Sistema Mexicano Provocó la Explotación y la Manipulación Política

Sigue de la página cuatro

problema indígena a los grupos que pretenden conservar y reforzar para beneficio propio, un sistema económico y político.

Al enumerar los principales problemas por los que atraviesa la región aseguraron que éstos son propiciados por la concentración de la propiedad en pocas manos, mediante la utilización de subterfugios legales; las invasiones violentas a predios, aprovechadas en algunos casos para justificar asesinatos y masacres de indígenas y campesinos; la apropiación por particulares de tierras comunales y ejidales; el bracerismo injusto en detrimento de campesinos guatemaltecos en México.

Además, se promueve el cultivo, distribución y consumo de marihuana y hongos, así como la extensión de plantíos de maguey y caña para la producción de mezcal y aguardiente, con la consecuente reducción de otros cultivos y aumento de hábitos perniciosos.

Al referirse al ejercicio del poder, los prelados aseguran que existe en aquella zona, cacicazgo tradicional, en sus formas comerciales y políticas; la corrupción —a diversos niveles— en distintos organismos gubernamentales; acaparamiento o manipulación de los puestos públicos por los sectores más privilegiados del campo; aplicación de leyes que no funcionan como la "ley agraria" y la

"de amparo"; la tendencia a unificar desde arriba las organizaciones campesinas, entre otros.

Los obispos señalan que en represión; denunciaron el número creciente de grupos armados al servicio de terratenientes y acaparadores que siembran terror y muerte en la región; frecuente violación de los derechos humanos, laborales y políticos y el tachar de "comunista" cualquier intento de compromiso evangélico por la justicia en favor de los pobres.

Admiten, sin embargo, que la iglesia no interviene por el conformismo, el individualismo y el materialismo en que vivimos; el desconocimiento y falta de respeto a las culturas propias

de las comunidades indígenas; las alianzas con caciques y explotadores, aun con el solo silencio, que disimula injusticias y abusos.

Finalmente, dicen los prelados, se pretende encontrar la manera de enfocar la labor pastoral y ayudar a los grupos indígenas y campesinos.

Lo anterior está contenido en un documento que repartió ayer el Episcopado Mexicano y está firmado por el arzobispo de Oaxaca,

Bartolomé Carrasco Briseño y ocho obispos más: Jesús Clemente Alba, obispo auxiliar de Oaxaca; Braulio Sánchez, de la Prelatura de los Mixes; Trinidad Sepúlveda, de Tuxtla Gutiérrez; Samuel Ruiz, de San Cristóbal las Casas; Arturo Lona, de Tehuantepec; Herminio Ramírez, de la Prelatura de Huautla de Jiménez; Felipe Aguirre auxiliar de Tuxtla Gutiérrez, y Juvenal Porcayo, de Tapachula.

Mexico Probe Finds No Missing Persons

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9 (NYT) — In an effort to curb a growing protest campaign over alleged human rights violations here, the Mexican government has announced the results of a lengthy investigation claiming to show that there are no "disappeared" persons in Mexico.

The investigation itself followed pressure from a local Committee of Relatives of Disappeared Persons, which claims that 426 persons are missing following their arrest, and from Amnesty International and the New York-based International League for Human Rights, which have both studied political conditions here.

Announcing the findings of the official investigation, Attorney General Oscar Flores Sanchez said that in none of the 314 cases looked into was the missing person in government hands. He said that 154 had died in clashes with the army participating in rural guerrilla activities, 89 belonged to existing guerrilla groups and were in hiding, 26 had no police record, 20 died in political or drug-related gang warfare, 18 were "executed" for betraying guerrilla movements, 3 are currently in jail, 2 died trying to escape from jail, 1 was blown up by a homemade bomb and 1 died of natural causes.

Denies Secret Jails

Mr. Sanchez also denied reports of the existence of secret jails where detainees suffer torture and of a special anti-guerrilla force known as the White Brigade, which has frequently been held responsible

for arresting persons who were later considered to have disappeared.

But the investigation appears not to have convinced the Committee of Relatives of Disappeared Persons. Its leader, Mrs. Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, whose son disappeared four years ago, described the findings as "a farce." Another committee member, Mrs. Laura Saldivar de Gaytan, said she still believed her son, Javier, grabbed by police in September, 1975, was alive because he was seen in a military camp in Mexico City after his arrest.

The committee is particularly indignant that it has not been allowed to study the detailed results of the investigation. "On the first visit, we could read the documents and copy things down by hand," one member said. "But since then, an official merely reads out what it says for each missing person whose file is requested."

In practice, the government admits that it is not sure of the real names or even the whereabouts of the bodies of many of those allegedly killed in battles with the army. "There died Jesus Lopez," Mr. Sanchez said as an example, "but we don't know if that was Jesus Lopez or another person."

As a result, despite a political reform that permitted legalization of the Mexican Communist Party, an amnesty for several hundred political prisoners and now this investigation, the government of President Jose Lopez Portillo can expect continuing pressure, at home and abroad, on the human rights question.

A recent report prepared for the International League for Human

Rights said there was convincing evidence that many prisoners were arrested without warrants and taken to secret detention centers.

"There is sufficient hard evidence to prove the existence of the White Brigade and to attribute to this group direct responsibility for the arbitrary detentions of the great majority of these prisoners," the report went on.

"There is sufficient evidence to establish that many of these prisoners have been subjected to physical and/or psychological tortures at the hand of the White Brigade and of other government agencies," it said. "The use of electric shocks, blows, threats of death against detainees and their relatives and so forth are reasonably proven facts."

The government's response, however, has been to deny all these charges. In private, though, senior officials have admitted the existence of the White Brigade, describing it as an elite corps formed in 1977 to combat the extreme left, and they concede that torture sometimes takes place in detention centers, though not as a matter of policy.

Amenazas de Figueroa a los Amnistiados en Guerrero

Los guerrerenses que claudican en sus convicciones políticas pasan a formar parte de la escolta del gobernador de esa entidad, Rubén Figueroa; quienes siguen firmes en su posición ideológica son expulsados y los que continúan con sus actividades son encarcelados.

Tras de afirmar lo anterior, Aarón de Meza Padilla y Ernesto Arellano Vega, presos políticos del estado de Guerrero y que fueron liberados recientemente al aplicarse la Ley de Amnistía, aseguraron:

"Figueroa personalmente nos advirtió: si vuelven al estado se les cortará la cabeza, además de una serie de torturas físicas y psicológicas que sufrimos 20 días antes de recibir los beneficios de la amnistía."

MÉXICO

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La Policía Federal Mexicana Practica la Tortura: Amnistía Internacional

Por FAUSTO FERNANDEZ PONTE,
corresponsal de EXCELSIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6 de septiembre. — Amnistía Internacional (AI), afirmó hoy que la tortura a personas "es practicada comúnmente por la policía federal en México".

En su informe de septiembre, AI describe, además, que las torturas consisten en palizas severas, choques eléctricos, estrupegos, quemaduras con cigarrillos, colgar a personas por los dedos de las manos y obligarlos a beber gasolina, entre otras formas.

AI —que obtuvo el Premio Nobel de 1977 por sus esfuerzos a favor de los derechos humanos— acusó a Carlos Aguilar Garza, director de la campaña para erradicar el tráfico de drogas heroicas, de incurrir en prácticas de tortura.

Amnistía explica en el in-

forme que las evidencias de que la tortura es práctica común realizada por la policía federal, fueron recogidos por la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Barra de Abogados de México.

Según AI, la Barra tomó durante dos meses declaraciones a 457 personas torturadas por la policía federal.

Una de las personas torturadas, informó Amnistía, es el licenciado Jesús Michel Jacobo, vicepresidente de la Barra de Abogados de Sinaloa.

En el informe se consignó que cuatro personas arrestadas al mismo tiempo que Jacobo fueron torturadas tan severamente, que el juez que llevaba la causa recomendó una investigación a fondo de las torturas.

AI incluye en el informe una declaración del juez,

Horacio Cardoso, en el sentido de que las pruebas de torturas eran tan obvias, que por eso recomendó se realizara una investigación.

Amnistía afirma que la investigación fue asignada al Procurador Federal de Distrito, controlada por Aguilar Garza.

"La Barra de Abogados está considerando plantearle el asunto al Procurador General de la República, Oscar Flores Sánchez", informó AI.

Amnistía cita también en el informe que un ciudadano de Estados Unidos, Kirk Sedassy, detenido en Monterrey, N. L., y torturado, todavía está en prisión en el Reclusorio Oriente Preventivo en la capital de la República.

A Sedassy se le acusa de homicidio, y según, AI confesó mediante torturas.

Denuncias de torturas y existencias de presos poli-

ticos en México, así como de personas desaparecidas, fueron presentadas por AI en diciembre pasado, en su informe anual.

En ese entonces, Martin Ennals, secretario general de Amnistía, dijo que los casos de tortura y existencia de presos políticos habían sido documentados inclusive con el propio gobierno mexicano.

Ennals viajó a México para entrevistarse con funcionarios mexicanos y presentarles pruebas de casos de tortura y la existencia de presos políticos.

Tanto las torturas como la desaparición de personas son atribuidas a la siniestra "Brigada Blanca", un cuerpo privado paramilitar formado por agentes de la policía federal.

La Brigada Blanca es una organización similar al tristemente célebre "Escuadrón de la Muerte", de Brasil, cuyos asesinatos son cometidos con lujo de sadismo y crueldad.

El terror desatado por la Brigada —y su antecesor "Los Halcones"— consta en documentos jurídicos presentados ante el poder judicial de Estados Unidos por ciudadanos mexicanos que han solicitado asilo al gobierno de este país aduciendo, con pruebas, que de regresar a México serían asesinados por la Brigada Blanca o por la propia policía federal.

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Culpan a la Brigada Blanca de torturas y desapariciones

NUEVA YORK, Dic. 11 (AP).- Disidentes políticos mexicanos son arrestados y detenidos ilegalmente, torturados y desaparecen, de acuerdo a un informe dado a conocer hoy por la Liga Internacional de los Derechos Humanos.

El informe fue basado en una investigación realizada por Robert K. Goldman, profesor de Leyes de la American University de Washington, y Daniel Jacoby, un jurista francés.

Visitaron centros de detención y condujeron entrevistas en México desde el 23 de abril al 4 de mayo de este año.

Encontraron evidencias de que la mayoría de los 100 prisioneros entrevistados en varias ciudades mexicanas habían sido arrestados sin orden legal y llevados a centros de detención secretos, dijo la Liga.

Su informe dice que se cree que las detenciones son obra de lo que se conoce con el nombre de "La Brigada Blanca".

La brigada, cuya existencia es negada por el gobierno mexicano, fue descrita como policía secreta clandestina, organizada libremente y formada por agentes de las fuerzas policiales militares, estatales y municipales.

El informe dice que la existencia de la brigada es "un hecho razonablemente probado".

También discrepa con una explicación del gobierno que 301 políticos disidentes habían desaparecido porque habían cambiado sus identidades o estaban viviendo clandestinamente.

El hecho de que la Brigada Blanca ha detenido personas que luego no han aparecido...tiende a quitarle validez a cualquier teoría que atribuye totalmente el fenómeno a ac-

ción voluntaria de los desaparecidos, dice el informe.

El informe también comentó favorablemente sobre algunos aspectos del sistema judicial criminal de México.

Dice que el gobierno ha "instituido reformas penales y ha mejorado las condiciones de sus prisiones".

"Los abogados defensores practican su profesión con completa libertad" y que un número sustancial de prisioneros políticos han sido puestos en libertad.

El informe dice también que el País permite una libertad de prensa significativa.

La Liga se autodescribe como una organización no gubernamental que está tratando de promover los derechos humanos en todo el mundo.

Fue fundada en 1942.

Mexique
**LA LIGUE INTERNATIONALE
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
DÉNONCE DES ENLÈVEMENTS
ET DES TORTURES**

La Ligue internationale des droits de l'homme a rendu public lundi 11 décembre, à New-York, un rapport sur les violations de ces droits au Mexique. Malgré les garanties constitutionnelles, la plupart des quelque cent prisonniers politiques interrogés par les enquêteurs ont été arrêtés sans mandat, maintenus au secret pendant, de longues périodes et torturés, indique ce texte.

L'enquête, menée du 23 avril au 24 mai 1978, confirme l'existence d'une « brigade blanche », composée de policiers et de militaires qui procèdent à des enlèvements et à des détentions arbitraires. Les auteurs du rapport, qui ont bénéficié de la totale coopération des autorités mexicaines, pensent, au vu de divers témoignages, qu'il existe des centres de détention clandestins, où la torture est pratiquée. L'existence de ces centres a été démentie par le gouvernement mexicain.

Les enquêteurs ont remis, d'autre part, au gouvernement une liste de trois cent une personnes portées disparues. Selon les autorités mexicaines, celles-ci ont changé de nom, sont parties à l'étranger ou sont passées dans la clandestinité.

Directeur : Jacques Favet

Fondateur : Hubert Beuve-Méry

Le Monde

Report Cites Mexico for Rights Abuses

By Lewis . Diuguid

Washington Post Staff Writer

Despite denials by the Mexican government, a secret police known as the White Brigade functions throughout Mexico and is responsible for repeated arbitrary arrests, torture and disappearances, according to a report to be released today by two human rights experts.

Law Prof. Robert K. Goldman of American University and French lawyer Daniel Jacoby spent 11 days last spring visiting jails and interviewing prisoners, their families and defense lawyers. Their report stresses that the investigation received "complete cooperation" from the Mexican government.

The investigation was made at the behest of the International League for Human Rights in New York, the International Federation of the Rights of Man in Paris, and Pax Romana, a group of catholic jurists in Rome. It documents what has long been alleged by critics of the Mexican government, that the rights enshrined in the country's liberal constitution are denied to hundreds of real or supposed opponents of Mexico's ruling party.

The report says there is convincing evidence that:

- The great majority of about 100 political prisoners interviewed "were arrested without a warrant," in violation of the constitution.

- The prisoners were held initially in "secret detention centers . . . frequently for prolonged periods," again in violation of the constitution. Most were not brought before a judge within 24 hours, another constitutional guarantee.

- "Many of these prisoners have been subjected to physical and/or psychological tortures at the hands of the White Brigade and of other government agents."

- Prisoners "have been made to confess under duress to criminal acts that they, in fact, did not commit and have been deprived of the rights to a fair trial."

- "Relatives of certain political prisoners and dissidents have been

and the ample cooperation of Interior Minister Jesus Reyes Heróles "made a difference of night and day" between this effort and that in Uruguay, Goldman said.

Nevertheless, the report directly challenges Reyes Heróles' denial of

and Argentina, that is, that these persons had changed names or gone underground.

The investigators submitted privately the names of three officials most consistently cited by prisoners as having violated their rights. The sponsoring organizations are awaiting the results of an investigation of the three promised by the interior minister last May.

This is the first major report to be made public on rights violations in Mexico, which has led criticism of rights violators elsewhere.

Mexico broke diplomatic relations with Chile over repression of political dissidents there, and Mexico City has become a major center for exiles from Latin American military regimes.

On the other hand, Mexicans who defy the monolithic ruling party have long complained that their rights frequently are trampled.

"Many . . . prisoners have been subjected to physical and/or psychological tortures at the hands of the White Brigade and of other government Agents."

the objects of repeated arbitrary actions by government agents.

Goldman, who made a similar investigation in Uruguay last year, indicated in a telephone interview that the problem of disappearances in Mexico may be as severe as in such military dictatorships as Uruguay, which have come in for heavy international criticism.

Goldman and Jacoby submitted 300 names of missing persons believed to have been detained but who are not acknowledged to be prisoners by the government. Goldman pointed out that Amnesty International has submitted a nonduplicative list of twice that many names and some Mexican sources allege that the total runs into the thousands.

"We were not in the country long enough to substantiate this," said Goldman, but he pointed out that such charges have been carried in the Mexican press — which he characterized as often intrepid and accurate on rights violations.

The relative freedom of the press

the existence of the White Brigade, secret detention centers and other unconstitutional activity. The minister's explanation of disappeared persons sounded like that offered by Chile

Side Sec.
 Uniforms
 Center



CON MANTAS con leyendas y fotografías de personas desaparecidas, enjuiciadas, encarceladas y exiliadas, se realiza una huelga de hambre en la plazuela de Santa Veracruz, frente a la Alameda Central, organizada por el Comité Pro Liberación de Presos Políticos.

Sigue en el DF la Huelga de Hambre Para la Liberación de Presos Políticos

Por FERNANDO ARANZABAL

En la plaza de Santa Veracruz, a un costado de la Alameda Central, el Comité Pro Liberación de Presos Políticos inició la semana pasada una segunda huelga de hambre, el estudiante

Héctor Zendejas Pineda —vocero de prensa del mismo Comité—, informó ayer que “se inició esta segunda huelga debido a que la Secretaría de Gobernación no ha cumplido la promesa de su titular, acerca de presentar ante la opinión pública a los 400 desaparecidos, 300 presos, 200 enjuiciados y 54 exiliados mexicanos”.

Zendejas Pineda informó que la “promesa” del licenciado Jesús Reyes Heróles fue hecha ante un numeroso grupo de integrantes del Comité, a fines de agosto pasado. “Y el funcionario ofreció que su promesa quedaría cumplida antes del 2 de octubre pasado”.

“Con tal promesa —añadió—, el funcionario obtuvo que nosotros suspendiésemos la primera huelga de hambre que realizamos en

este mismo lugar, entre el 28 y el 31 de agosto del presente año; ahora estamos dispuestos a no creer en tales promesas; estaremos aquí hasta que aparezcan y sean liberadas esas 1,054 personas hasta que se activen los procesos a los enjuiciados, hasta que los asilados reciban, cada uno en los lugares del extranjero en donde se encuentran, los documentos que les permitan volver a México”.

De acuerdo con lo dicho por Zendejas Pineda, participan en la “huelga de hambre” la Organización Nacional de Estudiantes, Normales, Preparatorias y Secundarias Populares; el Comité Estudiantil de Solidaridad Obrero-Campesina (C.E.S.O.C.) grupos de trabajadores y de colonos de los suburbios de las principales poblaciones del país.

14-A EXCELSIOR Jueves 23 de Noviembre, 1978

La FIDH Anuncia una Investigación a Propósito de Presos Políticos

PARIS, 22 de noviembre (AFP)—La Federación Internacional de Derechos Humanos (FIDH) inició hoy una campaña a nivel europeo para denunciar la existencia de 600 detenidos políticos en México y pedir explicaciones al gobierno sobre la actividad de la orga-

nización paramilitar “Brigada Blanca”, responsable de 376 desapariciones.

En México existen actualmente graves violaciones de los derechos humanos, sobre todo en el caso de los detenidos políticos, precisó Daniel Jacoby, responsable jurídico del secretario de la

FIDH al denunciar la existencia de “un sistema de alta seguridad, torturas, detenciones arbitrarias y prolongadas en campos y prisiones clandestinas y violaciones de los derechos de defensa”.

Esas violaciones de los derechos humanos, precisó, fueron constatadas por las misiones de la Cruz Roja que viajó a México en 1977, así como la investigación realizada por el secretario general de Amnistía Internacional en enero de 1978 y otro viaje de estudio realizado por la FIDH en abril de este año.

Al no obtener ninguna satisfacción a esa iniciativa, la FIDH se propone lanzar ahora una campaña informativa a nivel internacional para denunciar esas violaciones de los derechos humanos, precisó Daniel Jacoby.

“La amnistía anunciada desde hace dos años por el gobierno de México y concretada recién el 27 de septiembre de 1978, sólo bene-

fició a un número limitado de prisioneros políticos. Además, no resolvió los problemas de seguridad y no garantiza la libertad completa para los nuevos amnistiados, porque se sabe que varios de ellos volvieron a “desaparecer”, precisó.

Como responsable de esas desapariciones y asesinatos, la FIDH responsabilizó a la organización “Brigada Blanca”.

“La Brigada Blanca —explicó Jacoby— es un cuerpo antisubversivo que no debe rendir cuentas ante ninguna instancia oficial y puede conducir a México a los extremos de represión indiscriminada que padecen otros países de América Latina como Argentina, Uruguay y China”, denunció Daniel Jacoby.

Las actividades de la “Brigada Blanca”, dijo, amenazan con hacer perder a México su tradicional imagen de país liberal y tolerante desde el punto de vista político, que era hasta ahora una de las pocas excepciones en un continente donde la democracia es cada vez más débil y retrocede en forma visible.

Jacoby señaló que las “Brigadas Blancas” son responsables de la desaparición de 376 militantes políticos.

Esa grave situación, explicó, fue denunciada en varias ocasiones y se entregó al gobierno una lista de funcionarios policiales.

“En esa oportunidad asumimos el compromiso de

guardar silencio con la esperanza de que se realizara una investigación, pero como transcurrir el tiempo sin que se haya adoptado ninguna determinación al respecto, analizaremos la situación para decidir el curso a adoptar”, agregó.

Con el pretexto de luchar contra la subversión, esos grupos paramilitares extienden su acción contra todos los partidos u organizaciones de extrema izquierda, denunció la FIDH sobre la base de un documento preparado por el abogado Robert Goldman, catedrático de Derecho que integró la misión que estuvo en México en abril pasado.

El grupo de información sobre México de la FIDH anunció que hoy habían comenzado huelgas de hambre en varias ciudades de México en las que participan madres y parientes de los desaparecidos.

El objetivo de esas demostraciones que se realizan en México, Guadalajara y Monterrey es protestar para pedir la reparación de los desaparecidos, la liberación de detenidos y la terminación de las persecuciones de carácter político.

La FIDH también sostuvo que existen numerosos detenidos en los estados de Guerrero, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Veracruz y Sonora.

426 Allegedly 'Disappeared'

Mexico Probe Finds No Missing Persons

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9 (NYT) — In an effort to curb a growing protest campaign over alleged human rights violations here, the Mexican government has announced the results of a lengthy investigation claiming to show that there are no "disappeared" persons in Mexico.

The investigation itself followed pressure from a local Committee of Relatives of Disappeared Persons, which claims that 426 persons are missing following their arrest, and from Amnesty International and the New York-based International League for Human Rights, which have both studied political conditions here.

Announcing the findings of the official investigation, Attorney General Oscar Flores Sanchez said that in none of the 314 cases looked into was the missing person in government hands. He said that 154 had died in clashes with the army participating in rural guerrilla activities, 89 belonged to existing guerrilla groups and were in hiding, 26 had no police record, 20 died in political or drug-related gang warfare, 18 were "executed" for betraying guerrilla movements, 3 are currently in jail, 2 died trying to escape from jail, 1 was blown up by a homemade bomb and 1 died of natural causes.

Denies Secret Jails

Mr. Sanchez also denied reports of the existence of secret jails where detainees suffer torture and of a special anti-guerrilla force known as the White Brigade, which has frequently been held responsible

for arresting persons who were later considered to have disappeared.

But the investigation appears not to have convinced the Committee of Relatives of Disappeared Persons. Its leader, Mrs. Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, whose son disappeared four years ago, described the findings as "a farce." Another committee member, Mrs. Laura Saldivar de Gaytan, said she still believed her son, Javier, grabbed by police in September, 1975, was alive because he was seen in a military camp in Mexico City after his arrest.

The committee is particularly indignant that it has not been allowed to study the detailed results of the investigation. "On the first visit, we could read the documents and copy things down by hand," one member said. "But since then, an official merely reads out what it says for each missing person whose file is requested."

In practice, the government admits that it is not sure of the real names or even the whereabouts of the bodies of many of those allegedly killed in battles with the army. "There died Jesus Lopez," Mr. Sanchez said as an example, "but we don't know if that was Jesus Lopez or another person."

As a result, despite a political reform that permitted legalization of the Mexican Communist Party, an amnesty for several hundred political prisoners and now this investigation, the government of President Jose Lopez Portillo can expect continuing pressure, at home and abroad, on the human rights question.

A recent report prepared for the International League for Human

Rights said there was convincing evidence that many prisoners were arrested without warrants and taken to secret detention centers.

"There is sufficient hard evidence to prove the existence of the White Brigade and to attribute to this group direct responsibility for the arbitrary detentions of the great majority of these prisoners," the report went on.

"There is sufficient evidence to establish that many of these prisoners have been subjected to physical and/or psychological tortures at the hand of the White Brigade and of other government agencies," it said. "The use of electric shocks, blows, threats of death against detainees and their relatives and so forth are reasonably proven facts."

The government's response, however, has been to deny all these charges. In private, though, senior officials have admitted the existence of the White Brigade, describing it as an elite corps formed in 1977 to combat the extreme left, and they concede that torture sometimes takes place in detention centers, though not as a matter of policy.

U.S. Condemned for Condoning It.

Mexico Said to Mask Political Repression

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP) — A national group of labor, civil rights, education and religious leaders has accused the Mexican government of hiding rampant political repression behind its international image as a liberal Latin state.

The Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHAS) also accused the U.S. government of condoning the alleged political repression by denying asylum to Mexican nationals who claim they are the targets of persecution in their country.

"There is . . . a reluctance on the part of Washington to offend the Mexican government, particularly now that Mexico is a potential large-scale supplier of oil and natural gas to this country," COHAS director Larry Birns said yesterday.

"We realize the importance of continued good relations with Mexico. . . . But we feel such flagrant violations . . . transcend political or economic considerations."

At a news conference, COHAS accused the Mexican government

of torturing, wrongfully jailing and occasionally killing political dissidents. The charges, which also have been made by human rights groups such as Amnesty International, were made a week before President Carter is to travel to Mexico for a three-day meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

As examples of the alleged repression, COHAS offered the cases of Hector Marroquin and Jesus Piedra, two former student activists in Mexico.

Mr. Piedra was arrested in April, 1975, and has not been heard from since. His mother, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra from Monterrey, has been leading an international campaign to find out the whereabouts of her son and other student activists who disappeared under similar circumstances.

Mr. Marroquin fled to the United States in April, 1974, after the Mexican government accused him of robbery and murder in connection with his political activities. He has steadfastly denied the charges and is seeking political asylum in

the United States on grounds he faces probable death upon his return to Mexico.

Last Dec. 21, the Immigration and Naturalization Service denied Mr. Marroquin's request for political asylum. The case has become an international cause celebre.

"Human rights, to them [U.S. officials], don't exist for me because the U.S. is friendly with the country I come from, and because of my political beliefs," Mr. Marroquin, an avowed socialist, said at yesterday's press conference, which also was attended by Mrs. Piedra.

The INS said it rejected Mr. Marroquin's asylum request because he failed to establish that he is likely to be persecuted in Mexico because of his political beliefs.

"We made that decision solely on the basis of the facts and the information before us," an INS spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Marroquin is scheduled to appeal the ruling April 3. Besides COHAS, he is supported by Amnesty International, the National Education Association and Reps. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., and Parren Mitchell, D-Md., members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Rep. Dellums said yesterday that Mr. Marroquin's "real crime is that he had the moral courage to speak out for human rights" against a government that is using "institutionalized terror and violence masquerading as law" to put down dissent.

were acquitted on charges of "misuse of public funds" but they remain in detention pending a decision of the Supreme Court of Justice whether to hear an appeal by the prosecution. When the Isletas banana plantation was almost destroyed by Hurricane "Fifi" in 1974, the owners—the Standard Fruit Company—suspended operations. The Government land reform agency subsequently supported efforts by the work force to resume production as a cooperative. On 12 February 1977 the army troops occupied the cooperative's offices and detained the nine leaders but no charges were brought against them until five months later. On 14 March 1978 Amnesty International cabled President Melgar Castro, urging him to intervene in this case and expressing concern at the arbitrary way in which the nine had been detained and at legal irregularities in the case. These are the only prisoners of conscience to have been taken up by Amnesty International during the past year in Honduras.

At the end of October 1977, 10 civilians and eight army officers were detained on charges of attempting to overthrow the Government; the civilians included leading business figures. All those detained were granted pardons several weeks after their detention.

In February 1978, two army officers were convicted of the murder, in July 1975, of nine people, including two Roman Catholic priests and leaders of the *Union Nacional Campesina* (National Union of Peasants) in the rural province of Olancho. Amnesty International has followed the trial since it began (see *Amnesty International Report* for both 1975-1976 and 1977). Major José Chinchilla, the commander of the Olancho military zone at the time when the killings took place, and Lt Benjamin Plata were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for murder. Eight others who had been detained in connection with the case were acquitted. They included Manuel Zelaya, the owner of the farm where the nine victims were interrogated and then murdered and the apparent owner of the vehicles used to transport them. The state prosecutor has appealed against the eight acquittals and is calling for the conviction by a higher court of Sr Zelaya, one of Olancho's principal landowners.

Jamaica

Throughout the year 1977-78, Amnesty International continued to receive appeals for help from men sentenced to death for murder in Jamaica, and on five occasions wrote to the Governor General, Florizel Glasspole, asking him to commute individual death sentences and to use his influence against the use of the death penalty in general. In November 1977, the organization appealed to the Prime Minister, Michael Manley, to give his full support to any move towards abolition of the death penalty.

In November 1977 the Amnesty International researcher responsible for Jamaica visited the island and while there had meetings with lawyers, legal aid workers and other people concerned with human rights. At St Catherine District Prison she talked with Ransford Thomas, one of 51 men under sentence of death in Jamaica at that time. The most recent execution in Jamaica was in April 1976.

Mexico (the United Mexican States)

Mexico has been ruled since 1929 by a single party, known since 1976 as the

Partido Revolucionario Portillo became President. The number of prisoners on the 400 and 1000 basis to parole was legalized—for

In the period 1977-78 Mexico took Article 22 of the Constitution more than the three months without charge before arrest. Human rights student or lawyer leading guerrilla in Morelos, where police. On 21 in the Federal every day with police bodies. Court of the *amparo* (*habeas*

Amnesty International Cuernavaca Prison 1975 and January the *Banco Nacional* Elfego Coronado insisting that reason for the them have no 36 years' imprisonment Vázquez, has 40 years' imprisonment of Morelos. In 1978. Sixteen and international by cardiac, respiration being tortured

In the same of common (crimes). Apparently, the prisoners—treated and other proposed by the state judge

In February (Popular Front) authorities of penitentiary in other prisons in

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI). At the end of 1976, José López Portillo became President, and has since initiated electoral and political reforms. The number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies is to be increased from 250 to 400 and 100 of the new seats will be allocated on a proportional representation basis to parties other than the *PRI*. In May 1978, the Communist Party was legalized—for the first time in 40 years.

In the period under review (July 1977–June 1978), human rights violations in Mexico took place in the form of arbitrary arrest without warrant in breach of Article 22 of the Constitution, detention incommunicado of suspects for longer than the three days permitted by Article 19 of the Constitution (for detention without charges), maltreatment and torture of suspects and disappearance after arrest. Human rights violations occurred most frequently in connection with student or labour unrest, land tenure disputes, the anti-drugs campaign and left-wing guerilla activity. The States particularly affected are Guerrero, Oaxaca and Morelos, where the military have assumed functions normally carried out by the police. On 21 April 1978, the Mexican daily newspaper *Excelsior* reported that in the Federal District of Mexico alone, eight people on average were arrested every day without a warrant, held incommunicado and maltreated by various police bodies. The report was based on statistics obtained from the Third Federal Court of the Federal District. In the first 109 days of 1978, 896 *recursos de amparo* (*habeas corpus* writs) were filed in that one court.

Amnesty International is still investigating the cases of six prisoners held in Cuernavaca Penitentiary, Morelos State. They were arrested between August 1975 and January 1976, ostensibly in connection with a raid on a branch of the *Banco Nacional de Mexico* and the kidnapping and murder of a businessman, Elfego Coronel Ocampo. They have consistently maintained their innocence, insisting that their confessions were extracted under torture and that the true reason for their arrest was their prominence in a peasants' organization. Some of them have now been sentenced: one, Simón Hipólito Castro, was sentenced to 36 years' imprisonment on 15 December 1977, while another, Aquileo Mederos Vázquez, has been sentenced to 45 years' imprisonment, despite the fact that 40 years' imprisonment is the maximum sentence allowed by law in the State of Morelos. One of these prisoners, Gabino Peralta Núñez, died on 1 January 1978. Sixteen prisoners in Cuernavaca Penitentiary sent a document to national and international human rights organizations, claiming that his death was caused by cardiac, respiratory and kidney complaints from which he had suffered since being tortured while he was held incommunicado after his arrest.

In the same document, the prisoners also described the activities of a gang of common (criminal) prisoners, known as a *grupo de choque*, within the prison. Apparently, they are responsible for continual intimidation of the political prisoners—treating them brutally, and stealing clothes, work tools and materials and other property from their cells. This *grupo de choque* is said to be controlled by the state judicial police.

In February 1978, the *Frente Popular Pro Defensa de Los Derechos Humanos* (Popular Front for the Defence of Human Rights) in Morelos accused the State authorities of permitting ill-treatment of political prisoners in Cuernavaca Penitentiary in order to make them denounce either fellow inmates or people in other prisons in the state. Furthermore, it was alleged that the judicial police

had tortured three political prisoners to force them to denounce other inmates in Acapulco prison. One of the three was Raúl Mendoza Salgado, who was the subject later of an Urgent Action by Amnesty International, following his abduction and alleged torture on 6 August 1977.

Over the past year, Amnesty International has been concerned at the continuing occurrence of disappearances in Mexico. The organization intervened urgently on behalf of 21 individuals who had disappeared after arrest: it was feared that they were held in illegal detention centers such as Campo Militar No. 1, the principal army base in Mexico City, which is often cited as a torture center. Amnesty International recently appealed to the Mexican Government and the Governor of Guerrero State to clarify the legal situation of 14 farmworkers whose homes in six villages had been raided on 6 April 1978 by soldiers from Military Units 35 and 42, and to provide information on their whereabouts. However, at the time of writing, the 14 are still missing.

The activities of the *Brigada Blanca*, a special anti-guerilla unit composed of members of Mexico's principal police forces, are reported to be continuing unabated. Many sources have accused them of using illegal methods, and of torturing and killing their victims.

During 1977 and 1978, there were demonstrations and violence in Oaxaca State, partly because of alleged vote-rigging at the municipal elections and partly because of land tenure disputes. On 14 December 1977, the *Universidad Autónoma Benito Juárez de Oaxaca* was occupied by the army. During ensuing weeks, Amnesty International received many reports suggesting that, from the beginning of December, there had been systematic brutality towards and torture of the students and teachers at the University who had been abducted and detained. Those supposedly responsible for the repression in Oaxaca during this period were the *Dirección Federal de Seguridad* (Federal Security Service), the *Policía Judicial Federal* (Federal Judicial Police), *Policía Judicial del Estado de Oaxaca* (Oaxaca State Judicial Police), *Policía Preventiva del Estado de Oaxaca* (Oaxaca State Preventive Police) and the *Brigada Blanca*.

On 22 December 1977, the Rector of the University, Felipe Martínez Soriano, presented a writ alleging that 46 members of the University had been illegally arrested and their lives possibly endangered. He himself was abducted on 7 February 1978, together with Arturo Cortes Gutiérrez, head of Preparatory School No. 5 and leader of the *Movimiento Democrático Universitario* (University Democratic Movement). The wife of Arturo Cortes Gutiérrez, nineteen-year-old Mirna Gómez Zárate, and Señora Gómez Zárate de Cortes, Dr Cortes' mother, were detained also. According to eye-witness accounts, the latter was badly tortured. She was subsequently charged with terrorist activities but released on bail. Dr Felipe Martínez Soriano too was later released. He stated that he had been held in Campo Militar No. 1 in Mexico City and that he had been tortured there by the Deputy Chief of the Federal Judicial Police, Miguel Nassar Haro. He added that he had been forced under torture to sign a letter of resignation from his post as Rector of the University. He said also that Miguel Nassar Haro controlled 11 unofficial detention centers in the city of Oaxaca.

In early June 1978, the *Central Independiente de Obreros y Campesinos* (Independent Organization of Workers and Peasants—CIOC) protested at the kidnapping by the military in Guerrero State of the peasant leader Pablo Cortes Barona

and at the murder of a peasant on an *ejido* (peasant reform program).

When the Attorney General rejected the demand for the release of political prisoners, Amnesty International alleged unofficerly treatment of people. According to reports in early January, the people to whom he referred were mostly of disappeared political parties with the Ministry of the Interior.

During the year, the *Comité Nacional de Exilados Políticos* (National Committee of Exiles) reported that a number of people disappeared, and on 10 January 1978 the committee's information was that the Mexican Government had further amnesty

Nicaragua

Despite the enactment of safeguards on human rights, the situation deteriorated since the publication of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro's paper, *La Prensa Democrática*.

Amnesty International reported arbitrary detentions and instances of torture in isolated rural areas.

In October 1977, General Anastasio Somoza Debayle announced measures, but in June 1977) related to the repeal of the law by the repeal of the arbitrary detention situation actually and censorship under the Broad

In a statement received by A

and at the murder of Heraldo Núñez Arrejón. The latter was killed during a raid on an *ejido* (one of the agricultural communities established by the agrarian reform program).

When the *Amnesty International Report 1977* was published, the Mexican Attorney General, Oscar Flores Sánchez, made a public statement in which he rejected the organization's assertion that there were between 100 and 200 political prisoners in the country. He invited Amnesty International to visit alleged unofficial detention centers and to supply lists of missing and detained people. Accordingly, Amnesty International's Secretary General visited Mexico in early January 1978 and met the Minister of the Interior, Jesús Reyes Heróles, to whom he gave an interim list, prepared by the organization, of 312 missing people, mostly from the State of Guerrero. He also met relatives and friends of disappeared people and political prisoners, as well as lawyers and members of political parties. He gave a press conference, at which he reported on his meeting with the Minister of the Interior and talked about Amnesty International's work.

During the discussion between the organization and the Mexican authorities, the *Comité Nacional pro Defensa de Presos, Perseguidos, Desaparecidos y Exiliados Políticos* (Committee for the Defence of Political Prisoners, Missing Persons and Exiles) published a list of people who have been detained or who have disappeared, allegedly for political reasons, over the past several years. On 10 January 1978 the Attorney General's office issued a correction to the Committee's information and denied that anyone was being held for political reasons. The Mexican Government is, however, known to be considering granting a further amnesty to prisoners and exiles.

Nicaragua

Despite the ending of four years of martial law and the restoration of constitutional safeguards on 19 September 1977, the human rights situation in Nicaragua deteriorated significantly after the 10 January 1978 "death squad" killing of Dr Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, the Director of Nicaragua's leading independent newspaper, *La Prensa* and Chairman of the coalition of opposition parties, *Unión Democrática de Liberación (UDELA)*.

Amnesty International has focused its attention during the past year on cases of arbitrary detention without charge and of alleged torture, as well as on numerous instances of the detention, disappearance and violent death of peasant farmers in isolated rural areas.

In October 1977 the organization wrote to the President of the Republic, General Anastasio Somoza Debayle, acknowledging the repeal of emergency measures, but pointing out that its report, *The Republic of Nicaragua* (published in June 1977) had emphasized human rights violations which were only indirectly related to the special measures and would not automatically be brought to an end by the repeal of those measures. Subsequent further allegations of torture, arbitrary detention and abuse of the Police Court system would suggest that the situation actually improved only inasmuch as trials of civilians by military courts and censorship of the press have ended (radio and television censorship continues under the Broadcasting Law).

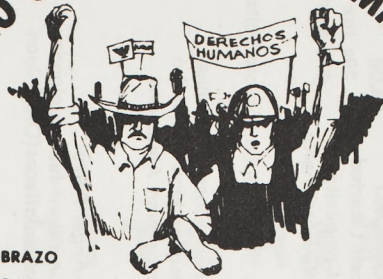
In a statement dated 21 December 1977—a notarized copy of which was received by Amnesty International—René Espinosa Pineda, a civilian employed

MARIO CANTU DEFENSE COMMITTEE

... "if the Southwest does not belong to Chicanos and Mexicanos—Chicanos and Mexicanos belong to the Southwest."

Mario Cantú

**CAMINANDO BRAZO CON BRAZO
STOP DEPORTATION**



... "y si el Suroeste no le pertenece a los Chicanos y Mexicanos—los Chicanos y Mexicanos pertenecemos al Suroeste."

Mario Cantú

**WALKING ARM IN ARM
STOP RAIDS**

325 So. Pecos St.
San Antonio, Texas 78208
Phone (512) 223-9602—223-8785

The Mario Cantu Defense Committee wishes to thank the groups and individuals whose expressions of public support are published herein. Included are the statements to the public by Mario Cantu and reproductions of articles and letters published in national and local newspapers.



HIS MOUTH WIDE OPEN a young protestor takes part in a rally Saturday in front of the Federal Building here. He was part of a group protesting alleged harassment and intimidation of South Texas Mexican-Americans by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. (Staff Photo.)

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2. Ruben Jaramillo-Jose de Molina
3. Genaro Vasquez-Juan Alejandro
4. Lucio Cabanas-Juan Alejandro

LADO B

1. Mexico 68-Angel Parra
2. Marcha Guerrillera-Juan Alejandro
3. Campesinos Zimatlecos(OAX)-Juan Alejandro
4. Corrido: America-Latina-Judith Reyes
5. Corrido Chicano-Juan Alejandro

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MARIO CANTU DEFENSE COMMITTEE

"...if the Southwest does not belong to Chicanos and Mexicanos—Chicanos and Mexicanos belong to the Southwest."

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"...y si el Suroeste no le pertenece a los Chicanos y Mexicanos—los Chicanos y Mexicanos pertenecemos al Suroeste."

Mario Cantú

WALKING ARM IN ARM
STOP RAIDS



EDITORIAL

EL SERVICIO DE INMIGRACION — Un nuevo Gestapo?

A mediados del mes de Junio el Servicio de Inmigracion envio sus agentes al restaurante del Sr. Mario Cantu con el objeto de llevar a cabo una redada de "extranjeros" sin documentacion. Esto desde luego no es nada nuevo, y en gran parte se selecciona a establecimientos de los cuales son propietarios ciudadanos de origen mexicano.

Lo que si es de llamar la atencion es la actitud del Sr. Cantu quien en ejercicio de sus derechos como ciudadano de este pais, insistio que dichos Agentes del Servicio de Inmigracion cumplieran con las leyes en vigor, no permitiendo que sus empleados fueran interrogados hasta que obtovieran una orden de cateo "search warrant" de un magistrado federal, requisito indispensable en dichos casos.

Los Agentes de Inmigracion no solamente interrogaron a los empleados del Sr. Cantu, sino que los mismos clientes tuvieron que soportar dichos abusos al entrar o salir del restaurante y adentro mientras comian, a pesar de las energicas protestas del Sr. Cantu.

Como resultado de dicho incidente, el Sr. Cantu fue arrestado por los Agentes de Inmigracion el dia 27 de Julio cerca de la media noche, teniendo que pasar la noche en la carcel, ya que a esas horas no era posible comparecer ante un magistrado federal que le concediera su libertad bajo fianza. No podemos menos que sospechar que dicho arresto cerca de la media noche fue intencionalmente planeado para obligar al Sr. Cantu a que permaneciera en la carcel esa noche.

La Gerencia del Canal 41 quiere apoyar la actitud del Sr. Cantu al exigir que los Agentes de Inmigracion se apeguen a todos los requisitos de la ley y respeten los derechos de todos nuestros ciudadanos. Tambien queremos alzar nuestra voz una vez mas para protestar energicamente en contra de las tacticas anti-democraticas y naazistas del Servicio de Inmigracion, que insiste descaradamente en violar los derechos que nos garantiza la Constitucion de nuestro pais. No podemos permanecer callados mientras estos abusos continuen.

Gerente
Emilio Nicolas



State of Texas
House of Representatives
Austin

COMMITTEES
CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION
REVENUE AND TAXATION

RON WATERS
DISTRICT 79: MONTROSE,
4TH WARD AND THE HEIGHTS

P. O. BOX 2910
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78767

2506 RALPH STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006

August 10, 1976

Mr. Mario Cantu
325 S. Pecos
San Antonio, Tx. 78205

Dear Brother Cantu,

Your case has been brought to my attention by Bill Chandler, of the United Farm Workers of America. I am very concerned about the harrassment of chicano activists by, and the alledged corruption within the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

As a long time supporter of the UFW, I saw the INS ignore the exploitation of illegal aliens as strikebreakers by the agribusiness conglomerates, while at the same time continually shake-down and harrass the striking farmworkers as they conducted their picket lines.

It is obvious to me that you, as a long time committed activist, are but another victim of the efforts of the INS to stifle these issues within the chicano community, and cover up their long history of racism and corruption.

I would like to add my name to the efforts of Bishop Patrick Flores and others to bring about an open and thorough investigation of what Cesar Chavez has called "the most corrupt agency in the Federal government."

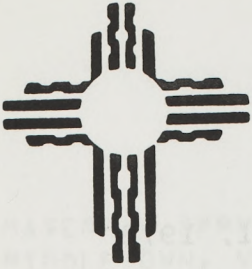
Finally, I would like to make myself available to you to help in any way I can. I understand the urgency of your situation. Feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ron Waters".

Ron Waters

RW/jec



PADRES

Padres Asociados para Derechos Religiosos Educativos y Sociales
3112 W. Ashby Place, San Antonio, Texas 78228 Telephone: (512) 736-1330

July 23, 1976

NATIONAL PRESIDENT

ROBERTO PEÑA, O.M.I.
3112 W. Ashby Place
San Antonio, Texas 78228

1st VICE PRESIDENT

RAFAEL JIMENEZ
1522 Junction
Detroit, Michigan 48209

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

VICTOR LOPEZ, O. Carm.
407 East Irving
Joliet, Illinois 60432

SECRETARY

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1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

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Topeka, Kansas 66616

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1515 Saltillo Street
San Antonio, Texas 78207

JESSE MUÑOZ
4700 Delta Drive
El Paso, Texas 79905

PAT TRUJILLO
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Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901

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San Antonio, Texas 78228

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MOST REV. JUAN ARZUBE
Archdiocese of Los Angeles

MOST REV. RENE GRACIDA
Diocese of Pensacola Tallahassee

MOST REV. GILBERTO CHAVEZ
Diocese of San Diego

Mario Cantu
c/o 325 So. Pecos Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mario,

I was very upset and angry when I learned through the Newspaper and News-media that the Immigration and Naturalization agents entered your place of business on June 18, violating human respect, civil and Constitutional rights. I am in complete disagreement with these police force tactics also imposed on citizens of our country.

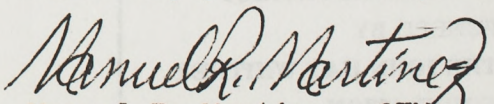
I am writing to let you know you have my full support together with all the groups and people that are concerned for justice and defense of human and civil rights of all.

My reasons for this support are these:

- 1) I do not believe that the INS has the right to invade your privacy or enter your business premises without the legal right of a warrant whenever they please to do so.
- 2) To ask for ID. of patrons and also employees as they did is an obstruction of our constitutional and civil rights.
- 3) Business places must have some rights to protect themselves against this type of raids. Many Mexican-American businesses have suffered similar incidents. Business owners must unite themselves and be more informed about their rights.

If I can be of any help to you in any way, please count on me.

Sincerely your brother,


Manuel R. Martinez, OFM
Executive Director of PADRES

72

MEXICAN AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS PROJECT

San Antonio
Dr. Charles Cotrell
Dept. of Political Science
St. Mary's University
One Camino Santa Maria
San Antonio, Texas 78284
(512) 433-2311 (Ext. 236)



July 21, 1976

Mario Cantu
Mario's Restaurant
325 S. Pecos St.
San Antonio, TX

Dear Mario:

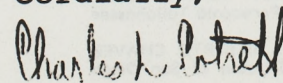
I was taken back when I learned that your customers had been harassed through "identification checks" by Immigration and Naturalization Service officials during the noon hour Friday, June 18, 1976. I was shocked to hear that you had been arrested on July 14 on two counts of shielding illegal aliens and one count of conspiracy. Circumstantially, at least, this appears to be a reaction to your "resisting" the unauthorized search of your premises by insisting upon your constitutionally guaranteed right against illegal searches and seizures. Further, this action appears to be a message to the entire community: resistance to arbitrary, unauthorized searches by INS officials will result in legal detainment and harassment of the "resistors".

If I can be of any aid to you in the legal battles ahead, please feel free to call upon me. An insistence that law enforcement officials abide in constitutional procedures is not "resistance", but rather the moral and legal obligation of each citizen.

A RESEARCH PROJECT
FUNDED BY
THE JOHN HAY WHITNEY
FOUNDATION



Cordially,


Charles L. Cotrell
PROJECT DIRECTOR

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER
MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645

 **Mailgram**[®]



2-064248F229 08/16/76 TCS TPRNCZ CSP SNTB
8058225571 MGM TDRN KEENE CA 91 08-16 0824P EST

MARTO CANTU
325 SOUTH PECOS ST

SAN ANTONIO TX 78207

WE ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH YOUR JULY 13 ARREST FOR STANDING UP FOR BASIC CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS. SOUTHWEST CHICANOS AND OTHER MINORITY PEOPLES HAVE ENDURED GENERATIONS OF ARBITRARY AND DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES BY THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICES. IF AN AMERICAN, BECAUSE OF HIS CULTURE OR LANGUAGE, CAN BE PROSECUTED FOR EXERCISING HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, THEN THE RIGHTS OF ALL AMERICANS ARE ENDANGERED. THIS HISTORY OF RACISM AND OPPRESSION PERMEATES THE INS AND UNDERLIES YOUR ARREST AND PROSECUTION. YOU HAVE OUR SUPPORT AND SOLIDARITY. VIVA LA CAUSA...

CESAR E. CHAVEZ
PRESIDENT
UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA AFL-CIO

20:24 EST

MGMCOMP MGM



LA RAZA UNIDA DE Wisconsin

State Officers

STATE CHAIRMAN

Ernesto Chacon
805 South 5th Street Rm 207
Milwaukee, Wis. 53204
Phone: (414) 645-6740
& 645-9570

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alcario Samudio
409 E. Lake
Lake Mills, Wis. 53551
Phone: (414) 266-3115

STATE TREASURER

Pedro Rodriguez
1017 Oakland Ave.
Waukesha, Wis. 53186
Phone: (414) 542-6671

SERGEANT OF ARMS I

Margarito Martinez
PO Box 262
Berlin, Wis.
Phone: (414) 361-0329

SERGEANT OF ARMS II

Manuel Castillo
Rt. 1 Box 29
Sullivan, Wis.
Phone: (414) 593-8815

August 11, 1976

Mario Cantu
Mario's Resturant
325 South Pecos Street
San Antonio, Texas 78207

Dear Brother Mario;

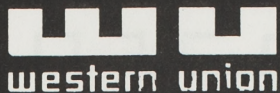
It has come to our attention that you have been arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Department. It seems that they are on the ramp-page again. Here in Milwaukee, the I.N.S. has gone as far as spying our homes, places of employment, churches, social gatherings, and stopping people on the streets. We have fought this for a number of years, but with little results. For this and many other reasons, we from La Raza Unida would like to go on record with full support for your freedom and since we can not depend upon the court system for equal justice we must depend on ourself for total liberation.

At present I'm making arrangements to be in San Antonio for the August 29th demonstration. I have talked with Narcisco Aleman and he will be coming out also. We'll call you once we are in town around the 26th or 27th of August.

En La Lucha,

Ernesto Chacon
State Chairman

EC/bmg



Telegram

ICS TPMBNGZ CSP

3038321145 NL TDBN DENVER CO 147 08-15 1145A EST

PMS MARIO CANTU, NOTIFY 5122239602, WC WU

325 SOUTH PECOS ST

SAN ANTONIO TX

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM NL 08-15 0002A EST

COMPANERO, WE OFFER OUR SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT IN YOUR UPCOMING TRIAL BECAUSE WE FULLY REALIZE THAT THE FALSE CHARGES YOU ARE FACING ARE A PLANNED CONSPIRACY BY REGRESSIVE FORCES AGAINST ALL HUMANE AND PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE. YOUR SITUATION IS AN ISSUE THAT WE MUST ALL FACE TOGETHER. WE CAN NEVER BE SEPARATED FROM OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS. OUR CULTURE HISTORY PRESENT AND FUTURE ARE ONE WITH ALL PEOPLE WHO STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE. THERE ARE NO BOUNDARIES THAT CAN SEPARATE HUMANITY. THERE ARE NO BARRIERS THAT CANNOT BE OVERCOME.

SF-1201 (R5-69)

STRUGGLE AND BROTHERHOOD BASED ON LOVE WILL SURELY DEFEAT THE FORCES OF TYRANNY WHICH ARE BASED ON HATE DECEIT HYPOCRISY. WE PLAN TO BE WITH YOU AUGUST 29 TO TELL THE WORLD THAT WE ARE ONE PEOPLE ONE NATION ONE FAMILY. UN DANO CONTRA UNO ES UN DANO CONTRA TODOS. GANAREMOS CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE

RUDOLFO CORKY GONZALES 1567 DOWNING ST DENVER CO

NNNN

SF-1201 (R5-69)



THE CENTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1127 SALEM AVENUE



DAYTON, OHIO

Dear Mr. Cantu;

Two or three days ago, I received a letter from Bishop Patrick Flores. In this document, His Excellency, informed me of his meeting with you, and of his attempts at finding ways to help you... we will say this better: to help US.

The reasoning of Bishop Flores is very sound. It touches the problems of human rights, and the matter of precedent, which are two fundamental elements in this situation, as I see it. Your stand, regardless of what many others may think, is a stand which falls -let us say it with all clarity- within the realm of the ever present struggle for HUMAN RIGHTS. They are different, Mr. Cantu, from the CIVIL RIGHTS. Civil Rights are fought by people INSIDE A CITY (CIVIL COMES FROM CIVITAS, CITY). The Blacks, The Mexican-Americans BORN on this side of the Border, the Indians, etc. But when we are dealing with alliens, so called foreigners, and with our illegal brothers and sisters, we are dealing with a higher realm: the realm of God... of the Human Rights, rights given to us by our Creator by the simple fact of our birth. These rights are, among others, the right to happiness, to food, clothing, shelter, the right to move from one place to another, etc. These are ~~Human~~ human rights which many societies deny, but which people must upheld if we are to build a world of peace and harmony. Your stand, as I saw it, according to your words I listened to in television, is a stand for human rights. Once again: There is no crime in your action. Of course many people may look at it from a purely pragmatic point of view. The reporter brought up some memories of the past, and some people may look at the utilitarian aspects of your involvement with our illegal brothers and sisters. But the fact remains, that when called to deny or to upheld a good action, you stood for what in all conscioussness is good, for that which is something for all of us to be proud of. That stand is what concerns me... and as far as I am concerned, your life begins right there. I look at the past only to learn some good lesson, never to recriminate or to be sorry about. This is why, ever since I began working with our brothers and sisters migrants and settled out here in Ohio, I decided not to look at the past. We are born -I usually tell them- in this moment. I am born to you. You are born to me. We are brothers, we are going to walk our way of the Cross together. Together we will reach the point of our redemption.

And what I tell my brothers and sisters here, I am telling to you, Mr. Cantu. I am praying for strenght for you and hope and faith for you and all your family, for the most difficult days are yet to come. But I am not only praying. I would like to do something else. From here, I would like to write some letters to some people you think would be interested in creating a form of committee to help you -morally, or materially- in this case. People I am sure you will not ask personally out of natural prudence, but to whom I could address from here a letter urging them to get together, perhaps around Bishop Flores, so that they may do something, but do that something effectivelly. I hope I am well understood here. What I wish is

to write to some people, men and women, known or unknown, from San Antonio, or nearby towns, who can get together in a committee to help your cause. Can I ask something from you?

Would you please send me, as soon as possible, a list of names, with their addresses, of persons you think would be interested in joining in this cause? I hope you would include Bishop Flores and your Parish Priest there. But please send that list as soon as possible. We have little time.

When I have that list I will explain the case as I see it. I will urge them to join together not to fight for you, which they will do... but for our children, for their future, for their happiness. I will advise them to request someone, perhaps Bishop Flores to head that committee... But it must be done soon.

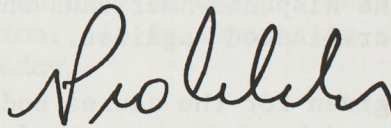
Personally, it is my hope that you will keep me informed of what is going on in the case. Working with our brothers and sisters, this case, your case, is very close to my soul. Please be sure to inform me about the case, or the developments on the formation of this committee. If there is something like this already in action, would you please tell me who are the heads of that group, so that I can write to them, instead?

Some days have passed since I returned from San Antonio, but the memories of our painful reality are still in my eyes. May God, through our work and the sacrifice of this generation, wish that one day we may walk the path of happiness, security, and togetherness, in the same way that we walk now the path of our sacrifice and witness: united, strong, and thinking always of our richness of traditions, our glorious culture, our proud heritage.

Please give my regards to your family, to your beautiful children. And you, be certain of the prayers of my work for you, and the playful prayers of my little daughter.

Waiting for your reply,

your friend,



Pio Celestino

Incidentally, THE CENTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, El Centro de Desarrollo Humano, was founded by some friends of mine, and myself, to work for our raza here in Dayton, Ohio. It is difficult, but we are still walking. Our phone number is: (513) 277 - 2433.

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UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NEW MOORE BUILDING, ROOM 231
106 BROADWAY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
TELEPHONE: (512) 223-6821
FTS TELEPHONE: 730-4764

• June 21, 1976

My Dear Friend:

We have today written letters to John Buggs, Staff Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, requesting that the Commission begin to investigate and hold hearings on the ever-increasing problem we are experiencing with the enforcement of the immigration laws in this country. Families are being broken up, Spanish-surnamed citizens are being denied re-entry into the United States, the offices of social workers who counsel with undocumented persons have been searched by Federal authorities and citizens are actually being deported. Additionally, Congress has under consideration two drastic pieces of legislation - The Rodino and The Eastland Bills. The Rodino Bill, for example, would require that, under pain of severe fine, employers establish the citizenship of each of their employees. While this sounds good on the surface, it means that persons "who look or talk like aliens" will be required to prove their citizenship. In many instances, this is quite a complicated process. Many employers will just fail to hire those that "look or talk like aliens" rather than go through the procedures to insure that they are citizens. Of course, it is us, the Hispanic-Americans who "look and talk like aliens." We will be discriminated against.

The reason given for the abuses and excess is the tremendous economic problem created by the presence of undocumented persons in this country. The statistics which are used to establish the "tremendous economic problem" are very suspect. For example, a position taken recently by the Immigration and Naturalization authorities would mean that over two-thirds of the Spanish-speaking persons in Texas are illegally in this country. This is, of course, an insult to us and our fellow Mexican Americans. But more than that, it points out weak factual and statistical base utilized by the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Congress in drawing up legislation, as well as the enforcement of existing immigration laws.

We have attempted in this letter to set out a few of the matters which need to be investigated by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Please join your voice with ours in requesting that the Commission act. Your letter should be addressed to:

Mr. John A. Buggs
Staff Director
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
1121 Vermont Ave., NW - Room 800
Washington, D.C. 20425

In addition, it would be very helpful if copies of your letter were forwarded to all of the Commissioners to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Their addresses are:

Hon. Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman
Commission on the Aging
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
400 6th Street, S.W., Room 4030
Washington, D.C. 20201

Hon. Manuel Ruiz, Jr.
Financial Center Building
704 South Spring Street
Suite 602
Los Angeles, California 90014

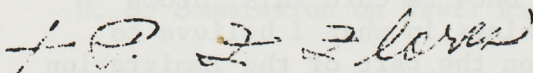
Hon. Stephen Horn, Vice Chairman
President
California State University
6101 E. Seventh Street
Long Beach, California 90801

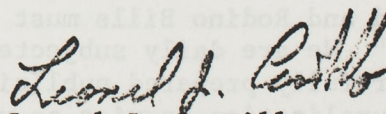
Hon. Murray Saltzman
Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation
6501 North Meridian
Indianapolis, Indiana 46260

Hon. Frankie M. Freeman
3720 Washington Boulevard
Beaumont Medical Building, Suite 305
St. Louis, Missouri 63108

We are including a fact sheet with certain data. You may well be aware of other issues or problems. We urge you to cite to some of these facts or problems in your letter to the Commission. It is imperative that we act at once on this issue - please do it today.

Sincerely,


Most Reverend Patrick F. Flores, D.D.
Chairperson, Texas Advisory Committee


Leonel J. Castillo
Member, Texas Advisory Committee

Enclosures (2):
Letter from Bishop Flores to John Buggs
Fact Sheet

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NEW MOORE BUILDING, ROOM 231
106 BROADWAY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
TELEPHONE: (512) 223-6821
FTS TELEPHONE: 730-4764

• June 21, 1976

Mr. John A. Buggs
Staff Director
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
1121 Vermont Ave., NW - Room 800
Washington, D.C. 20425

Dear Mr. Buggs:

In my position as chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Texas Advisory Committee, I have been observing an increasing problem of harassment of persons of Mexican or Spanish derivation by Immigration officials including citizens and those having resident status. These incidents range all the way from grossly impolite treatment at the border, to denying Mexican American citizens their right of re-entry into the United States. Other situations, probably even more serious, have arisen in the deportation of undocumented persons. I have seen families split up and long-time residents forced to leave the country under what I feel to be inhumane conditions. In other instances, I have seen undocumented persons detained in jail without charge as material witnesses for periods in excess of six months.

We are told that there is the "problem of illegal aliens." We are told that "they" are causing our nation's economic distress. We are told that these "undocumented persons" engage in criminal acts and strain our welfare programs to the breaking point. We are told that there are upwards of two million "wetbacks" in Texas alone. We are told that as many as two-thirds of the adults of Spanish or Mexican origin in Texas are "illegally here." We are told that severe new legislation such as the Eastland and Rodino Bills must be passed at once to curb this "brown menace." We are daily subjected to these things in what I believe to be a carefully prepared publicity campaign on the part of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as well as other Federal and State agencies. In fact, what is being created is a condition of fear in Mexican Americans.

As a solution to this fear, the beginning of police state tactics are emerging. In addition to the Eastland and Rodino Bills, I am told that

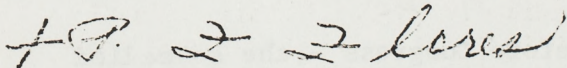
the government is testing identification cards which we all will be forced to carry. These cards will feature a code of numbers which will allow access to an incredible amount of information on each one of us. I am also aware that in Tucson, Arizona, the offices of social workers were searched and Federal indictments against these social workers are being considered. Their crime was merely working with undocumented persons. I work with undocumented persons as do all of the priests in our diocese. Indeed, I would venture to say that there is not a religious of any faith in South Texas who does not.

As I said previously, there is quickly being created a climate of fear. There is fear of undocumented persons. There is fear by undocumented persons. But probably most serious is a fear of all persons of Mexican or Spanish extraction -- citizens or not. In my opinion, a new racism is developing which is even more dire than that which we have faced for these last two hundred years.

The purpose of this letter, then, is to alert the Commission on Civil Rights and to formally request that a study be undertaken at once to probe the depths of the problems presented by undocumented persons so that we might determine the necessity of bitter pills such as the Rodino and Eastland Bills; the national citizen identification; and the high handed police state tactics of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Prior to writing this letter, I have discussed the situation with the Southwestern Regional Director, Richard Avena, and his Regional Attorney, Gloria Cabrera. They agree that immediate action, including an investigation and the holding of hearings, is the only solution. I stress to you that time is a serious factor.

Sincerely,



Most Reverend Patrick F. Flores, D.D.
Chairperson, Texas Advisory Committee

cc: Commissioners to the
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

F A C T S H E E T

1. Mexican American children in the Southwest are being asked to show proof of citizenship before being allowed to register for school.
2. Sweeps and raids in predominantly Mexican American communities are causing serious problems such as fear, police brutality, etc.
3. Undocumented persons frequently have settled in this country, married American citizens and given birth to children who likewise are American citizens. When deportations occur in these situations, families are often broken up.
4. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is very erratic and unequal in its enforcement of the law.
5. A national citizen identification card, tied in with a government computer data bank on each one of us is currently being tested.
6. The Department of Justice and The Immigration and Naturalization Service have been making broad sweeping statements and authorizing legislation based upon woefully inadequate statistics and dishonest scholarship. For example, one Immigration and Naturalization statistic frequently cited by former Attorney General Saxbee, if correct, means that at least two-thirds of the Mexican American population in Texas are illegal aliens.
7. Welfare, school, and other State and Federal agencies frequently are found informing on illegal aliens from information received in confidence.
8. Two current pieces of legislation before Congress - the so-called "Rodino Bill" and "The Eastland Bill" would admittedly result in discrimination against American citizens of Mexican origin.
9. The media lacks accurate information when reporting on the subject. As a result, Mexican Americans are being pitted against Mexicans. The major point of contention (which is not factual) is that Mexicans are taking jobs away from U.S. citizens. The economic dimensions of this issue really need to be explored.

Texas Farm Workers' Union

P.O. Box 876

San Juan, Texas 78589

(512) 787-5984

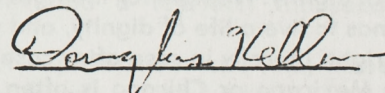
Mario Cantu
325 S. Pecos
San Antonio, Tx. 78207

Compañero de lucha,

This is to confirm that on August 6, in a general meeting, the members of the Texas Farmworkers Union passed the following resolution:

The Texas Farmworkers Union completely supports the efforts of Mario Cantu in his fight against the oppressive tactics of la migra; we furthermore support any other individual or group who fight against la migra.

Hasta la Victoria!



Douglas Kellar
Secretary-Treasurer
Texas Farmworkers Union

Press Release

JULY 23, 1976
FROM MARIO CANTU

I am here today faced with and charged with what I believe to be the most absurd and unjust accusation, a charge that carries a total of up to 15 years in the penitentiary. Basically, I am charged with not cooperating with the immigration service in their attempt to arrest and deport workers from Mexico who are here in this country trying to earn enough money to live and support their families. I do not know how any present law can be logically twisted to mean that what I did was a crime. I am not guilty of any crime and have violated no law. If I had acted in any other way—had I acted as an informer—had I aided in the deportation of a worker trying to support his family, I would feel a deep sense of guilt. But under these circumstances that bring me here, I am innocent and guilty of no crime. I believe that I have committed no injustice, but that an injustice has been committed against me.

I think the whole way the question of undocumented workers from Mexico is handled who come to this country to try to make a living, but without the proper documentation, is a crime. The manner in which the Immigration Service and the Border Patrol acts every day is a crime. These workers have to come to this country out of dire need. They are forced to seek work elsewhere because of the economic conditions in Mexico, a country where the economy is in large measure controlled by U.S. Monopolies, Transnational Corporations with their home offices here in the U.S. When cheap labor is needed in the U.S. by

agribusiness, controlled by some of the same big corporations, the Immigration Service and the Border Patrol look the other way while the workers without documents come into this country. When the workers are no longer needed, they are deported.

These workers are subject to the worst and severest type of exploitation while they are in this country. The big corporations, the big monopolies, also try to play workers from this country against workers they conspire to import, and use the competition for jobs to try to lower the wages of all workers. And when the economy does not produce enough jobs—and while the big corporations are raking in even greater profits from inflation—they try to place all the blame on the workers without documents.

I am accused of not cooperating, of refusing to play the game of the big corporations. This is not a crime.

There is an aztec poem, attributed to Netzahuacoyotl, that says—"I love the mockingbird, bird of 400 voices; I love the color of jade and the enervating perfume of flowers; but most of all, I love my brother man." That's the way I feel. Man to man should be a brother and a friend. I cannot act in any way that would betray my belief in these principles.

JULY 31, 1976

A Call For Unity

I don't believe I have to thank each of you for being here this afternoon, for I strongly believe we belong together—not only as a group of angry, concerned Chicanos, but as a people, as a nation—that if the Southwest does not belong to Chicanos and Mexicanos, Chicanos and Mexicanos belong to the Southwest.

We belong to the Southwest, and it is here that we try to live a life of dignity. We fight for the right of Chicanos and Mexicanos to live a life of dignity, and we have to defend this right, literally in case after case. An attack against one Mexicano or Chicano is often more than just an attack against one individual—often the attack results from the racism and oppression or sets precedents that strengthen the racism and oppression. We have to unite defend ourselves. And in defending ourselves we are not defending just Chicanos and Mexicanos—We are defending the human and democratic rights of almost all the people of the Southwest—for the racism and oppression benefit only the big monopoly interest who want to divide the working people of the Southwest to exploit them more and who want to divide and oppress small businessmen as well.

Morales was murdered by a white sheriff who got 10 year sentence. This was more than an attack against one Chicano. It was seen by our people as more than an attack against one person—and the unity of our people in outrage—the angry protest that arose all over the Southwest, and in other parts of the country—seem to have produced some results. Justice cannot be done; but our unity can prevent that precedents not be established for similar murders—and for similar unequal application of the law—in the future.

I think that my case, is not the case of an attack that is directed only against me personally: but I think it is an attack directed against all of us.

In all honesty, however; I must state that I think that there are personal reasons, reasons in my past record, why I am under attack. I think that my active participation in the defense of Angela Davis, my struggle against the war in Vietnam, my visit to Cuba, my efforts in behalf of political prisoners here in the United States and Mexico, my expressed concern for the struggle for human rights in Mexico as well as in

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A Call For Unity

this country—I think that because of this past record I have been singled out as a target by the ruling class. I make no apologies; I am proud of these activities that I was involved in. At the same time I do not stand before you to defend my past record. I know that many of you here disagree with me strongly on some of the positions I have taken; and I respect your right to hold differing positions. But you are here—and we united—because of another aspect of my case; because the attack against me, aside from the personal angles, is part of the pattern of racism and oppression, and because it is designed to set precedents dangerous for all of us.

Eight days ago I was arraigned in the U.S. Federal District Court for the Western District of Texas on three counts related to shielding undocumented workers from Mexico—so called “illegal aliens.” The U.S. attorney advised me that the maximum penalty I may receive, if found guilty, is 15 years in prison and fines totalling \$14,000.00. The trial date has been set for September 7.

I face the possibility of 15 years in prison for following the dictates of my conscience.

There is no secret about my position and sympathies. I have for many years been involved in the struggle to uphold, defend, and shield from attacks the human rights and human dignity of working people—and in so far as human rights are concerned, it has never been important to me whether a worker had many documents or no documents. I have often publicly criticized and attacked the racist and oppressive practices of the Immigration Service, and I will continue to do so.

I face a possibility of 15 years in prison because I have tried to uphold what I consider to be most fundamental in our democratic traditions. Our forefathers—this country, as well as our forefathers in Mexico, fought against oppression. The fight against oppression is basic to our democratic traditions. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, in its standard day-to-day operations, is a symbol of oppression and racism. The conduct of this agency when it staged a raid on Mario's Restaurant was not accidental but characteristic; the agents came at noontime, stationed themselves at the door and questioned all customers, and questioned customers when once inside the restaurant. My refusal to cooperate with the agency, my refusal to be their tool, my insistence that they comply with the law and obtain a search warrant probably angered them more. But resistance to illegal searches and seizures is also part of our democratic tradition.

Basically, this is the charge against me—that I refused to cooperate with the Immigration Service and that I did not act as their tool...I am charged with shielding workers against deportation—workers who are not charged with any crime at all, except that they did not have the proper documents. The agents of the Immigration Service say they have to do the job they

are paid to do. But never before has it been a crime for a citizen to refuse to act as their tool. The attempt in this case is to set a precedent that goes in the direction of a police state.

Historically, our unity has been our strength. We have survived in spite of oppressive conditions because of this unity. Our future depends on unity.

Always there have been attempts to divide us—and the attempts to divide are very apparent in this case already.

The attempt to divide has been shown in the treatment of the brothers and sisters picked up outside Mario's and now in jail because they did not have proper documents. They were offered leniency in exchange for a statement.

I protest the violation of the human rights of these workers. The lady who was arrested has already more than completed the sentence meted out to her, but she is still forced to remain in jail, held as a material witness in my case.

I have already heard numerous rumors that are circulating about me—rumors without foundation or substance—that are obviously planted and intended to divide. Whatever the rumors, the important thing about this case are the issues. We should not let either the rumors or real differences we may hold on important questions divide us or divert us from the issues.

I bring to you a call for unity. At no time is this more crucial; at no time is this unity more demanding of us. And at no time is this unity so strongly needed.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL
RAZA SI MIGRA NO
ALTO A LAS DEPORTACIONES

AUGUST 19, 1976

In The Name Of Brotherhood

Two fundamental principles of philosophic beliefs are the dignity of the individual and that the brotherhood of man transcends sovereignty of nations. Because I followed the dictates of my conscience and refused to act as an agent of injustices for the INS and because I based my actions on these principles on the 17th day of June, I face a possible sentence of fifteen (15) years imprisonment and a fourteen thousand (\$14,000) dollar fine.

Threats of imprisonment and fine, however, do not change my belief in the validity of these moral principles.

I wish to announce that I am undertaking a twenty (20) day fast, which began today, as an act of personal commitment to these and other principles.

By means of fasting, I am trying to accomplish three (3) things:

(1) I want to register my personal protest against the violence done to the principles of the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the individual by the INS prosecution and the Court Motions that I filed, it seems

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In The Name Of Brotherhood

(Continued From Page 19)

to me, makes a protest necessary, and I know of no other way to emphasize my feelings.

(2) By fasting I want to express my solidarity with my brothers from Mexico who are forced, by hunger and want, to come here to seek employment. I want to express my protest to the continual violations of the principles of human brotherhood and individual dignity, that they are forced to suffer.

(3) By fasting, I hope that my brothers here in the United States will become more conscious of the principles for which I fast, and of the need to be united by them. The brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations. The dignity of the individual is more important than national boundaries.

Man to man is a brother and a friend. That concept requires respect for other human beings. The concept that an individual is innocent until proven guilty, flows logically from concept of human brotherhood and individual dignity and worth.

Past actions by the prosecution, the actions of the Court in denying motions filed by my attorney, put me in the position of being guilty unless proven innocent. Both U.S. Attorney Clark and Assistant U.S. Attorney John Pinckney, who are prosecuting my case, demonstrated their contempt for the concept of the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the individual by their statements that justice was done in the Morales case and the Hayes had received a fair trial.

Hayes, a white sheriff, received two (2) to ten (10) years for murdering a Chicano who was handcuffed and his co-conspirators were unpunished. The verdict in this case was a criminal assault against all Chicanos and Mexicanos. The statements by the U.S. Attorney and his assistant Attorney demonstrate that they are not representatives of the people as a whole, as they should be in their official positions, but that they represent only the most prejudiced and backward sections of the population.

The Court, too, has made known to the community its prejudices. Certain motions were filed in my case. They were not filed lightly, but only after much consideration. They were filed because they were necessary for justice. I feel that this is a Court of Law, but not a Court of Justice. The Court refused to grant us a hearing on the motions. Two (2) motions were of special importance for my defense. One (1) was a Motion of Continuance, a motion that I be granted more time to prepare a defense. I am charged with attempting to shield and conspiring to attempt to shield other persons. These are unprecedented charges, so far as I have been able to discover; and because they are unprecedented, adequate time is needed to prepare a defense against them. Another motion that I consider specially important was the motion that my attorney be permitted to question, directly, prospective jurors to discover any prejudices.

In most Courts my attorney would have this right as a matter of law but in this Court, the motion was denied.

The crime that I am accused of is that I did not cooperate with La Migra, the Immigration Service, in its

efforts to deport and harass undocumented workers. I did not cooperate with them because I believe undocumented workers are my brothers. This crime took place in the course of a national campaign to make undocumented workers the scapegoats of the ills of society—a campaign that placed on them, the blame for unemployment, inflation and increased crime. Attitudes molded by more than a century of racism and oppression against Chicanos and Mexicanos are today reinforced, in the case of the undocumented workers, by newspaper headlines and television propaganda. Are prospective jurors in this community immune to these attitudes? How can the attitude of the jurors be discovered if my attorney does not have the right to direct examination of prospective jurors? I am brought into the Court prejudged guilty until proven innocent.

The conduct of the Immigration and Naturalization Service—day after day, year after year—has been in accordance with the principles that all undocumented workers are guilty until proven innocent. Even more, they often act as if they believe that all people with a darker toned skin are guilty unless proven innocent. This conduct is not strange if we consider the history of our relations with Mexico.

Lincoln and Thoreau opposed the U.S. war with Mexico, which resulted in the conquest of the Southwest and the forcible annexation to the U.S. of most of the territory of Mexico on the grounds that Polk and Congress had launched an illegal, aggressive expansionist war. Thoreau spoke and wrote of the moral obligation of citizens to speak out and take stands against aggression. He even spent some time in jail because of his commitment to his beliefs. The racism and discrimination against Chicanos and Mexicanos, date from that war. The practices of the Immigration and Naturalization service have been molded in the attitudes and practices that resulted from that war. The treatment of undocumented workers are, less than human, the millions of violations of their inherent rights and dignity, are a part of the same heritage.

I am fasting to express my solidarity and brotherhood with these workers. I appeal to the conscience and moral principles of my fellow citizens.

In Nazi Germany, Jews were undesirables, they were persecuted and hounded. It was a crime to give refuge or shelter to a Jew. Under the Nazis, German became a police state. In what direction are we headed? I believe that human morality must mold the laws and the interpretations given to the laws.

For the next twenty (20) days, I will partake of no solid food. I will drink a measured amount of fruit and vegetable juices.

I am leaving my home and business for this period and moving into the Mexican-American cultural Center. I am asking the help of Bishop Patricio Flores and the brothers and sisters who live at MACC to help me through this commitment.

RAZA SI, MIGRA NO!

MARIO CANTU

Aliens in S.A. Cause Huge \$ Drain

By MORRIS WILLSON

Illegal aliens in the San Antonio area cause a huge drain on the local economy, U.S. Magistrate John Giles said.

He commented in an interview that not only do illegal aliens take jobs away from local people, but most of their wages are sent back to Mexico and never figure in the economy again.

Giles said only about 10 per cent of illegal aliens who are caught ever come to trial.

The others are merely taken by bus back across the border.

But of the cases tried before the U.S. Magistrate court, he continued virtually none ever get suspended sentences "for the U.S. government believes strict penalties are the best way to deter the flow of alien traffic."

Giles said first offenders are tried only when there is some complication, such as fraud connected with the offense.

Otherwise, first offenders are permitted voluntary departure.

The term voluntary departure merely means the aliens are put on a bus and taken back across the river.

"Some of these who are sent back across the border slip back into the U.S. the same day," the magistrate said.

He said the "sad truth" is that suspended sentences mean practically nothing to most illegal aliens.

Maximum punishment for an illegal alien in U.S. Magistrate's court is a \$500 fine or six months in prison or both.

Giles said he favors the proposed Rodino bill which would severely punish any person knowingly employing an illegal alien.

If the jobs weren't available, life in the U.S. presumably would not be so attractive, Giles said.

Who is Judge John Wood

S.A. EXPRESS-NEWS

JUNE 27, 1976

Too harsh

SIR: A few weeks ago I sat in the Federal Court of Judge John H. Wood as sentence was passed on three young men. The three had been found guilty by a jury of "intending to sell narcotics." I listened hopefully as their able lawyers pleaded for mercy. The guilty were all Mexican-Americans. All were first offenders. All had acted impulsively. None was a professional dope peddler. None, in this case, was apprehended with drugs in his possession. Two had young families, and one was at the time hoping and trying to mend a broken marriage.

Now, no one wants drug traffic to be taken lightly, and I agree that hanging would be too good for some of the pushers and kingpins of the racket. But these were little people, poor youngsters, foolish, impulsive. Six months in jail would have taught them a lesson that would have been most salutary.

As the attorneys finished their pleas for leniency I was settling myself to hear a sentence of perhaps a year, or happily one of those suspended sentences so familiar in the case of wealthy convicted culprits. Instead, Judge Wood meted out to each a sentence of 15 years in the federal prison followed by 20 years of probation. This was the maximum penalty provided for by law.

A gasp went up in the court room. I was thunderstruck. The sentence was

utterly disproportionate to the offense. As a famous American once said, "A meat axe was used on a spider." The sentence means the wasting of three young lives, a cruel surgery excising their youth. Two young families will be destroyed, and another put beyond any hope of healing.

The harshness of Judge Wood's sentences is going to be counter productive, I fear. How will these young men and their families feel — how will all the poor people feel — when they read of such pitiless sentences, when in the same week they read of a Florida judge who frees a man proven guilty of stealing 20 new cars because the judge has a "gut feeling" that the enterprising thief is basically a good guy? How do they feel when they read every day of the rich embezzlers, the systematic tax dodgers, the dishonest politicians systematically pocketing millions and betraying the public trust yet seldom getting more than a very short sentence — suspended!

I consider the seller of narcotics indeed a threat to our society. But a federal judge wielding such power, so merciless, so unrelievedly harsh in his sentences, so callous to the suffering of human beings, and so unassailably beyond human control because of his secure lifetime position, is, it seems to me, an even greater threat to society.

Rev. J.H. McCown, S.J.

Clark Still Says No On Hayes

U.S. Atty. John Clark of San Antonio is holding fast to his recommendation that the Justice Department not intervene in the Frank Hayes-Richard Morales case.

"My recommendation has not changed—nor will it," Clark said Wednesday.

His statement came hard on the heels of a high-level Justice Department decision in Washington to review Hayes' conviction and 2-10-year sentence on a reduced charge of aggravated assault in the shotgun slaying of Morales, a Castroville construction worker.

The Justice Department had earlier said it would not intervene against Hayes, who was the Medina County community's police chief when Morales was arrested and killed last September.

At the time, J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, said he was acting on the basis of Clark's recommendation.

After the Hayes verdict and sentence were pronounced by a jury in San Angelo, members of Morales' family called for a federal investigation on grounds that the police chief violated Morales' civil rights.

The Justice Department decided to re-examine the case, Pottinger said Tuesday, because of "the great concern and new facts" presented to him during a private meeting with a San Antonio delegation that included Bishop Patrick Flores and Ruben Sandoval, attorney for the Morales family.

Asked if Washington officials had requested him or his staff to look into the matter again, Clark said: "I have not been asked to do anything."

Calls for a Justice Department re-examination have come from U.S. Reps. Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio and Herman Badillo, D-N.Y.

The latest politician to become involved in the dispute is Bobby Locke, Republican candidate for the congressional seat now held by U.S. Rep. Bob Krueger of New Braunfels, whose district includes San Angelo and part of San Antonio.

In a letter to President Ford, Locke wrote that Clark's decision "not to prosecute former Castroville Police Chief Frank Hayes is just another example of the great division that lies between our highly paid federal bureaucrats and the will of the people.

"Maybe Mr. Clark should read the part of the Constitution that says, 'We the people.' I hate to think what would have happened to Mr. Richard Morales if he had murdered a police chief. The law is supposed to be for everyone—not just the rich or white."

A REPUBLICAN'S VIEWPOINT!

The Trojan Horse

The originality of some of our local Democratic Party stalwarts is amazing. Now it's "Viva Carter."

Apparently the fact that Carter met with the Mexican-American caucus, where he promised to legalize aliens and to prosecute employers of illegal aliens, placed him in the "Viva" class.

What continues to be a mystery is the manner in which the Democratic Party which professes to be "so democratic," still requires its bonafide elected public officials to caucus on an ethnic basis, even to get empty promises and political rhetoric pumped into them.

Certainly some of us recognize who are the real illegal aliens who have had such a disrupting effect on our economy. And you have to give them credit for being wise enough to use the ol' Trojan Horse trick.

The Swedish worker is enjoying the benefits of this country by smuggling himself in on a typewriter; the German has accomplished the same through a half-dozen different makes of cars; the Czech has done the same with his printing presses; the Polish make it across the sea in the form of clothes pins; the Italian printer comes over in the form of Holy cards; the Canadian gets across the border in a bottle of whiskey and the French get here in a vial of perfume.

I would recommend to condescending, ethnic puritan Jimmy Carter and his gullible Mexican-American pals, that they concentrate more on finding ways to break a leg on the Trojan Horse rather than seeking votes by riding an issue such as the alien problem, which, compared to our other problems, is no problem at all.

ROMULO A. MUNGUIA

SAN ANTONIO LIGHT—JULY 13, 1976

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REVIEW & OUTLOOK

The Illegal Alien Non-Problem

Illegal aliens have emerged as a favorite whipping boy in several of our largest cities. Taxpayers complain that they burden public services; unions complain that they take away jobs from citizens; and mayors like New York's Abraham Beame complain that the federal government should pay the cities more to compensate for these social costs. We offer a simple solution—make the aliens legal.

Almost everyone else of course wants to do just the opposite—track them down, deport them, and maybe prosecute the employers who hire them. The New York State legislature is about to vote on a bill imposing criminal penalties for knowingly giving jobs to "illegals"; this measure would add yet another burden to New York City's economy. In spite of the sinister sound of "illegal alien," we are dealing with a familiar and healthy phenomenon, a wave of immigration like those which brought us the Germans, Irish, Italians and so forth. This particular wave has brought South and Central Americans in large numbers to Northern cities since the late '60s. (Mexican laborers in the Southwest form a separate question of longer standing.)

By a strange irony, this inter-American immigration began to soar shortly after Congress decided to impose Western Hemisphere entry quotas for the first time in history. This measure came in the immigration "reforms" of 1965, which in spite of their good work in removing the obnoxious Eastern Hemisphere "national origin" quotas, must bear a good part of the blame for the illegal problem. After hearing expert testimony from Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach that there was "not much

pressure" from Western Hemisphere immigration, the Senate set an arbitrary annual quota of 120,000. The formal demand for visas is now at least three times as great.

Nobody really knows just how many illegals are in the country, beating a three-year backlog and job certification requirements for resident visas by entering as tourists. Estimates go up to eight million overall and 1.5 million in the New York metropolitan area, but those are undoubtedly exaggerated. There is evidence, however, that refutes the widespread belief that the aliens are free-loading on urban social services. A recent report for the U.S. Department of Labor, in fact, shows precisely the opposite.

Researchers for Linton & Company interviewed a fairly large sample of apprehended aliens and found that 77% had paid Social Security and 73% paid federal income tax through automatic withholding. But less than 4% had children in school or collected unemployment, and only one half of one percent had been on welfare. The government is obviously getting more than it gives.

The same is probably true for the local economies in which these immigrants work. The people who benefit most from this situation are certainly the employers, who have access to an "underground market" of cheap, productive labor, unencumbered by minimum wage laws, union restrictions or pension plan requirements. Because of his vulnerable position, the illegal is occasionally the victim of outright swindling, and always must live in fear of the Immigration Service. But judging by the continued migration, this still looks better than life back home. The U.S. looks like the land of opportunity, even at one-third the prevailing union wage.

Unions naturally complain that this market competes unfairly with

their own members. On the other hand, employers argue that illegals provide manpower for jobs that citizens simply won't take, such as busboys and kitchen help. In a city like New York, which has been driving away businesses through high costs, the illegals may well be providing the margin of survival for entire sectors of the economy, like the restaurants.

This situation may explain why so few effective measures have been taken against the illegals. Although the aliens are forbidden to work, there is no legal sanction against hiring them. Considering some of the proposed "reforms," this inaction is all to the good. Penalties for hiring "illegals" could lead employers to refuse jobs to any Hispanic-looking person, regardless of his status. And to solve that problem, the Linton report suggests that everyone, citizen or not, should be made to carry a government-issued work permit.

The easiest, cheapest and fairest way to protect the labor market will be to legalize the immigrants, putting the law to work protecting them rather than persecuting them. Legal or not, the present wave of Western Hemisphere immigrants is already enriching and contributing to North American society. As we ought to know from our historical experience, that is what can be expected of those whose desire to immigrate is demonstrably so strong.

The White House has already submitted a bill to correct some other quirks in the Immigration Act, but it leaves the 120,000 Western Hemisphere quota intact. Why not simply live up to the American tradition and change the number that is causing the problem?

ADDRESS TO THE U.S. CONGRESS BY JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

February 17, 1977

It is a great honor to stand before you and a privilege to bring you a message from my people, the people of Mexico.

I seek understanding, balance and respect.

I offer our good will, good because in our circumstances we are willing to treat others as we would wish others to treat us, even under changed circumstances. This is the golden rule, valid amongst men as amongst nations. By following it, we can become better people and overcome that other rule, which supposes that he who owns the gold, makes the rules. The world of the arbitrary is based on the latter. The world of democracy, of the just, is based on the former.

Allow me to refer to some known facts:

We are geographic neighbors of more than 3,000 kilometers. We exemplify two different historical experiences in the conception of what was, at one time, a new world.

You constitute a powerful political unit and it is difficult to be powerful.

We are a long way from being powerful. It is also difficult to be the neighbor of someone as powerful as you. There are two grave risks: arrogance, which is easy but sterile, and submission, which is easy but abject.

We have chosen the difficult road of dignity, based on the liberty that we want to sustain and the responsibility we wish to assume. This road has brought me before you.

For one of the extremes of our ideological geometry, my



All this seems to indicate that for the United States, the basic problems with Latin America are limited to the negotiations on the Panama Canal and the evolution of relations with Cuba. The repression of human rights in Chile constitutes a minor irritant, given the reaction of the American liberal sector.

Regarding Mexico, a special policy was established since 1933, when President Roosevelt stated: "in the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."

However, due to recent events, incidents which under different circumstances would have been circumscribed to our embassies, have flourished crudely and have attracted the attention of the American public with unprecedented, at times virulent, and not always objective publicity.

An entire series of factors have transformed the traditional relations between Mexico and the United States: financing, trade, currency, foreign investment, tourism, migrant labor, drug traffic, prisoners, third world relations; all have acquired a new political dimension.

These problems derive from different levels of development along an ample border which is the world's most crossed. In order of importance, you are our first client and we are your fourth. The balance of trade is very unfavorable

presence here means that I have come to receive instructions from the empire; for the other extreme, it means that I have come to ease the way for denationalized and easy business.

Let me affirm that I have come before you as the constitutional President of my country to state our reality at a moment which for us is critically important. I am convinced of the actuality of the Mexican Revolution, of the political option it entails, in which we seek to join liberty and justice in a world in which, as we have stated, there are those who sacrifice liberty for justice; others who have established a Leviathan of order, sacrificing both liberty and justice, and still others who have lost all amidst disorder. What can I offer and what can I demand of our powerful neighbors?

We want understanding. I have studied the American Revolution amply. I know that the Constitution of the United States is the rational product of an enlightened age. It was the first to be written, and is today almost two hundred years old—and what is most important—still current with very few amendments. This speaks for the genius and congruence of its drafters.

Lincoln, colossus of your history, said that this nation "was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," which led President Carter to recently state, with solid and simple pride, "We have found a high level of personal freedom and are now struggling to better equality of opportunity." This is what gives life to American democracy. We for our part share the same preoccupation.

I would like our democratic stand to be understood: Before we can guarantee equal opportunities we must guarantee equal security, because there are painful differences in our reality due to a lack of real capacity. Security against such elemental risks of life such as hunger, disease, ignorance and helplessness can only be given as a state service. This is in plain terms what we call "social justice:" that which a society owes to any man who belongs to it, independently of his capacity to improve it. This is our dream. It entails a price and demands generation of wealth.

Due to this, democracy is defined in our constitution not only as a lawful order or political system, but also as a style of life, based on the constant economic, social and cultural improvement of our people. This is the permanent purpose of our revolution, already institutionalized. Joséphus Daniels, an unforgettable American ambassador, understood this clearly when, in 1941, he said: "Mexico has its own concept of revolution. It considers good government in the light of its revolutionary practices. While others consider 'revolution' as a stage reached, Mexico holds it as a continuing and vital condition for any successful government, which must be 'revolutionary' above all. Thus progress is its greatest aspiration."

In facing this challenge we do not want the present situation to make us lose our way or our structures by forcing us, as have been others, to extremes. We know our revolution is still alive.

Undoubtedly, present times are difficult for the whole world; but they are particularly difficult for those of us who



Lic. Jose Lopez Portillo, President of Mexico

are developing countries. Growth problems find no solution in what remains of the Bretton Woods system. The technology gap and multinational organization are added to monetary, financial and trade problems. For none of these have we answers that depend on us.

Developing countries face a colossal debt. Serious growth problems exist and those without oil have even begun to export their standard of living in order to survive.

In the face of this drama we could, of course, try to find the guilty or the responsible. Rather than punish the sinners, I would counsel that we seek the essential: a solution.

I consider that for some time now, national entities alone have been unable to solve basic problems. International solutions are inevitable and there are, of course, many: some bilateral, other multilateral, some specific, others general.

Some are based on political hegemony, others on economic power, including power which has become dangerous even for the powerful: power that has neither capital nor face, as it is transnational.

None of these hegemonic solutions state clear purposes, nor do they expose themselves to the light of reason, right, or simple conscience.

My people believe that national insufficiencies can only be remedied by rights and obligations assumed through sovereign, free and responsible participation in open and established fora.

This is the alternative the world faces: hegemonies that do not manifest themselves because they cannot be confessed, or sovereignties that make commitments because they wish to overcome; the latter is the road we want to follow. I speak on behalf of my people's sovereignty before the representatives of the sovereignty of the American people.

We share a common reality. Let us make of its contradictions a conscious, open and rational expression of problems. In this way we shall advance toward a solution convenient to both. We share problems regarding personal relations and the exchange of goods and services, some licit, others not.

We are neighbors and will continue to be as long as the earth orbits the sun.

We know that the United States is worried over many problems with many countries, obviously mainly with industrialized nations: problems of security, nuclear equilibrium, limiting the arms race, seeking ideal conditions for United States trade and foreign investment, together with other problems such as the moon, Mars and, soon, Jupiter. Someone must tackle these problems in order to face the future.

There are also questions pending between this great nation and developing countries: the Middle East conflict, currently in suspense, with its implications for oil politics; in Asia and Africa, problems of power, influence, of poverty, oppression and racial discrimination, which forebode international turbulence in the near future.

for us and, at times, you restrict imports that might improve it, aggravating our economic problems by causing unemployment. It is understandable that many of our men want to work in your country in order to improve their standard of living, as has been the case in other times and places. Due to these and other known and reprehensible reasons, some of our people and some of yours cultivate and deal in drugs. Thus, many of the problems that bother you the most are closely related to our economic problems.

Mexico must solve its own problems and you must examine those of your decisions which may adversely affect or undermine our development effort and, above all, the spirit of the political ideal of international coexistence.

Mexico neither is, nor has been, a leader of a group of countries or of a continent. Our past major conflicts have taught us hard lessons. We fought alone and alone won our independence and liberties. Neither do we proclaim isolation, because it is politically unattainable in the world in which we live. In proposing solutions to improve living conditions, we do so with deep respect for national character, as we are convinced that universality can only be attained through national solutions. It is not a matter of leadership, but rather of participation.

I have come to contribute a conscience of reality and the conception of problems from our point of view which we request be considered. I have come to agree to continue reaching agreements because neither dialogue nor analysis must cease.

I am here to remind you that our common American continent continues south of the border, that it requires from your powerful nation the establishment of a sensible policy based on efficient mechanisms in order to eliminate or reduce fundamental problems; a policy that only your government, as such, can establish, so as to reach permanent equilibrium, because the private interests that today almost exclusively guide this relationship are unable or perhaps, unwilling to attain this balance.

I have come to insist on the fact that if a new international economic order, based on rights and obligations, does not become effective, it is not surprising that weak countries should despair in the absence of guarantees of fair treatment, often at the origin of survival. Nor should it be surprising that we will seek to unite, as the strong do, in order to save our weakness when faced with lack of understanding or abuse. This is not a crime, nor does it deserve punishment; it merits a solution.

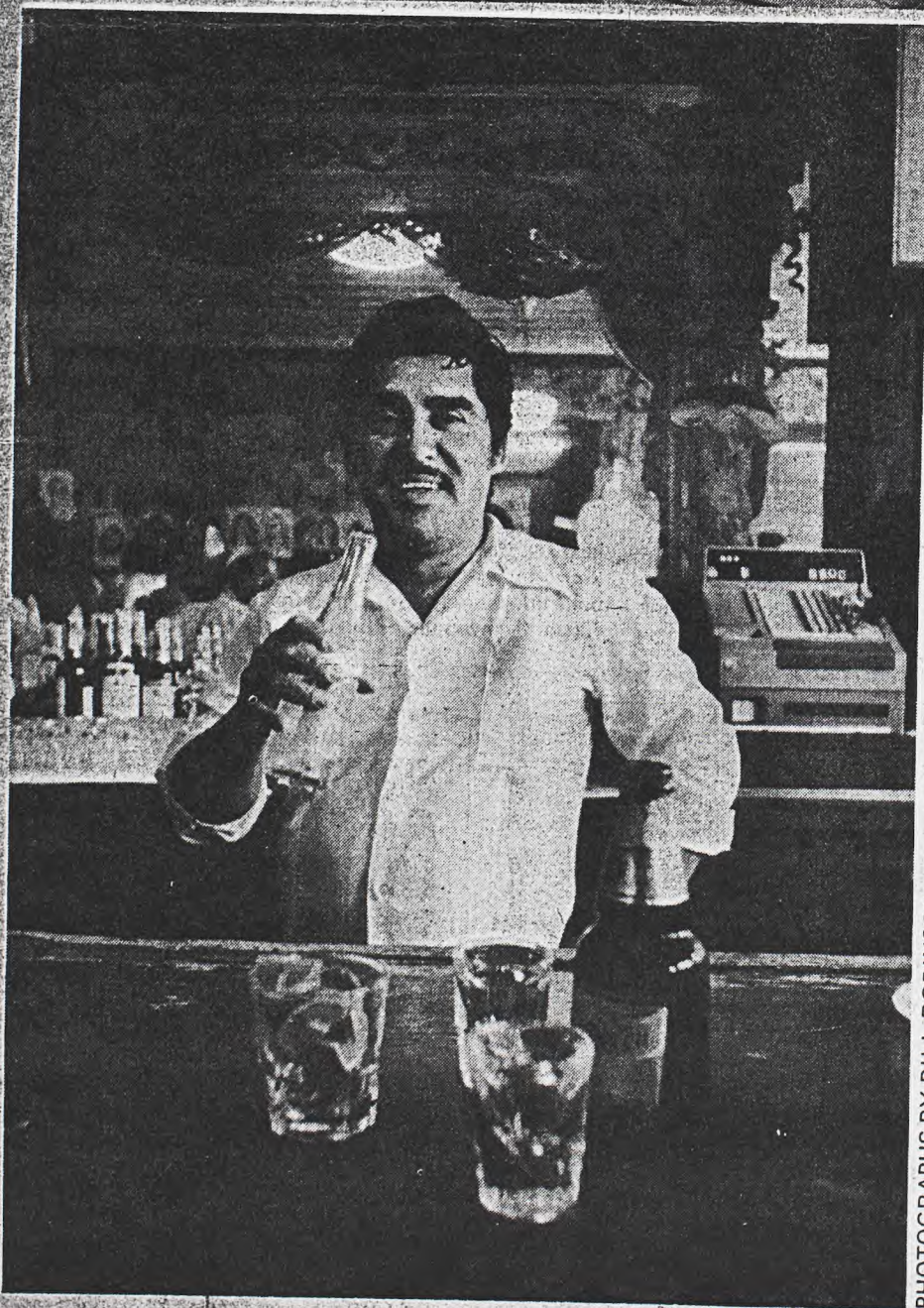
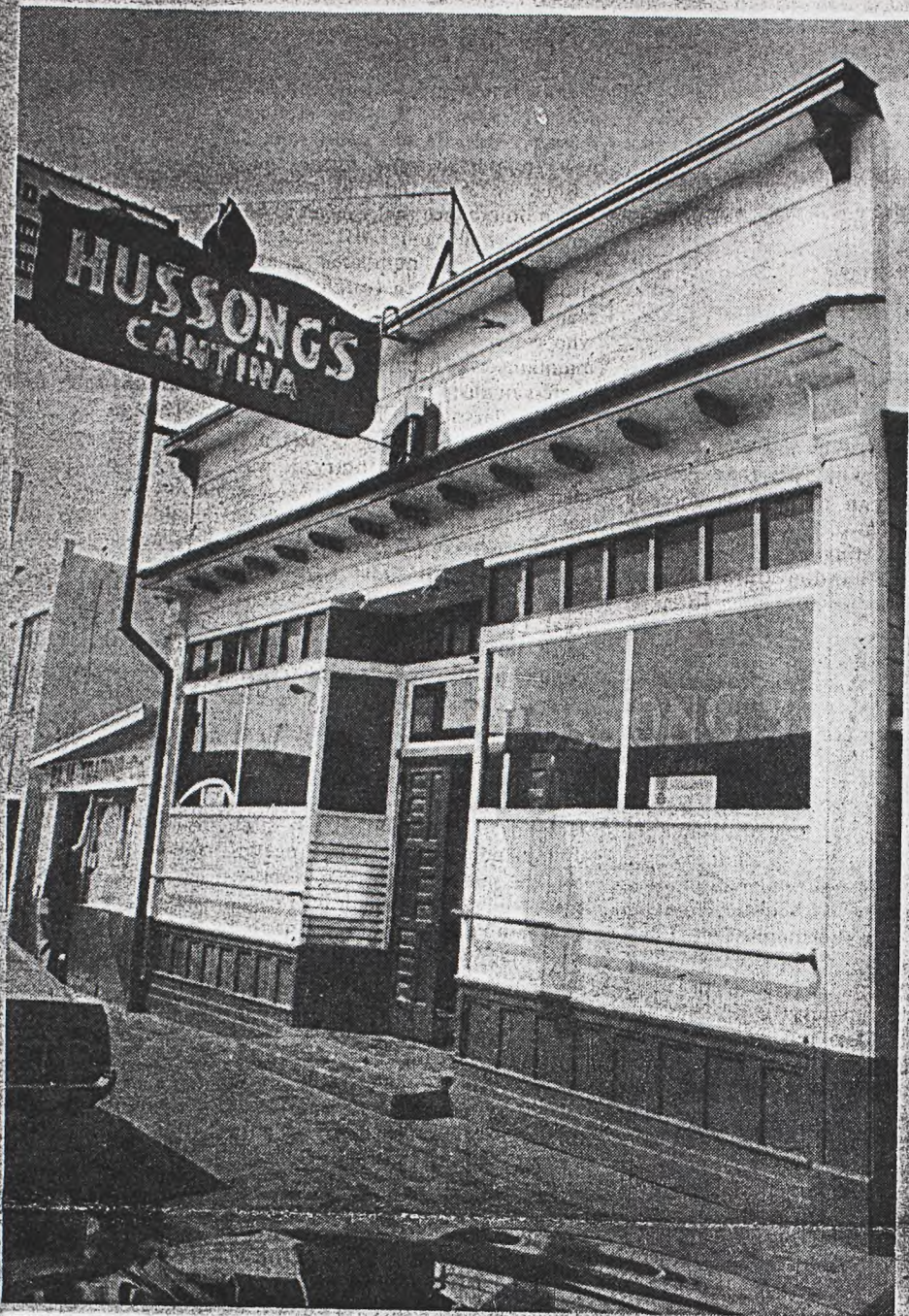
To sum up, we as you desire a better world for our children, we want to be freer and more respected; we want peace and justice. To a great extent, at least for my country, this mainly depends on the industrialized countries.

I have come to restate a serious question that at one time I dared to ask at an international forum: Does humanity belong to the industrialized countries, or do they belong to humanity?

That is why I have said it is difficult to be powerful. But how gratifying it must be to know oneself to be strong and to deserve power.

Thank you very much.

Who Sings For Hussong's?



PHOTOGRAPHS BY BILL ROBINSON

JAMES CRAVENS

"We hope the American tourists in Baja will behave themselves."
—Roberto de la Madrid, Governor of Baja, California, quoted in the Los Angeles Times.

It is my painful duty to report, Senor de la Madrid, that the American tourists are not behaving themselves in Hussong's Cantina on this typical Saturday afternoon. Mercy no, they are not behaving themselves. They are screaming. They are dancing to the mariachis whose shrill horns rattle the bottles of tequila and mescal and rum and Oso Negro vodka ranked shoulder-to-shoulder behind the frantic bartenders. They are powering down shots of tequila with sangria chasers. They are singing "La Cucaracha." They are staring blearily, smiling at nothing in particular. They are lurching periodically to the toilet. They are having a great time, but they are by no means behaving themselves, because they are in Hussong's Cantina, in Ensenada, Baja California; it is the weekend, and Hussong's Cantina is not a place for behaving oneself.

There are many reasons why a bar should become famous. Some bars become famous because of the notoriety or the fame of their clientele. Some become famous because of the excellence of the entertainment they provide. Others are popularized in the writings of journalists or novelists or playwrights who frequent them, for writers are often dedicated bar-goers. Ernest Hemingway, for an obvious example, was a writer who, along with his circle of American expatriates in Paris in the 1920s, helped put three Paris bars in the map forever—Le Select, Le Dome, and La Coupole. Later in his career, he held court at a bar called Ambos Mundos in Havana. Students of modern literature are as familiar with the names of these bars as they are with the titles of Hemingway's stories.

Then there is the case of Hussong's Cantina, which incidentally I think Hemingway would have liked because it is Latin, because it is a place for serious drinking, and because it is a monument to machismo. Hussong's is the most famous bar in all California. It is also a bar with a world-wide reputation. I've personally seen Hussong's bumper stickers in Vancouver, British Columbia and a Hussong's T-shirt on a pretty Parisienne at the Place de l'Odeon stop on the Paris subway. But nobody seems to understand exactly why Hussong's should be so renowned. The owners have told me that, for the life of them, they can't understand why their place should be such a big deal. The patrons can't seem to figure it out, and after several years of attendance neither can I. They have no food, they have no entertainment other than the occasional mariachi band that wanders in, and they have no decor. Hussong's Cantina resembles nothing so much as a set for a saloon in a western movie. You would not be surprised to see desperadoes in-

side wearing black hats and spurs and washing down trail dust with shots of red-eye.

Hussong's is as spartan and masculine as a catcher's mitt, but there is something there. It is something ineffable and indescribable, but it exists. It hits you when you come off sleepy, sunlit Avenida Ruiz past the uniformed guards and through the doorway. "Hussong's Cantina," it says proudly across the front, "Fundada en 1892." On a busy day it is like walking unprepared into a three-ring circus.

I contend that Hussong's is the most popular bar in California, for it seems to me that the place has little if anything to do with Mexico. The trade is in dollars, and the patrons are overwhelmingly American. Ricardo Hussong, a 21-year-old Mesa College student who is the third generation of his family to maintain an interest in the cantina, told me, "Most of our customers are Americans. It's their bar. We run it for them."

One reason for this is that most Mexicans cannot afford to drink at Hussong's, or any place else for that matter. Consider for a moment the economic and social reality of life in our neighboring country to the south.

—Close to 40 percent of the working-age population of Mexico is unemployed, or underemployed in such marginal occupations as street vending. There is no such thing as unemployment insurance in Mexico.

—An estimated 17 percent of the Mexican population exists on incomes of less than \$75 a year.

—At the same time that the Mexican economy is unable to generate jobs for its present workers, the country's population is increasing alarmingly. Mexico, with 62.3 million people, is the most populous Spanish-speaking country in the world.

It is conditions like these which send Mexican workers across the United States border by the tens of thousands, on the arduous and risky trek toward jobs and opportunity in U.S. cities. They are not to be found pressing dollar bills at the bartenders in Hussong's for four more beers. Hussong's is a place for Americans who drive their new cars and custom vans on the toll road to Ensenada. Hussong's is a place for blond hair and blue eyes.

One of the blonds I spoke to in Hussong's was a young man with a nascent beard and rimless spectacles who said his name was Randy. Randy was from Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

How, I asked him, had he heard of Hussong's all the way up there?

"I just kept hearing about this place from everybody who had been traveling down south," Randy said. "Finally I decided I just had to come see for myself. I've been here for three days."

Randy told me he had been fined the night before for urinating in public.

"I closed this place last night and I'd been drinking beer and I had to go real bad," he explained. "So I just sorta ducked back into an alley where I thought nobody could see me and then I got arrested by an Ensenada cop. He was

gonna haul me off to jail. He said I'd have to spend the night in jail and then I'd have to pay an \$18 fine. I told him I wasn't that crazy about spending a night in jail and I only had three dollars anyway, so he told me to give him the three dollars. He'd pay my fine for me in the morning!"

I spoke to a woman named Donna from New London, Connecticut. I asked her what she thought of Hussong's Cantina. She took a look around, at the charcoal portraits of past patrons tacked to the walls, at the stuffed African antelope and the stuffed golden eagle and the carved coconuts, at the decals pasted to the walls—Greek letters, decals from speed shops and car clubs, decals advertising the names of surfboard manufacturers—and then she took a long look at maybe 200 rowdies pressing against the bar or milling about the tables, and she said, "I thought Southern California was crazy enough, but then I came down here. This place," she said, shaking her head in amazement, "is out of the question!"

I talked to a businessman from the San Fernando Valley who was in Ensenada for a weekend of fishing. The fishing isn't too good in Hussong's on Saturday afternoon, but he was in there anyway, with a bottle of Modelo Negro beer in each hand, wearing a T-shirt that said "Peter J. Fuckup." I asked him how he liked Hussong's.

"Hussong's Cantina," Peter said, with great drunken seriousness, "is undoubtedly the worst bar I've ever been thrown out of."

There is no doubt that Hussong's owes a great deal of its notoriety to the sport of surfing. The route from Tijuana to Ensenada is dotted with a number of excellent surfing spots, especially when tropical storms off the coast of Baja send south swells to breaks like Tradewinds, Campo Lopez, Kilometer 39, and Salsipedes. On this particular Saturday, tropical storm Florence was sending beautiful six-foot lines to the Baja beaches. The surf spots were crowded and Hussong's was crowded with surfers, too. One of them, wearing an Encinitas Surfboards T-shirt, told me that Hussong's was a place he had been hearing about almost all of his life. "Surfers travel a lot, and we talk to each other a lot. We tell each other about good places to ride waves, good towns to stay in, good places to drink. This place," he said, taking in the entire bar with a sweep of his beer bottle, "this place is a very good place to drink."

Another patron of Hussong's, a sharp-faced young man in a Hawaiian shirt and dark glasses, told me his name was John. He was from the San Francisco Bay area, and he was in Ensenada on business.

"What kind of business?"

"Birds," he said mysteriously.

"Parrots. I smuggle parrots. Double yellowheads. I buy 'em down here and I smuggle 'em across and I sell 'em in the Bay area. The Mexican double yellowhead is a very popular parrot. They're good talkers."

Was there a lot of money, I

wanted to know, in his line of work?

"Well," John said, "I buy 'em for \$50 and I sell 'em for \$450. I can usually make \$4,000 a trip. You might say it's a living."

Hussong's Cantina is managed by Enrique Escareno, a handsome, gracious Mexican with graying hair and a bristling, Zapata-style moustache. We talked about his bar in the Hussong's pickup truck as Enrique drove me to a fiesta, "The First International Baja Chili Cook-Off," which was underway across town.

As Enrique tells it, Hussong's was founded by John Hussong, a German immigrant who came to California to prospect for gold in the 1880s. In 1890, there was a gold strike at Alamo, in Baja California, and John Hussong came to Baja to work the gold fields until they were played out. He liked Ensenada well enough to stay, so he bought a little bar and opened its doors to business in 1892. The cantina has been in continuous operation under Hussong family guidance since that date. Its 85th anniversary was celebrated last June 14. When John Hussong died, ownership of the bar was transferred to his four sons and daughter. Enrique Escareno is married to the daughter of the original founder. Another of the sons runs the profitable Hussong's T-shirt enterprise next door to the cantina.

"On a busy Saturday or Sunday we might serve 1,500 to 2,000 people in Hussong's," Enrique estimated. "We can allow up to 200 inside at any one time. Sometimes there is a two-hour wait to get in, and the people line up and wait for two hours. I don't exactly understand it. There are people who come to Ensenada just to go to Hussong's."

On a good day, Enrique said, the bar will gross over \$6,000. "We sell our drinks cheaper than any other place in town. We work volume. We are very proud. This little bar is famous all over the world. I have seen six Hussong's T-shirts hanging out to dry in Nome on a television program about Alaska. I have seen pictures of our T-shirts being worn in Norway."

I asked Enrique if he would characterize Hussong's as a rough bar. Was there ever any trouble?

"No," he said, "no trouble. We have good security at Hussong's. The policemen you see inside are paid by us to prevent problems."

But stories do persist of occasional violence there, especially when the madness inside reaches its peak during the running of the Baja 500 and 1000 off-road races, during the Mexican national holiday of Cinco de Mayo, and during the yearly anniversary party when food and drink are provided free. Long-time Southern Californians close to the beach grapevine have told me of unruly patrons beaten severely by one or another of the Mexican police agencies in Ensenada during times of heavy tourist influx, and I have heard rumors of past gunfire inside the bar. Such events, however, appear to be the rare exception. "If you behave yourself in Hussong's," Enrique said, echoing the words of Baja's



new governor, "you will have no problem. But you will have a great time."

At the fiesta I was introduced to Walter Hussong, a son of the original founder. Walter Hussong is an old man. He sat on a chair, supporting his arms on a cane. He told me about how Ensenada had grown. He used to know everyone in town, he mused, but now Ensenada was filled with strangers. Why, I asked him, did he suppose his bar had become so famous?

He thought for a long time before he answered me. "It is something," he said, shaking his head, "that you simply cannot explain."

Enrique introduced me to a man

named Robert, an American expatriate who has lived aboard his boat in Ensenada's harbor since the 1940s. "I've been going to Hussong's Cantina for 30 years," Robert told me. "I pick up my mail there. It is a lovely place, a very lovely place."

But why, I still wanted to know. What is it that makes the place so special?

"Why do journalists always want to know why?" Robert asked. "What difference does it make? Hussong's is a great bar. A great bar is a very rare thing. I think that should be sufficient."

There is a photograph in Hussong's Cantina that could well serve as its symbol. It is enshrined

in a place of honor behind the bar and it is dated February, 1975. It is a picture of the curious loss of restraint that overcomes many an American tourist in Mexico, and of the frenetic license that is the essence of Hussong's Cantina. It is a photograph of a very large, beautiful blond gringa with oversized breasts. The woman has thrown open her blouse, exposing her breasts to the camera and smiling broadly. And snuggled against her side is Margarito, the diminutive Mexican waiter who has worked at Hussong's Cantina forever. Margarito is pressed against the woman, and with a look of transported bliss, he is planting a kiss on her right breast.

THE COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS INC



Nos unimos con la Colonia Mexicana del Condado de San Diego California en la celebracion del Aniversario de la Independencia de Mexico.

We join with all the Mexican-people of the County of San Diego in the 167th Anniversary celebration of Mexican Independence Day.
HERMAN BACA Chairman

1810

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MARIO CANTU: S.A. ACTIVIST



(Mario Cantu is a careful man. Faced with an interview request, he cleared it with his attorney. He thought about tape-recording the interview; he did not. He wondered if he could read the article before it went to print; he did not. He settled on a private and candid conversation in his home.

(The result is today's Newsmaker Profile by Light staff writer Stryker McGuire.)

'I didn't become an activist overnight . . . I didn't start to raise hell without first going through it . . .'

By STRYKER McGUIRE

People know Mario Cantu raises hell. But they can only speculate as to why he does it.

The Cantu most San Antonians know is the self-styled rebel, the angry Chicano restaurateur who has mixed a growing business with an unending political crusade.

His public image—like his TV image, flickering behind a fistful of microphones at one of his many press conferences—lacks dimension. It attracts impassioned, but one-sided, feelings: Love and hate; confidence and fear; trust and skepticism.

His admirers view him as a gutsy, if lonely, voice from the barrio. His detractors see him as too radical, too threatening.

This image is the logical result of his political stance: He is not so much for anything as he is against many things; he is, by his own admission, more "anti" than he is "pro."

He is a bundle of paradoxes.

He must rely on the news media as a messenger to carry his complaints to the public. And yet, because of his anti-establishment stance, he has a natural distrust of major news media.

The public man—the fist-raising activist—and the private man—the intense, but soft-spoken, 39-year-old father—are quite different. And yet



(Continued, Page 18, Col. 1.)

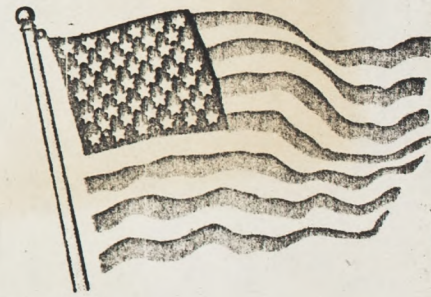
LATE
MORNING



San Antonio Light

FIRST IN TEXAS COMMUNITY SERVICE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1976



Cantu

(Continued from Page 1.)

they are inseparable.

The mix is evident in Lucio Genaro Cantu. Mario's blond-haired, blue-eyed 2-year-old son by his second marriage, to the former Irma Medellin, 28.

The youngster who plays on the swings in the backyard of the Cantus' comfortable, one-story home on Donaldson is very much a part of his father's private life, the life of a man who, upon the death of his father in January 1975, became the head of a large family.

But the boy's very name reflects Cantu's political make-up. His first name comes from Lucio Blanco Fuentes, an ancestor who fought to divide land among the "campesinos" during the Mexican Revolution at the turn of the century, and from Lucio Cabanas, the modern-day Mexican rebel who was killed in 1974 during a confrontation with Mexican troops. His middle name is traced to Genaro Vasquez, the dead rebel leader who was Cabanas' forerunner.

Who, then, is Mario Cantu? And what, as former Bexar County commissioner Albert Pena asked the other day at Mario's Restaurant, "makes Mario tick?"

First, his name is Mauro Cantu Jr. "Mario," said Cantu, "is really my gringo name," testimony to his Navarro Elementary School teachers' inability to pronounce "Mauro."

The split image of the public man and the private man comes into focus at the family restaurant at 325 S. Pecos, which has emerged as a favorite gathering place for political liberals and one of San Antonio's best-known Mexican-food eateries.

The birth of the restaurant nearly 20 years ago coincided with the birth of Mario Cantu as a Chicano activist. Just as the restaurant has burgeoned into a \$1 million-a-year business, Cantu's reputation—good and bad—has spread from the city's West Side to the melon fields of South Texas and into Mexico.

There are several key elements in Cantu's life—his arrest on drug charges, six years in prison, a conflict with his father, his political activism, and now his trial for "shielding" Mexican illegal aliens—and they all pivot around the restaurant.

It all began with M. Cantu Cafe, a 42-seat restaurant which Mario, then a recent graduate of Tech High School, established in an effort to prop up the sagging fortunes of his father's small grocery along what would become the PanAm Freeway.

"The cafe started to make more money than the grocery, and it was hard for my father to switch," Cantu recalled. "I convinced my father to get out of the grocery business. We were better off, but we still were faced with financial problems, and I felt responsible."

It was in the early 1960s that Cantu turned briefly to drugs—not as a user, but as a pusher. For reasons that he did not understand at the time, he went to Monterrey, bought 50 grams (less than two ounces) of heroin, returned to San Antonio, sold the contraband and gambled away his profits.

Unknown to Cantu, his second drug-buy trip to Monterrey was financed by federal agents in the U.S. He was busted, tried, convicted and sent off to prison in 1963. He left behind his first wife and their two daughters.

The rush of events caught Cantu by surprise. He said he had been led to believe he would get a 5-year sentence, possibly probated or suspended. When sentenced to 15 years, he was stunned. He grew disillusioned, bitter, angry.

"After four years in prison, I started examining myself," he said. "I believed what the judge said—that here was a young man who wasn't born on the other side of the tracks, who came from a good family. If it was just money, I could have taken that from the business. It was then that I realized I was seeking to escape from my responsibilities. I had personal problems with my father over the restaurant business, and I was just trying to escape."

Cantu asked his brother to send him law books. From his cell, he filed motions, writs. After five years in prison, his case was re-heard. He was set free. But then he was re-indicted.

"They offered me a deal on a tax count, but I was so bitter, so full of anger that I developed a mistrust of the law. I fought the case, lost it and was sentenced to 15 years again. I wanted to file for an appeal, but my family came to visit me. They had gone through enough. I dropped the appeal and asked for leniency. My sentence was reduced to 10 years, and I got credit for the time I had served."

On a Monday in April 1969 Cantu got out. He was a changed man.

His political philosophy had begun to take shape much earlier—in the 1950s when, under the influence and direction of West Side patriarch D. S. Hernandez, he participated in extracurricular programs for disadvantaged schoolboys.

But his philosophy deepened, broadened and became more intense during his years in the federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind.

It was there that he met Oscar Collazo, one of two Puerto Rican radicals who tried to assassinate President Harry S. Truman on Nov. 1, 1950. According to Cantu, the Puerto Ricans knew their attempt was doomed to failure and their purpose was a kind of martyrdom to spark the independence movement in their homeland.

Cantu pinpoints his admiration for Collazo not to the assassination attempt, but to Collazo's later refusal of an offer to be allowed to go free in exchange for denouncing the Puerto Rican independence movement.

As a convicted felon, Cantu cannot vote, but this has done nothing to deter his political activism. He lent support early to Jose Angel Gutierrez and Mario Compean and other leaders of La Raza Unida Party, though he no longer aligns himself to any one political party. He is a strong advocate of a new government in Mexico, where he has been branded as a "counterrevolutionary." He has been a driving spirit behind San Antonio's Semana de la Raza, which he said originated as a tamale-and-jalapeno prison fiesta at Terra Haute.

He sees no conflict between his political philosophy and his management of a thriving restaurant, which is jointly owned—and, to a great extent, staffed—by Cantu and numerous members of his family: "I'm disenfranchised just like every other small businessman in this country."

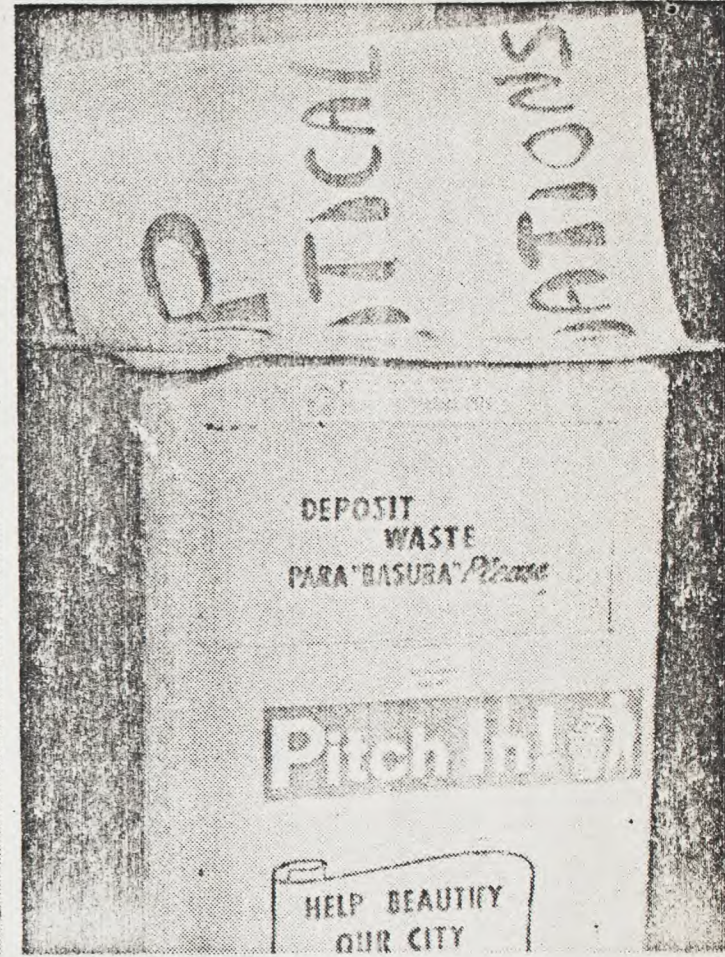
He estimates that in the past six years he has pumped \$100,000 into various causes, the latest being his court battle against a charge of shielding illegal aliens at the restaurant. He figures to spend another \$15,000 to challenge federal immigration laws—and to try to avoid another prison term.

He does not believe the June 18 restaurant raid was meant to single him out.

"But now that I have stood up for my rights, it's a different story," he said, adding that it is ironic—and perhaps intentional on the part of the U.S. authorities—that he is scheduled to appear in federal court for a hearing Sept. 7, the day Mexican President Luis Echeverria is due in town to open the Mexican Trade Fair.

Otherwise, Cantu suggests, he would be out on the streets—an angry, not-so-young man behind a fistful of microphones.

Echeverria Tears Up Protest Signs



MEXICAN PRESIDENT Luis Echeverria (Center L) became angry

upon reading placards carried by protesters Tuesday night and to the

surprise of everyone (C) grabbed two of the signs (arrow) and ripped them.

One of the torn signs lies discarded on a waste container.

Exclusive photos by staff photographer Jim Blaylock; other pictures, Page 7-A.

FINAL HOME

San Antonio Light

FIRST IN TEXAS COMMUNITY SERVICE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1976



ECHEVERRIA TO CHICANOS:

'Work Within System'

'Fascist!' Angered Chief Yells

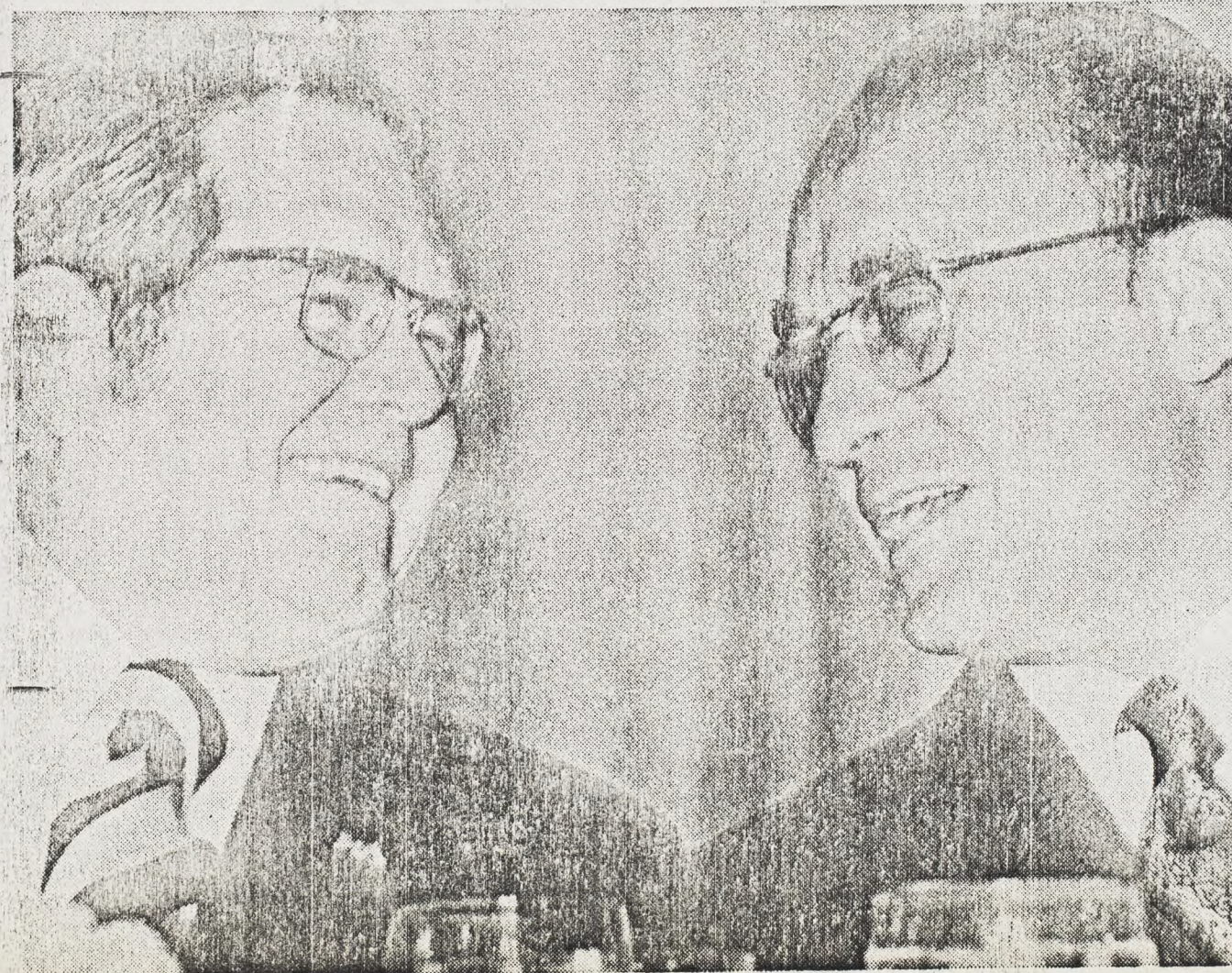
By SHARON WATKINS

Mexican President Luis Echeverria tangled with Chicano demonstrators on a San Antonio street and ripped two of their signs in an angry display that caught police and observers by surprise.

"Pequeno joven facista" (little fascist), he yelled at political activist Mario Cantu during the brief altercation Tuesday night in front of the St. Anthony Hotel.

The incident occurred as Echeverria walked from the Gunter Hotel to the St. Anthony on his way to a state dinner

(Continued, Page 20, Col. 1.)



THE SMILES show the neighborliness of Gov. Briscoe and Mexican President Echeverria at the

state dinner Tuesday night at the St. Anthony Hotel. (Photo by Len Parness.)

Address Given at Breakfast

(Related stories, pictures
Pages 2-A, 7-A)

By BILL TOWER
and ED CASTILLO

"Work within and respect the U.S. system," Mexican President Luis Echeverria told more than 600 persons at a breakfast meeting of Mexican-American leaders Thursday at Plaza Nueva at La Villita.

Echeverria, beginning the second day of his San Antonio tour, spoke for 50 minutes to leaders of more than 30 organizations, some of whom came from as far as California, Illinois and Michigan.

"The Chicano can not ignore or deny his Mexican antecedents," he told the often cheering crowd.

But he cautioned the Mexican-American population "not to become a subculture; not to be isolationists. Be wise enough to struggle within the establishment norms and build a superior culture."

Echeverria continued to be the center of attention during his two-day visit, taking the arduous schedule in stride.

Echeverria to be picketed

By DAVID McLEMORE

Chicano activist Mario Cantu sharply attacked Mexican President Luis Echeverria Saturday while announcing plans to protest Echeverria's visit Tuesday.

"We wish to bring before the public concrete evidence of political imprisonment, tortures, assassinations and other violations of human rights by Echeverria in Mexico," Cantu said.

Cantu, joined by Socialist Workers Party U.S. Senate candidate Pedro Vasquez and Franklin Garcia of the International Meatcutters Union, announced plans during a press conference at Mario's Restaurant.

Cantu said, "We will be present to greet Echeverria, not in an abrazo of

friendship, but with a conscience and picket signs that repudiate the atrocities taking place in Mexico."

Cantu said two days of protest against the Mexican president will begin at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday when Echeverria will attend opening ceremonies of the Mexican Trade Fair at the Convention Center.

"We will also picket him Tuesday at 9 p.m. at the St. Anthony Hotel and again at 8 a.m. Wednesday during the breakfast in his honor at La Villita," Cantu said.

The last formal protest

We will be present to greet Echeverria, not in an abrazo of friendship, but with a conscience and picket signs!

will be staged at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday at Our Lady of the Lake University where Echeverria is to receive an

honorary degree, Cantu said.

Cantu charged Echeverria and his political party, Partido Revolucionario Institucional, have destroyed freedom of the press and academic freedom in Mexico.

Have list

"We have prepared lists of more than 270 people and the prisons where they are being held, who are jailed because they disagree with the president and his party," Cantu said.

"Torture is widespread in Mexico's prisons and many political prisoners simply 'disappear' and their families have no way of knowing what happened to them."

Cantu also quoted author Phillip Agee in his book, "Inside the CIA," as listing Echeverria as a Central Intelligence Agency agent with the codename Litempo 2.

Cantu vowed he would



MARIO CANTU is attacking on two fronts

participate in the protest demonstrations Tuesday despite a scheduled appearance in U.S. District Court on charges of shielding illegal aliens.

Cantu said the protest group was preparing an eight-page tabloid depicting acts of political murder and repression during Echeverria's presidential rule.

Manuel Rodriguez of the Center for Autonomous Social Action — General

Brotherhood of Workers in San Antonio also announced plans by his group to protest Echeverria's visit to the Mexican Trade Fair.

"We are protesting the fact that Echeverria comes here, not as representative of the Third World countries or the Mexican people, but representing the captains of industry in the foreign investors' stronghold," Rodriguez said.

Mexican-Americans told to live up to potential

By SARA MARTINEZ
President Luis Echeverria of Mexico Wednesday urged Mexican-Americans to live up to their potential and work within the United States legal system.

"Do not become isolationists," he said in a breakfast speech before about 1,000 people, including leaders of Mexican-American groups from across the country.

"Rather, express objectively and bravely all your great potential," the Mexican chief executive said.

The "Desayuno con el Presidente" in La Villita's Plaza Nueva opened Echeverria's second day in San Antonio for MexFair '76.

Apology

Speaking before the president, Mexican-American activist Reyes Tijerina apologized for Tuesday night's

"incident by a person who wants to call himself a Chicano."

Tijerina, representing Mexican-American groups in New Mexico, was referring to a confrontation between Echeverria and San Antonio activist Mario Cantu outside the St. Anthony Hotel.

The president and Tijerina exchanged warm abrazos during the morning event.

Echeverria said that in the past people in Mexico tried to ignore news of unpleasant incidents or violence involving Mexican-Americans.

Comprehension

But now they are trying for a better comprehension of who Mexican-Americans are, who their parents are, why they have come to the United States and what they want, Echeverria said.

"In Mexico there is an understanding of your struggle," he said.



REYES TIJERINA
New Mexico activist

The Mexican leader acknowledged the struggle would be long and hard, and urged the gathered leaders to be brave.

But he cautioned them to respect U.S. institutions in the course of their struggle.

He asked Mexican-Americans not to give in to an inferiority complex but to take advantage of the competitive tradition in the United States and use their greatest capacity for effort.

Solution

"I must talk about this problem and contribute to its solution before I leave office," Echeverria said.

"Failure is due to the individual's limitations or putting out a minimum amount of effort," he said. Failure is not due to one's origins."

Echeverria said understanding that was important for perfecting U.S.-Mexico relations.

"We can't seek the easy way out of thinking of it as a work problem or a

migratory problem," he said.

A durable solution will come only after an effort to view the problem in all its aspects, he said.

Echeverria said Mexican-Americans should not forget their antecedents, because they can contribute to the United States by combining the best of the Mexican and North American cultures.

'Speak both'

"There are third generation Mexican-Americans who speak neither good English nor good Spanish," he said. "They must learn to speak them both well."

The Mexican president had praise for the contributions already made by Mexican-Americans to the United States.

"I believe that in a short period of time the Chicano will make an important contribution to the American culture," he said.

Several speakers were on the platform with Echeverria.

Zavala County Judge Jose Angel Gutierrez, a founder of the Raza Unida Party, said he was sorry there were people in the United States who could not see the value of ties between Mexican-Americans and Mexican citizens.

"Echeverria has more interest and foresight into the Chicano problem than any other Mexican president and any U.S. President, including Ford and Nixon," Gutierrez said.

Echeverria met with Gutierrez and Tijerina in private conferences late Wednesday just before his departure to discuss issues of mutual interest.



PRESIDENT LUIS ECHEVERRIA, Bishop Patrick Flores exchange abrazos while Dr. Jose San Martin looks on



RAZA UNIDA leader Jose Angel Gutierrez greets President Luis Echeverria while Gov. Dolph Briscoe applauds the Zavala County judge's remarks

STAFF PHOTOS BY JOSE BARRERA JR.

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In what some observers viewed as a conciliatory move, San Antonio banker Bill Sinkin gave the invocation at the Thursday breakfast.

Sinkin may possibly meet with Echeverria later Wednesday to discuss Mexico's stand concerning Israel and Zionism. Jewish leaders in the U.S. have been angry with the Mexican President since he delivered a speech last year before the United Nations which some interpreted as being anti-Zionist.

Before Echeverria spoke, he was welcomed by New Mexico Chicano activist Reies Tijerina, who said, "I welcome you here in the name of 15 million Chicanos.

"I bring you an embrace from all the Chicanos of the U.S., and I apologize to the President in the name of Chicanos for the incident which happened last night on San Antonio streets," Tijerina said.

He was referring to a confrontation between Echeverria and San Antonio activist Mario Cantu, during which the President tore up two signs.

Also on the platform was Zavala County Judge Jose Angel Gutierrez, founder of La Raza Unida Party, who

said, "Echeverria has more interest and foresight into the Chicano problem than any other Mexican President and any other U.S. President, including Ford and Nixon."

Echeverria said he had come to San Antonio not only to open the Mexican trade fair, but, at the end of his term to say, "Farewell, Chicanos."

He said the Mexican government, especially his administration, was extremely interested in the Chicano problem in the U.S.

"This is not interventionism in the affairs of the U.S. It is a realization of the long path ahead of us both (U.S. and Mexico) which must be travelled."

Echeverria said the problem was too complex to blame on simple migratory workers, saying that was a problem which Mexico herself had to solve.

Chicanos can make a great contribution to the United States and build a great civilization for themselves by assimilating the best of Mexico and the best of the United States.

Drawing a parallel between the Mexican cultures of Spanish and Indian origin, Echeverria said the growth of the United States was also the result of such a clash of cultures.

"We say to the Chicanos, preserve your traditions, learn to speak the two languages, and take pride in your heritage," Echeverria said.

Echeverria left the breakfast for HemisFair Plaza to inaugurate an art exhibit at the Mexican Cultural Institute.

He was later to be given an honorary degree at Our Lady of the Lake University and honored at a luncheon given by the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade.

He began his schedule Wednesday during the opening of Mex Fair 76.

Echeverria was scheduled to depart Kelly Air Force Base at 7 p.m., following a round of private interviews in his hotel suite.

Echeverria, who arrived here Tuesday with a mini army of diplomats, dignitaries and newsmen, was the center of attention at the opening of the Mexican Trade Fair, the opening of a tourism office, and a state dinner, among other events.

For Echeverria, San Antonio was the logical site in which to establish the trade fair, and its continued growth has shown he was right in selecting the city for Mexico's first major exposition four years ago.

Dressed in slacks and a guayabera sport shirt, an outfit he has made famous throughout Mexico as working togs, the Mexican chief executive spoke to a throng of exhibitors, buyers, guests and other dignitaries at the official opening of the fourth trade fair.

Echeverria, who was introduced at an elevated head table by Tom Frost Jr., chairman of the Mexican Trade Fair Coordinating Committee, pointed out that San Antonio had been one of the first places in the world in which Mexico was able to show off its wares and the giant strides it had made in foreign trade during the past six years he has led his nation.

Surrounded by hundreds of booths showing everything from Mexico's popular handicrafts to major steel production items, the Mexican president recalled he had first visited San Antonio in 1972 to inaugurate the Mexican Cultural Institute "when we established fruitful relations with the inhabitants of this community so close to the Mexican people both geographically and historically."

Said the President, "Since then our ties have become closer and closer and the fact that we are holding this Mexican Trade Fair here for the fourth time is proof that it has now become a part of our common traditions."

He continued, "The extensive

diversification of Mexican production during the past six years has been noteworthy. Five years ago few would have thought it possible that our country could export such products as steel and manufactured goods from its metal-working industry."

Echeverria spoke following addresses of welcome by Ambassador Frederick Dent, a personal representative of President Ford; Gov. Dolph Briscoe, and Mayor Lila Cockrell.

Said Echeverria, "This exposition clearly illustrates the results of the new Mexican economic policy. The evolution of the fair during the past four years shows a significant increase in the participation of products manufactured in the various states of Mexico.

"The success of these expositions demonstrates the growing competitiveness of Mexican products. Mexico is just emerging from the most difficult phase of industrialization which poor countries must experience. It was a phase that was characterized by high production costs that made it difficult for us to export the goods we produced."

The chief executive said the "reactivation" of the U.S. economy had opened new trade opportunities for Mexico. He said it was for this reason Mexico had sought to exhibit its most characteristic products "at a time when monetary adjustments have been made in our country to make the prices of the articles more attractive.

"The fixed exchange rate and monetary rigidity had imposed a veritable straightjacket on us that impeded growth, encouraged the flight of capital, and made it impossible to prevent inflation and foreign trade imbalances."

The Mexican chief executive walked from the Hilton Hotel across Alamo to the recently-expanded exhibit hall followed by a swarm of well-wishers and newsmen. Only discordant note was a small group of demonstrators picketing at the entrance to the hall.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Echeverria

Wednesday, September 8, 1976

Placards

(Continued from Page 1.)

hosted by the City of San Antonio.

Echeverria later admitted tearing up the sign "because the lettering on it was very insulting."

Cantu's placard read: "Free political prisoners in Mexico."

During a recess in his trial Wednesday, where he is charged with harboring illegal aliens, Cantu said that any further demonstrations involving the Mexican president have been cancelled.

He said he was afraid they would trigger violence and "we don't want to provoke anyone."

Another picket whose sign was torn was Robert Mabrito, who claimed Mexican security police accompanying the president "hit me in the back and kicked me." State Communist party secretary John W. Stanford was also among the 15 or 20 demonstrators handing out literature protesting treatment of "political prisoners" in Mexico.

Cantu said afterward he wanted to file charges against Echeverria but wasn't sure where he would file them.

Cantu is on trial in federal court here for allegedly shielding illegal aliens in his West Side restaurant. He said he had been in court until 7:30 p.m. Tuesday and came to participate in the demonstration afterward.

Cantu said he thought Echeverria knew who he was when he left the sidewalk and tore up the sign, sending half of it flying.

"He should know, because I always

stand up to defend political prisoners in Mexico," Cantu said.

Newsmen and police who witnessed the incident said Cantu shoved his sign at Echeverria as he crossed Navarro Street, surrounded by Mexican secret servicemen.

The guards moved Cantu away from Echeverria, who turned and shook his fist and shouted the "facist" remark as he continued walking toward the Travis Street entrance to the St. Anthony.

When Cantu "came running at him with the sign" a second time, according to police, Echeverria moved midway into the street where the guards had pushed Cantu and grabbed the sign.

Light Publisher William B. Bellamy, who had entered the hotel a few moments before to attend the state dinner, said police and secret service officials with the president confirmed Echeverria had moved toward Cantu to get the sign — rather than vice-versa. That was the explanation of how Cantu could get so close to the Mexican president, Bellamy was told.

Echeverria told newsmen later he and Cantu never actually touched physically, but that he "had the feeling that he (Cantu) was trying to get close to me."

A cordon of security officers and body guards quickly squeezed in around Echeverria.

"This young man Cantu is trying to interfere with our efforts to establish better relations with the United States and is trying to make himself notorious," Echeverria said.

As Echeverria entered the hotel after the sign-tearing incident, bystanders cheered "Viva Mexico" and some of his bodyguards applauded.

U.S. 'REGRETS'

Special to The Light

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department Wednesday issued a statement of "regret" concerning Mexican President Luis Echeverria's Tuesday night confrontation with San Antonio activist Mario Cantu.

"We regret any discourtesy that might have been shown to President Echeverria by persons demonstrating during his stay in San Antonio," a State Department spokesman said.

However, he said the State Department "has received no official report on the matter."



SUPPORTERS for local activist Mario Cantu, charged with shielding 'illegal aliens, listen intently as speakers call for federal charges against Cantu

be dropped. Approximately 1,500 persons attended the rally held in Farmers Market.
(Staff Photo by Len Parness.)

Emotional, 6-Hour Rally Shows Cantu Support

S.A. Light 8-31-76

Civil rights attorney William Kunstler said he will attend and may take an active role in the federal trial of local activist Mario Cantu "if the trial is held after September."

At a peoples' rally held Sunday night at the Farmers Market Kunstler said he could not attend the September trial because of prior commitments, but would be free to come back to San Antonio within a few months.

Kunstler, chief counsel for the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial in 1970, shared the speaker's podium Sunday with Cantu and others, including Bishop Patrick Flores, and Clyde Bellocourt, co-founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM). United Farmworkers President Cesar Chavez was unable to attend the rally here to gain support for Cantu in his federal trial, scheduled to begin Sept. 7.

Cantu, 39, is charged with one count of conspiracy and two counts of shielding illegal aliens from detection. Cantu, was arrested July 13 at his restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, and was released from jail the following day after posting \$5,000 bail.

Approximately 1,500 persons attended the six-hour rally, which was emotional and responsive up to the time of its conclusion.

Kunstler urged a massive show of support for Cantu at the federal courthouse on Sept. 7.

"Let them see people who are not going to let this man rot in Leavenworth (federal prison) for 15 years, but are going to do something about it," Kunstler said.

Cantu, noting that he has been fasting since Aug. 20 on a diet of water only to protest his arrest and coming trial, said his arrest was not accidental.

"It is not a coincidence that La Migra (immigration officials) raided our restaurant on June 18," he said.

Cantu organized a protest in regards to political prisoners in Mexico.

"I, too, will be welcoming Echeverria," Cantu said, "but we do not plan to give him an abrazo or take our picture with him. We plan to organize a strong force of protest to show our solidarity with our brothers in Mexico and to raise our voice against the hundreds of political prisoners in jails all over Mexico."

Cantu said Echeverria "will not be Secretary General of the United Nations, if we can help it." He noted that Echeverria will soon leave office, but that Jose Lopez Portillo will take his place.

"There is no difference between those two men," Cantu said. "they are just like Nixon and Ford; both represent the wealthy and ruling class."

"This is all part of a larger and more sinister plan by the CIA, an instrument of the ruling class to hamper and keep me away from organizing effectively a mass mobilization protest against President Luis Echeverria (of Mexico)."

Echeverria is scheduled to come to San Antonio in September for the Mexican Trade Fair. During the Mexican chief's visit here four years ago,

(Continued, Page 8, Col. 3.)

Flores said hundreds of persons were in the United States illegally at the beginning of World War II, but no one made an effort to deport these illegal aliens "because they were needed then to support the war effort."

He said the illegal aliens were needed during the Korean War and the Vietnam War, "but no one pointed the finger of accusation then. Why are they pointing it now?"

The San Antonio bishop called for justice for illegal aliens who have worked in the U.S. for 30 to 40 years, "most of them, underpaid."

"I feel that we, as fellow human beings, will be willing to work together so that this will not only be the land of the brave but the land of the free for everyone," Flores said.

Kunstler said that since the Chicago Seven trial, his role has been to travel about the nation, speaking to activist groups in an effort to unite them.

Activist Given 4-Year Term

By ED CASTILLO

Mario Cantu Jr., local restaurant owner and activist leader, will appeal a four-year suspended sentence and \$3,000 fine imposed upon him by U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr.

Cantu was denied a new trial in a motion made by his attorney prior to sentencing Monday in U.S. district court. Cantu was found guilty by a federal jury Sept. 9 on three felony counts of conspiring to shield illegal aliens and shielding illegal aliens.

The charges stemmed from a raid by immigration officers at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, owned and operated by Cantu, who refused to allow agents to enter the restaurant until they produced a search warrant.

Four illegal aliens were later arrested by agents outside the restaurant.

Prior to the sentencing Monday, Cantu read a six-page statement before the court.

Said Cantu, "I committed no crime. The crime was committed against me when I was indicted, tried and convicted." The 39-year-old activist maintains there was suppression of some evidence and other evidence that "was not permitted before the court, calling his trial "selective prosecution."

"Whatever may be the sentence that the court passes against me personally, I will continue to struggle for justice," Cantu stated.

Wood told Cantu if he is not in accord with certain laws he should work to try to change them through proper channels and procedures. "You cannot be selective in the implementation of the law," the jurist added.

Wood sentenced Cantu to two years on the first count of the indictment and two years on the second count, to run

consecutively with the first sentence. He was also sentenced to two years on the third count, to run concurrently with the first two counts. Wood then suspended the four-year term. In addition to the fine, Cantu was also placed on probation with supervision for five years.

Cantu, who was convicted in 1963 on a narcotics charge and served six years of a 10-year term, said if the sentence is upheld he will have to report to the U.S. probation office monthly and seek permission to travel out of Bexar County.

TESTIMONY

San Antonians who know of questionable conduct by the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be asked by the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union to testify at a U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearing.

Bob Brischetto, chapter president, said San Antonio is a likely site for one of the hearings to be conducted throughout the country in the near future.

Purpose of the local inquiry, which follows the arrest and conviction of activist Mario Cantu Jr. for shielding illegal aliens, is to determine if the constitutional rights of aliens as well as citizens are being protected, Brischetto said.

"INS officers (in San Antonio) conduct what we regard as illegal searches and seizures of aliens in their homes, in their places of work and as they walk along the streets," Brischetto added.

Persons interested in testifying before the commission are asked to call the ACLU office at 734-8341 or write to the chapter care of P.O. Box 6829, San Antonio 78209.

10/10/76

Mario Cantu Is Found Guilty

San Antonio restaurant operator and Chicano activist Mario Cantu has been found guilty in U.S. District Court of sheltering illegal aliens at his Mexican food restaurant on the city's near West Side.

Jurors deliberated nearly 10 hours over a two-day period before convicting Cantu Thursday on two counts of shielding illegal aliens and one count of conspiracy to shield.

U.S. District Judge John Wood, who was given the verdict at 6 p.m., postponed sentencing until he receives the results of a pre-sentencing investigation.

The federal charges against Cantu stemmed from a June 18 raid by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos.

Cantu refused to allow agents to enter his business until they had obtained a search warrant. However, agents returned and arrested three men and a woman in the parking lot.

Two of those arrested were later convicted of being in the country illegally and testified during the trial, which began Tuesday, that they worked as waiters in the restaurant.

Another employe, Rafael Ugarte, testified he escaped arrest during the raid on the restaurant. He said that Cantu told him to follow the orders of another man in the restaurant, but said Cantu did not tell him to hide or disguise himself to escape detection.

The man said he walked outside the business with a customer and was not apprehended, but was arrested July 28 by immigration officials.

In closing arguments Wednesday, U.S. prosecutor John Pinckney accused Cantu of knowingly hiring illegal aliens and then conspiring to prevent their arrests.

But Cantu's attorney, Pete Torres Jr., said the government had not proven its case. A major point of contention was over the meaning of the word "shield."

The prosecution claimed that shield only means to protect or defend, but Torres argued that it meant to hide.

Wood instructed the jury and said the definition should be to protect or defend or "shelter and protect from observation."

Cantu previously served a prison sentence for selling heroin.

Tuesday, Cantu had a protest sign pulled from his hands and ripped apart by retiring Mexican President Luis Echeverria outside the St. Anthony Hotel where Cantu was leading several persons in protest of alleged political enemies who he claims are being held in Mexican jails.

Cantu claims he was pushed to the ground and kicked by Mexican secret service men who surrounded Echeverria when he left the sidewalk and charged Cantu. Cantu earlier had said that if found guilty he would take the case "all the way to the Supreme Court."

Cantu Vows Fast As a Protest

By TILI GIRON

A fast to protest his upcoming trial on a charge of shielding illegal Mexican aliens will be undertaken by restaurant owner Mario Cantu.

Bishop Patrick Flores, president of the Mexican-American Cultural Center, made the announcement along with Cantu at a press conference Friday.

Flores said he had invited Cantu to move into the center during the duration of the fast, which will last until Cantu's trial begins in federal court Sept. 7.

Cantu was charged by a grand jury last July with two counts of attempting to shield illegal aliens and one count of conspiracy.

Maximum penalty for the conspiracy count is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Each count of attempting to shield carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and \$2,000.

Cantu was charged with the counts after five persons were arrested in a raid by immigration officials at Cantu's restaurant in June.

At the conference Friday, Cantu said one of the purposes of his fast is to protest the court's denial of several motions in his case.

He said a motion for continuance and a motion to allow his attorney to question prospective jurors to discover prejudices were of extreme importance to his case.

U.S. Dist. Judge John Wood last week denied the motions, as well as another motion asking for the testimony of former President Richard Nixon and two immigration officials.

Cantu asked that Nixon be subpoenaed because of a National Enquirer report that Nixon helped a Hong Kong hotel hostess gain entry into the U.S. illegally without prosecution.

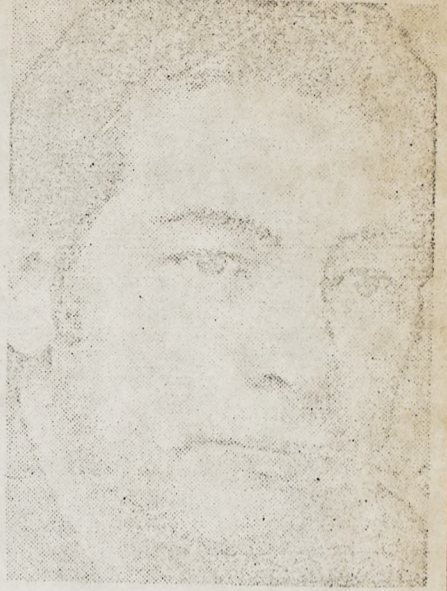
Cantu said his attorney needed additional time to prepare the case for court since he is being faced with "unprecedented" charges.

Former County Commissioner Albert Pena, who is coordinator of the Mario Cantu Defense Committee was also present at the conference and said, "If you're going to arrest all the persons who've hired illegal aliens, you'd have to set up a concentration camp in Alamo Heights."

Cantu claimed that his "crime" is really refusal to cooperate with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

He said because of his refusal, five employes had been retained in jail on a \$10,000 bond when ordinarily an administrative process and a \$1,000 or \$2,000 bond would be required to release them.

The fast is also intended to protest the



MARIO CANTU
Protests by fasting.

INS' "violence" to the "principles of brotherhood of man and the dignity of the individual," Cantu said and to express his "solidarity" with his "brothers from Mexico who are forced, by hunger and want" to seek jobs in this country.

Pena said that a people's rally will be held from 4-10 p.m. Aug. 29 at the Farmers Market.

One of the purposes of the rally will be to create an atmosphere where the people insist that the immigration service as now exists be ended and replaced with an immigration service that is "sensitive to the rights of all people," Pena said. The new immigration service should also have rules and regulations which would apply equally to all people, regardless of race or place of origin, he continued.

Pena said the theme of the rally would be to ask U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi to drop all charges against Cantu.

Pena said he urged all citizens to "unite in this cause on behalf of decency and justice."

Pena said an "ominous" parallel exists between the Morales and the Cantu cases in the attitude of governmental agencies.

In one case, Pena said, the U.S. Justice Department has not acted, and in the other, the Cantu case, it "insists" on taking action.

Pena said the parallel between the cases is discrimination toward people of Mexican descent.

"I don't think there's much difference between the assassination of Morales and the persecution of Cantu," Pena said.

Weaker Cantu S.A. LIGHT 8/23/76 Maintaining Protest Fast

Weighing less and admitting to feeling weaker, a determined Mario Cantu vows he will have no trouble in completing his protest fast.

Cantu, owner of Mario's Mexican Food Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, has been charged in federal court with shielding Mexican aliens and is fasting to protest the court's denial of several motions in his case.

Speaking from the Mexican-American Cultural Center, where he is staying until his Sept. 7 trial, the restaurant owner says his three-day fast has already resulted in the loss of five to six pounds.

"I switched from fruit juices to water because the fruit juices were making me feel hungry," Cantu continued. "It seems to be working."

His self-inflicted hunger diet is also taking a toll on his energy. "I have felt weaker than before and when I have gotten up and around, I tired rather quickly," he added.

Cantu has not become a recluse at the cultural center because of the fast, explaining that in addition to reading and writing a lot, he has been getting around to the places he feels are necessary.

"I still have to visit with the people who are supporting me in my efforts," he explained.

The only complaint he says he has about the ordeal is the fact people have been concentrating too much on him and not the issues he stands for in the unusual situation.

"After all, I am doing this as a protest," Cantu adds.

The court-denied motions he is protesting include one for continuance and another allowing his attorney the right to question prospective jurors to discover prejudices.

U.S. Dist. Judge John Wood last week made the denials, including denial of another motion asking for the testimony of former President Nixon and two immigration officials.

The Mario Cantu Defense Committee is scheduled to hold a people's rally from 4-10 p.m. Sunday at Farmer's Market. The committee has also requested U.S. Atty. Gen. Edward Levi to dismiss all charges against Cantu.

Mario Cantu Defense Committee



CAMINANDO
BRAZO CON BRAZO

"SI EL SUROESTE NO LE
PERTENESE A LOS CHICANOS
Y MEXICANOS—LOS CHICANOS
Y MEXICANOS PERTENESEMOS
AL SUROESTE Mario Cantu

WALKING
ARM IN ARM

"IF THE SOUTHWEST DOES
NOT BELONG TO CHICANOS
AND MEXICANOS—CHICANOS
AND MEXICANOS BELONG
TO THE SOUTHWEST"

Mario Cantu

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El Mercado—The Market Place—San Saba St.

Sunday From 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

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 - **JOHN TRUDELL**
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 - **ABE FINEGLASS**
"MEATCUTTERS" INTERNATIONAL UNION, New York, N.Y.
 - **ERNESTO CHACON**
LATIN AMERICAN UNION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- BISHOP PATRICK FLORES
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Live Entertainment
Music—Teatro
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Cold Drinks

ENTRADA
GRATIS

Attend and Help Support the Mario Cantu Defense Committee:

NO COVER
CHARGE

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1. **RAID AT MARIO'S JUNE 17, 1976 11:00 A.M.**
Agents Take 5 as 'Illegals'
S.A. Light Saturday June 19, 1976
2. **MARIO VOICES PROTEST**
"Restaurant owner cites Harassment"
S.A. Light July 14, 1976
"Raid Lawsuit Welcomed" S.A. News July 15, 1976
3. **LETTER TO THE EDITOR**
"Raid was a Violation" S.A. Light
4. **GRAND JURY SUBPOENA CUSTOMERS**
"Alien Raid Draws Grand Jury's Eye"
S.A. Express - June 23, 1976
"Restaurant Owner Ponders Suit"
S.A. Light June 24, 1976
"Cantu Voices Protest"
S.A. Light June 25, 1976
5. **EMPLOYEES ARE SENTENCE**
"4 Held in Raid plead guilty"
S.A. Light June 2, 1976
6. **GRAND JURY CALLS CANTU'S**
"Cantu's Silent Before Jury"
S.A. Express July 10, 1976
7. **MARIO IS ARRESTED**
"Alien Charge Jails Cantu"
headlines S.A. Light July 14, 1975
"Accused as Setting as Shield"
S.A. Express, July 14, 1976
8. **\$5,000 BOND POSTED**
"Bond Frees Cantu"
After Alien Charge"
S.A. Express - July 16, 1976
"Bond is Posted by Cantu"
S.A. Light July 17, 1976
9. **NACHO PEREZ IS ARRESTED**
"Second Man Arrested
in Wake of INS Raid"
S.A. Light July 18, 1976
"2nd Alien Figure still Jailed"
10. **ARRAIGNMENT**
"Not Guilty Says Cantu"
S.A. Light July 19, 1976
"Arraignment For Cantu"
S.A. Express - July 20, 1976
11. **MARIO CANTU DEFENSE COMMITTEE IS FORMED**
"INS is Accused of Racist Policies"
S.A. Express August 1, 1975
12. **RALLY AGAINST MIGRA**
"Feds Said Harassing Chicanos"
S.A. Express August 1, 1976
"Rally Set on Alien Raid" S.A. Light 8/1/76
13. **COMMUNITY COMES TO DEFENSE**
"Injustice to Cantu"
"Chicanos Fire Unjust Charges"
"Servicio de Inmigracion
Acusa a Activista Chicano"
Chicano Bajo Cargos Injustos"
"Church Supports Cantu"

The Mario Cantu Defense Committee meets every day from 4 p.m. to 12 at Mario's Restaurant, 325 So. Pecos St. Anyone wishing to volunteer is welcome. We urge the community to join us in support of this noble cause. An injury to one is an injury to all. Today it is Mario, tomorrow its you. Help us make this a truly united effort that will move forward to give our people the protection and defense we so badly need. We also need letters from people who have had their rights abused by La Migra and are willing to come forward. Any comments or opinions as well as suggestions can be mailed to Mario Cantu Defense Committee, 325 So. Pecos St., San Antonio, Texas 78208 or call Albert Pena — 223-2685 or Mario Cantu — 223-9602 — 223-8785.

El Comite en Defensa de Mario Cantu se reune todos los dias de las 4 p.m. a las 12 en Mario's Restaurant, 325 So. Pecos St. y cualquier persona que este interesada puede atender. Estamos solicitando toda la ayuda que se pueda extender y necesitamos voluntarios. Urgemos a la comunidad que se una con nosotros para poder hacer este movimiento un verdadero poder en unidad. Unete pueblo — un daño contra uno es un daño contra todos. Si usted gusta dar informacion sobre los abusos de parte de la Imigracion escriba o llame a Mario Cantu Defense Committee, 325 So. Pecos St., San Antonio Texas 78208. Tel. 512—223-9602 — Alberto Pena 512—223-2685.

Pete Torres and Nicasio Dimas are the Defense Attorneys.

Partial List of Supporting Organizations

United Farmworkers of America
Padres — Padres Asociados para Derechos Religiosos Educativos y Sociales
Mexican American Equal Rights Project
The Center for Human Development
Texas Farmworkers Union - Rio Grande Valley
Juarez Lincoln Center - Austin, Texas
Crusade for Justice - Denver
America's Civil Liberty Union - S.A.
Mexican American Legal and Educational Fund, S.A.
Mexican Baptist of Texas
Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union
Service Employees International Union

If you would like to donate
Towards Legal Defense Support
Send check to:

Mario Cantu Defense Committee
325 So. Pecos St.
San Antonio, Texas
78208

Si usted quiere donar
Para La Defensa Legal
Mande cheque a:

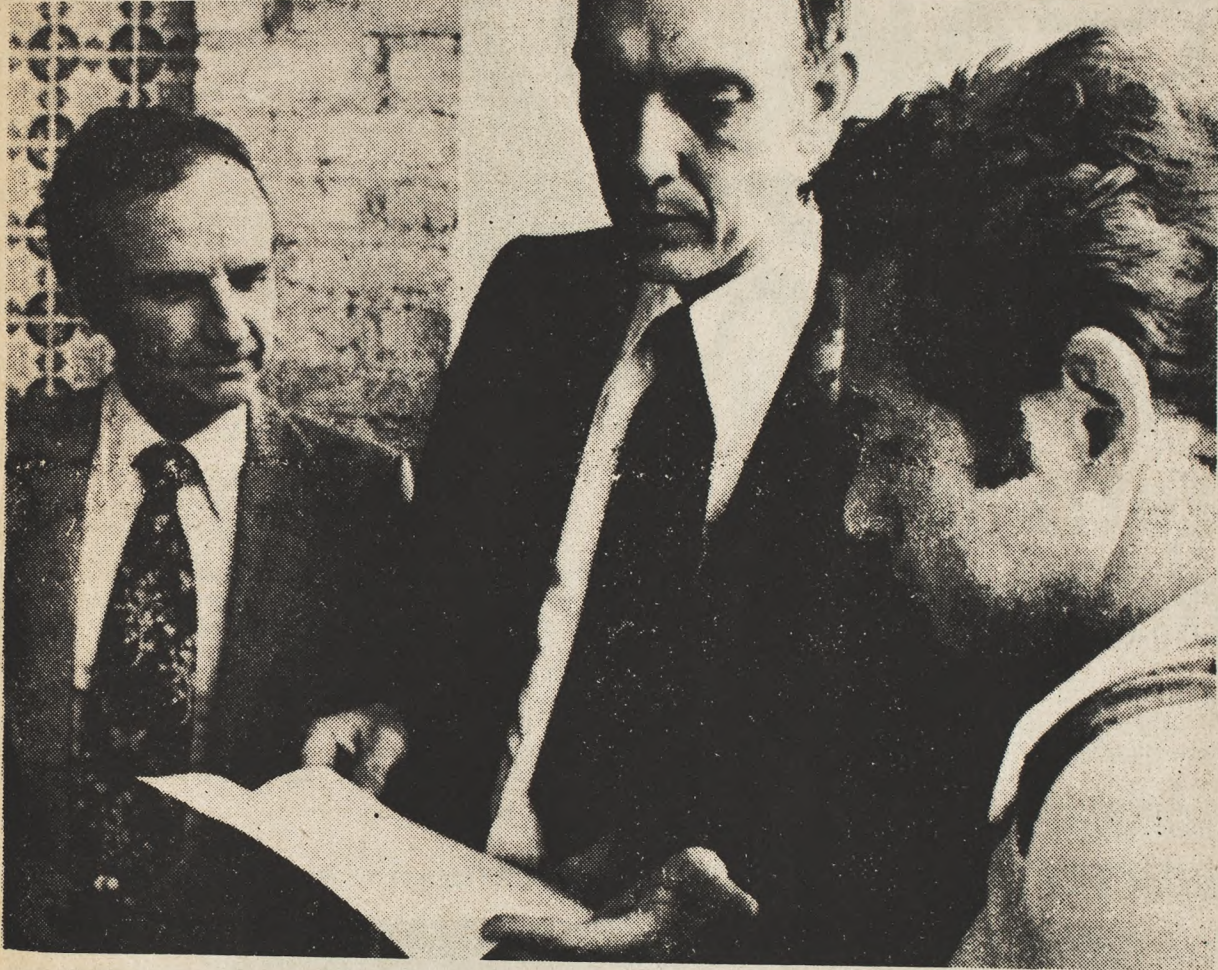
Mario Cantu Defense Committee
325 So. Pecos St.
San Antonio, Tejas
78208



San Antonio Light

FIRST IN TEXAS COMMUNITY SERVICE

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1976



Agents Take 5 As 'Illegals'

Citing his Constitutional rights, the owner of one of San Antonio's best-known Mexican restaurants tried to deny immigration officials entrance to the restaurant Friday, but failed when they produced a search warrant.

During the three-hour standoff at the front door of Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos St., five persons were arrested.

Immigration and Naturalization Service officials arrived at the restaurant at 11:30 a.m. to search it. Mario Cantu, restaurant owner, denied

them access until they could produce the warrant.

Agents stood at all entrances questioning persons entering and leaving until more agents arrived with the warrant.

In the period before the warrant was served, four persons were arrested while leaving.

"I will not let them come in here without a search warrant. They think they can walk in here just like Hitler took over Germany," Cantu said.

Cantu said he had a public duty to challenge the officials.

"We know we are within our Constitutional rights," he said.

Cantu's attorney, Earl S. Post, said Cantu was harassed and his civil rights violated.

Joe Staley, director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for the San Antonio district, said the service had prior information that illegal aliens were working in the restaurant and used "absolutely" standard procedure in the arrests.

Of approximately 60 persons questioned by immigration officials at the door of the restaurant, only two left because of the questioning.

At 2 p.m., C.E. Williamson, investigator for the Immigration and

(Continue . Page 18, Col. 3.)



IDENTIFICATION check is made by Immigration and Naturalization Service officers

during search Friday at Mario's Restaurant for aliens in U.S. illegally. (Staff Photo.)

Aliens

(Continued from Page 1.)

Naturalization Service, presented Cantu with the warrant, signed by U.S. Magistrate John Giles.

About seven agents entered the restaurant, searching ceilings, freezers, cabinets and other possible hiding places, and questioning all who were working or eating there.

One person, who Cantu later claimed was a customer, was arrested while sitting at a table in the dining room.

"This is the most asinine thing I have ever seen in my life. It's worse than Nazi Germany," said D.S. Hernandez, a San Antonio School District teacher and a restaurant customer at the time of the raid.

Staley said Mario's has been searched many times in the past, and illegal aliens have been arrested every time.

Cantu said the restaurant has been raided only once before, and said he did not know if anyone was arrested because he was not at the restaurant at the time.



Accused of harboring aliens

Mario Cantu, waving a clenched fist, leaves the federal building with his wife yesterday, shortly after being released on \$5,000 bond. He was charged before a United States magistrate with harring illegal aliens. Photo by Joe Barrera Jr.

Raid lawsuit welcomed

By CECIL CLIFT

The head of San Antonio's Immigration and Naturalization Service district office said Saturday he welcomes a court challenge to a recent restaurant raid.

At issue was a visit Friday by several immigration agents to Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos St., that resulted in the arrest of five persons suspected of being illegal aliens.

The agents were forced to obtain a warrant to enter the restaurant after they were blocked at the door by restaurant operator Mario Cantu.

Between 11 p.m. when the agents arrived at the restaurant and four hours later when a warrant was signed by U.S. Magistrate John Giles, four persons were arrested in the parking lot.

INS Dir. Joe Staley said after the warrant was is-

sued agents entered the restaurant and questioned employes and customers.

Another person suspected of being an illegal alien was then arrested, Staley said.

Cantu blasted immigration officials, saying the agents needlessly harassed his customers. He said he plans to challenge the validity of the raid and warrant in court.

Staley denied Cantu's allegations. He claimed the agency did not act improperly.

"I think it's fine," Staley said when asked about Cantu's intention of filing suit against the agency.

"As long as I am paid to enforce immigration laws in the United States, I'm going to do it," the director declared.

Five minutes

Staley said if Cantu had allowed his agents to simply come in the restaurant in the first place, they could have completed their search within five minutes.

Cantu called the matter a police action. He said he had a responsibility to see his customers are not harassed.

Cantu said the fact agents arrived at his restaurant shortly before noon, when it was very busy, was proof immigration officials were trying to harass his business.

Staley said the original

plan was to arrive earlier in the morning, but the agents were delayed.

He emphatically denied any intention of trying to ruin Cantu's business.

Restaurant owner cites harassment

A local restaurant owner has accused the Immigration and Naturalization Service of harassing his customers after a raid on his business.

Mario Cantu, owner of Mario's Restaurant, claims his employes were mistreated and also objects to subpoenas served to three of his customers.

Billy Morton and his two sons were dining in the restaurant during the INS raid. When they left the building they were accompanied by one of Cantu's employes accused of being an illegal alien.

Cantu said in a press conference yesterday Morton was giving the employe a ride "solely as a personal favor to me and my employes since they were in need of ride downtown."

Morton and his son Scott, 18, testified in federal court yesterday. Cantu said he expected Morton to "fully exonerate both him and me."

Cantu charged the INS with "repressive and unjust tactics" to "harass, intimidate and deny the Mexican-American com-

Employes wronged, Cantu says of raid on business

munity due process."

Morton said he thought the INS might want to harass Cantu because of his involvement with civil rights organizations.

Cantu said four of his employes taken in the raid have been "subjected to severe and unwarranted violations of their basic constitutional rights."

The INS raided Cantu's restaurant once before in 1975.

A federal grand jury is probing the latest raid.

Letters To The Editor

Raid Was a Violation

Concerning the raid at Mario's Restaurant, in which patrons and workers alike were forced to show their IDs at the request of U.S. Immigration officers, I would like to remind U.S. Immigration Director Joe Staley that the Rodino Bill has not been approved by Congress as of this date.

According to the story in the June 19 Light, the raid was pulled off during the luncheon hour and everyone leaving the restaurant was forced to identify themselves. I think this is a flagrant violation of civil rights.

Back in the 1950s, a U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor winner was roughed up by Immigration officers as he traveled from the Valley to Houston to visit his folks. He and his wife and kids were searched and held for several hours. This person happens to be Mexican American. The outcome? The Immigration director was transferred to the boondocks and the arresting officer was also transferred to South Dakota or some such place.

JOSEPH G. GALVEZ

Alien raid draws grand jury's eye

By DICK MERKEL

A federal grand jury Tuesday was probing into a raid by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Investigators at a San Antonio restaurant Friday.

The grand jury heard testimony from three customers who were in Mario's Restaurant, 325 South Pecos St., when the raid was staged shortly before noon.

Subpoenaed were Billy Morton, 130 E. Lynwood Ave., and his two sons.

Their appearance also brought charges of harassment and intimidation from restaurant owner Mario Cantu.

The raid was staged by INS investigators and deputy U.S. marshals at 11 a.m. Friday.

They first appeared at the restaurant and asked Cantu's permission to question his employees to determine if there were any illegal aliens employed at the firm.

Cantu denied the investigators entry to the restaurant and while they stood guard a search warrant was obtained.

Five persons were arrested at the scene, including four employees whom were illegal aliens.

Restaurant Owner Ponders Suit

A local restaurant operator said Saturday he has begun plans for a possible class action suit against the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mario Cantu, owner of Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, held immigration officials off for three hours Friday, until they produced a warrant to search the restaurant for illegal aliens.

Cantu said he will meet with members of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Civil Rights Commission Monday to discuss the possible suit.

"This being the Bicentennial year, we are obligated to practice it in the sense of trying to uphold our constitutional rights," he added.

Cantu said he will arrange legal representation for the five persons arrested at the restaurant and he hopes to gather other local businessmen together to discuss their rights in such situations.

Since the incident, Cantu said he has received approximately 20 phone calls, only two of which denounced his actions.

Gerald Goldstein, ACLU lawyer, said he will not know whether a suit can be filed until next week.

Joe Staley, director of the San Antonio district office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the possible suit was "absolutely ridiculous."

"We were enforcing the immigration laws according to the laws of the United States government," he said.

Those arrested will be deported, Staley added.

However, all were arrested outside the restaurant.

Cantu said the four employees were not working that day but had come by to pick up their paychecks.

He told newsmen he didn't know the employees were illegal aliens, adding,

"There's no law that says I have to ask them if they're citizens or not."

Cantu said the Mortons were being questioned because they had offered to give one of the employees a ride downtown.

Cantu called the raid unlawful and unconstitutional.

Cantu Voices Protest

A pattern of harassment and intimidation against the Mexican-American community is beginning to surface in San Antonio, claims Mario Cantu, whose near West Side restaurant was the scene of recent arrests of alleged illegal aliens by Immigration and Naturalization Service officials.

"I would like to call to the attention of the community the very serious situation surrounding the unlawful and unconstitutional raid conducted Friday at Mario's Restaurant," Cantu said during a press conference Tuesday in front of the federal building.

Cantu said subpoenas have been issued for three of his customers who were eating at the restaurant at the time seven agents searched the restaurant and arrested five persons, four of them restaurant employees.

Two of the three customers summoned to appear before the grand jury said Cantu had been singled out by the

immigration people.

Cantu, who also was to appear before the jury Tuesday, said he had no idea what charges, if any, would be brought against him.

"That's what we're here for, to find out what charges there are against me."

Cantu denied knowing that the employees are illegal aliens and said he has worked with several groups in helping to protect the rights of aliens arrested in San Antonio.

"We call upon this community and on the federal civil rights agencies to protect this miscarriage of justice and to take immediate action to bring to a halt the continued unconstitutional abuse of power by the Immigration and

Second man bound over in alien cafe raid

A second man arrested in connection with an illegal alien raid on Mario's Restaurant was bound over Wednesday for action by a federal grand jury.

Ignacio A. Perez is charged with attempting to shield an illegal alien from detection during a June 18 raid at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos St.

U.S. Magistrate Frank J. Baskin determined there was probable cause for grand jury action after a one-hour hearing.

After the hearing, Perez declared his innocence and said the charges against him are trumped up.

"I would like to know the real political reasons for my jailing and exorbitant cash bond," Perez said.

Coerce

"The only reason I can think of is the U.S. attorney wants to coerce me to testify against Mario Cantu."

Perez was jailed Friday after his arrest by U.S. marshals.

He was freed Monday on

\$25,000 bond posted by Industrias del MAUC, a spinoff company of the Mexican-American Unity Council.

Cantu, operator of Mario's, will go on trial on similar charges Sept. 7.

During the hearing, Armando Bustamante-Hernandez, an illegal alien who worked at Mario's, testified Perez left the restaurant with him through the front door during the raid.

Prove

Perez' attorney, Paul D. Rich, argued the government failed to prove Perez knew Bustamante was an illegal alien.

But Judge Baskin said the government presented enough evidence to provide probable cause for grand jury action.

Perez told reporters immigration laws are enforced in a racist manner.

He said he would speak with Mexican-American Legal Defense Educational Fund people about legal assistance.

4 held in raid plead guilty

Four Mexican nationals arrested in a June 18 raid at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos St., pleaded guilty Tuesday to charges of being in the country illegally.

U.S. Magistrate Frank J. Baskin sentenced three defendants—Armando Bustamante-Hernandez, Roberto DeLeon-Coronado and Lucio Emilio Martinez-Hernandez—to 60 days in jail.

The fourth defendant, Lydia Moncada-Landeros, was sentenced to 30 days in

jail because she had no previous record, Baskin said.

The three other defendants have been arrested previously on the same charge.

Assistant U.S. Attorney John M. Pinckney said all four defendants have cooperated in the government investigation.

A federal grand jury is investigating the restaurant raid by agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Cantus Silent Before Jury

Mario Cantu, a Mexican-American activist and owner of a San Antonio restaurant, has refused to testify before a federal grand jury in connection with a search at his establishment by federal immigration officers.

Cantu's brother, Hector, also refused to answer questions before the— panel Wednesday, citing Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

Mario Cantu, owner of Mario's Restaurant at 325 S. Pecos, has charged immigration agents harassed customers at his dining room during a search for illegal aliens there June 18. The officers were kept outside for three hours until they obtained a search warrant.

Five persons were arrested outside the restaurant, including four alleged employees who officers said were illegal aliens. Four are scheduled to appear before a U.S. magistrate for trial Tuesday.



HIS MOUTH WIDE OPEN a young protestor takes part in a rally Saturday in front of the Federal Building here. He was part of a group protesting alleged harassment and intimidation of South Texas Mexican-Americans by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. (Staff Photo.)

San Antonio Light

CITY

FIRST IN TEXAS COMMUNITY SERVICE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1976

EDITION

★

ALIEN CHARGE JAILS CANTU

Accused Of Acting As Shield

Mario Cantu Jr., San Antonio restaurant owner, has been jailed on a

A controversial San Antonio restaurant owner has been arrested for allegedly shielding aliens from detention.

FBI agents arrested Mario Cantu shortly before midnight Tuesday at his restaurant, "Mario's," 325 S. Pecos St.

Agents said Cantu surrendered without incident. He was taken to Bexar County Jail to await formal charges in federal court Wednesday.

The arrest was made after a federal grand jury returned a sealed indictment naming the 38-year-old political activist.

Raid

Sources close to the FBI say the charges stemmed from a June 18 raid on Mario's by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization agents.

During that raid, Cantu refused admittance to his restaurant to INS agents. They blocked all entrances and questioned all patrons entering and leaving the

federal charge of harboring illegal aliens.

Cantu, 39, was arrested late Tuesday at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, on the city's near West Side.

U.S. marshals who arrested Cantu took him to the Bexar County Jail where he was held without bond, pending arraignment before a U.S. magistrate. The official charge against Cantu, booked into jail at 11:55 p.m., is "...attempting to shield aliens from detention."

Last month, Cantu stalled

premises until a search warrant arrived and they entered the restaurant in the company of federal marshals.

Five persons were arrested during the raid and charged with illegal entry into the U.S.

Cantu and his brother, Hector, were called before the federal grand jury to answer questions concerning the incident.

Cantu and his brother refused to testify before the grand jury, citing Constitutional protection against self-incrimination.

At the time, Cantu told The News he was considering a lawsuit against the INS to halt what he termed harassment of his customers.

immigration officials for three hours until they produced a warrant to search his restaurant for illegal aliens. Four persons in the restaurant's parking lot were taken into custody as illegal aliens.

Following that incident, Cantu said he may seek a class action suit against the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He said he would take the matter up with the American Civil Rights Commission.

The four aliens arrested have already been handed jail terms by U.S. Magistrate Frank Baskin. All four entered guilty pleas to illegal entry into the United States from Mexico.

Earlier this month, Cantu refused to testify before a federal grand jury regarding the search at his restaurant by immigration officers.

Cantu, a Mexican-American activist, has charged that immigration agents harassed customers at his dining room during the search for illegal aliens on June 18.

Last year, Cantu charged the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency with making "false charges" in the Mexican press, implicating the Chicano activist, Cantu, with gunrunning for terrorist organizations in Mexico.

The charges of gunrunning appeared, Cantu said, in El Norte, a Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, newspaper. He said the newspaper reported that the FBI was investigating the San Antonio businessman for gun smuggling. FBI officials in San Antonio said the federal law enforcement agency was not investigating Cantu for gun smuggling, and Cantu also denied the charge.

In a press conference, Cantu said the FBI and the CIA may have "framed" him by planting the Mexican news article.

Bond frees Cantu after alien charge

Local restaurant owner Mario Cantu was freed Wednesday on a \$5,000 bond after he was arrested at his restaurant at 325 S. Pecos St. late Tuesday.

He was charged by a federal grand jury with two counts of attempting to shield illegal aliens and one count of conspiracy.

The grand jury returned the sealed indictment Tuesday.

15-year total

Maximum penalty for the conspiracy count is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Each count of attempting to shield carries a maximum of five years and \$2,000.

The grand jury indictment named



MARIO CANTU
... prepared to fight

officials for three hours until they produced a warrant to search his restaurant for illegal aliens. Four persons in the restaurant's parking lot were taken into custody as illegal aliens.

Following that incident, Cantu said he may seek a class-action suit against the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He said he would take the matter up with the American Civil Rights Commission.

The four aliens arrested have already been handed jail terms by U.S. Magistrate Frank Baskin.

Earlier this month, Cantu refused to testify before a federal grand jury regarding the search at his restaurant by immigration officers.

Cantu, a Mexican-American activist, has charged that immigration agents harassed customers at his dining room during the search for illegal aliens on June 18.

Last year, Cantu charged the Federal

Billy T. Morton and an unidentified person as co-conspirators but did not indict them.

Cantu is charged with attempting to shield two illegal aliens who were at his restaurant June 18, the date of a raid by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents.

Five persons were arrested at that time for illegally being in the United States.

Four later pleaded guilty to the charge.

Search warrant

Cantu denied permission for the INS agents conducting the raid to enter his restaurant and interview his employees.

He told them to secure a search warrant.

The illegal aliens were arrested outside the restaurant while the agents were waiting for the search warrant.

Cantu said after his release he would fight the charges.

He said he was charged with aiding people whose only crime is trying to support their families.

'Racism'

"I am prepared to fight this because of the racism and the violation of the civil rights of myself, my customers and my employees," he said.

Cantu has charged the INS agents conducting the raid harassed his customers.

He admitted knowing some of his employees at the time of the raid were in the country illegally.

"It is not a crime to know," he said.

He said he believes he has support in the community for his fight.

Cantu was convicted in 1967 on federal drug charges.

He was found guilty of receiving, concealing and facilitating transportation and of narcotics.

Heroin

He served five years and nine months in federal prison for the charge, which dated back to a 1963 incident involving less than three ounces of heroin.

He pleaded guilty in 1963 but was granted a new trial on appeal.

A jury convicted him in 1967 and he was sentenced to 15 years. An appeals court ordered the sentence reduced to 10 years.

He was released early because of good behavior.

Bond Is Posted By Cantu

San Antonio restaurant owner Mario Cantu Jr. was released Wednesday after posting \$5,000 bond on federal charges of conspiracy to harbor illegal aliens and aiding and abetting in the harboring of illegal aliens.

Cantu, 39, was arrested late Tuesday at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, on the city's near West Side, and spent the night in jail pending the Wednesday arraignment before U.S. Magistrate Frank Baskin.

The penalty for conspiracy to harbor illegal aliens carries maximum penalties of \$10,000 fine or five years in jail or both, while the second charge carries \$2,000 fine or five years, or both.

Last month, Cantu stalled immigration

Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency with making "false charges" in the Mexican press, implicating Cantu with gunrunning for terrorist organizations in Mexico.

The charges of gunrunning appeared, Cantu said, in El Norte, a Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, newspaper. He said the newspaper reported that the FBI was investigating the San Antonio businessman for gun smuggling. FBI officials in San Antonio said the federal law enforcement agency was not investigating Cantu for gun smuggling, and Cantu also denied the charge.

In a press conference, Cantu said the FBI and the CIA may have "framed" him by planting the Mexican news article.

Second man arrested in wake of INS raid

By BILL MINTZ

Trial Sept. 7

A second person was arrested Friday on charges stemming from an Immigration Service raid June 18 at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos St.

Ignacio A. Perez, 31, of 210 Cottonwood Ave., was jailed in lieu of a \$25,000 bond set by U.S. Magistrate Frank J. Baskin.

He is charged with attempting to shield illegal aliens from detection.

Mario Cantu, operator of the restaurant, was arraigned on similar charges before U.S. Dist. Judge John H. Wood Jr.

Judge Wood entered a plea of not guilty when Cantu said he did not understand the indictment.

Trial on the three-count indictment charging conspiracy and shielding was set for Sept. 7.

In a complaint filed by INS agents, Perez is charged with attempting to shield Armando Bustamante-Hernandez, an illegal alien employed at Mario's.

Bustamante was among five illegal aliens apprehended outside the restaurant during the raid.

He pleaded guilty to charges he was in the country illegally and was sentenced to 60 days in jail.

At the time of the sentencing, First Asst. U.S. Atty. John M. Pinckney III said Bustamante was cooperating with the government.

Perez was arrested at his home.

After his arraignment, Cantu said he wanted to ask questions about the indictment because he wanted the U.S. attorney to explain the charge.

But Judge Wood entered a not guilty plea and dismissed Cantu from the court.

"I have been protecting and harboring illegal aliens for seven years," Cantu said.

In a prepared statement, Cantu said, the charges against him are absurd and unjust.

"Basically, I am charged with not cooperating with the immigration service in their attempt to arrest and deport workers from Mexico," he said.

When INS agents arrived at his restaurant for the raid, Cantu told them he would not allow them in until they had a search warrant.

The illegal aliens arrested were apprehended outside the premises while the agents waited for a warrant.

Cantu has charged the agents harassed his customers.

Not Guilty, Says Cantu

A San Antonio restaurant owner charged with "shielding" illegal aliens, has entered a not guilty plea in U.S. district court.

Mario Cantu Jr. 39, owner and operator of Mario's Mexican Food Restaurant at 325 S. Pecos, released a statement to the news media after he was arraigned before Federal Judge John H. Wood Jr. Friday.

Cantu questions the methods used by the U.S. Immigration Service in its treatment of illegal Mexican aliens and charges that "the manner in which the immigration service and the border patrol acts every day is a crime."

Cantu was arrested at his restaurant July 13 by U.S. marshals after a federal grand jury handed up a three-count indictment charging him with one count of conspiracy to shield aliens and two counts of specifically shielding illegal Mexican aliens.

Cantu was released from Bexar County Jail - after posting a \$5,000 cash bond the day after his arrest.

Referring to the charges in the indictment, Cantu said he interpreted the word "shielding" as meaning "to protect." He said, "If this is the case, I have been trying to shield aliens for the past seven years, during which time I have defended and protected undocumented aliens."

Selection of a jury for Cantu's trial in federal court has been set for Sept. 7.

2nd Alien Figure

Still Jailed

Ignacio A. Perez, 31, of 210 Cottonwood, remained in jail late Saturday in lieu of \$25,000 bond set by U.S. Magistrate Frank J. Baskin.

Perez, the second man arrested in connection with a June 18 Immigration Service raid on Mario's Restaurant,

325 S. Pecos, is charged with attempting to shield illegal aliens from detection.

He was arrested Friday at his home.

Mario Cantu, owner and operator of the restaurant, was arrested July 13 on similar charges and was released from Bexar County Jail July 14 after posting \$5,000 cash bond.

Cantu is awaiting trial in federal court, jury selection of which has been set for Sept. 7.

He entered a not guilty plea.

Cantu Pleads

San Antonio restaurant owner Mario Cantu Jr. Friday entered a not guilty plea in U.S. district court to charges of conspiracy to harbor illegal aliens.

Cantu, who appeared before Federal Judge John H. Wood Jr. for arraignment, was indicted by a federal grand jury last week on three counts of shielding illegal Mexican aliens at his restaurant at 325 S. Pecos. In court Friday, Cantu requested that the charges against him be read by Assistant U.S. Atty. Ray Jahn.

When Cantu at first refused to enter a plea, Wood said he would enter a "not guilty" plea for him. Cantu said he would prefer to enter his own plea and then did so.

Cantu refused to let federal agents enter his restaurant on a search for illegal aliens last month until they had obtained a search warrant. U.S. immigration officials later arrested four illegal aliens in a nearby parking lot.

INS is accused of racist policies

By DAVID McLEMORE

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service was attacked twice Saturday by groups charging racial and political harassment.

About 50 sign-carrying marchers from the Coalition Against Migra demonstrated in front of the Federal Building Saturday morning.

Later, the kickoff meeting of the Mario Cantu Defense Committee, chaired by former County Com. Albert Pena, was held at the downtown Holiday Inn.

Cecilio Garcia-Camarillo, CAM coordinator, said during the demonstration, "We never see stories about Canadians or Japanese who are harassed and intimidated by INS.

"It's always Chicanos and Mexicans who are stopped and ques-

tioned about their papers."

Camarillo said Ignacio Perez, arrested on charges of shielding illegal aliens June 18, was singled out for his political activism, not violations of INS regulations.

"Why else was he given a \$25,000 bond when most cases of transporting illegal aliens only bring \$400 fines?" he asked.

"Why did Perez spend four days in jail and still face possible detainment in federal prison for walking out of a restaurant with a man he did not know was illegal?"

Co-coordinator Alfredo de la Torre said, "This is all part of an Anglo conspiracy of fear. They want to divide and weaken the Chicano movement. Texas is just a test case."

During the demonstration, about 50 marchers waved placards demanding an end to INS intimidation of

Chicanos and pleaded for justice in the case of Perez.

They also chanted, "Raza Si; Migra No," as they marched. Migra is a slang term for INS.

Pena said during the Cantu Defense Committee meeting the arrest of Cantu was only one more example of the intimidation and violation of Cantu's civil rights.

Cantu was arrested July 13 during an INS raid at his restaurant at 325 S. Pecos St. and charged with two counts of shielding illegal aliens.

Pena said the committee plans a mass demonstration Aug. 28 to focus attention on INS's illegal activities.

"The question is the double standard of justice in immigration matters," Pena said. "The owners of plush North Side homes are never bothered with INS raids.

"Yet we know they and South Texas ranchers are notorious for hiring illegal aliens. I wonder if Gov. Dolph Briscoe and John Connally don't hire illegals today."

Alien Charge Arraignment For Cantu

Arraignment for restaurant owner Mario Cantu Jr., 39, charged in a federal indictment with three counts of harboring illegal aliens, has been set for 9 a.m. Friday in U.S. district court.

Cantu was arrested earlier this week at his restaurant at 325 S. Pecos after a federal grand jury handed up a sealed indictment naming him in one count of conspiracy to shield aliens and two counts charging him with specifically shielding two illegal Mexican aliens.

Cantu had previously blocked federal agents from entering his restaurant to look for illegal aliens who might be working there.

After agents from the U.S. immigration service obtained a search warrant three hours later, they arrested four illegal aliens in a nearby parking lot.

Cantu, who posted a \$5,000 cash bond last Wednesday to obtain his release, later told reporters he was "proud to help aliens" who he said were only guilty of "looking for a job and trying to get help for their families."

Politics

Cantu addressed the group next. "I must say that my arrest was made for personal reasons, mainly my struggle against the Vietnam war and my efforts on behalf of human rights here and in Mexico," he said.

"I have often criticized the racist and oppressive practices of INS, and I will continue to do so. It has never been important to me if a worker had papers or not."

American Civil Liberties Union Executive Dir. Bob Brischetti and Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorney George Corbell also spoke.

Corbell said telegrams and letters opposing the treatment of Cantu and Perez should be sent to INS Com. Gen. Leonard F. Chapman in Washington, D.C.

Cantu said he felt enough indignation over the illegal INS practices could be generated by the public to bring satisfactory changes.

"They picked on the wrong man this time," Cantu said. "I intend to fight them all the way."

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1976

Feds Said Harassing Chicanos

By LINDA JONES

The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service was attacked by two groups Saturday for allegedly waging an illegal campaign designed to harass and intimidate San Antonio's Mexican-American community.

A newly organized coalition of local residents and organizations, the Coalition Against La Migra and Police Repression, held a two-hour protest rally outside the Federal Building Saturday morning in an effort to draw public attention to recent actions by the immigration service.

Early Saturday afternoon, the Mario Cantu Defense Committee held a public meeting to call attention to the same problems.

Cantu, owner of Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, was arrested July 13 and charged with attempting to shield illegal aliens as a result of a June 18 raid on his restaurant by immigration agents.

Another man, Ignacio A. Perez, 31, of 210 Cottonwood, is charged with the same violation as a result of the same raid. Perez was arrested July 23.

Both the coalition and the defense fund claim the arrests are a part of a new attempt by the federal government to curb the growth of the Mexican-American population in the Southwest through mass deportations of undocumented Mexican workers and attempts to intimidate persons active in the Chicano rights movement.

"I do not question legitimate arrests and procedures, but I do question a double standard of justice," former county commissioner Albert Pena, coordinator of the Cantu defense fund, told a group of about 30 at the downtown Holiday Inn.

Pena said illegal aliens are being employed throughout the Southwest by wealthy Anglos, yet they are seldom prosecuted for violating the law.

"I wonder if Gov. Briscoe and former Gov. John Connally can truly say they do not employ illegal aliens or have never employed so-called illegal aliens?" Pena asked.

About 50 people participated in the coalition's demonstration which, according to coalition coordinator Cecilio Garcia Camarillo, is just the beginning of a local campaign to draw public attention to recent immigration service actions.

"We plan to continue raising a stink because we do not approve of Chicano activists getting arrested," Camarillo said. "The law has been expanded to include Chicanos and we don't like it."

Cantu accused the immigration service of attempting to organize a "police state" in the southwestern part of the country under which Mexican-Americans can be harassed at will by federal agents.

Both groups have scheduled further meetings and demonstrations concerning the nation's immigration policies.

Camarillo said the coalition will sponsor events every week aimed at increasing the public's awareness of their problems, while Pena said a

workshop on the rights of businessmen under the nation's immigration laws is scheduled for Aug. 27 and a mass demonstration for Aug. 28.

JULY 29, 1976

Rally Set on Alien Raid

A San Antonio man accused of shielding an illegal alien said he will hold a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday to outline his plans for a defense against what he calls a "trumped-up" federal charge.

Ignacio A. Perez, 31, of 210 Cottonwood, released earlier this week on \$25,000 bond, appeared before U.S. Magistrate Frank Baskin Wednesday for an hour-long hearing.

Following the hearing, Perez told newsmen the bond "amounts to official extortion" and accused the U.S. Immigration Service of enforcing laws "in a racist manner."

Perez said he will present a longer statement concerning the charge against him at the Thursday night meeting, to be held at St. Timothy's Catholic Church, 1514 Saltillo.

Perez was arrested last week in connection with a June 18 raid by immigration officers on Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos.

Mario Cantu Jr., owner of the restaurant, entered a not guilty plea last week to a three-count federal indictment charging him with conspiracy and shielding aliens. Jury selection for Cantu's trial is scheduled to begin Sept. 7.

During the hearing for Perez Wednesday, Armando Bustamante Hernandez, an admitted illegal alien arrested during the raid at the restaurant, testified he had been working at Mario's about 8 hours a day at \$1.30 an hour as a waiter.

Under questioning by Assistant U.S. Atty. John Pinckney, Bustamante Hernandez said when he saw the federal officers he changed shirts and sat in a booth, where he was joined by Perez. Cantu then signaled both men to walk out the front door, according to the testimony.

Perez maintains he did not know Bustamante Hernandez was an illegal alien and said following the hearing that although he has known Cantu for several years, he is not a business associate or what could be considered a close friend.

He told newsmen he would "like to know what the real reasons are for my jailing and exorbitant cash bond," which he said was posted by "good friends."

"The only reason I can think of," Perez said, "is that the U.S. attorney wants to coerce me to testify against Mario Cantu because the charges against me cannot be proven."

Immigration arrests activists

By Pedro Vásquez

SAN ANTONIO—The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, or *la migra*, as it is known to Chicanos, is on a campaign to victimize Chicano activists in this city.

On July 13, at 11:30 p.m., Mario Cantú was arrested at his restaurant by U.S. marshals. Cantú was charged with "conspiracy to harbor and shield illegal aliens, knowingly and willfully," and was released on \$5,000 bond.

On July 23, Ignacio Pérez was picked up at the crack of dawn for "attempting to shield illegal aliens from detection." As of July 26, Pérez was being held in jail in lieu of \$25,000 bond, which a judge said must be put up in cash.

Both Pérez and Cantú are well-known Chicano activists in this area. Cantú was a founding leader of TU-CASA, an antideportation organization. Pérez was a leader of the Chicano student movement and a supporter of the Raza Unida party.

The charges against the two stem from a June 18 raid on Mario's Restaurant, which Cantú operates.

Cantú stood by his constitutional rights and refused to let *la migra* enter without a search warrant.

When they obtained a warrant and searched the restaurant, the immigration cops left no stone unturned. Everyone was grilled about their citizenship, including a few visibly upset Anglos. Five people were arrested for having no immigration documents.

As he was being released from prison, Cantú said, "I believe it is a privilege and an honor to be charged with coming to the aid of people whose only crime is trying to find a job and support their families."

In an interview with the *Militant*, Cantú said he was being singled out as an example of what can happen to any person who challenges *la migra*.

"It is obvious," Cantú said. "They are trying to scare merchants and businessmen who try to do the same as I did and exercise their rights by forcing the immigration to show some legal reason for making a raid on their business."

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS 8/3/76

Cantu asks indictment be dropped

Local restaurant operator Mario Cantu Monday, moved to have an indictment against him for shielding illegal aliens from detection dropped.

In a petition filed in U.S. District Court, Cantu argues the indictment is too vague.

"The indictment fails to state in plain and intelligible words the defendant did the acts or omission which constitute the offense," the petition states.

The filing also argues the immigration laws are enforced in a discrimina-

tory manner because of Cantu's involvement in political causes.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service has embarked on a program of a vendetta against this defendant (Cantu)," the petition contends.

It states other people and firms — including Gov. Dolph Briscoe — have not been charged under the shielding facet of immigration laws.

The petition alleges Briscoe and others shield illegal aliens but go unprosecuted.

The charges stem from a June 18 INS raid at Mario's, 325 S. Pecos St.

Make Aliens Legal

An editorial in the June 18 edition of *The Wall Street Journal* offers some interesting data and a simple solution to the illegal alien problem in the United States.

The data: Contrary to widespread belief that the aliens are free-loading on urban social services, researchers for Linton & Company, in a study of apprehended aliens conducted for the U.S. Department of Labor, found that 77 per cent had paid Social Security and 73 per cent paid federal income tax through automatic withholding, that less than 4 per cent had children in school or collected unemployment and that only one half of one per cent had been on welfare.

The simple solution: Make the aliens legal.

EDWARD C. JONES

En redada tipo nazi detienen 5 en Texas

SAN ANTONIO—Siete agentes de inmigración y tres policías federales allanaron un restaurante popular del lado oeste (West Side) recientemente, deteniendo a cinco personas, una de ellas el propietario del establecimiento.

El allanamiento, uno de más de una docena en el último mes, se llevó a cabo, de acuerdo a Mario Cantu, un activista comunal chicano, a "estilo nazi."

El grupo de agentes federales apareció por el restaurante Mario's, que acomoda 300 personas, a las 11:30 de la mañana del 19 de junio pasado.

Pero Cantu no les permitió entrar.

"Dijeron que les habían denunciado que extranjeros indocumentados estaban trabajando ahí. Les dije que fueran a buscar un orden de la corte para entrar," Cantu declaró.

Una vez que mandaron uno de los agentes a procurar un permiso del fiscal federal, los agentes bloquearon todas las salidas del restaurante y comenzaron a interrogar a los clientes que entraban.

"Me perjudicaron el negocio del mediodía y uno de los agentes de Inmigración me advirtió que sería posible que volvieran algún sábado por la noche con un autobús, cuando el restaurante esté lleno," dijo.

Los agentes arrestaron a cuatro trabajadores en la salida y después de haber conseguido el permiso, a un cliente en el comedor.

"Los allanamientos forman parte de un juego político para convencer a la gente que el inmigrante mejicano es la causa del desempleo. Pero las corporaciones norteamericanas operan en México y cruzan la frontera cuando se les antoja. Si ellas pueden ir allá a hacer ganancias, yo creo que los trabajadores deberían de poder venir para acá a trabajar," el activista chicano concluyó.

Justice?

SIR: Isn't it reassuring in this year of the Bicentennial that American justice is operating with great precision?

Cases in point: Ignacio Perez and Mario Cantu are rounded up by the Immigration Service because of the awful crime of giving a Mexican national a place to sleep and a place to work. Ignacio is in jail because he couldn't post a \$25,000 bond. Meanwhile the wife of the former constable of Castroville, upon being convicted of helping to dispose of the body of a man her husband killed, is fined \$49 and given one year probation. And we all know how harshly the courts punished her husband.

Happy birthday, America!

David H. Plylar

SAN ANTONIO LIGHT 8/1/76

DAILY WORLD JUNE 29, 1976

Undocumented workers target in San Antonio restaurant raid

By LINCOLN WHITEHALL

SAN ANTONIO, June 28 — Seven plainclothes immigration officers and three federal marshals swooped down on a popular West Side restaurant recently, arresting five persons, one of them a patron of the Mexican-American establishment.

The immigration raid, one of some dozen in this city over the past month, was carried out with what manager Mario Cantu, a long-time Chicano community activist, denounced as "nazi-type tactics."

The cadre of federal officers showed up at the 300-seat restaurant, known as Mario's, about 11:30 a.m. on June 19.

But Cantu refused to let them in.

"They told me they had a tip that an undocumented alien was working there. I told them to get a warrant," Cantu says.

Customers harassed

After dispatching one member to secure a search warrant from federal prosecutors, the police team blocked all exits from the restaurant, and began collaring incoming customers.

Cantu called television and newspaper offices. "I thought it was best for people to see exactly how the immigration system works," he explains.

"They hurt my noon business a little, and one of the immigration men warned me that they might come back with a bus on some Saturday night, when the restaurant is full," he reports.

Four workers at the business were apprehended at exits, and later — after the warrant came in — one customer was arrested in a dining area.

Raids widespread

"This raid has little or nothing to do with my activities in the community. It's the same thing they pull all over town," Cantu declares.

"The raids are part of a political trick to persuade people that the Mexican immigrant is the cause of unemployment. But American corporations operate in Mexico and cross the border at their pleasure. If they can go there for profits, I believe workers should be able to come here for work," the Chicano leader says.

Injustice to Cantu

SIR: The FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service have done a grave injustice to local restaurant owner Mr. Mario Cantu.

The two agencies could have conducted the matter of Mr. Cantu's arrest much more decently, but they invariably failed. I suspect that the two were in cahoots to make the arrest as uncomfortable as possible in "order to teach him a lesson".

The reason for the lesson stems from Mr. Cantu's resistance to the INS' attempt at illegal entry into his restaurant since INS had no warrant. His mistake was to protect his customers and employees from needless harassment, a ploy designed to be gastrically disastrous at lunchtime to a fine restaurant.

The FBI arrested Mr. Cantu at a very inconvenient time, shortly before midnight. Inconvenient because at that late hour no federal judge is up to set bond, requiring Mr. Cantu to spend the night in jail.

The feds could have contacted his attorney to tell him that Mr. Cantu's presence would be required by 10 a.m. the next day, or could have made some other similar arrangement.

The whole incident smells of the same intriguing methods described by NY Times Correspondent Hedrick Smith in his current best seller "The Russians."

Gilbert Ramos

Letters

EDITOR'S NOTE: All letters for publication here must be signed, though initials will be used if the writer requests. The editor reserves the right to edit all letters for length and good taste. Letters should not exceed 300 words. Send letters to PO Box 2172 - El Paso, Texas 79907.

CHICANO FACES UNJUST CHARGES

EL CUAMIL
8/6/76

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS - Local restaurant owner and Chicano activist, Mario Cantu, was arraigned Friday, July 23, on charges stemming from a raid from the Immigration and Naturalization Service on June 18 at Mario's Restaurant at 325 S. Pecos Street.

Cantu was indicted on three counts of conspiracy and shielding illegal aliens before U.S. Dist. Court Judge John H. Woods. Judge Woods entered a plea of not guilty when Cantu said he did not understand the indictment.

After his arraignment, Cantu said he wanted to ask questions about the indictment because he wanted the U.S. Attorney to explain the charge.

But Judge Wood entered the plea of not guilty and dismissed Cantu from the court.

After the arraignment, Cantu said that the charges against him are absurd and unjust.

"Basically, I am charged with not cooperating with the Immigration Service in their attempt to arrest and deport workers from Mexi-

co," he said.

When INS agents arrived at his restaurant for the raid, Cantu refused to let them in until they presented him with a search warrant. He managed to keep the agents outside of his restaurant waiting for the warrant for three hours.

Five undocumented aliens were apprehended outside the restaurant during the raid.

On the day of the arraignment, a second person, Ignacio A. Perez was also arrested in connection with the raid and was charged with attempting to shield Armando Bustamante-Hernandez, an undocumented alien employed at Mario's.

He has been jailed in lieu of a \$25,000 bond set by U.S. Magistrate Frank J. Baskin.

After his grand jury appearance earlier this month, Cantu charges that the panel is part of a campaign by the government to harass and intimidate people trying to help Mexican immigrants.

"I feel that this Grand Jury, as run by the U.S. Attorney, is a witch-hunt type of body that is acting in bad faith," Cantu said.

CHURCH SUPPORTS CANTU

Austin, Tex. - The Mexican Baptist Convention of Texas has passed a resolution in protest a raid by Immigration and Naturalization service officials June 18 at Mario's Restaurant of San Antonio.

The resolution protests the abuse of civil rights and in part noted that, "We're a free nation and we rejoice in all our rights, but some people are being discriminated against."

The resolution also urged all churches to go their local commission on civil rights to request investigations into such cases.

Servicio de Inmigración acusa a activista chicano

DAILY WORLD
8/7/76

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Mario Cantú, prominente activista en la comunidad chicana de aquí y propietario de un restaurante, fue arrestado recientemente por agentes federales bajo acusación de haber conspirado para dar protección a trabajadores indocumentados.

El arresto, a eso de la media noche en el Restaurante Mario's, resultó de una redada de Inmigración en ese establecimiento el pasado 18 de junio. En esa ocasión Cantú paró a un grupo de agentes de Inmigración en la entrada de su restaurante, exigiéndoles que mostraran una orden de allanamiento (Search Warrant).

Después de varias horas se expidió una orden de allanamiento, y cuatro alegados indocumentados fueron llevados por los agen-

tes. Tres de los trabajadores fueron detenidos fuera del negocio.

La acusación contra Cantú alega que había dado albergue a tres de los detenidos el 18 de junio.

El propietario chicano fue puesto en libertad la semana pasada, después de depositar una fianza de \$50,000. Actualmente lleva a cabo una campaña para defenderse de las acusaciones federales.

"Las acusaciones que pesan contra mí son en realidad un ataque a la comunidad entera. Creo que otros comerciantes, después de leer lo que hice el 18 de junio, están también exigiendo que Inmigración obtenga orden de allanamiento para sus redadas," dijo Cantú a Voz del Pueblo.

"Esto crea una situación difícil a Inmigración, ya que no po-

drá detener personas como acostumbra. Me han sometido en un intento de atemorizar a otras personas," agregó.

El activista chicano indicó que no hace distinción entre trabajadores en base a si son ciudadanos o no. "Pagamos el mismo salario a cada trabajador, y todos nuestros empleados están incluidos en el plan de pensión. El problema que tengo como propietario es el de buscar a alguien que realice el trabajo, no el verificar los documentos de Inmigración," señaló.

"Texas fue quitada a México, pero el pueblo mejicano sigue viviendo como una comunidad a pesar de las líneas fronterizas. Las deportaciones intentan separar esa comunidad histórica y cultural," concluyó.

CHICANO BAJO CARGOS INJUSTOS

EL CUAMIL
8/6/76

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS - Mario Cantu, dueno de restaurante local y activista chicano fue citado el viernes, 23 de julio, de cargos cuales resultaron cuando el departamento de inmigracion trato de registrar su restaurante el 18 de junio.

Cantu fue acusado de tres cargos de conspiracion y amparo en frente de un juez federal John H. Woods. Woods registro una contestacion de no culpable cuando Cantu dijo que el no entendia los cargos.

Despues de su acusacion, Cantu dijo que el queria hacer preguntas sobre los cargos porque el queria que el procurador federal se lo explicara.

Pero el juez simplemente registro la contestacion no culpable y despidio a Cantu sin dejarlo hacer sus preguntas.

Despues de la acusacion Cantu dijo que los cargos son absurdos y injustos.

"Basicamente, yo estoy cargado con no querer cooperar con el Servicio de Inmigracion en sus intentos de arrestar y deportar trabajadores de Mexico," dijo el.

Cuando los agentes llegaron al

restaurante para registrarlo, Cantu se rehusó dejarlos entrar hasta que no le presentaran una orden de la corte. El pudo tener a los agentes afuera del restaurante por tres horas mientras esperaban la orden.

Cinco extranjeros sin documentos fueron aprehendidos fuera del restaurante durante este tiempo.

En el día que se le hicieron los cargos a Cantu, otra persona, Ingcio A. Perez tambien fue arrestado y fue acusado de atentar de proteger ilegalmente a Armando Bustamante-Hernandez, un extranjero sin documentos empleado en el Restaurante.

El fue encarcelado en lugar de una fianza de \$25,000 puesta por el magistrado federal Frank J. Baskin.

Despues de su aparicion enfrente del jurado de acusaciones en lo principios de este mes, Cantu dijo que este penal era parte de una campana del gobierno para hostigar e intimidar a personas quienes ayudan a inmigrantes mexicanos.

"Yo creo que este jurado, así como esta corrido, por el procurador federal, es un organo al tipo casador de brujas cual esta actuando en mala fe," Cantu dijo.

RESTAURATEUR HARDLY FITS IMAGE

Texan Aiding Mexico Revolutionaries

BY FRANK DEL OLMO
Times Staff Writer

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mario Cantu claims to be a revolutionary—but he doesn't quite fit the image.

He is a successful 41-year-old businessman who runs the most popular Mexican restaurant in town. A gourmet cook, Cantu personally developed

most of the recipes on the extensive menu at Mario's Restaurant.

He drives a Mercedes, and lives with his wife, a schoolteacher, and two children in a large, pleasant home on San Antonio's well-to-do North Side.

Two years ago Cantu was accused by several Mexican newspapers, and some Mexican government officials,

of being a gunrunner. They claimed he was providing arms to terrorist groups in that country.

Cantu is now a wanted man in Mexico.

For a time after those allegations were made public, Cantu denied he was involved with any radical Mexican groups.

But in the past few months he has

changed his story. Now he claims that for four years he has been affiliated with a Marxist-oriented guerrilla group in southern Mexico—helping provide them with moral and financial support and, when necessary, arms and explosives.

Cantu insists that "99% of what I am doing is perfectly legal." Nevertheless, he will not discuss his activities—particularly the alleged gun-running—in detail.

But he is not averse to seeking publicity about what he purports to be doing. In fact, he seems almost to revel in it.

In the past few months, two magazines have published accounts of Cantu's activities, including interviews with the purported leaders of the guerrilla group he is aiding, the Partido Proletario de Mexico (Mexican Proletarian Party).

One of the articles, in the magazine Mother Jones, featured photographs of Cantu posing amid Mexican peasants armed with weapons—mostly M-1 rifles—he supposedly helped provide.

Those articles have again focused attention on Cantu in San Antonio's

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8 Part VIII—Sun., July 2, 1978

Los Angeles Times

RESTAURATEUR AIDS MEXICO GROUP

Continued from First Page

large Chicano community, where he has always had a reputation as an outspoken activist with an individualistic, almost eccentric streak.

Cantu is not a leader to the city's Mexican-Americans, but most of them know who he is. A few admire him, but probably an equal number distrust him or simply laugh at him.

"I don't think most Chicanos in

town give a damn what Mario does," said one long-time community leader who asked not to be quoted by name. "You read about him in the papers and you go to his restaurant—the food is good—but he has no real community support."

Cantu says he seeks publicity now because he wants to persuade other Mexican-Americans to join him in helping the PPM overthrow the Mex-

ican government. He claims that government is a "puppet" of the United States government and North American business interests.

Cantu believes that when that "puppet" government is overthrown, a new, legitimate Mexican government will help Chicanos press for their rights in the United States.

A few Chicanos in Texas are not beyond suggesting, off the record,

that Cantu may be some sort of agent for a U.S. government agency—usually the CIA—out to destabilize Mexico.

But most Mexican-Americans in Texas simply don't know what to make of Cantu or his latest campaign.

"I find him puzzling," Bishop Patrio Flores, the Roman Catholic bishop of El Paso and one of the most widely admired Chicano leaders in Texas, said.

Government agencies on both sides of the border are in much the same position, although for now it appears that Mexican officials take Cantu

more seriously than their U.S. counterparts.

"We take him very seriously," Fernando Garza Guzman, chief investigator for the Mexican customs service, said.

Garza said there are warrants outstanding for Cantu's arrest in Monterey, stemming from a gun smuggling case broken open by Mexican investigators in 1976.

In that case, two men from the San Antonio area with links to Cantu were arrested while driving a shipment of arms and explosives into Mexico. Those arrests triggered

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

BACK PAPER

AID FOR MEXICO GROUP

Continued from 8th Page

ple's Republic of China.

Another high-level Mexican government official, who asked not to be identified, also told The Times that Cantu's claims to be in league with Medrano and the PPM "appear to be genuine."

The official said the PPM is active in the jungles of southern Mexico, traditionally an area of guerrilla and bandit activity in that country, but that it is neither as large nor powerful

enough to be considered a threat to the Mexican government.

Sources in several U.S. law enforcement agencies said they are familiar with Cantu's claims of revolutionary activity, and two confirmed that they are investigating him.

"He's for real," one federal agent in Texas said. "We have an open file on him and monitor his activities. We're just hoping he'll make a mistake."

Cantu said he assumes federal agents are watching him, adding,

"They know what I'm doing, and most of it is perfectly legal."

Cantu compares his alleged activities with the fund-raising done by some Irish-Americans for civil rights groups in Northern Ireland and even the Irish Republican Army.

He said the Mexican government cannot have him extradited, because he has broken no laws in that country.

He said he has never actually run the guns himself but has masterminded some shipments.

"If I broke any laws, they were U.S. laws. But they have to convict me here first and there is no way

they can prove I sent any arms down there," Cantu said.

Cantu claims that his interest in radical politics began in federal prisons. The San Antonio native spent six years in prison after being convicted of smuggling narcotics from Mexico in 1963.

Cantu says he became involved in drug trafficking partly as a rebellion against his family. After his arrest, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison, a sentence he still claims was far too long for a first-time offender who dabbled in only small amounts of heroin.

While imprisoned at Terre Haute,

Ind., Cantu came in contact with Oscar Collazo, one of the Puerto Rican nationalists who was imprisoned for trying to assassinate President Harry S. Truman in 1950.

Cantu says he was deeply impressed by Callazo's "commitment and determination," particularly after the Puerto Rican radical refused an offer by the federal government to go free if he denounced the Puerto Rican independence movement.

"I had not been that politicized before I went to prison," Cantu says. "That is where I began to think about my experiences with the legal system, and to read."

Los Angeles Times

Sun., July 2, 1978 —Part VIII

Cantu is now a voracious reader who avidly clips not only the daily newspapers in San Antonio, but the New York Times and several major Mexican publications which he picks up each day at the San Antonio airport.

When he left prison on parole in 1969 Cantu was immediately attracted to the Chicano activism which was then beginning in Texas and elsewhere in the Southwest.

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AID FOR MEXICO REVOLUTIONARIES

Continued from 9th Page

Cantu says that since 1969 he has put more than \$100,000 of his own money into various Chicano causes. Despite his activism and his penchant for negative publicity—or perhaps because of it—his family's restaurant prospered.

In 1976, Cantu had another brush with federal lawmen when he was arrested by agents of the U.S. Immigra-

tion and Naturalization Service for harboring illegal aliens in his restaurant.

Cantu tried to turn his trial into a political show, inviting radical attorneys and militant minority leaders to San Antonio for support rallies and courthouse news conferences. He was eventually convicted and placed on five years' probation.

Even before the verdict was hand-

ed down, Cantu was generating more headlines with a brief confrontation with former Mexican President Luis Echeverria in downtown San Antonio.

Cantu had organized a demonstration against Echeverria, on a goodwill tour of the United States, in front of the prestigious old St. Anthony Hotel.

There, with several photographers present, Echeverria ripped a picket sign from Cantu's hands and tore it to

pieces. The incident stunned Echeverria's entourage, and added another such notch to Cantu's eccentric reputation as a radical Chicano.

Cantu said it also helped alienate him from Chicano leaders in Texas, several of whom publicly apologized to Echeverria after the incident.

It angers Cantu that many Chicano leaders court the attention of Mexican officials like Echeverria and his successor as president, Jose Lopez Portillo.

"We are an out group in this country," Cantu said. "We should ally ourselves with the other groups in Mexico, not with the oppo-

Cantu claims his contact with the PPM began four years ago when Medrano led a land invasion near Cuernavaca. Hundreds of landless peasants occupied a large tract of undeveloped land for six months and demanded that the government give them title to it.

Cantu learned of the land invasion and traveled to Cuernavaca where he first met Medrano and offered to help him.

The occupiers were eventually driven off the land by the Mexican army.

Medrano fled into the jungles of southern Mexico where he has been

hunted by the Mexican government ever since. Cantu says his followers regrouped as the PPM.

Cantu claims the PPM is trying to win the support of Mexican peasants in large parts of southern Mexico, mountainous, jungle-covered terrain which the party will use as a base from which to wage a protest struggle against the Mexican government.

Cantu says that much of the PPM's activities are fairly mundane, and include purchasing tractors and other equipment for small farmers. He says all as old ri-

MEXICO

Continued from 10th Page

"Running guns is the romantic part of this," Cantu said. "If it were not for that, nobody would be writing articles about me. But it's a minor part of what we do."

Cantu claims that now, after four years of secretly working to help supply the PPM with money and arms, he has been selected to be the party's chief spokesman outside Mexico. His main job will be to generate support for the PPM among Chicanos and progressive groups in the United

States.

He admits that so far he has not convinced many Chicanos to join in his efforts.

Even the most militant Mexican-Americans in Texas seem to view his activities with a bemused detachment.

"His story is incredible," laughs Zavala County Judge Jose Angel Gutierrez, leader of the La Raza Unida party. "It's like something out of a pulp magazine."

Long regarded as the most outspoken Chicano leader in Texas, Gutierrez has often been asked what he thinks of Cantu's purported activities.

His standard reply is that to talk of

Los Angeles Times

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revolution in Mexico, as Cantu does, is "irresponsible, untimely and inappropriate."

Cantu, however, insists he is simply ahead of his time.

Five years ago, Cantu said, not many Mexican-Americans were concerned about the rights and problems of Mexican illegal aliens. Now it is seen as a major issue by Chicano groups.

In a few years the same thing will have happened with the "new" Mexican Revolution, he says.

igation by Mexican officers into
s activities. The investigations
widely publicized in Monterrey
papers.

za described the PPM as a ter-
organization.

tu insists PPM is not a terrorist
ization but a rural political
whose peasant leaders have a
elaborate timetable for revolu-
nd the patience to carry it out.

za said the alleged leader of the
a Mexican peasant named
isco Medrano Mederos, was
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Activist lawyer retains zeal

Kunstler — From A1

"In the last analysis, due process of law is what the high and mighty say it is. That being the case... then the role of those lawyers who can no longer remain their society's most complacent eunuchs must pass from passive acceptance to open resistance."

— William M. Kunstler

By GUILLERMO GARCIA
American-Statesman Staff

H. Rap Brown. Stokely Carmichael. The Black Panthers. The Black Muslims. The Chicago Eight. The Harlem Six. The American Indian Movement Wounded Knee Reservation Occupation Force. The Catonsville Nine. Adam Clayton Powell. Martin Luther King Jr.



William Kunstler at Chicago press conference in 1978 with three members of the Chicago Eight — Jerry Rubin to his left and David Dellinger and Bobby Seale to his right.

The above-mentioned clients of William Kunstler read like a roster and road map of the civil rights movement in the United States during the turbulent 1960s and early 1970s. Kunstler, 62, remains active defending "the people whose goals I share, the people who I love."

But while Kunstler continues defending this nation's more stringent critics, many of the more shrill voices from the past have slipped into obscurity.

Sitting in a San Antonio motel room last week, the gravel-voiced, wild-haired grandfather does not appear to have slowed his pace much.

In town for a sentencing hearing in

the probation revocation case of local activist Mario Cantu, the tall, bleary-eyed New York liberal drew stares, as much because of his gruff demeanor as his mode of dress — a heavy wool-tweed suit not at all suited for the hot, muggy Alamo City weather.

On this occasion, Kunstler served his client well. Cantu was allowed to continue on probation, despite admitting he violated probation rules by leaving the court's jurisdiction without permission, and then by fleeing to Europe for 14 months rather than face the late U.S. District Judge John Wood at a revocation-of-probation hearing.

And while the defense — Kunstler and San Antonio lawyer Ruben Sandoval — tried hard to show that Cantu's revolutionary spirit and deep concern for human rights violations in the Untied States and Mexico were the motivating factors behind his flight, prosecutors tried just as hard to picture the San Antonio restaurateur as a gun-running anarchist who advocates the violent overthrow of what he terms "the illegal and illegitimate regimes" of the two countries.

But while Kunstler's supporters and admirers picture him as the em-

See Kunstler, A12

bodiment of a courageous vagabond lawyer of folk-hero proportions who has influenced a whole generation of "movement" lawyers, his detractors refer to him as a showboat, or worse.

Conventional civil rights lawyers categorize Kunstler as a "publicity hound" and a hit-and-run lawyer, more interested in making waves than looking out for his client's best interest. But lawyers are known for their larger-than-life egos, and are not above personal jealousies with Kunstler's reputation.

One out-of-state lawyer refers to "Bill" as a "legal nymphomaniac. He will try any case that comes along that he believes in. And it is usually the kind of case that will have a theory that has a chance to make new law. He loves making the law books and setting precedents."

William Moses Kunstler was born July 7, 1919, in New York to a well-to-do Jewish doctor and his wife. By his own admittance, he had "every opportunity available to become a solid member of the upper-class society."

He attended Yale University, graduating months before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He was a decorated war veteran, attaining the rank of major in the Army while serving as an intelligence officer with Eighth Army forces stationed in the Pacific.

After the war, he got his law degree in 1948 from Columbia University School of Law. Upon graduation, however, he took an executive trainee's post with Macy's Department Store in New York, where he wrote a training manual for the store's ma-

nagers.

Writing was his first love, he said, and the long list of published works, poetry and books on a variety of subjects far beyond the law seem to bear that out.

For about 10 years after securing his law degree, he operated a small business and family law practice along with his younger brother.

Then in the early 1960s, he witnessed something that was to alter his life forever — the arrest of Freedom Riders at a Mississippi bus terminal.

That incident was to launch him on a civil rights crusade he has carried on since.

"It is my life," he said. "This is my thing. I have staked my profession on the advancement of social causes."

Social causes in which he has a personal belief are his stock in trade.

He will not take "just any case. It has to fit my criteria." But he is vague in outlining the criteria.

In the 1960s, if you were a black radical accused of murder, more often than not, Kunstler was your lawyer. He spent much of the 1970s appealing the convictions of clients who were tried in the 1960s.

"I have never taken a fee for a civil rights case," he said with pride. "That includes Mario Cantu, who was essentially singled out and prosecuted for political reasons."

As evidence of what he terms political prosecution, he points to the fact that only one other person, also a Mexican-American, ever had been tried on charges of harboring undo-

cumented workers.

"Half, if not more, of San Antonio and Texas people hire aliens. Go to any factory or restaurant or business and see if that is not the case," he told U.S. District Judge William Sessions during closing statements in the Cantu hearing.

"If the Immigration Service raids an Anglo establishment, the aliens are rounded up and deported and that is the end of that. Nobody ever prosecutes the employer, unless the employer is Mario Cantu," Kunstler charged.

It was his argument that Cantu was not the focus of the trial, but that Cantu's deeply rooted beliefs in land reforms for Mexican peasants and the injustices committed against Mexican-Americans and Mexican citizens were.

In one of the more flamboyant statements of the daylong hearing, Kunstler tried to portray Cantu as a modern-day "James Madison and John Adams, who in their revolutionary fervor acceded to a higher moral authority" in violating British law.

Sessions said that Madison and Adams did not violate the U.S. Constitution because it had not been invented.

Later, in an interview with a reporter, Kunstler says: "I am not for hire. I do not believe I am the radical antithesis of the corporate lawyer. I identify emotionally with my client; I do my client's (political) bidding. The corporate lawyer doesn't identify with the firm he represents, only with his client's dollars."

"I am not so much above the law as I am against it."

A la Opinión Pública

Compañeras y compañeros — obreros, estudiantes, ancianos, amas de casa:

Dejarías o permitirías tú que una familia o simplemente un hombre o una mujer se queden sin comida, casa, o sin ropa? De que peligren sus vidas por no poder recibir atención médica? De que sean perseguidos cuando tratan de mejorar su situación y la de sus compañeras o compañeros de trabajo? De que se borre toda la labor de un hombre o una mujer cuando piden beneficios de desempleo, seguro social y compensación en el trabajo? De que se nos calumnie con mentiras que las mismas agencias del gobierno han hecho por los suelos? Esto y mucho más es lo que sufre el trabajador indocumentado y su familia mientras que se nos para en la calle solo por nuestra apariencia latina, mexicana.

Ya el Presidente Carter ha mostrado su verdadero interés. Prometió amnistía, y nombró a Leonel Castillo como comisionado de inmigración. Dijo que nuestros derechos no serían violados por legislación tipo Rodino, y el Secretario del Trabajo propuso una identificación nacional, un pasaporte interno. Y ultimamente declaran que nos dejarían quedarnos pero sin tener derechos, como ocurre con el Programa H-2, una especie de programa del bracero.

Queridas compañeras y compañeros, que nosotros diciéndonos lo que es la amnistía. Y esto no es más que se reconozca nuestros derechos como un pueblo, como trabajadores que han contribuido a este país en el pasado y hoy, tanto dentro de estas fronteras como al sur del Río Grande. Estos derechos han sido ganados por la clase obrera, y solo esta debe dictar como se aplican. Y nosotros como un pueblo con o sin papeles no debemos permitir que dentro de esta misma clase, ideas retrocedas que tratan hacer de nosotros hombres y mujeres de segunda clase, como lo comprueba nuestra situación general en este país.

Aceptar una amnistía condicional sería aceptar eso mismo. Opongámonos, nacidos aquí o en otro país, de cualquier afiliación política o religiosa, situación económica u ocupación. Apoyemos la amnistía incondicional: el derecho al trabajo, a organizarse, a beneficios de desempleo, seguro social, compensación, a la educación gratuita para los niños, la atención médica y el proceso debido para toda persona arrestada por inmigración; la derogación y alto a toda ley represiva de inmigración, la intromisión de inmigración en centros de trabajo, las deportaciones y las esterilizaciones forzadas de mujeres indocumentadas; por el aumento de la cuota de inmigración para el hemisferio occidental, para que se estreche el tiempo de espera en la legalización de estatus, por los trabajos e ingresos para todas así como el alto a la intervención en América Latina y otros países subdesarrollados.

To the People

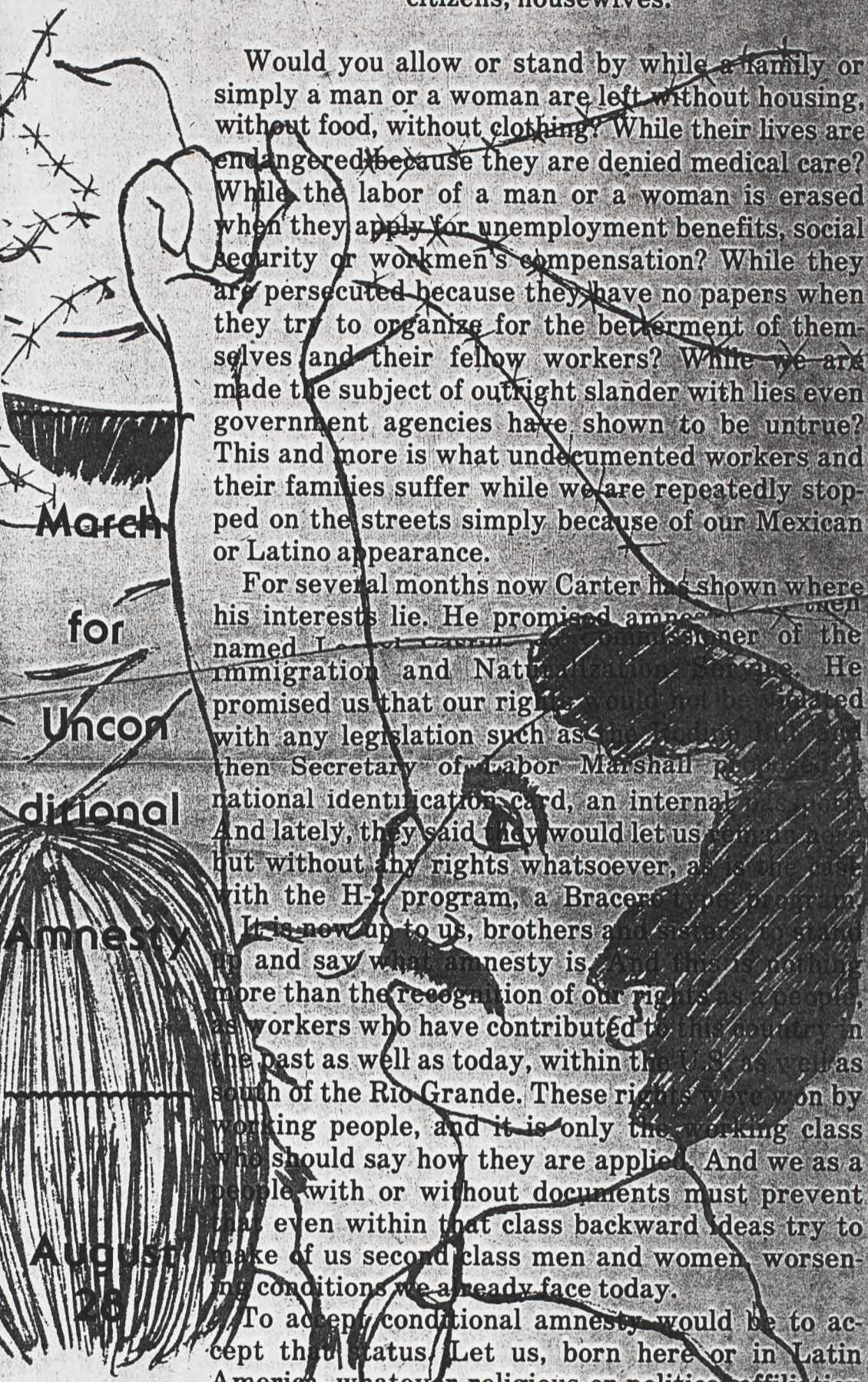
Brothers and sisters — workers, students, senior citizens, housewives:

Would you allow or stand by while a family or simply a man or a woman are left without housing, without food, without clothing? While their lives are endangered because they are denied medical care? While the labor of a man or a woman is erased when they apply for unemployment benefits, social security or workmen's compensation? While they are persecuted because they have no papers when they try to organize for the betterment of themselves and their fellow workers? While we are made the subject of outright slander with lies even government agencies have shown to be untrue? This and more is what undocumented workers and their families suffer while we are repeatedly stopped on the streets simply because of our Mexican or Latino appearance.

For several months now Carter has shown where his interests lie. He promised amnesty, named Leonel Castillo as Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He promised us that our rights would not be violated with any legislation such as that proposed by then Secretary of Labor Marshall. He promised a national identification card, an internal passport. And lately, they said they would let us stay in the country but without any rights whatsoever, as with the H-2 program, a Bracero program.

It is now up to us, brothers and sisters, to stand up and say what amnesty is. It is not more than the recognition of our rights as workers, as workers who have contributed to this country in the past as well as today, within the borders as well as south of the Rio Grande. These rights were won by working people, and it is only the working class who should say how they are applied. And we as a people with or without documents must prevent that even within that class backward ideas try to make of us second class men and women, worsening conditions we already face today.

To accept conditional amnesty would be to accept their status. Let us, born here or in Latin America, whatever religious or political affiliation we have, whatever economic condition or job we hold, fight for unconditional amnesty: the rights to work, to organize, to unemployment benefits, social security, workmen's compensation, to free education for our children, to medical care and due process for any person arrested by immigration; for the repeal and end to repressive immigration laws, immigration raids in work places, to deportations and to the forced sterilization of undocumented women; for an increase in the immigration quota for the Western Hemisphere, for a shorter waiting period for persons legalizing their status, for jobs and income for all as well as the end to U.S. intervention in Latin America and the underdeveloped countries.



Los Angeles

Marcha por la Amnistía Incondicional — Los Angeles — 28 de Agosto

Coalición Nacional Pro Leyes y Prácticas Justas de Inmigración

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

800,000 Has. a Minorías Blancas de Africa

Emigrarán a Bolivia 150,000

- ★ Dejan Rodesia y Namibia Ante el Alud Negro
- ★ La Mayoría de los Colonos, de Origen Alemán
- ★ 250 Millones de Dólares, Aportación de Bánzer

El irreversible proceso de africanización del cono sur del Continente Negro, considerado por las autoridades bolivianas como una "hecatombe" y una "tragedia", ha llevado al gobierno del general Hugo Bánzer a elaborar un proyecto para el traslado a Bolivia de 150,000 blancos de Rodesia y Namibia. El proyecto demandará una inversión de 137 millones de dólares, al margen de otros 250 millones de dólares que el gobierno boliviano ofrece como aporte en tierras y servicios.

Exclusivo para EXCELSIOR

— 1 —

El gobierno del general Hugo Bánzer Suárez se propone canalizar la inmigración de 30,000 familias blancas (150,000 personas, aproximadamente) de Rodesia, Namibia y Africa del Sur, hacia territorio boliviano, en un proyecto que demandará una inversión total de 387 millones de dólares, incluidos los aportes de los organismos internacionales, de los países de los que son originarios los emigrantes (Alemania Federal y Holanda) y del propio gobierno boliviano, en tierras y servicios.

El "nuevo hogar" de los emigrantes blancos sería establecido en el departamento del Beni, una zona rica en recursos naturales ubicada junto a la frontera con Brasil, sobre una extensión de 800,000 hectáreas.

El proyecto boliviano está contenido en dos documentos elaborados por el subsecretario de Migración de ese país sudamericano, Guido Strauss Ivanovic, prominente dirigente de la ultraderechista Falange Socialista Boliviana (FSB). Se trata, en primer término, de una carta dirigida por el citado funcionario al ministro de Planeamiento y Coordinación, general Juan Lechín Suárez, en el que detalla algunas de las gestiones realizadas para concretar el proyecto; y en segundo término, del plan propiamente dicho.

Ambos documentos oficiales, copias de los cuales fueron remitidos a EXCELSIOR por fuentes altamente confiables de Bolivia, revelan asimismo el "interés" de los gobiernos de Argentina, Brasil, Ecuador y Uruguay en recibir parte de esa corriente

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA CATORCE

800,000 HAS. A MINORIAS BLANCAS DE AFRICA

Sigue de la primera plana

migratoria que se supone inminente como efecto del proceso irreversible de africanización del cono sur africano, actualmente gobernado por regimenes minoritarios y racistas.

SOLUCION PARA UNA SICOSIS COLECTIVA

La carta dirigida por Guido Strauss al ministro Lechin Suárez, en noviembre de 1976, cuya existencia se mantenía en reserva, dice textualmente:

"Dando cumplimiento a lo que tuviera a bien instruir su ilustrada autoridad, en oportunidad de la audiencia concedida a personeros del Consejo Nacional de Inmigración me permito ofrecer a usted (al ministro Lechin Suárez) un breve informe referente a la posible inmigración selectiva y de colonizadores de origen alemán y holandés procedentes de Rodesia y Namibia:

"Primero—A modo de introducción corresponde anotar que desde el retiro del apoyo norteamericano y la imposición de la política del secretario de Estado, Henry Kissinger, en el sentido de que los países de Africa del sudoeste como Rodesia y Namibia admitan el gobierno de las mayorías negras, se originó una sicosis colectiva y el consiguiente fenómeno del éxodo de residentes blancos, agravado por una guerrilla en cuatro frentes que soporan desde 1965 y la resistencia a la idea de supeditarse al gobierno y poder negros,

no obstante mediar negociaciones para superar diferencias de enfoque sobre las nuevas formas y composición de gobierno que a juicio de expertos autorizados en la materia, se presume que dicha transición derivará en una hecatombe.

"A este extremo se suma la política que cobra importancia cada vez mayor de la africanización total de los Estados del Continente Negro y el temor a un exterminio y secuela de injusticias indiscriminadas sobre blancos, pese a la publicidad que en contrario se efectúa respecto a un sentir generalizado de la población blanca dispuesta a luchar hasta el sacrificio, antes de entregar todo sin ninguna oposición. Empero, no hay duda que todos los factores para una catástrofe son inminentes.

"Por otra parte se conoce que el alto comisionado de Naciones Unidas para Namibia, Sean McBride, declaró en el Consejo de la ONU que los blancos deberían abandonar el continente, causando una reacción emocional entre los pobladores blancos, que a la fecha parecerían interesados en acogerse a la alternativa del planteamiento de Kissinger de recibir una compensación por sus

propiedades y una ayuda financiera para establecerse donde quieran".

GESTIONES URGENTES Y RESERVADAS

"Asimismo conviene destacar que el gobierno alemán de donde originariamente proviene el 60 por ciento de los blancos de Namibia, realiza gestiones urgentes y reservadas ante el Comité Intergubernamental de Migraciones Europeas, CIME, en procura de canalizar una inmigración a países sudamericanos, frente a la imposibilidad de reagruparlos en territorio alemán, visto el problema de la superpoblación que confronta. A este respecto el ministro alemán de Cooperación Económica, en declaración al señor McBride, planteó que los alemanes o personas de origen también alemán, deberían recibir la misma compensación y beneficios que la dispensada a los alemanes étnicos que tuvieron que dejar sus bienes cuando retornaron de Europa oriental.

"Al decir de los informes y comunicaciones de los embajadores de Bolivia en Ginebra y Africa del Sur, los gobiernos de Estados Unidos, Inglaterra y Francia acordaron formar un fondo de 2,000 millones de dólares destinados a indemnizar a los blancos que abandonen Rodesia donde viven y gobiernan 265,000 blancos contra 6 millones de negros, que no podrán resistir el proceso de africanización y del que no podrán inclusive sustraerse los 4,500,000 blancos de Sudáfrica, que enfrentan una mayoría de 16 millones de negros. De igual modo sostienen que el gobierno de Holanda está ansioso de encontrar países de asentamiento para trabajadores rurales de origen holandés, que de otro modo tendrían que

regresar a Holanda, donde al igual que Alemania acusa una explosión demográfica a cuyo efecto el gobierno holandés tiene ya una política definida de cooperación con los países en desarrollo y que si el gobierno de Bolivia manifiesta interés en este sentido, la decisión encontraría eco en aquel país y se asegura al embajador boliviano Tomás Guillermo Elio una cooperación para el asentamiento de campesinos holandeses actualmente radicados en Africa.

"El problema antes anotado también fue motivo de análisis y de estudio por el delegado boliviano, doctor Carlos Trigo, ante el "Seminario Latinoamericano sobre Transferencia de Tecnología mediante las Migraciones".

celebrado en noviembre del año en curso en San José de Costa Rica, bajo los auspicios del Comité Intergubernamental para las Migraciones Europeas, CIME, oportunidad en la que se llevó a cabo una reunión reservada con altos personeros de este organismo, representantes del gobierno de Alemania Federal y delegados de Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina y Brasil, en la cual estos últimos ratificaron el interés de sus gobiernos en la inmigración propuesta por los alemanes, ofreciendo a su vez las más amplias facilidades y garantías para su traslado de asentamiento en

los países receptores. Brasil, por su parte, hizo conocer que tenía interés únicamente en la inmigración selectiva de profesionales y técnicos altamente calificados, y en un número no mayor de 2,000 inmigrantes, a diferencia de los restantes países que pretenden acoger el mayor número posible de ellos.

"Por otra parte, los representantes del gobierno alemán, conscientes del riesgo y grave problema que afrontan sus connacionales en Africa, alegaron que la única forma de evitar la tragedia que se prevé sería la de ofrecer a esta gente una

alternativa sensata inmediata de inmigración, a cuyo fin manifestaron hallarse realizando consultas y gestiones confidenciales ante el CIME y países interesados, haciendo hincapié que la reserva necesaria y las promesas vagas no lograrían este propósito, y que por el contrario, perjudicarían las gestiones por el estado emocional en el que se halla la población blanca de Namibia. Por esta razón, recomendaron a los países interesados que no debe efectuarse ningún comunicado o especulación pública, hasta que

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA QUINCE

800.000 Has. a Minorías Blancas de Africa

Sigue de la página catorce

no se formule la propuesta oficial al gobierno alemán y el CIME.

RECOMENDACIONES

"Segundo—Por la relación de los antecedentes expuestos en el punto primero, y considerando que entre las familias que abandonarían Rodesia, Namibia y eventualmente Africa del Sur, existen campesinos, artesanos calificados, técnicos y profesionales con recursos propios, existiendo además la promesa de la formación de un fondo común económico de asistencia, conviene desde todo ángulo de vista que el gobierno de la nación determine con urgencia la conducta por seguir, a fin de canalizar el ingreso al territorio de la nación del mayor contingente de inmigrantes blancos de los países nombrados, mucho más si se tiene en cuenta el déficit poblacional comprobado en el último censo, y la importancia que reviste el poblamiento de las extensas áreas que esperan la intervención de la mano del hom-

bre, como fuente creadora de riqueza y como base para el ejercicio de una eficaz y real soberanía, justificativos suficientes que motivaron para que Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay y Brasil plantearan por adelantado posiciones formales para el asentamiento de estos inmigrantes que, sin lugar a dudas, preferirían países con mayores factores de atracción, como los importantes mercados de consumo que cuentan estas naciones, y que solamente entrarán en desventaja por la situación política y económica que atraviesan en forma diferenciable a nuestro país, que jugaría un papel decisivo en la toma de decisiones, dadas las amplias modalidades, franquicias e incentivos previstos en la Ley de Inmigración, vigente a partir del 30 de enero del presente año.

"Por todas las razones expuestas, y vista la conveniencia de una inmigración blanca que importaría a su vez la transferencia de experiencia tecnológica y capitales, me permito transmitir la preocupación del Consejo Na-

cional de Inmigración, sugiriendo la adopción de las siguientes medidas, salvando el mejor parecer de su respetable autoridad y la opinión del Consejo Nacional de Economía y Planeamiento:

"A) Practicando la filosofía de considerar la inmigración como instrumento de política demográfica, deberá autorizarse el ingreso libre de los inmigrantes espontáneos y selectivos de Namibia, Rodesia y Africa del Sur, particularmente los provenientes de Namibia, atentas las razones de que contarían con capital, herramientas y equipos de trabajo, e inclusive pequeñas y medianas industrias que podrían ser trasladadas al país, según sean las circunstancias políticas imperantes a tiempo de su salida del Africa, sumándose a ello la asistencia económica que recibirían del gobierno alemán.

"B) Interponer propuestas oficiales a los gobiernos de Alemania Federal, Holanda y al Comité Intergubernamental para Migraciones Europeas, para la recepción de 30,000 familias de inmigran-

tes con destino a la colonización de áreas ubicadas en las inmediaciones de Rurrenabaque, provincia Ballivián, del Departamento del Beni, ofreciendo el máximo de facilidades previstas en la Ley de Inmigración y otras ventajas que incentiven su aceptación por los países de emigración.

"C) Autorizar el uso del proyecto de colonización denominado Rurrenabaque, como base de negociación y suscripción de convenios con los gobiernos de Alemania, Holanda y el Comité Intergubernamental para las Migraciones Europeas. Este estudio fue elaborado por técnicos del Banco Mundial y del Instituto Nacional de Colonización en el año 1974, y está aprobado en su etapa de prefactibilidad.

"D) Mediante decreto supremo declarar zona de interés nacional las áreas de terreno comprendidas dentro del Proyecto de Colonización Rurrenabaque, salvando los derechos actuales adquiridos por adjudicatorias, y prohibiendo su adjudicación futura a terceros interesados y

no comprendidos en los planes del Instituto Nacional de Colonización.

"E) Determinar la inmediata organización y funcionamiento del Servicio Consular Boliviano en Namibia, Salisbury, Windhoek, Pretoria, y asimismo el otorgamiento de rango de embajador al actual encargado de negocios de Bolivia en la República de Africa del Sur, a los fines de procurar gestiones directas para la inmigración y otros relativos a la materia.

"F) Resolver la constitución y funcionamiento de una comisión de alto nivel gubernamental, para el estudio, formulación y negociación de planes y programas para la colonización por inmigrantes blancos de Rodesia, Namibia y Africa del Sur.

"G) Asignar un presupuesto especial económico para implementar la organización y funcionamiento del Consejo Nacional de Inmigración y por la suma de 150,000 pesos (7,500 dólares)". Firma: Guido Strauss Ivanovic subsecretario de Migración.

(Concluirá)

Immigracion

Este mes Empieza la Colonización

sigue de la primera plana

blancos provenientes de Rodesia, Namibia y Africa del Sur", fue remitido a Lechín Suárez con posterioridad a la carta-informe, cuyo texto fue tema del primer capítulo de esta serie.

Este segundo documento, cuyo texto también era mantenido en reserva, revela la magni-

tud del proyecto, cuya ejecución, obviamente, está supeditada al desarrollo de los acontecimientos políticos en el cono sur africano.

El documento de referencia es el siguiente:

"Referencias generales del plan de colonización por inmigrantes blancos provenientes de Rodesia,

Namibia y Africa del Sur:

"1) Promover la suscripción de convenios para la inmigración de 30,000 familias de colonizadores blancos que arribarían al país en forma escalonada y por grupos en un periodo de seis años, a partir de 1977, o solamente durante la gestión 1977, de mediar el

financiamiento total del proyecto.

"2) Contando con el financiamiento adecuado, el Estado boliviano asimismo estaría en condiciones de promover la inmigración y asentamiento de 5,000 familias de colonizadores a partir de mayo de 1977.

"3) El área de colonización se ubica en Rurrenabaque, Kara Kara y Securé, de la provincia Ballivián, del departamento del Beni, y en una extensión de 800,000 hectáreas.

"4) El plan se orientaría a la organización de un polo de desarrollo en el centro del país y entre los llanos del Moje y oeste andino, que materializaría la integración física del territorio nacional intercomunicando regiones hasta hoy aisladas; daría sentido económico-social a la infraestructura vial en actual construcción; equilibraría el desarrollo del país en una zona apta para la agricultura, ganadería y explotación forestal, propiciando el autoabastecimiento de productos alimenticios básicos y lograría excedentes para la exportación; habilitaría importantes áreas para la colonización por campesinos bolivianos que aprovecharían la trans-

ferencia de tecnología, experiencia y capitales traídos por los inmigrantes colonizadores.

"5) El costo total aproximado para la ejecución del proyecto de inmigración y asentamiento de 30,000 familias asciende a 87,000,000 de dólares y la construcción y habilitación de un camino carretero de uso permanente y de carácter troncal, a un costo de 50,000,000 dólares.

"6) La ejecución del plan deberá estar financiado en su totalidad por el país de emigración u organismo internacional auspiciador, sin comprometer al Estado el cumplimiento de obligaciones reembolsables por concepto de financiamiento.

"7) El gobierno nacional como contrapartida al financiamiento exterior, aportaría en bienes de capital una suma del orden de los 250,000,000 de dólares, que comprenderían el valor de las tierras a adjudicarse gratuitamente a los inmigrantes colonizadores, y las carreteras Sapecho-San Borja y Punto LL-Rurrenabaque (ambas actualmente financiadas)".

Este documento, como el anterior, está suscrito por Guido Strauss Ivanovic, subsecretario boliviano de Migración.

5/8/77

Sudafricanos a Bolivia Este mes Empieza la Colonización

- * Seis Años Llevará el Plan Migratorio
- * Pretenden Crear un Polo Socioeconómico
- * Aprovechamiento de Técnica y Capitales

Exclusivo para EXCELSIOR

— II y Último —

El proyecto de colonización con inmigrantes blancos provenientes de Rodesia, Namibia y Africa del Sur, elaborado por el subsecretario boliviano de Migración, Guido Strauss Ivanovic, cursa actualmente en poder del ministro de Planeamiento y Coordinación, general Juan Lechín Suárez, aparentemente encargado de llevar el plan a nivel de ejecución.

El documento, denominado "Referencias generales del plan de colonización por inmigrantes

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA SIETE

(Atenas) Merico Continúa
Real del Monte, la tumba de los muvics

Comentario Insólito Blancos Para Bolivia

POR JORGE CALVIMONTES

HACE poco más de un mes, en esta misma columna, dejamos asomar la noticia de un plan para trasladar las sombrías falanges del apartheid desde el sur del continente africano hacia las "inocentes y hermosas" tierras bolivianas. EXCELSIOR confirma y amplía la información en su edición correspondiente al miércoles 27 de mes en curso.

Tarajchi, eso es. Así se llama un pajarito, desvergonzado y remolón cuya mayor habilidad consiste en esperar la construcción de placentero y acogedor nido, a cargo de los pájaros horneros. Desde el diseño del nido, el cálculo de la resistencia de los materiales, el acopio de lodo, ramas, pajitas y vellones, hasta la construcción misma son religiosa y esforzadamente cumplidos por el hornero. A tiempo de la culminación arquitectónica viene el pajarito remolón y se instala en el recinto, no sin antes haber corrido, a punta de aletazos y golpes de pico, al azorado constructor. El tarajchi es ave común en los valles de Bolivia. Más aún, una gran cantidad de pajarracos urbanos ha imitado la vocación por el despojo y, así muchas familias campesinas o indígenas se han visto privadas de sus heredades.

EXTRANA, por ello, la complicidad de Hugo Bánzer cuando afirma: "Bolivia dispuesta a acoger a los blancos del Africa Austral". De invasores y paracaidistas están hartos los sectores desposeídos del Alto Perú. Habría sido mejor llevar hormigas, si se deseaba ejemplificar el trabajo comunitario, o abejas silvestres para sustituir con miel la amargura del desastroso sexenio militar. De paradoja en paradoja, el pueblo boliviano se acerca ya a la culminación de sus agónicas vicisitudes. No ha sido suficiente para el régimen el coonestar las actitudes agresivas de cambas contra collas; tampoco ha bastado la discriminación de blancos y mestizos contra los descendientes de quechuas y aymaras. Hacia falta agregar un nuevo motivo de desolación nacional encarnado en la presencia de rubios y blancos segregacionistas sud-africanos.

No sólo en la colonia, también después de ella y en plena vida republicana, las grandes mayorías nacionales, cuyo número supera el 50 por ciento de la población, han estado integradas por los grupos étnicos descendientes del imperio incaico, de la cultura colla y de los guaraníes o chiriguano. En tal condición sólo fueron tomados en cuenta como bestias de carga o instrumentos y fuerza de trabajo. Las grandes fincas o haciendas se traspasaban de un amo a otro, incluidos sus veinte o treinta "pongos", a los cuales se mencionaba junto a las acémilas o a las cantidades de estiércol utilizables como combustible. Encadenados de por vida a las minas y a los obrajes, condenados a sembrar las tierras para el patrón, a cosechar para el patrón, nunca pudieron incorporarse plenamente, como ciudadanos, a la vida nacional.

HOY mismo, y pese a los grandes movimientos revolucionarios operados con el tributo de su sangre, se encuentran postergados económicamente y en la más absoluta indefensión social. Los tiempos cambian y también se modifican las otras circunstancias. El eficaz Presidente Bánzer —así: eficaz, por eso de su identidad como instrumento— encuentra plausible solución al futuro problema de los blancos sudafricanos. "Si los rothesianos, sudafricanos y los de Namibia se ven forzados a dejar

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA NUEVE

Bánzer, "Sepulturero" Boliviano Según el "Granma" de La Habana

Excelsum 5/12/77

LA HABANA, 11 de mayo (EFE).—El diario "Granma", órgano del Partido Comunista Cubano, lanzó hoy uno de los más duros ataques recordados al llamar al boliviano Hugo Bánzer "sepulturero de la nacionalidad boliviana".

Bajo el título de "La peor agresión", el diario cubano incluye un comentario en lugar preferente de su última página sobre la decisión boliviana de aceptar en su territorio a 30,000 familias blancas procedentes de Africa Austral.

Añade que los colonos blancos emigrarán con un importante apoyo económico para el país que acepta recibirlos. La cifra que se cita oscila en los 400 millones de dólares.

El objetivo descrito por el órgano periodístico cubano es el de crear en Bolivia un "enclave europeo" con la presencia de los colonos étnicos autóctonos con matices de migraciones de esterilización, oficialmente reconocidos, según el diario habanero.

Comentario Insólito

Sigue de la página siete

el continente africano a causa de los vientos de la historia, estamos listos para acogerlos".

Fácilmente, con pasmosa celeridad, se resuelve el acomodo de unas treinta mil familias de agentes activos del apartheid. En cambio ciento cincuenta años de vida republicana no fueron suficientes para solucionar la dotación de tierras laborables a los campesinos. Decenas de años no alcanzan para concluir los estudios de repatriación de algo así como un millón de pobladores bolivianos, víctimas del éxodo, hacinados en los suburbios de la metrópoli bonaerense, ni de los cientos de miles alquilados en las zafras del norte argentino.

HA sido el Comité Intergubernamental de Migraciones Europeas quien tuvo a su cargo el estudio y la proposición de procedimientos y normas para un posible acomodo de blancos segregacionistas en países de América Latina. Aparte de la planificación, el gobierno de Alemania Federal ha destinado la suma de 150 millones de dólares para llevar adelante el proyecto.

Indudablemente, no pudo haberse elegido mejor país. Todo hace de Bolivia el lugar ideal para la migración masiva del apartheid: su territorio enorme y despoblado en gran parte, sus indígenas humildes, ignorantes y marginados, su economía a propósito para recibir inyecciones por las cuales se haga más dependiente y, en última instancia, su oportuno Presidente de ascendencia alemana.

Atención, señores turistas: una nueva atracción en el cono sur. ¡Acudir al apasionante contraste del temperamento latino y la frialdad tudesca de los boers! En poco tiempo más, señores turistas, la caza de los indios.

Corolario: El Africa negra se sacude la noche blanca de su infortunio y la hechicería de Europa instala, a corto plazo, el gesto del terror y de la impotencia en el cobrizo rostro de los cóndores caídos.

Solicitud de Bolivia a Migraciones Europeas, Para que se le Incluya

Según un Estudio, Están en Condiciones de Recibir un Número Ilimitado de Rodesianos

LA PAZ, Bolivia, 9 de mayo. (Latin)—El régimen militar boliviano ha presentado una solicitud al Comité Intergubernamental de Migraciones Europeas (CIME), para que se incluya a este país en los planes de inmigración masiva de colonos blancos de Rodesia y Namibia, confirmaron hoy aquí fuentes oficiales.

El subsecretario boliviano de Inmigración, Guido Strauss Ivanovic, dijo en entrevista de prensa que la solicitud fue oficializada hace "unos 70 días", durante la visita de un prominente funcionario del CIME a Bolivia, pero que no incluye "ninguna cantidad específica" de inmigrantes.

El diario EXCELSIOR, de México, en sus ediciones del sábado y domingo pasados, publicó dos documentos elaborados por Strauss Ivanovic, en los que se detalla el proyecto boliviano para recibir a 35,000 familias blancas de Rodesia y Namibia.

"En todo caso —dijo Strauss en su entrevista de prensa—, un estudio hecho por el Consejo Nacional de Inmigración determinó que Bolivia está en condiciones de recibir un número ilimitado de inmigrantes".

El funcionario expresó que en este momento no existen fuentes determinadas para financiar la operación, a la que calificó de "importante" para el desarrollo del país. Según los documentos publicados por EXCELSIOR, el proyecto demandará una inversión de 387 millones de dólares, de los cuales 250 millones serían aportados por Bolivia, en tierras y servicios.

"Estamos esperando la respuesta del CIME y de acuerdo con ella veremos la necesidad de entablar contactos bilaterales con las naciones interesadas en promover la inmigración", agregó Strauss. Aunque no las mencionó, se supo extraoficialmente que entre ellas figuran Alemania Federal, Holanda y Gran Bretaña.

El funcionario expresó que esta es la segunda tentativa de su gobierno para recibir a colonos blancos de África meridional. En 1976, el gobierno del general Hugo Bánzer tomó contacto con el gobierno de Portugal para desarrollar planes de colonización con inmigrantes procedentes de

Angola y Mozambique. Strauss reveló que en esa ocasión llegaron a Bolivia autoridades portuguesas para visitar las zonas de colonización propuestas, pero que aparentemente el gobierno lusitano desistió del ofrecimiento.

El nuevo plan migratorio sería ejecutado sujeto a un "fuerte control gubernamental de la nación boliviana", indicó Strauss, al referirse a críticas periodísticas locales y extranjeras por el presunto carácter "racista" de la operación.

Las regiones donde serían asentados los inmigrantes en Bolivia, dijo el funcionario, "están comprendidas en Rurrenabaque, Caracara, Securé y Abapó".

REACCION DE DIRIGENTES POLITICOS BOLIVIANOS

Mientras tanto, en México, dos dirigentes bolivianos de oposición, Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz y René Zavaleta Mercado, al comentar los documentos publicados, el pasado fin de semana por EXCELSIOR, acusaron al gobierno del general Hugo Bánzer Suárez de promover un proyecto de "sustitución racial", con el propósito de "vaciar al país de su población autóctona".

René Zavaleta, ex ministro boliviano y actual director de la Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), dijo que "si en lugar de ofrecer dinero y tierras a raudales a uno de los sectores más reaccionarios, bárbaros y despreciables de la humanidad, culpables de criminalidad concreta contra el pueblo africano, Bánzer tuviera un mínimo de amor por su pueblo, podría enterarse de otras evidencias".

"En efecto —añadió—, Bolivia es uno de los países con más alta tasa de natalidad en el continente. Su crecimiento poblacional es moderado, en términos latinoamericanos, pero no bajo: 2.7 por ciento anual. Es, a la vez, el país con mayor índice de tuberculosis del continente, y sin duda uno de los que tiene peores condiciones de salud pública, como lo demuestra el cotejo entre su tasa de natalidad y la de crecimiento vegetativo".

"Resulta absurdo en estas condiciones —agregó— ofre-

cer cerca de 300 millones de dólares a extranjeros indeseables desde todo punto de vista, cuando los problemas de la salud del país podrían resolverse con menos de la cuarta parte de esa suma, dando lugar a un incremento de la tasa de población".

Zavaleta Mercado concluyó: "Pero Bánzer quiere a los rodesianos por las mismas razones que no quiere a los indios. Ya es bastante expresivo que se solicite de manera tan servil a los anglorodesianos cuando somos miles de bolivianos que no podemos retornar ni como visitantes a nuestro propio suelo".

LO ACUSA DE RACISTA

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, dirigente del Partido Socialista Bolivia (PSB) y actual catedrático de Economía Política de la Facultad de Economía de la UNAM, dijo por su parte que, mientras Brasil se interesa por la transferencia de tecnología por vía migratoria (ya que aceptó a 2,000 inmigrantes técnicos y profesionales), al gobierno de Bánzer "le interesa la transferencia de sangre".

"Pero lo hace —añadió— a un país de cinco millones de habitantes, lo que supone una masa migratoria equivalente al 3 por ciento de la población boliviana. Es decir, como si a México llegaran 1,800,000 rodesianos".

Luego señaló que el estancamiento de la población boliviana está motivada, entre otras razones, por "la política antinatalista del gobierno, denunciada por la Iglesia con pruebas no refutadas sobre las prácticas de esterilización masiva de la población indígena; por el deliberado abandono del sistema de salubridad que ha incrementado hasta índices pavorosos la morbilidad y mortalidad infantil; por la política salarial que degradó el régimen nutricional hasta condiciones infrahumanas; por la política económica general que favorece una vertiginosa concentración capitalista, empobrece a las masas trabajadoras y obliga al campesino sin tierra y al obrero sin trabajo a emigrar a Argentina, donde cientos de miles de ellos se hacían en cinturones de miseria urba-

nos o son explotados en la zafra azucarera".

"Para ellos —concluyó— no habrá un solo dolar de los 250 millones que Bánzer ha resuelto regalar a los racistas rodesianos. Y para los miles de exiliados por la dictadura, seguirán cerradas las

puertas de todos los consulados bolivianos del mundo, mientras en Sudáfrica, pese a la condena universal, Bánzer abrirá cinco nuevos consulados para los nuevos habitantes del país que la oligarquía proimperialista siempre soñó".

Excelencia 5/10/77

La Inmigración de los Blancos de Africa Austral a Bolivia, una Necesidad: Cerruto

El Presidente de Bolivia Hugo Bánzer vendrá a México, —probablemente el mes próximo— para entrevistarse con el Presidente José López Portillo, informó ayer el nuevo embajador de ese país aquí Waldo Cerruto Calderón de la Barca.

Al término de su entrega de cartas credenciales al Presidente de la República, Cerruto indicó que la presencia en México de Hugo Bánzer será posterior a la visita que nos hará el Mandatario venezolano Carlos Andrés Pérez.

En el salón de embajadores, el diplomático informó también que se concretan inversiones mexicanas en Bolivia para industrializar el estaño que produce esa nación, y que representa el 75 por ciento de sus ingresos anuales.

La formación de grupos bilaterales para la industrialización de ese metal mediante tecnología mexicana tiene como finalidad que tanto México como Bolivia participen activamente en el Mercado Mundial del Estaño en mejores condiciones que las actuales.

LA MIGRACION: UNA NECESIDAD

El embajador Calderón de la Barca dijo también que el proyecto del Presidente Bánzer de propiciar la emigración de familia blancas que deseen salir de Rodesia para establecerse en Bolivia es muy importante para el futuro desarrollo de su país porque aportarían capitales y tecnologías.

La migración es importante, añadió el diplomático, porque hay que recordar que hace 500 años 1,500 familias llegaron a Norteamérica y hoy esa nación es la primera en el mundo. "Nosotros aspiramos también a que con 30 mil familias podamos ser una buena nación dentro de 500 años", dijo.

Afirmó que su país está abierto a toda clase de migración porque Bolivia tiene un millón 90 mil kilómetros cuadrados de superficie y apenas 6 millones de habitantes.

Está rodeado por 5 países

con los que mantiene fronteras, que sumados representan 150 millones de personas, para el año 2000 esos 150 millones se convertirán en 500 millones de habitantes, y la presión demográfica que existirá por las 5 fronteras será crítica.

Concluyó que el proyecto será realidad cuando se lleve a la práctica, pero expresó su convicción de que así será porque los emigrantes rodesianos no escogen al azar el lugar adonde tienen que ir y saben y conocen de la riqueza potencial que encierra la región, cuya colonización se les ha ofrecido.

Denuncia la Viuda del General Torres

5/3/77 "Genocidio en Bolivia Para Suplir a dos Poblaciones por Blancos Rodesianos"

LA HABANA, 2 de mayo (PL)—Un proceso de esterilización se está aplicando en Bolivia a la población aymara y quechua para sustituirla por colonos blancos de Rodesia, denunció hoy en esta ciudad la viuda del general Juan José Torres, Emma Obleas.

"El régimen de Hugo Bánzer dice que respeta los derechos humanos, pero ha estado esterilizando a todos los indígenas, que constituyen el 80 por ciento de la población boliviana", agregó la viuda del ex Presidente boliviano, asesinado en junio del año pasado en Buenos Aires.

Emma Obleas, quien visita actualmente Cuba por invita-

ción del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Cubano, dijo en entrevista de prensa que 150,000 rodesianos se aprestan a colonizar Bolivia con el pretexto de que no hay población campesina suficiente para ese país sudamericano.

La política de Hugo Bánzer "es evidentemente racista" y contraria al campesino boliviano, subrayó.

El doctor Oscar Prudencio, ex rector de la Universidad de La Paz, quien acompaña a la viuda de Torres en su visita a Cuba, reiteró que el gobierno de su país proyecta el exterminio de los grupos étnicos mayoritarios aymara y quechua.

"Existe un plan —señaló— elaborado por la Comisión Europea de Migración para la entrada a Bolivia de los colonizadores blancos rodesianos y que cuenta con el apoyo del gobierno de la República Federal de Alemania".

Puntualizó que Alemania Occidental proporcionará 150 millones de dólares para la puesta en marcha de este programa aprobado oficialmente por las autoridades bolivianas y ejecutable en cualquier momento.

"Ello significa —precisó— entregar a esos colonos áreas de desarrollo agropecuario o industrial que existen como una reserva fiscal, en una zona muy rica de la región oriental del país".

Agregó que los colonizadores impondrán una economía y costumbres propias, restableciendo el sistema de servidumbre del campesino boliviano, semejante al segregacionismo implantado contra la población negra de Africa.

La viuda de Torres, quien se encuentra en Cuba desde el jueves pasado, calificó asimismo de "terrible" la situación de represión ejercida por el gobierno de Bánzer contra el pueblo de Bolivia, donde "han sido suprimidas las instituciones legales y descabezado el movimiento obrero, campesino y estudiantil".

Bolivia Dispuesta a Acoger a los Blancos de Africa Austral, Expone Hugo Bánzer

De Le Point
exclusivo en México para
EXCELSIOR

PARIS, 23 de abril—¿Si los vientos de la historia obligan un día a abandonar a Rodesia, Sudáfrica, Namibia, los blancos hallarán en Bolivia una tierra prometida? El jefe del Estado boliviano, general Hugo Bánzer Suárez, se declaró listo para acogerlos.

Bánzer hizo suya la hipótesis seriamente visualizada por el Comité Intergubernamental de Migraciones Europeas (CIME), que determinó en una de sus sesiones en San José, Costa Rica, las modalidades de una eventual instalación en América Latina de los blancos de Africa.

El gobierno de Bonn se asoció a este plan de éxodo controlado, y puso a disposición del comité 150.000.000 de dólares. Es cierto que junto con los blancos de origen neerlandés hay muchos colonos de origen alemán en Africa Austral. Por fidelidad al origen de los boers, el gobierno de los Países Bajos aprobó esta iniciativa. El gobierno británico, que ha con-

denado a los colonos británicos de Rodesia, no quiso renegar de ellos y también aprobó el plan.

Se trata de una transferencia masiva de 30.000 familias. Con sus cinco millones de habitantes, a pesar de que tiene el doble de territorio que Francia, y una economía estancada, Bolivia podría fácilmente absorber a los recién llegados. Tal es por lo menos la tesis del Presidente Bánzer, cuyo apellido revela su origen germánico. Bolivia tiene mucha población de ascendencia alemana.

Los sudafricanos, los rodesianos rubios y los namibios blancos encontrarán asilo en los territorios que lindan con Brasil, en una región plana y rica tropical. Allí es donde las autoridades bolivianas han colocado a campesinos que llegan de suelos áridos de las planicies andinas.

Estos son indígenas, como lo son el 50 por ciento de los bolivianos. Si place al general Bánzer, la eventual llegada de blancos de Africa desagradará por lo menos a estos bolivianos. ¿Quién les garantiza, preguntan, que no tendrán que sufrir como los

negros un racismo de colonos sin colonia? ¿Por qué abrir las puertas de Bolivia a extranjeros, cuando un millón de bolivianos se apifian en lugares pobres, sin que los círculos políticos compartan sus inquietudes?

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SAN ANTONIO restaurant owner Mario Cantu reads a newspaper in Mexico City, where he announced plans to return to San Antonio next Tuesday. Cantu, 42, fled the country more than a

year ago to avoid going to court to answer allegations that he violated his probation on a 1976 conviction for harboring illegal aliens. He could receive as much as 10 years in prison.

31-A Excelesior 2/24/80

Detienen a un Líder Chicano que Defendió a Trabajadores Mexicanos

El líder mexicano-norteamericano Mario Cantú, fue detenido ayer por la policía de San Antonio, Texas, y encarcelado. Las autoridades judiciales de esa entidad pretenden hacerle efectiva una sentencia de cinco años, que se le impuso por defender de la arbitrariedad de los agentes de Migración a unos trabajadores mexicanos indocumentados.

El Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social (Cencos) denunció lo anterior y advirtió que Mario Cantú contará con la solidaridad y el apoyo de las organizaciones democráticas de México, a fin de que no sea víctima de represalias políticas del gobierno de Estados Unidos.

Mario Cantú regresó a San Antonio después de permanecer exiliado voluntariamente en Europa y México, durante 15 meses, pero a la pena que tenía pendiente se podría sumar

otra por evadir a la justicia, que formularía el procurador general de ese país. "Aún no hay cargos del procurador, pero tengo conocimiento de que se están formulando", dijo Pete Torres, abogado de Mario Cantú, en San Antonio, durante una conversación telefónica.

"El caso de Mario es político, porque en ningún momento violó la ley. Sólo exigió que agentes de Migración actuaran con orden judicial, antes de entrar arbitrariamente en su restaurante", señaló Torres.

El abogado dijo que la suprema corte de San Antonio podrá ventilar el expediente de Cantú hasta dentro de varias semanas, pues actualmente el jurado juzga a un homicida.

Informó que la corte le impuso una fianza de 100 mil dólares, pero que Mario la considera demasiado alta y no la pagará por el momento.

Cantú impugnará uso del petróleo azteca como arma

El movimiento chicano se opondrá a que Estados Unidos use el petróleo de México como "arma estratégica" contra pueblos de Medio Oriente, ya que en caso de una guerra los primeros enviados serían las minorías étnicas como sucedió en Vietnam, afirmó Mario Cantú, dirigente mexicano-estadounidense.

"México debe evitar involucrarse indirectamente en una guerra de agresión y no aumentar su producción de petróleo para satisfacer las amenazas de guerra del Presidente Carter", agregó Cantú.

El dirigente chicano, de paso por Monterrey, donde se prepara para regresar a Estados Unidos y hacer frente a la justicia que lo busca por motivos políticos, apuntó:

"El movimiento chicano debe prepararse desde ahora para manejar una política exterior que contrarreste la corriente militarista y evitar que Carter entre al Medio Oriente con tambores de guerra".

La comunidad de mexicano-estadounidenses deberá oponerse al reclutamiento que el Presidente Carter pretende realizar, porque los primeros en ser llamados seríamos nosotros, los de las minorías étnicas que han servido de "carne de cañón" en guerras anteriores.

Sucedió durante la segunda conflagración mundial, en Corea, y en Vietnam y no permitiremos el sacrificio de nuestros jóvenes, en aras de ambiciones del imperialismo norteamericano.

Mario Cantú, quien reside legalmente aquí desde hace dos meses, regresó de Europa donde realizó una intensa campaña de denuncia contra las violaciones a los derechos humanos de los indocumentados mexicanos, durante doce meses.

El petróleo mexicano no debe servir como arma estratégica para una guerra de agresión de Estados Unidos a los pueblos oprimidos del Oriente Medio, como sirve a los propósitos de Israel y del sionismo en contra de los palestinos.

Cantú dijo que promoverá en Estados Unidos que el movimiento chicano realice una intensa campaña antimilitarista y una lucha junto con las fuerzas democráticas de México, a fin de hacer que el petróleo sea utilizado para sacar de la miseria a los campesinos que emigran a la Unión Americana.

Denunció que la "guerra fría desatada por Estados Unidos ha incluido una intensa campaña de propaganda sobre el boom petrolero mexicano, con el objeto de abaratarlo en su precio y lograr que el gobierno de México le venda todos los barriles que necesite, con base en una supuesta abundancia".

Estados Unidos, agregó, tiene enormes reservas de petróleo y gas que no utiliza, en virtud que sus propósitos son agotar los yacimientos de los países subdesarrollados como México.

Mario Cantú anunció que en la presente década, el movimiento chicano tendrá que boicotear el militarismo y los afanes imperialistas de Estados Unidos, y simultáneamente, demandar reivindicaciones para las minorías étnicas de esa nación.

El líder chicano reiteró que los planes de Carter, sacrificarán a los jóvenes puertorriqueños, negros y méxico-americanos, y comprometerán a México, si decide este país aumentar su producción de petróleo, para que lo use Estados Unidos en una eventual guerra.

Cantu May Return By Year's End - Family

Light Sun Dec 2, 79

By LAMONT WOOD

Fugitive activist Mario Cantu will return to the United States to face the authorities, probably by the end of the year, his family announced Saturday.

Flanked by a group of supporters, his wife, Irma Cantu, said at a news conference at Mario's Restaurant that she thought Cantu had been unjustly prosecuted, and presented a statement signed by 13 civic leaders calling for leniency in the Cantu case.

Cantu has been in self-imposed exile for the last year. He left the country rather than face a probation hearing after he went to Mexico in the summer of 1978 without the permission of his probation officer to support a peasant uprising.

He had been convicted in 1976 on federal charges of shielding illegal aliens, given a five-year suspended sentence and put on probation by the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. One of his attorneys, Albert Pena, noted Saturday that Cantu was the only person who had ever been convicted under the statute.

Those who signed the statement urging Cantu to return and requesting "that our governmental author-



IRMA CANTU
"He's coming home."

ities who will decide on Mario's immediate future look favorably on this case," included Archbishop Patrick Flores, Ruben Bonilla, president of the League of United Latin-American Citizens, Ray Ramirez of LULAC, Jesse Zuniga of the American GI Forum and Ruben Escobedo of the City Public Service board.

Also signing were businessmen Eloy Centeno, R.E. Montalvo, Jose Mendellin, Emilio Nicolas, Rudy Kirschner and Ruben Munguia, Dr. William Elizondo and Martha Tijerina of the Mexican-American Business and Professional Women's Club.

Former City Councilman Rudy Ortiz also appeared at the news conference to announce his support for Cantu. Telegrams of support were read from the Wisconsin Latin-American Union for Civil Rights, California Secretary of Health and Education Mario Obledo and activist lawyer William H. Kunstler.

"We are asking the court to continue his probation without imposing any jail time, and we are urging that others in the community address letters to the court to express their support for Mario," said Mrs. Cantu.

"These letters can be turned in to the Mario Cantu Defense Committee, here at the restaurant, for presentation to the court at the proper time," she added.

Saying that Cantu had never harmed anyone, Ortiz said, "South Texas justice is notorious for misapplication of the law for Mexican-Americans."

S.A. Civic Leaders Back Cantu's Return to U.S.

Light 12/1/79 Light

San Antonio civic leaders supporting the return of Mexican-American activist Mario Cantu to the U.S. include Archbishop Patrick Flores, who has signed a statement backing his return.

Cantu left the country about a year ago rather than face a federal prison term for traveling to Mexico without the permission of his probation officer.

Cantu was on probation following a 1976 conviction for harboring illegal aliens and Mexican police allege he helped support peasants who seized land in Mexico.

Hector Cantu, Mario Cantu's brother, said Flores, LULAC Chairman Ruben Bonilla, Eloy Centeno and other civic leaders have signed a statement supporting the return of Cantu.

Councilman says Cantu arrest federal vendetta

2/24/80

by David McLemore

of the Express-News staff

The jailing of activist restaurateur Mario Cantu is a political vendetta by the federal government, City Councilman Bernardo Eureste charged Saturday.

"This whole thing is a travesty of justice," Eureste said. "By the action of the federal government, I must view Mario Cantu as a political prisoner."

Eureste joined a host of other Hispanic leaders during a press conference at Mario's Restaurant to denounce Cantu's imprisonment following his voluntary return last week from a 14-month self-imposed exile in Europe.

Cantu fled San Antonio in December 1978 while on four-year probation for federal conviction in 1976 for shielding illegal aliens.

He was arrested by federal authorities upon his return last week and

jailed in lieu of a \$100,000 bond on a warrant of revoked parole.

"Mario was convicted for doing the same things that San Antonio businessmen and Alamo Heights housewives do every day," Eureste said.

Irma Cantu said her husband has begun a fast in jail, in conjunction with the Project Unidad Hispana Lenten fast for freedom and world peace.

"This should come as no surprise," Mrs. Cantu said. "This is the kind of activity he has engaged in for many years, defending the human rights of the poor and oppressed throughout the world."

"Mario is in jail because of his political ideas," Mrs. Cantu said. "We do believe he has a right to his political beliefs and should not be held a political prisoner, subjected to discriminatory treatment."

Saying that Cantu was the first person convicted of shielding illegal aliens, Mrs. Cantu said, "Mario came back to San Antonio because he felt he

had a responsibility to his family, his business and to the community.

"For that reason, we are circulating a petition asking the authorities to act favorably in his case," she said.

Mrs. Cantu added that Mario would not file a petition to reduce bond, since the large amount is inappropriate to the crime.

Ruben Sandoval, legal counsel for the National League of United Latin American Citizens, said, "The idea of bond is merely to ensure appearance in court. This amount is ridiculous, since Mario would not turn himself in if he didn't plan on being in court."

"Where's the equity? We can't let the system be so perverted that justice becomes a matter of Just-Us," Sandoval said.

Other friends of Mario Cantu speaking in his behalf were J. Richard Avena, regional director of the Civil Rights Commission; Judge Albert Pena, black activist T.C. Calvert, and representatives of the G.I. Forum.

S.A. Civic Leaders Back Cantu's Return to U.S.

12/2/81

San Antonio civic leaders supporting the return of Mexican-American activist Mario Cantu to the U.S. include Archbishop Patrick Flores, who has signed a statement backing his return.

Cantu was on probation following a 1976 conviction for harboring illegal aliens and Mexican police allege he helped support peasants who seized land in Mexico.

Cantu left the country about a year ago rather than face a federal prison term for traveling to Mexico without the permission of his probation officer.

Hector Cantu, Mario Cantu's brother, said Flores, LULAC Chairman Ruben Bonilla, Eloy Centeno and other civic leaders have signed a statement supporting the return of Cantu.

Jailed Cantu Fasting

Activist Mario Cantu, jailed in lieu of \$100,000 bond after returning from self-imposed exile, is undertaking a 47-day Lenten hunger strike, his wife revealed Saturday.

Irma Cantu read a statement Saturday at a news conference held in Cantu's behalf by a number of local Hispanic civic groups, spelling out her husband's reasons for fasting, reasons that appeared to have no connection with his own case.

She said her husband was in the fifth day of a

fast coinciding with one sponsored by the Project Unidad Hispana that is dedicated to freedom and world peace. Also noted as reasons for the hunger strike were solidarity with the aims of the peasants occupying the Danish and Belgian embassies in Mexico City, "with the struggle being waged by the heroic people of Guatemala and San Salvador," . . . "with the 50,000 Mexicanos who came to the U.S. who are being held in jail because they came to the U.S. without proper documentation"

and "to call attention to the disregard for human rights by the Carter administration. . . , shielding the rights of the rich and powerful while he jails those who shield the rights of the poor and oppressed."

The last item was an apparent reference to his own legal problems. Cantu was convicted of shielding illegal aliens. He later went to Mexico without permission, a violation of his probation.

When a hearing was called on whether his probation should be revoked, he fled. After spending several months in various countries, Cantu returned to San Antonio last week from Mexico.

During the news conference held at Marios's restaurant, a number of Mexican-American civic leaders denounced the \$100,000 bond set for Cantu, noting he was not accused of any crime of violence.



MARIO CANTU may return to San Antonio before the end of this year.

Cantu allies hope courts will be kind

by David McLemore

Express-News Staff Writer

Express
Sun 12-2-79

Mario Cantu — San Antonio's own political exile — is coming home and his friends and family hope the federal government won't hold it against him.

Cantu's wife, Irma, and other family and friends composing the Mario Cantu Defense Committee, held a press conference Saturday at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos St., to say Cantu hopes to return to San Antonio before the end of the year.

Cantu fled this country for Europe last December in self-styled political exile to avoid facing revocation of his federal probation on a 1976 conviction of shielding illegal aliens at his restaurant.

"Upon his return, a federal court will hold a hearing on the violation of his probation as a result of his making a trip to Mexico without prior approval," Mrs. Cantu said.

"We believe Mario's exile in Europe and separation from his family have been hardships enough for him," she added. "We are asking the court to continue his probation without imposing any jail time."

Mrs. Cantu was joined in her plea by the exile's brother, Hector Cantu, and other family members.

The defense committee also includes a wide range of Hispanic civic and business leaders, including Archbishop Patrick Flores, Municipal Judge Albert Pena, City Public Service Board Chairman Eloy Centeno, former City Councilman Rudy Ortiz and National League of United Latin American Citizens Vice President Bob Montalvo.

"We simply feel that Mario should be allowed to return to his home and his family," Pena said. "Legally, we feel he should face the authorities but we would respectfully request government authorities look favorably on his case."

Montalvo said, "We're not asking that Mario get off scot-free, but it should be noted that Mario Cantu has never caused harm to anyone. He only spoke up for what he considered right."

Mrs. Cantu said, "This has all been very hard on everyone. I love him and want him back home. This is his country; this is his home."

She added that his conviction on shielding illegal aliens was a technicality. "This was the first time anyone in the country was convicted under this technicality and we think it was a miscarriage of justice.

"Of course, there are many differences on political issues in Mario's family and in mine, but we stand united in defending each other's right to express and act on individual views."

Mrs. Cantu said her husband had been living in Spain but was currently in Paris.

'Exile' By Cantu Ending

By RAY EVANS

Self-styled human rights activist Mario Cantu scheduled an end to his 14-month exile Tuesday.

Cantu, 42, who faces a federal prison sentence on fugitive charges as well as for violating terms of his probation following a 1976 conviction of shielding illegal Mexican aliens at his Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos, planned a return to San Antonio from Europe via Mexico.

In a telephone interview from Monterrey, Cantu said he decided to return to the United States "because my work in Europe is done."

Cantu began his self-imposed exile in December 1978, when he fled to Paris rather than face the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. and have his probation revoked as a result of his trip to Mexico in October 1978.

"I decided to come home because my work in Europe is done and I need to stabilize my relationship with my family," Cantu said. "It was never my intention to spend more than a year outside the country. I left with a plan to spend a year in Europe speaking and denouncing violations of human rights on the part of the Carter Administration and in Mexico. I spent time in France, Spain, West Germany and Italy and made contact with several organizations that expressed concern and interest in carrying on the work."

Among those organizations, according to Cantu, are Amnesty International in West Germany, Pax Romano, the Italian Catholic human rights group, and France's Federation for the Defense of the Rights of Man.

Cantu said his return was planned to coincide with the Presidential campaign.

"Precisely at this time of Presidential campaigning, when both President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy are going after the Chicano vote, I have a purpose in coming back," he said.

"Right now, I'm prepared for whatever decision the authorities make. I feel I should be able to exercise my political rights. I don't believe I've done anything wrong. What I've tried to do is simply what President Carter has suggested and that is to call attention to violations of human rights in the world," he said.

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Fugitive Cantu To Surrender

By RAY EVANS

Controversial Chicano activist Mario Cantu, who fled San Antonio for Europe more than a year ago rather than face a federal prison term, is expected to surrender to authorities Tuesday.

Cantu, 42, a restaurant operator, announced his plans Friday in Mexico City. He has been living in Monterrey, Mexico, since Dec. 1, when he left Paris.

Hector Cantu, the fugitive's brother, confirmed Mario would return to San Antonio and said plans were being completed.

Cantu was convicted in June 1976 of shielding illegal Mexican aliens at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos. He was given a five-year suspended sentence with four years probation and fined \$3,000 by the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr.

Cantu was on probation in October 1978 when, without authorization, he went to Mexico and, according to Mexican police, took part in an uprising by peasants who seized 300,000 acres of land in the states of Oaxaca and Veracruz. Rather than face Wood in federal court and have his probation revoked, Cantu fled to

Paris on Dec. 4, 1978.

At the time he began his 14-month exile, Cantu issued a statement in which he said he was "unwilling to tolerate the restrictions on my freedom of speech and freedom of movement placed on me by the United States government."

While in Europe, Cantu traveled to Italy, Spain and West Germany as well as France to denounce human rights violations in the United States and Mexico.

Cantu said in Mexico City that he expects to be arrested as soon as he gets off the plane in San Antonio and to be sentenced within a few days of his arrival here.

"I decided to turn myself in now because the work in Europe is done and I believe we had good results," he said. "My purpose in leaving the United States was to continue my human rights work."

Cantu also said he felt the Mexican government wanted to punish him because of his strong criticism of authorities there. He has accused Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo of doing less on agrarian reform than his predecessor, Luis Echeverria.

Mario Cantu plans Tuesday return to S.A.

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Political activist Mario Cantu, a San Antonio restaurant owner who jumped probation and fled to Europe in 1978, will surrender to Texas authorities Tuesday.

Cantu was convicted in June 1976 for shielding illegal Mexican aliens in his restaurant.

He walked into the Mexico City bureau of the Dallas Morning News Thursday night to announce his return to Texas.

"I'll be arrested as soon as I get off the plane in San Antonio next Tuesday," he told the newspaper. "They will probably sentence me within a few days."

"Four years is the maximum sentence. If they decide to press fugitive charges, those carry another five years. I don't know what will happen."

He was on four years' probation from the 1976 conviction when, without the court's permission, he traveled to Mexico to support a peasant land invasion in October 1978.

Within six weeks of his return to San Antonio from Oaxaca, authorities presented the 42-year-old Cantu with an order to appear in court with the intention of revoking his probation, he said.

Two days later, he flew to Paris, where he spent 15 months touring Europe with Isaias Rojas, a Mexican journalist, making charges of police brutality, torture and murder in both Mexico and the United States, the newspaper said.

RIGHT 2-19-80



WEARING handcuffs, Mario Cantu, center, is flanked by Deputy U.S. Marshal Bill Musser, left, U.S. Marshal Rudy Garza, left center, and Deputy U.S. Marshal David Mendoza after his arrest Tuesday. STAFF PHOTO BY JOSE BARRERA

Cantu returns to S.A.; arrested upon arrival

By DAVID McLEMORE
Express Staff Writer

Fugitive restaurateur Mario Cantu ended his self-imposed 14-month exile Tuesday by flying into San Antonio from Monterrey, Mexico. Cantu's freedom ended abruptly, however, when he was greeted by waiting federal marshals, who arrested him only minutes after his plane touched down at 2:30 p.m. As friends and relatives waited in the airport terminal, Cantu was whisked away to the U.S. Courthouse where he was arraigned before U.S.

Magistrate Robert B. O'Connor and jailed in lieu of a \$100,000 bond. During the arraignment, a slim, gray-haired Cantu said, "The bond is ridiculous. If I wasn't going to show up for trial, I wouldn't be here now." Cantu directed attorney Pete Torres to file a petition for bond reduction. Cantu's four-year probation on a 1976 conviction of shielding illegal aliens was revoked by the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. shortly after Cantu fled to Europe in December 1978. After 14 months in Europe, Cantu re-

turned to the United States via Mexico because "he was tired and wanted to get this thing over with," according to his wife, Irma Cantu. Mrs. Cantu flew to Monterrey Monday, accompanied by J. Richard Avena, regional director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, to be with her husband. Avena said he went as a friend of the family. "Mario is feeling good and has no fear about the possibility of going to jail," Mrs. Cantu. "All we can do now is wait and see what happens."



MARSHALS HUSTLE OFF MARIO CANTU ... to jail after airport arrival PHOTO BY STEVE KRAUSS

CANTU IRKED AT BOND

Restaurant operator Mario Cantu, who ended his fugitive status after sojourns in Europe and Mexico, has criticized a \$100,000 cash bond set at his arraignment. He has instructed his attorney, Pete Torres, to file a petition for bond reduction.

"The bond is ridiculous. If I wasn't going to show up for trial, I wouldn't be here now," Cantu said Tuesday at his arraignment before U.S. Magistrate Robert B. O'Connor.

Earlier in the day, Cantu arrived in San Antonio on a flight from Monterrey, Mexico.

His return ended a 14-month self-imposed exile that began in Europe where he had fled in December 1978 after his 4-year probation on a 1976 conviction of shielding illegal aliens was revoked by the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr.

Federal marshals arrested Cantu minutes after his plane touched down. He was taken to the U.S. Courthouse for arraignment.

"He was tired and wanted to get this thing over with," said his wife, Irma Cantu, explaining why her husband returned to the United States.

"Mario is feeling good and has no fear about the possibility of going to jail," she added.

"All we can do now is wait and see what happens."

Cantu

From A1

sentence for violating probation by traveling to Mexico without telling his probation officer.

On the flight back to the United States, he told reporters who accompanied him, "They will give me a few weeks or months, or something so they won't lose face. I hope they don't make me serve the full time. But if they do, I feel as strong as I will ever be, so it really doesn't matter. The sooner this is behind me, the better."

In 1976 Cantu was given a four-year probated sentence after being convicted of hiding illegal aliens from immigration officers who raided his popular San Antonio restaurant, Mario's.

He traveled to Mexico three times without telling federal authorities, and the last time, he appeared before NBC television cameras in Oaxaca state. He had accompanied the film crew to the mountainous, guerilla-filled state to film the takeover of privately held lands by peasant squatters.

When Wood, who was later gunned down by an assassin, revoked Cantu's probation, he urged federal prosecutors to spend "not one thin dime to return a prisoner so unimportant to this country."

Cantu, 42, a revolutionary whose radical causes led him to smuggle weapons to guerrillas in southern and western Mexico, maintains he has committed no crime. He looks forward to his return home, "because I long for a stabilization of my home life."

During the year he spent lecturing and traveling in Spain, France and Germany, he was "away from my wife and family, and I felt it was time to return, because after all, my place and my work is in this country and in my community, not in Europe and Mexico."

Up until his last day of freedom, Cantu continued espousing the causes he says have consumed him for years — human rights, police and governmental brutality in this country and abroad, land reform for Indians and peasants in Mexico, and the "politicization of the Chicano community to demand that our government changes things."

He said Monday he would spend his last day of freedom by attending and speaking at a memorial rally commemorating the deaths of six squatters allegedly shot by state police for refusing to move off private land in a poor community northwest of Monterrey.

He had joined about 3,500 men and women, workers and students in a march to the site of the alleged murders.

"I am not afraid. I do not believe I have committed any crime," Cantu said. He had invited Austin and San Antonio newsmen to join him in Monterrey and accompany him to San Antonio.

Even from exile, Cantu sought to be in the limelight — telephoning reporters from Paris to brief and update them on his activities and holding press conferences in Europe to "enlighten Europeans

of the problems and repression" facing poor Mexican-Americans and Mexicans.

Cantu said he dedicated himself "to being in solidarity with Central and Latin American people."

"We in the Chicano community have a potential to look out for the interest of our own people, just like American blacks identify with Africa and just like American Jewish people look out for the interests of Israel even though they are Americans," Cantu said.

The mild-mannered, unassuming, almost shy Cantu returned to jail Tuesday. He served five years in prison in connection with a heroin smuggling conspiracy from Mexico in the early 1960s.

He said he intended to be away for only a year and, "It was never my position to stay away for good."

"I don't consider myself as running. It is important that a person be allowed to practice and exercise his political rights," he said in explaining why he has been critical of President Carter's human rights statements, which he categorized as "hypocritical" and "a joke."

"No matter what happens here, I am going to continue to speak out and be a strong critic of the government when it need be. That won't change."

Minutes later, he was handcuffed and led out of the airport terminal by several U.S. marshals. He was later sent to the Bexar County Jail in lieu of \$100,000 bond.

Cantu 'Exile' Ends in County Jail

By MACK SISK

Fugitive Mario Cantu, who fled to Europe rather than face a jail term for violating his probation, was lodged in Bexar County Jail Wednesday in lieu of \$100,000 bond.

The Chicano activist surrendered to federal marshals at the airport Tuesday — ending 14 months of self-imposed exile.

Cantu, 42, facing up to nine years in prison, arrived with his wife, son and J. Richard Avena, regional director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, on a Mexicana airliner from Monterrey, Mexico.

After clearing customs, the activist restaurateur was whisked out a side door and to jail without being allowed to visit with about two dozen disap-

pointed relatives and supporters who were waiting for him at the airport. Included in the group were granddaughters Janelle, 11 months, and Edan, 9 months, whom Cantu never has seen.

"I'm disappointed he wouldn't be allowed to come out this way and see his family and friends," said Avena, who said he took annual leave and paid his own way to Monterrey to accompany Cantu.

Also on hand was Ray L. Ramirez, representing the League of United Latin American Citizens, who said his group wanted to ensure that Cantu received "equitable justice" when he comes before a federal judge to answer charges of parole violation and fleeing the country.

Hector Cantu, who

has managed the well known "Mario's" restaurant in his brother's absence, said the family was beginning a petition drive to ask for leniency when Mario Cantu is afforded a hearing.

Cantu was jailed following an appearance before U.S. Magistrate Robert B. O'Connor shortly after his arrival here.

Cantu described the \$100,000 bond as "ridiculous," and said he had instructed his attorney, Pete Torres, to file a motion for reduction of the bond.

"The purpose of a bond is to insure that the person will be present in court. I'm here now, and I've explained my reasons for leaving the country and for coming back," he said.

If his parole is re-

voked, that could send him to jail up to four years and a fugitive from justice convictions carries a maximum five years imprisonment.

The late U.S. District Judge John Wood Jr. in 1976 sentenced Cantu to four years probation on a charge he shielded illegal Mexican aliens from the authorities at his downtown restaurant.

In 1978, Cantu traveled to Mexico City to support a peasant's uprising and Wood later summoned him to show cause why the probation should not be revoked because he left the country without notifying his parole officer.

In November 1978, Cantu fled to Paris and issued a strong statement calling Wood a "racist" who was trying to restrict his

freedom of speech.

Cantu through the years has supported numerous activist causes in the United States and Mexico and once was charged with conspiracy to supply guns to Mexican guerrillas after two of his associates were arrested in Monterrey allegedly with a load of guns and ammunition. That charge later was dropped.

In 1976, in San Antonio, former Mexico President Luis Echeverria charged at Cantu and a band of pickers protesting alleged political prisoners in Mexico, tore up Cantu's placard and attempted to kick him in the shins. Echeverria shouted "fascist youth" at Cantu as the president's entourage steered him into a hotel.

Cantu's wife, Irma, told reporters at the airport Tuesday that Cantu, "is doing good. He's stronger than ever. He's grateful for the support of the community. He was hopeful he'd get to see the family. He left for Europe with a plan in mind and he's done all that work and he's ready to come home."

Mrs. Cantu said her husband made several "alliances" while in Spain, France, Austria and Germany, including with Amnesty International which is headquartered in Paris.

"He told them there's a struggle going on in the United States and they ought to be aware of it," she said.



SQUINTING against the winter sun, Mario Cantu wears handcuffs after his arrival Tuesday. (Staff Photo by Jean Osborne.)

Feb 28, 1980

Probation review set for Cantu

Activist Mario Cantu will get a new hearing on government attempts to revoke his probation on charges he shielded aliens from detection at his restaurant in 1976, U.S. District Judge William Sessions ruled Wednesday.

Cantu fled to Europe in December 1978 rather than face a hearing before the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. on the motion to revoke his four-year probated sentence.

He returned to San Antonio Feb. 19 after 14 months in his self-imposed European exile. He was immediately jailed in lieu of a \$100,000 bond. Bexar County Jail authorities are holding him in the hospital wing of the jail since he began a hunger strike.

Sessions scheduled a preliminary hearing on the revocation matter for March 10 before U.S. Magistrate Joseph F. Leonard Jr. Federal prosecutors asked Wood to revoke Cantu's probation after he appeared on a national television news broadcast about a peasant uprising in Mexico. The terms of his probation prohibited travel outside the country without court approval.

Boerne jeweler

MARCH 6, 1980

Thursday

Cantu petitioning for bail reduction

Activist Mario Cantu has asked U.S. District Judge William Sessions to reduce the \$100,000 bond set when he returned from a 14-month exile Feb. 19 to face probation revocation proceedings.

U.S. Magistrate Joseph F. Leonard Jr. will conduct a hearing Thursday at 2 p.m. on the motion to reduce the bond to \$10,000.

Cantu faces a prison term of up to four years if Sessions rules he violated the terms of probation imposed after a 1976 conviction for shielding aliens from detection at his restaurant.

He fled to Europe in December 1978

rather than face a revocation hearing after he was filmed by a network news crew at a peasant uprising in Mexico.

Family members said Cantu began a fast when he was jailed. Bexar County Jail Director Norman Cox said Cantu appears to be doing well in his cell on the hospital wing.

In the motion, Cantu's attorney, Pete Torres, stated Cantu and his family have been unable to raise enough money for the \$100,000 bond.

He also stated the revocation proceedings stem from a technical violation of the terms of his probation.

FAMILY POSTS BOND

Cantu Freed

Chicano activist Mario Cantu has been released from Bexar County Jail following the posting of a \$10,000 cash bond by members of his family.

Cantu, 42, was freed Thursday after U.S. Magistrate Joseph F. Leonard Jr. accepted terms of an agreement between Assistant U.S. Attorney Fred Rodriguez and Cantu's attorney, Pete Torres.

The \$10,000 represents 10 percent of the \$100,000 bond set by Leonard when Cantu returned to San Antonio Feb. 19, after 14 months in self-imposed exile in Europe.

En San Antonio, Texas

LIBRE EL ACTIVISTA CHICANO MARIO CANTU

Estuvo 16 Días en Huelga de Hambre

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Marzo 7 (UPI). — El activista chicano Mario Cantú fue liberado de la cárcel del condado de Bexar tras una huelga de hambre de 16 días, que inició en protesta por la cuantía de la fianza fijada por el juez para su libertad provisional.

Cantú, de 42 años, fue liberado ayer cuando su familia depositó 10,000 dólares al condado como parte de los 100,000 dólares de fianza.

El activista regresó al país el 19 de febrero tras 14 meses de autoexilio en Europa, y fue detenido inmediatamente por alguaciles federales como prófugo de la justicia. Cantú inició la huelga de hambre en protesta por la cuantía de la fianza fijada por el juez Joseph Leonard.

El magistrado aceptó ayer los términos del acuerdo entre el ayudante del fiscal federal Fred Rodríguez y el abogado de Cantú, Pete Torres, por el cual la familia del recluso pagó el 10 por ciento de la fianza.

El activista aguarda ahora juicio en el que su libertad condicional podría ser anulada, lo que podría mandarlo a una prisión federal por cuatro años si el juez William Sessions determina que violó los términos de su libertad condicional tras ser condonado en 1976 por ocultar inmigrantes ilegales en su restaurante.

El fallecido juez federal John Wood citó a Cantú en diciembre de 1978 para que demostrara que su libertad condicional no debía ser anulada, ya que el magistrado se enteró que el activista fue a México para respaldar una revuelta campesina sin notificar de ellos al funcionario encargado de su caso.

Cantú huyó a Europa y acusó a Wood de ser "racista" y de querer limitar la libertad de palabra.

El activista, que respaldó causas en Estados Unidos y México, dijo a los periodistas que piensa pasar varios días con su familia antes de trabajar en el restaurante de su

Cantu Surrenders to Marshals

FUGITIVE Mario Cantu, the Chicano activist who fled to Europe rather than face a jail term for violating his probation, surrendered to federal marshals at International Airport — ending 14 months of self-imposed exile.

Cantu, 42, had provoked au-

thorities in two countries with his activities on behalf of illegal aliens and Mexican political protesters. The late U.S. District Judge John Wood Jr. in 1976 sentenced Cantu to four years probation on a charge he shielded illegal Mexican aliens from the authorities at his downtown restaurant. In 1978, Cantu traveled to Mexico City to support a peasant's uprising and Wood later summoned him to show cause why the probation should not be revoked because he left the country without notifying his parole officer. In November 1978, Cantu fled to Paris and issued a strong statement calling Wood a "racist" who was trying to restrict his freedom of speech.

THE AREA

Doctors at Santa Rosa Chil-

dren's Hospital pronounced Dianna Paniaqua, a 6-week-old "New Year's baby" dead and minutes later disconnected life support systems, allowing the body functions to cease. Papers immediately were prepared to charge the mother with murder. Dianna suffered from irreparable brain damage allegedly inflicted in a beating from her mother. In neighboring Guadalupe County, where the child was the first born in the New Year, authorities began working to refile charges against Juanita Paniaqua, 32, raising them from child abuse to murder.

The Hispanic Commission — an organization comprised of 10 major Hispanic groups and created primarily to conduct educational and cultural programs with Mexico — has elected local civil rights attorney Ruben Sandoval as its first president.

Richard Woods, attorney for the family of a 5-week-old girl who received a dose of laughing gas instead of oxygen in a supply line misconnection, says the family will sue the Bexar County Hospital District for wrongful death.

Doctors at Santa Rosa Chil-

Cantu Traffic Irks Jailer

By JUAN MONTOYA

Media traffic in and out of Chicano activist Mario Cantu's jail cell has led Bexar County Jail Administrator Norman Cox to consider asking federal officials to stop approving interviews.

Cox, who said Cantu has granted numerous interviews to reporters, also said traffic has been "heavy" at the jail and was apprehensive that the attention given the local restaurateur might cause security problems.

"When a prisoner is given that much attention he becomes a jail-house celebrity and can gain undue importance in the eyes of other prisoners," Cox said. "That's when a security problem may arise."

Cantu, imprisoned upon arrival from Mexico last Tuesday, fled the United States in 1978 rather than face a jail term for violating his four-year probation. He spent 14 months in self-exile in Europe before turning himself in to federal authorities in San Antonio. He was convicted in 1976 of shielding undocumented aliens at "Mario's," his near-West Side restaurant.

Cantu is in his eighth day of fasting to show support for the poor and the Mexican peasants who seized and occupied two embassies in Mexico City.

Since his imprisonment, Cox said, a steady stream of media personnel have been allowed to interview the Chicano activist — at a rate, Cox thinks, which may soon cause problems at the jail.

"Our local policy is not to grant interviews with prisoners under our care," he said. "However, since he's a federal prisoner and we're under contract with the federal government in holding their prisoners, we honor their decisions. But if traffic continues as it did Monday, I may have to discuss it with the marshal's office."

Cantu has been placed in a hospital cell, a normal procedure, Cox said, when an inmate undertakes a fast. While in those cells, nurses periodically check on the prisoners to determine if any detrimental effects are being caused by the refusal to eat.

"He is still not eating," Cox confirmed. "There's no indication that he's he's getting food from any of his visitors and he is boiling the water before he drinks it."

Boiling the water, Cox said, may be a precaution on Cantu's part to safeguard against any efforts, real or imagined, against his health.

Before anyone can gain an interview, the

federal marshal, the defendant and his attorneys, the prosecution's attorneys and Federal Judge William S. Sessions must consent in writing. To his knowledge, no requests for interviews have been denied, Cox said.

"A lot of people are trying to interview him," he said. "If it gets to be a problem I may have to speak to the marshal's office to see what can be done."

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Staff Photo by Zach Ryall

Handcuffed Cantu gets into car, surrounded by U.S. marshals and a San Antonio police officer, after he returned voluntarily from Mexico.

Fugitive Cantu returns to Texas

Revolutionary turns himself in to get prison sentence behind him

By GUILLERMO GARCIA
American-Statesman Staff

SAN ANTONIO — After 14 months of self-imposed exile, fugitive Mario Cantu surrendered to federal authorities Tuesday immediately upon arrival aboard a commercial flight from Mexico.

Cantu, who fled to Paris rather than face a probation revocation hearing before the late U.S. District Judge John Wood in December

1978, appeared calm as he and his wife, Irma, presented their documents to U.S. Immigration and Customs officials and U.S. marshals who met the Mexicana Airlines flight from Monterrey at San Antonio's airport.

He was handcuffed and hustled out a side door from the International Arrivals gate by several marshals and taken to jail.

Cantu, a self-avowed Marxist, has been in Mexico since late last year. Recently, his

Paris lawyer negotiated with officials of the U.S. State and Justice departments to have Cantu return home.

"I feel good to be home," Cantu said aboard the airliner moments before it touched down. "It has been a good year, but now I am ready to face it."

"It" is a possible two-year federal prison

See Cantu, A10

Austin American-Statesman

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wednesday
morning
FEBRUARY 20, 1980

Justice . . .

An open letter to Benjamin Civiletti, attorney general of the United States:

It is not my habit to write letters to public officials. However I am deeply concerned regarding one of the local political activists, who appears to be receiving inordinately severe punishment for a minor offense.

Mario Cantu is being held on a \$100,000 bail for harboring illegal aliens. However, recently in San Antonio a gentleman, who murdered another man in front of the man's wife and two children, was released on a writ of habeas corpus. To the casual observer there has been some miscarriages of justice.

This letter is being written not because I generally agree with Cantu's policies. In fact, I'm certain that our political beliefs are at opposite ends of the spectrum. Yet it would appear that something is wrong in the system.

The real motive behind this letter is to request at least a casual investigation and disclosure of the need for such divergent handling of delicate matters. An explanation to the public would significantly strengthen our faith in local and state judiciary.

W. DAVID McINNIS



CIVILETTI

. . . and Cantu

If we, as Texans for Freedom, are going to be consistent, we have to be for the same freedoms for everyone, not just those whom the news and governmental establishments want to favor.

If we want our freedom of expression of our viewpoint, we must grant the Iranian protesters, Mario Cantu, etc., their expression.

At the same time, we don't call them the "Iranian students," because many of them are not studying in college. We don't want to subsidize them, as is our present policy.

We feel that self-professed Marxist, Mario Cantu, is quite inconsistent in complaining about the urban renewal wanting to eliminate his restaurant. Under the system that he seems to prefer, they do not tolerate any complaints.



CANTU

Nor do they tolerate private citizens owning and profiting from such a profitable enterprise.

Under our system which has provided such opportunities for the Iranians and Americans, justice should also be equal, and Cantu should not have to pay a higher penalty than others for the same offenses.

Now, having incurred the wrath of both sides, we say "let them speak, because if their views are ridiculous, exposure will show them to be."

CURTIS BELL
Texans for Freedom

SIR: I have been considering for some time now just who are the real enemies of the citizens of San Antonio; in other words, what kinds of people are doing the most damage to the people of this area.

My conclusion is that it is *not* Mario Cantu, who indeed broke the law but as early as I can tell did it to improve conditions for society's helpless. It is *not* the run-of-the-mill people on welfare who do cheat, I am sure, in some instances. It is *not* the average businessman whose work is more and more circumscribed by government bureaucrats at all levels. It is *not* the reluctant young people who do not wish to serve in another useless war that cannot be won as there is no way to win a war in the Middle East.

It is the officials at San Antonio College who have fired workers that dare raise the issue of mis-spending of taxpayers' dollars — the same officials who refuse to investigate properly the charges of illegal transactions.

It is City Public Service, which in a time of extreme inflation and obvious grand, glorious, unneeded building at the same time that Valero and the railroads are applying for further pass-through charges.

It is the judges and courts of the city and this district who refuse to collect forfeited bonds, who turn loose violent criminals (note violent), who delay trials for the benefit of the lawyers not the taxpayers, who return cases for retrial for such spurious reasons as teaching lessons, who spend most of their time at lunch (two hours at the minimum), playing politics and closing massage parlors.

It is government officials at all levels who waste time, who accept bribes, who waste money, who do not give a darn about saving either the taxpayer of his money. So in the election year, and in those to follow, I for one am determined to vote for none of the above, the real enemies of San Antonio, Texas, and the United States.

Eugenia P. Krause

Kindrick:

(Continued from Page 1-D.)

of the story and not the people he attacks. That is the way of preaching hatred, and the only time Jud mentions Hispanics is when there's something bad to be said.

"He'll say he does, but Ashmore does not have the guts to walk up to Mario Cantu, a man who owes him nothing, and tell him off the way he cowardly does when he is well protected. You're doing great, so keep up the good work. It would be even nicer if Ware and Ashmore could be exchanged for the 50 hostages. Nothing would be missed."

Then Robert Simmons of 9111 Ruth Lee St. ends his letter by saying, "Somewhere down the line, I must have missed the initial verbal battle between you and the KBUC pair but let me say this. Regardless of your various learnings, if you've got a jaw grinder against those clowns, you've got 100 percent of my vote and a loyal fan for life (whatever that's worth)."

★ ★ ★

Viewpoint

The Don's

FUGITIVE. When Mario Cantu returned from 14 months of self-imposed exile, a fugitive from federal authority, he expected a trip to the slammer ... and he got it ... with a \$100,000 bail bond ... he's seeking a reduction and it would seem reasonable to ask for one ... Cantu came back on his own to face the music ... it didn't appear to be the act of a man running from the law ... but the feds must have thought he planned to go again ... why else?



Cantu

Cantu Hits Feds

Political activist Mario Cantu said Saturday that his sentencing hearing will be a means of pointing out to the community the federal government's "double standard of justice" concerning human rights.

Cantu made the statement during a news conference at Mario's Restaurant, 325 S. Pecos St.

The meeting was called by members of the Mario Cantu Defense Committee to promote a rally scheduled for 7 p.m. Wednesday at the Mexican American Unity Council, 2300 W. Commerce St., in support of Cantu. That is the night before his sentencing hearing.

"On one hand, our government demands its citizens have a voice in foreign policy," Cantu said, "but on the other hand, we're persecuted when we do participate, which is shown by the \$100,000 bond placed on my case."

Activist Cantu Fires His Local Attorney

By RAY EVANS

Chicano activist Mario Cantu has fired his local attorney and retained noted New York lawyer William Kunstler to represent him in what he considers to be a fight against "political persecution" by the U.S. government.

Cantu, who is currently free on bond while awaiting a March 21 probation revocation hearing in federal court, met with Kunstler in New York Tuesday night. Cantu was given permission to travel by Chief U.S. District Judge William S. Sessions.

"Bill (Kunstler) has been involved in my case from the beginning and has been very supportive," Cantu told *The Light*.

Kunstler, who could not be

reached for comment, first expressed his support for Cantu in August 1976, when he accused the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of campaigning against Cantu as part of a movement to destroy the Chicano movement in this country.

Cantu said he decided to fire San Antonio attorney Pete Torres Jr. for a number of reasons, including Torres' decision to waive a preliminary hearing on the probation revocation matter and his acceptance of a \$10,000 cash bond without insisting on a bond reduction hearing before U.S. Magistrate Joseph F. Leonard Jr.

Torres, who learned of Cantu's decision from *The Light*, said he had enjoyed working with Cantu.

Cantu faces probation revocation

By BILL MINTZ

Express Federal Reporter

A federal magistrate ruled Tuesday there is enough evidence to hold a probation revocation hearing for restaurateur Mario Cantu.

U.S. Magistrate Joseph F. Leonard Jr. made the conclusion after an hour-long hearing on the revocation petition filed against Cantu for two unauthorized trips to Mexico in 1978.

Cantu fled to Europe in December 1978 rather than face the revocation proceeding before the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. He was arrested upon his return last Feb. 19.

Wood ordered Cantu to remain on probation for five years after a 1976 conviction for harboring illegal aliens at Mario's Restaurant.

In addition to the two trips to Mexico, First Assistant U.S. Attorney Fred Rodriguez charged Cantu violated his probation by:

- Failure to appear at the Dec. 6, 1978, hearing before Wood.
- Failure to report to his probation officer during his self-imposed exile.
- Failure to report his change of address.
- Failure to report a change of jobs, since he was not working at the restaurant during his absence.

Cantu is seeking a postponement of a hearing on the revocation petition, which is scheduled Friday before U.S. District Judge William Sessions.

Leonard will provide Sessions with data from the Tuesday session.

Cantu did not deny he went to Mexico but said he did it to draw attention to human rights violations by the Mexican government.

Leonard said he will recommend Sessions hold Cantu's lawyer, Ruben Sandoval, in contempt of court because the lawyer was 45 minutes late for the hearing.

Cantu Must Face Hearing --Magistrate

U.S. Magistrate Joseph Leonard has ruled there was probable cause to have the probation-revocation case of Chicano activist Mario Cantu heard by U.S. District Judge William Sessions at 1:30 p.m. Friday.

Leonard made his ruling Tuesday at a preliminary hearing.

Cantu later told reporters he will ask for a delay to prepare for the case.

"We have witnesses from New York, Europe and Mexico," he said.

Cantu had been placed on probation in 1976, after being convicted of harboring illegal aliens at his downtown restaurant.

A motion was filed to revoke his probation for making unauthorized trips to Mexico in 1978, and Cantu fled the country in late 1978, rather than face court action. He returned from his self-im-

posed exile early this year.

In the court session Tuesday, Leonard scolded one of Cantu's attorneys, Ruben Sandoval, for appearing at the hearing 45 minutes late, and said he was recommending the attorney be held in contempt of court.

Cantu has also named noted civil rights attorney William Kunstler to represent him in the case.

Kunstler was not present at the preliminary hearing.

Cantu lists Kunstler as defense attorney

Mario Cantu will be represented in court by attorneys William Kunstler of New York and Ruben Sandoval of San Antonio, Cantu confirmed in an Austin press conference Monday.

involving trips to Mexico without informing federal probation officials. Cantu was given a five-year probation sentence in a 1976 conviction of harboring illegal immigrants at his downtown San Antonio restaurant.

Cantu had earlier announced he had dismissed San Antonio attorney Pete Torres Jr. and would hire Kunstler to represent him in federal court appearances stemming from his 14-month-exile after alleged probation violations

Monday's press conference came the day before Cantu is scheduled to appear for a preliminary hearing in federal court in San Antonio. Another hearing is scheduled Friday on whether to revoke Cantu's probation.

Dallas Muenings NEWS

Cantu says U.S. trying to muzzle criticism

By STEWART DAVIS
Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN — Political activist Mario Cantu of San Antonio said Monday the U.S. government is trying to send him back to prison to stifle his criticism of human rights issues in Mexico and this country.

"I feel the issues in this case are political issues," Cantu said on the eve of two hearings this week into revocation of his probation after being convicted of harboring illegal aliens at the restaurant he operates.

Cantu, 42, admitted violating terms of his federal probation by going three times to Mexico without his probation officer's permission. On one trip, he was filmed by a national television network while helping about 1,500 Indian peasants occupy 88,000 acres of private land in Oaxaca state, south of Monterrey.

His 4-year probation was revoked at a hearing in December 1978, which he did not attend. He then fled to Paris rather than go to prison.

The late U.S. Dist. Judge John Wood Jr., who issued the original

probation revocation order, said then he wouldn't recommend the government spend "one thin dime" to get Cantu back.

While in exile, Cantu said, he formed a committee to travel through France, Spain and Germany, talking about human rights repression in the United States and Mexico.

Cantu said he is a socialist with Marxist ideas.

He said he would be represented by famed civil rights lawyer William Kunstler of New York and by San An-

tonio attorney Ruben Sandoval.

Cantu said he expects the hearings to result in a continuance of his probation. He is out of jail on \$100,000 bond, pending the hearings.

He was arrested as a fugitive Feb. 20 when he returned to San Antonio from his 14-month self-imposed exile. He said he spent the last three months of his flight from justice in Mexico, preaching the same revolutionary dogma he said the Mexican and U.S. governments are trying to suppress.

THE SAN ANTONIO LIGHT

Tuesday, March 18, 1980

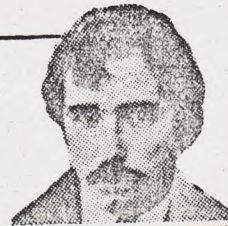
9-A

Mario Cantu Says He's Persecuted

AUSTIN — Mario Cantu, the restaurateur-activist from San Antonio who is in a legal fight for his freedom, contends he is being persecuted by both the United States and Mexican governments.

But, he predicted Monday, he will stay out of prison with the help of civil rights attorneys William Kunstler of New York

By CLAY ROBISON
Light Staff Writer
In The
State Capital



and Ruben Sandoval of San Antonio.

"I expect to walk out," he told a news conference. "I expect the court will allow me to remain on probation." A probable cause hearing was scheduled for Tuesday before U.S. Magistrate Joseph F.

Leonard Jr. in San Antonio in preparation for a revocation of probation hearing Friday before Chief U.S. District William S. Sessions.

Cantu, who admits to visiting Mexico without the permission of his probation officer in 1978, recently returned to San Antonio from a self-imposed foreign exile of 14 months.

He received a probation sentence in federal court in 1976 for harboring illegal aliens at his downtown restaurant.

Cantu, who considers himself a socialist, is seeking a postponement of Friday's hearing to give Kunstler, who is involved in another case in New York, more time to prepare for his defense.

Kunstler wasn't present for Monday's news conference. But Cantu's wife, Irma, read a statement in which members of the "Mario Cantu Defense Committee" charged, "The issues surrounding his case are political and that the (Jose Lopez) Portillo regime and the Carter administration are carrying out a persecution against

Mario for his ideas and his commitment in the defense of workers here and in Mexico."

Cantu said he went to Mexico to help promote human rights in that country. He also charged the Mexican government with holding "thousands of political prisoners" and conducting "political assassinations."

Activist calls Cantu victim of persecution

By DAVID McLEMORE
Express Staff Writer

Mario Cantu is the victim of unfair and racist persecution, activist attorney William Kunstler said Wednesday.

Kunstler, a champion of civil rights causes, spoke before a rally in support of Cantu at the Mexican-American Unity Council Center, 2300 W. Commerce St.

In a rally punctuated by mariachi music, more than 120 people gathered to show their support for Cantu, who has a hearing in federal court Thursday to determine whether he will remain free after fleeing the country while on probation for a 1976 federal conviction for shielding illegal aliens.

Kunstler and San Antonio attorney Ruben Sandoval will call several witnesses Thursday to show Cantu acted in the cause of human rights when he broke probation.

"This is definitely a racist issue," Kunstler said. "With undocumented aliens providing cheap labor for numerous Anglo businesses, why was Mario Cantu singled out for prosecution."

Kunstler said the U.S. government does not want Mexican-American activists working to support illegal aliens. "As long as it's Anglos, it's all right," he said.

"But Mario and other Chicanos receive a different standard of justice. Mario was unfairly convicted in 1976 for what essentially was a humanitarian crime — protecting undocumented workers against an immigration policy that seeks to keep the Third World out," Kunstler said.

Kunstler stressed Cantu's defense is that his actions were consistent with the emphasis of U.S. foreign policy on protecting human rights abroad.

"What he did was exactly what President Carter has been talking about — working for human rights throughout the world."

Cantu was convicted in 1976 and given a probated sentence on the illegal alien charge. In October 1978, he broke probation by going to Mexico to counsel peasants in Oaxaca seeking land reform.

A month later, Cantu fled the United States for a self-imposed 14-month exile in Europe. He returned voluntarily earlier this year and now faces up to

four years in prison for breaking probation.

During the rally, Daniel Jacoby of the Federation Internationale des Droits De L'Homme, a French-based human rights group, called Cantu a symbol of the Hispanic cause.

"Mario Cantu will receive our support Thursday, for in this world, we need Mario Cantu at liberty, not in jail."

Other speakers at the rally pledging their support for Cantu were City Councilman Bernardo Eureste, U.S. Commission for Civil Rights Regional Director Richard Avena, former Councilman Rudy Ortiz and black activist John Sanders.

THE SAN ANTONIO LIGHT

Rights Activist

Cantu Says He's No Criminal

Self-styled human rights activist Mario Cantu says he's no criminal.

Cantu said Wednesday: "I do not believe the community sees me as a criminal. The court should take into account the sentiments of the people. I have always believed that I am being selectively prosecuted not as an individual, but for speaking out against the Carter and Portillo administrations and against the violations of human rights in the United States and Mexico. Over the strenuous objections of numerous community leaders, Cantu was scheduled to appear in federal court Thursday for sentencing on a 1976 conviction for harboring illegal Mexican aliens.

U.S. District Judge William Sessions was to preside at the hearing. Sessions revoked Cantu's federal probation March 22 after the local restaurateur admitted seven probation violations stemming from unauthorized trips to Mexico and a 14-month exile in Europe.

Cantu supporters held two rallies Wednesday where letters to Sessions asking for "equitability and mercy" were read.

"We hope that by our appearance at the sentencing procedure, something constructive will come

through, and Mario will be freed so that the huevos rancheros at his restaurant will come out okay," said New York lawyer William Kunstler.

Other supporters included City Councilman Bernardo Eureste, LULAC leader Ray Ramirez, former City Councilman Rudy Ortiz, and representatives of the Mexican-American Betterment Organization, American GI Forum, Texas Black Caucus, State Sen. Bob Vale and State Reps. Lou Nelle Sutton, Joe L. Hernandez, Frank Madla, Paul Elizondo and Matt Garcia, a candidate for the post of Immigration and Naturalization Service director.

Also supporting Cantu were Municipal Court Judge Albert Pena, Denver Crusade for Justice leader Corky Gonzalez; J. Richard Avena, director of the Southwest Region U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and Daniel Jacoby, director of the Paris-based International Federation for the Rights of Man.

The group planned to pack the federal courtroom in a show of support for Cantu.

Eureste said it is unfair "for the federal government to drag that (Cantu) family through that hell."

"It makes me lose a lot of faith in our system," Eureste said.

Happy Cantu avoids jail for skip

By **RODOLFO RESENDEZ**
NEWS STAFF WRITER

A happy Mario Cantu uttered his trust for the "system" after a federal judge ruled the activist restaurateur will not go to prison for violating probation.

U.S. District Judge William Sessions Thursday lectured Cantu before ordering him to continue his current five-year probation along

with a five-month confinement at a halfway house.

In addition, Sessions extended Cantu's probation to include the 14 months he spent in self-imposed exile in Europe.

Cantu's probation was to have expired in September 1981.

Sessions told Cantu he would stay at the institution at his own expense and follow its rules.

Normally, halfway house rules al-

low participants to attend business and family matters, but they must spend nights at the institution.

Last month, Sessions revoked probation after Cantu, 42, admitted making several unauthorized trips to Mexico in 1978 and later fleeing to Europe to avoid a possible prison term for any probation violation.

Under terms of his probation, Cantu cannot leave the court's jurisdiction without permission.

In 1976, Cantu was convicted of shielding illegal aliens at his restaurant and was placed on probation for four years.

Sessions could have sentenced Cantu to four years in prison.

"But I happen to believe that your First Amendment rights are very precious to you," Sessions said.

Addressing Cantu in a stern voice, Sessions said he "would have no hesitation at all to place you in the

penitentiary" should Cantu violate any condition of his probation.

Outside the courthouse, Cantu said he was pleased with the ruling and thanked the judge for his compassion.

Cantu said he would abide by Sessions' instructions.

Sessions also advised Cantu not to make "careless" statements, particularly about censorship.

Cantu sent to halfway house

By **BILL MINTZ**
Express Federal Reporter

U.S. District Judge William Sessions Thursday ordered activist Mario Cantu to spend five months in a halfway house as a condition for continuing Cantu's probation for harboring illegal aliens.

The judge had revoked Cantu's pro-

bation after the restaurant owner admitted he had traveled to Mexico to publicize peasant uprisings and then fled to Europe to avoid probation revocation proceedings.

At a lengthy hearing Thursday, Cantu said he had accomplished his mission in Europe — publicizing the plight of oppressed Mexican peasants

and Mexican-Americans — and he was ready to abide by the conditions of his probation.

After the hearing, he said he thought Sessions had been fair and he will live with conditions imposed by the judge.

Sessions repeated the sentence imposed by the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. after Cantu's 1976 conviction for harboring aliens at his Mario's Restaurant: a \$3,000 fine and a suspended four-year prison term which was probated to five years.

Sessions refused to allow the 14 months Cantu spent in self-imposed exile in Europe to count toward his five-year probationary term. The judge thereby extended the probationary period from September 1981 to November 1982. He also told Cantu to pay the expenses for his stay in the halfway house and abide by the rules of the institution.

Cantu will be able to participate in

the community within the rules of the halfway house, the judge explained.

Sessions told Cantu he was concerned by Cantu's feelings he was pressured to ease up on his political activities while he was on probation.

Cantu's constitutional freedom of expression was far more important than inconvenience caused by the probation violations, the judge said.

Cantu's attorneys, William Kunstler of New York and Ruben Sandoval, brought to the courtroom 10 witnesses who testified about the sincerity and depth of Cantu's political convictions.

Writer Dick Reavis of Austin, who accompanied Cantu on two unauthorized trips to Mexico, said Cantu had admitted he helped smuggle guns to Mexican revolutionaries.

But Cantu, while admitting he raised thousands of dollars for the rebels, denied participating in gun running. He

See CANTU, Page 7A

CANTU

Continued from Page 1A

said some of the money he raised probably went to purchase arms.

He insisted he would stay in San Antonio, even though he had repeatedly violated the conditions of his probation.

"I have proven my point," he told Sessions. "I couldn't, politically, violate my probation. It would be putting down the community support I have received."

State representatives, city council members and Archbishop Patrick Flores wrote letters to Sessions urging leniency for Cantu, the judge noted.

One of the legislators, Rep. Matt Garcia, is the leading contender to become commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the agency which initiated the 1976 prosecution.

City Public Service board member Ruben Escobedo and former member Eloy Centeno wrote letters to Sessions while Cantu repeatedly mentioned his family's battle to save the South Pecos Street restaurant from condemnation to make way for a new CPS headquarters building.

friday
morning

April 4, 1980

Austin American-Statesman

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Judge gives Cantu probation, stern warning

By GUILLERMO GARCIA

American-Statesman Staff

SAN ANTONIO — Mario Cantu got a belated birthday present from U.S. Judge William Sessions Thursday — his provisional liberty.

Cantu appeared before the federal judge in San Antonio the day after his 43rd birthday. He faced a possible 3- to 5-year prison term for violating his probation, but was ordered simply to continue on probation.

Sessions sentenced Cantu to continue his 5-year probated sentence. It was given him in 1976 by the late Judge John Wood after Cantu was convicted of harboring undocumented workers at his restaurant.

The judge, however, ordered the San Antonio restaurant owner to serve five months in a local halfway house. Cantu's probation would have been up later this year, but Sessions ordered Cantu to serve an additional 14 months to make up the time he was a fugitive.

Woods revoked Cantu's probation after the self-styled revolutionary advocate of peasant rights and land reform in Mexico broke his probation by traveling to Mexico without his parole officer's permission.

Rather than attend a probation revocation hearing in 1978 before the Wood, Cantu fled, spending 14 months in Europe.

Sessions' sentence was handed down after the defense admitted that Cantu had violated his probation by leaving without permission several times in 1978.

New York attorney William Kunstler, in his closing argument, argued that Cantu "acceded to a higher moral conviction," much like that of U.S. revolutionary heroes James Madison and John Adams.

"Mario Cantu, god or devil, has been punished much more than your honor could. . . . Sending him to jail would be a vindictive act that would not do anything for anybody," Kunstler told Sessions.

Prosecutors noted Cantu, a twice-

convicted felon who served six years on a heroin smuggling conspiracy in the 1960s, had violated parole "at least four times that we know of and (he) violated probation on another conviction four times also."

Following a daylong hearing, in which a number of Chicano activists from around the country testified on Cantu's behalf, Session noted "your civil liberties and your First Amendment guarantees of free speech come ahead of" technical violations of the law.

Kunstler and Chicano rights attorney Ruben Sandoval represented



Mario Cantu

See Cantu, A10

Cantu — From A1

Cantu during the hearing.

Sessions also read into the court record letters of support for Cantu from a host of Texas state representatives, local and federal officials and community leaders, including San Antonio Archbishop Patrick Flores.

In addressing Cantu before pronouncing the sentence, Sessions noted "I know you have a strong feeling about human rights and the plight of illegal aliens . . . but the court also knows of your unreliance. You speak of the rape and mistreatment of the aliens, but it is the smugglers who bring them that do the same thing. I am grateful that you speak out against these injustices. But I am disturbed that you go outside the court to speak out as you have."

"This court does not have to wear its heart on its sleeve," Sessions said, apparently referring to the many letters he received asking that Cantu be treated leniently. "You have been careless in your analysis of how you were treated by (Judge

Wood). You imply that yours was a political persecution, I suggest that you inform yourself before you speak out."

Despite the judge's harsh words, however, he granted Cantu probation while instituting some restrictions, including ordering Cantu to clear with him any requests to leave the court's jurisdiction. Normal probationers requests to leave the district are handled by probation officers and not by a judge.

Later, Kunstler said he "is satisfied that it was a fair decision. The judge respects what Mario is doing in the field of human rights and oppression of Mexican (nationals)."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Fred Rodriguez, meanwhile, said only that he would not criticize Sessions' decision.

An elated Cantu, not known for his emotional displays, said he "could live with the confinement. I am happy to be free, and I feel the judicial system still has a chance . . . I do trust the system."

New Rights Movement Begins, Says Cantu

By DANNY GARCIA
and RAY EVANS

San Antonio activist Mario Cantu Friday said the reinstatement of his four-year probationary sentence was the start of a new human rights movement in the United States.

"I am happy to be able to be with my family and to have the liberty to participate in the community," a visibly enthusiastic Cantu told supporters outside the U.S. Courthouse Thursday after U.S. District Judge William Sessions reinstated the sentence Cantu was assessed in 1976 for harboring illegal aliens.

Cantu said that after a period of rest, he intends to continue his vocal campaign against "violations of human rights, torture and political imprisonment."

"I don't think the judge was aware until this week of what is going on in Mexico," he said.

"And I believe he seriously took into consideration what he heard of those activities. I think there is still a chance for our judicial system," he said. "I believe this is the start of a

whole new movement in the United States."

Sessions' decision, which came after more than six hours of testimony, requires Cantu to serve the remainder of the probated sentence given him in 1976, in addition to the period between December 1978 and March 1980 which he spent in self-exile in Europe.

Sessions also instructed Cantu to serve the first five months of his probation in a halfway house to be determined Friday and also reinstated a \$3,000 fine, which Cantu paid after the sentencing by Wood.

In assessing the sentence originally set by the late U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr., Sessions told Cantu: "I would have no hesitancy in placing you in a penitentiary, and maybe I should do that. But I believe that you sincerely believe in your right to express yourself fully, completely, thoroughly and without any censorship. And the Bill of Rights affords that to you."

Sessions warned Cantu against further violations: "I trust that you

will respect this court as much as this court respects the Constitution."

More than 10 witnesses offered character testimony in behalf of Cantu during the sentencing hearing, which was scheduled after his probation was revoked in March upon his voluntary return from Europe.

Sessions told the packed courtroom that he had received letters from numerous community leaders and petitions bearing more than 1,000 signatures in support of the West Side restaurateur.

The witnesses urged the court to restore Cantu's probation, saying that his probation violations stemmed not from criminal intent, but from a dedication to preserving human rights in Mexico.

Cantu admitted violating conditions of his probation by leaving the Western District of Texas in 1978 to support a revolutionary peasants' uprising in Oaxaca.

He told the judge, however, that his "mission" was accomplished because national television coverage in the United States provided the expo-

sure he had sought for the uprising.

"I have completed the mission, and I think it is important for other people to get involved in it now," Cantu told the court. "It is too much of a burden for one individual. Right now I need time to be with my family."

Among those testifying on behalf of Cantu were J. Richard Avena, regional director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Municipal Court Judge Albert Pena, Conservation Society past president Wanda Ford, Denver civil rights leader Corky Gonzalez, and French human rights leader Daniel Jacoby.

Attorney Ruben Sandoval and New York lawyer William Kuntsler called the decision "a fair one."

"I have not often praised judges in my checkered career, but I think the judge did a good job," Kuntsler said.

"I think he was trying to uphold the integrity of the Constitution by declaring First Amendment rights more important than a technical violation of probation."



PADRES

Padres Asociados para Derechos Religiosos Educativos y Sociales

3112 W. Ashby Place, San Antonio, Texas 78228 Telephone: (512) 736-1330

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3112 West Ashby Place
San Antonio, Texas 78228

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Archdiocese of San Antonio

MOST REV. AGUSTIN ROMAN
Archdiocese of Miami

MOST REV. ROBERT SANCHEZ
Archdiocese of Santa Fe

April 2, 1980

Mr. Mario Cantu
325 S. Pecos St.
San Antonio, Texas

Estimado Mario:

I wanted to express my support for you in the present situation that you find yourself with the courts. It is apparent to us, that you are being used as a scapegoat and a victim of the double standard of justice that is so often handed out to the minorities of this country.

I want to express my solidarity with your struggle to deepen our awareness of the frequent violations of human rights that are being perpetrated against nuestro hermanos y hermanas. The recent murder-death of Archbishop Romero must certainly make all of us reflect on the role that we play in the history of liberation de nuestro pueblo Hispano.

Your compromiso and deep concern of the injustices that occur to our people gives witness to many of us and it give us hope in knowing that there are people who will not remain silent in the face of injustice.

You have our best wishes, support and prayers.

Sin mas, tu hermano en la justicia,

Trinidad Sanchez, S.J., Bro.
Executive Director



to 12/15/80

MATT GARCIA
DISTRICT 57-K
P.O. BOX 2910
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78769
(512) 475-6188

State of Texas
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES:
NATURAL RESOURCES
VICE CHAIRMAN
SECURITY & SANCTIONS

April 3, 1980

Honorable William Sessions
United States District Judge
John H. Wood Federal Building
San Antonio, Texas

RE: Mario Cantu

Dear Judge Sessions:

This letter is being submitted to you in support of Mario Cantu. Though I have not always agreed with Mario, I have never had occasion to question his concern about the people whose cause he espouses. I have known Mario approximately twenty years and know of his generosity towards the poor and his willingness to help the oppressed.

I have been disappointed with some of Mario's activities, but I have never questioned his sincerity. Although Mario's activities have been freely undertaken, it is my firm belief that he merits another chance.

I will be more than glad to appear personally to discuss my knowledge of Mario's endeavors at the Court's convenience. Any considerations extended to Mario will be greatly appreciated, not only by the undersigned, but by many people he has helped.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Matt Garcia", written in a cursive style.

State Representative
MATT GARCIA

MG/ra



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 200
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Mario G. Obledo
SECRETARY

James W. Connor
DEPUTY SECRETARY

Honorable Joseph Leonard
U.S. Magistrate
Western District of Texas
San Antonio, Texas

AFFIDAVIT OF MARIO G. OBLEDO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
 :
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO) RE: Mario Cantu

MARIO OBLEDO, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

Important matters impacting on the State of California precludes a personal appearance on March 10th, the date scheduled for the revocation hearing of the above named but I desire the record to note my remarks.

Mario Cantu has been known to me for at least a decade during which time we have worked together on several issues of community interest. I know his immediate family as well. To say he has been a controversial public figure is an understatement. This is so because he has demonstrated the courage to speak on community concerns, on the vital issues of our times. He has been a catalyst for constructive change, for an alteration and modification of the social, economic, and political system, all within the framework of the legal structure, in order that the quality of life for all people be improved. Public actions such as those of Mr. Cantu are always subject to scrutiny and either praise or criticism, depending on individual views. But changes in society have never been realized by silence nor by inaction. All the persons in history who have challenged unjust institutions and

situations, people like Washington, Lincoln, Austin, Anthony, Truman, Hidalgo, Juarez, Zapata and Adelita were considered radicals in their day. But all contributed to a more democratic society.

Arbitrary non-compliance with rules of law cannot be tolerated in a free union. But I am of the opinion that Mr. Cantu's absence from the jurisdiction of the Western District of Texas was more irreflective than deliberate and defiant.

Finally, the ends of justice require that given all the facts and circumstances, the punishment inflicted will make whole the body politic. What injury was caused the people by the absence of Mr. Cantu from the Western District? The answer - none whatsoever. What is to be accomplished by the incarceration of Mr. Cantu? The response, in my honest judgement, is nothing whatever. In many respects the debt has already been paid - the time served. Mr. Cantu is prepared, I am satisfied, to assume his duties and responsibilities as a citizen, as a family person, and as a human being.

Any consideration extended would be appreciated by the undersigned.

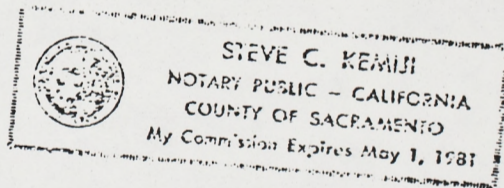
Mario G. Obledo

Mario G. Obledo

Subscribed and sworn before me
this 4 day of March, 1980.

Steve C. Kemisi

Notary Public in and for the
State of California, County of Sacramento





Telegram

SNB069(1551)(4-052197S065)PD 03/05/80 1550

ICS IPMBNGZ CSP

5124752241 TDBN AUSTIN TX 119 03-05 0350P EST

PMS JUDGE JOSEPH LEONARD, US MAGISTRATE, DLR

CARE RUBEN SANDOVAL 523 SOUTH MAIN

SAN ANTONIO TX

BESIDES THE FACT THAT HE IS ONE OF ONLY 2 PERSONS IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE STATUTE WHO HAS EVER BEEN CONVICTED, MARIO CANTU IS FURTHER SUBJECTED TO INEQUITABLE TREATMENT WITH THE IMPOSITION OF A \$100,000. BOND. MEXICAN AMERICAN RECOGNIZED AT THIS DETERMINATION BY THE JUDICIAL SECTOR IS EXCESSIVE TO THE GRADE OF THE OFFENSE WITH WHICH HE HAS BEEN CHARGED. FURTHERMORE, WHEN WE COMPARE CASE AFTER CASE, A PATTERN OF DISCRIMINATION SURFACES. IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT MARIO CANTU IS YET ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE INEQUITIES HANDED OUT BY A SYSTEM THAT HAS THE DISCRETION TO ABSOLVE FUGITIVES INVOLVED IN VIOLENT AND EVEN FATAL CRIMES BUT INSIST ON

SF-1201

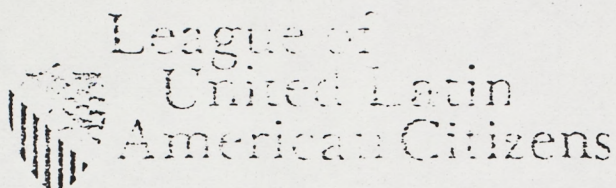
IMPOSING UNFAIR AND EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT TO PEOPLE OF COLOR.

PAUL C MORENO STATE REPRESENTATIVE OF TEXAS

NNNN

RECEIVED

FEB 29 1980



Office of National President
RUBEN BONILLA, JR.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, U. S. Attorney General's Hispanic Advisory Committee

FROM: Ruben Bonilla, Jr., LULAC National President

RE: MARIO CANTU, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

DATE: February 29, 1980

Attached you will find material relating to the plight of Mario Cantu, a private businessman of San Antonio, Texas.

Mario was originally sentenced to a probationary period of four years for an innocuous offense of "shielding aliens." During his probation term, Mario left the jurisdiction of the Court without permission for an extended period of time. Although extradition proceeds were never initiated, Mr. Cantu voluntarily surrendered himself recently to U. S. marshalls. Mr. Cantu's bond now stands at an exorbitant \$100,000.00, with a hearing on a revocation of probation now scheduled for March 10, 1980 at 10 a.m. in San Antonio, Texas.

The prevailing sentiments is that Mr. Cantu's bond is excessive and that his probation should not be revoked. The matter of his original offense is not serious enough to warrant any further imprisonment.

Please consider forwarding a letter or telegram in support of Mario Cantu's immediate release to the Attorney General. Please provide me with a copy of your correspondence.

I believe your careful review of the attached documents will lead you to the same conclusion that I have reached; that Mario Cantu's offense is not a heinous one and that it would be helpful if the U. S. Attorney General would support a reduction of the bond as well as Mario Cantu's immediate release.

WU
Western Union

Telegram

SNA041(1355)(4-031846S332)PD 11/28/79 1354

ICS IPMBNGZ CSP

4146456740 TDBN MILWAUKEE WI 55 11-28 0154P EST

PMS MARIO CANTU DEFENSE COMMITTEE, DLR
325 S PECOS

SAN ANTONIO TX 78207

IN BEHALF OF THE LATIN AMERICAN UNION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS OF WISCONSIN
AND LA-GUARDIA NEWSPAPER SUPPORT THAT MARIO CANTU RETURN TO HIS
COMMUNITY AND ALLOW HIM TO CONTINUE TO EXERCISE HIS POLITICAL RIGHTS
AND EXPRESS HIS POLITICAL BELIEFS. WE ALSO SUPPORT HIS REQUEST OF THE
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL DROP ALL CHARGES PENDING AGAINST HIM.
ERNESTO CHACON STATE COORDINATOR OF WISCONSIN

NNNN

WU
western union

Telegram

SNA066(1613)(1-009545D241-001)PD 08/28/76 1516

ICS I PMSNTA SNT

SUSPECTED DUPLICATE: 1-009782A241 SNB 011 ICS I PMRVLA RSVD

01065 NL RIVERSIDE CA 116 08-28 1258P PDT

PMS MARIO CANTU DLR

324 N PECOS ST

SAN ANTONIO TX

BT

INABILITY TO TRAVEL TO YOUR RALLY DUE TO HEALTH REASONS KEEPS US FROM PERSONALLY DELIVERING OUR MESSAGE OF FULLEST SUPPORT SOLIDARITY AND UNITY WITH YOUR FIGHT IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS TO SEEK AND OBTAIN DEFENSE FROM THE RACIST AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES OF THE U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE AND BORDER PATROL WE WUPPORT YOU AND ALL OF YOUR EFFORTS TO WIN FREEDOM AND LIBERTY FROM THE CHARGES SO UNJUSTLY BROUGHT AGAINST YOU. WE

SF-1201 (R5-69)

KNOW ONLY TOO WELL THAT THOSE FORCES WHO HAVE ALWAYS ATTACKED AND OPPRESSED OUR PEOPLE FIRST TRY TO DESTROY OUR LEADERS SO WE SAY TO OUR PEOPLE THAT AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL. UNITED WE SHALL OVERCOME.

HUMBERTO N CORONA

ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY,

NNNN

SF-1201 (R5-69)



Telegram

SNA094(2144)(4-073244S333)PD 11/29/79 2143

ICS IPMBNGZ CSP

5128438381 NL TDBN HIDALGO TX 80 11-29 0943P EST

PMS MARIO CANTU, DLR

325 SOUTH PECOS ST

SAN ANTONIO TX

WE WANT TO LET YOU KNOW OF OUR SUPPORT OF YOUR POSITION CONCERNING UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS. AS A RESULT OF THIS YOU HAVE PERSONALLY SUFERED THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WHIMS OF CORRUPTED JUDGES WITHIN THE SYSTEM WE KNOW THAT THE ACQUISITIONS ARE POLITICALLY MOTIVATED AND BECAUSE OF THIS WE WANT TO MAKE CLEAR TO YOU OUR SINCERE ADMIRATION OF YOUR CAUSE THAT IS ALSO OURS. WITHOUT MORE, UNTIL THE DAY COMES WHEN THERE WILL BE JUSTICE, PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG US.

VIVA LA CAUSA ANTONIO ORENDAIN TEXAS FARM WORKERS UNION

NNNN

-1201 (R5-69)



Telegram

SNC015(1355)(2-013519E242)PD 08/29/76 1355

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

2126879740 TDMT NEW YORK NY 53 08-29 0155P EST

PMS MARIO CANTU DEFENSE COMMITTEE, RUSH IMMY RALLY STARTS 4P, DLR

EL MERCADO THE MARKET PLACE SAN SABA ST

SAN ANTONIO TX

SISTERS AND BROTHERS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE PEOPLES RALLY IN SAN ANTONIO, WE RENEW OUR COMMITMENT TO CHALLENGE, IN THE MOST DETERMINED WAY, THE RACIST ATTACKS ON UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS AND WE ADD OUR LOUDEST VOICE OF PROTEST TO THE GROWING MOVEMENT TO DEFEND MARIO CANTU

ANGELA Y. DAVIS CO-CHAIRPERSON NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION

NNNN

1201 (R5-69)

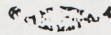


MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, JR. MEMORIAL CHAPTER

AMERICAN GI FORUM OF SAN ANTONIO

Veterans Family Organization

701 San Pedro • P.O. Box 9525 • Phone: 223-4096 • San Antonio, Texas 78212



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 JAY PARRA
 LEGAL ADVISOR
 MARCELO MONTEMAYOR

27 February 1980

The Honorable William Sessions
 U.S. Court House
 655 E. Durango
 San Antonio, Texas 78204

Dear Judge William Sessions:

It is with much consternation and distain that we, The American GI Forum have followed the life of Mr. Mario Cantu. Beginning with Mario's drug conviction, time spent in a Federal Penitentiary paying his debt to society and subsequent return to society; The American ideals of Equal Opportunity and Justice for all have not been realized.

Mario Cantu entered a Federal Penitentiary a convicted felon and emerged a human rights activist. I am sure Mario's parents would have much preferred a degree from Harvard, Yale or even Rice prior to Mario embarking on his career as a human rights activist.

The time is long past due for Mario Cantu to be recognized for his total rehabilitation and, as I am sure history will, efforts towards furthering the civil and human rights of the disadvantaged, oppressed, and underprivileged both at home and abroad.

It is time for Mario Cantu to cease being a victim of selective application of the law and the inordinately high bail bond he his currently under.

Respectfully,

Manuel Casanova

Manuel Casanova
Regional Chairman

Gene Rodriguez

Gene Rodriguez
Chairman Miguel Hernandez Chapter



JOE L. HERNANDEZ
DISTRICT 57-J
BEXAR COUNTY

The State of Texas
House of Representatives
Austin, Texas

COMMITTEES:
CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE
VICE CHAIRMAN
SECURITY AND SANCTIONS

March 25, 1980.

William S. Sessions
Chief Judge
United States District Court
Western District of Texas
U.S. Courthouse
655 E. Durango Blvd.
San Antonio, Texas 78206

Re: Mario Cantu. ✓

Dear Judge:

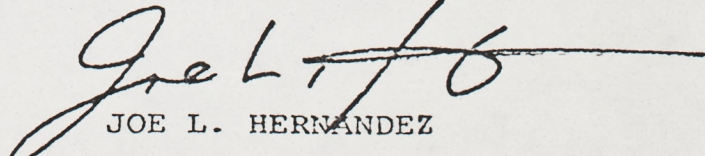
This letter serves as a recommendation for Mr. Mario Cantu whose case is now pending before your Court. I have known Mr. Cantu for approximately fifteen years and he has been a good person contributing to the welfare of the community. He has generously contributed financial assistance and his personal time to the Wolverine Council Help a Boy Camp, of which I am the President of the Board of Directors.

I often discussed matters of community concern with Mr. Cantu and he has always been very receptive in assisting other groups and individuals. I am very much impressed with his contributions to our community and his sincere interest in humanity.

I sincerely ask that the Court continue Mr. Cantu on probation and extend to him a last opportunity to remain with his family here in San Antonio. I feel that his recent return to San Antonio in reality expresses his willingness to continue being a good law abiding citizen and a contributor to the progress of our community.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,


JOE L. HERNANDEZ

JLH:ah.

The HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE PAUL ELIZONDO → DISTRICT 57-I



COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC EDUCATION
STATE AFFAIRS

March 31, 1980

The Honorable William S. Sessions
Judge of the United States District
Court for the Western District
U.S Courthouse
El Paso, Texas 79901

Dear Judge Sessions:

This letter is in reference to Mr. Mario Cantu who is a constituent that I represent in the 57th State Legislative District in San Antonio, Texas. I have known Mr. Cantu and his family for numerous years and know him to be a good and honorable family man. Even though his highly individualistic views have resulted in past actions with which I do not necessarily agree, I feel that these actions are a result of sincere beliefs and principles which Mr. Cantu feels are the basic, inherent rights of U.S citizens.

Additionally, I believe that his separation from his family, loved ones, and business during the past many months has served as a bitter and costly experience. Added to this, a revocation of his probation and a sentence to serve time in a penal institution would only approach cruel and unusual punishment.

It is, therefore, that I am pleading to your judicial wisdom and human sensitivities in requesting that the above be taken into consideration in your deliberations and that leniency will prevail.

Respectfully,

Paul Elizondo

State Rep. Paul Elizondo
District 57-I, San Antonio, Texas

PE/bcb

San Antonio, Texas
March 29, 1980

Honorable Federal Judge
William Sessions
Western District of Texas

Honorable Judge:

RE: Mario Cantu

This letter is to convey to you an opinion in regard to Mr. Mario Cantu from the view point of some one who has been greatly involved in civic work in our community.

The Cantu family has contributed immensely to the well being of the needy, supporting worth while projects for the elderly and for the young.

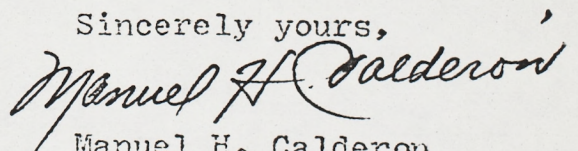
They are a living testimony to our area and have been for many years.

For this reason I sincerely hope that the court will have leniency for Mr. Mario Cantu, also for the fact that Mr. Cantu only expresses idealism and not violence.

In my opinion his desire is that of only trying to improve living conditions of his fellow men.

Hoping that you will be instrumental, with the help of God, in freeing this man, for the sake of his family and friends, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



Manuel H. Calderon
Business man and
former City
Councilman

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

P.O. BOX 9066

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78285

CITY COUNCIL
LILA STOKRELL, MAYOR
HENRY GONZALEZ
RICHARD
HELEN GUTHER
FRANK D. WING
BERNARDO EURESTE
BOB THOMPSON
JOE ALBERETE, JR.
GEOFF CANAVAN
VAN ARCHER
JOHN STEEN

March 31, 1980

The Honorable William Sessions
Chief Judge
United States Courthouse
655 E. Durango Blvd.
San Antonio, Texas 78206

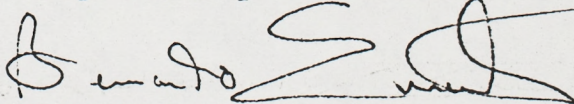
Dear Judge Sessions:

This letter is written in support of Mr. Mario Cantu, who is scheduled to appear in your court for sentencing on Thursday, April 3, 1980 for parole violation.

Mr. Cantu has suffered long enough. So has his family. So have the many people who have followed this latest development in the life of Mr. Cantu.

The Mexican-American community has already been mortally wounded by the federal government's persecution of Mr. Cantu and his family. In the name of that community and in the name of fairness and justice, I beg that mercy prevail in the decision you will be making on this occasion and that Mr. Cantu be spared any further penalty.

Respectfully submitted,



BERNARDO EURESTE
City Councilmember

City Councilmember

City Council

BE:rom



Frank Madla
Texas House of Representatives
District 57A

Committees:
Vice Chairman,
Human Services
Higher Education

P. O. Drawer X
San Antonio, Texas 78211
(512) 924-7510

P. O. Box 2910
Austin, Texas 78769
(512) 475-5677

March 31, 1980

Honorable Judge William S. Sessions
U. S. District Court, Western
District of Texas
655 East Durango
San Antonio, Texas 78206

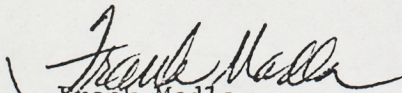
Dear Mr. Sessions:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for any consideration you could offer Mario Cantu.

I have known Mario ever since I was a youngster. He used to camp on my father's ranch with the Help-a-Boy Organization. I am aware of his past problems but do not feel that Mario is a threat or danger to our society.

Once again, any consideration you could give him would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


Frank Madla

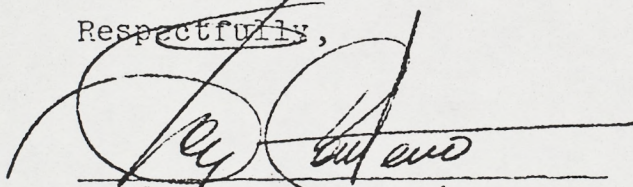
FM/avc

A STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF MARIO CANTU

As active members of the civic and business community of San Antonio the undersigned wish to concur with the decision of Mario Cantu to return to his country, his family and his business. Being fully aware of Mario's past activities and his status with regards to the legal authorities of the United States we are all of the opinion that morally he should return to his family, legally he should face the authorities and as a businessman he should return to his business responsibilities as soon as it is deemed possible.

In addition to the above, as friends of Mario Cantu we respectfully request that our governmental authorities which will decide on Mario's immediate future look favorably on his case.

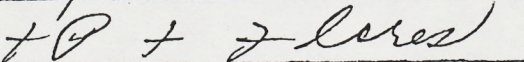
Respectfully,



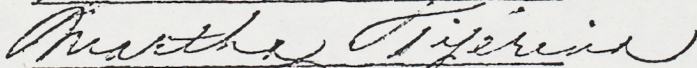
Eloy Centeno



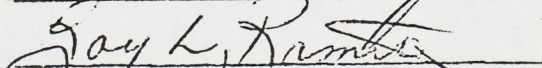
R. E. Montalvo



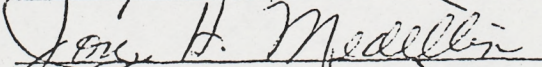
Archbishop
Patricio Flores



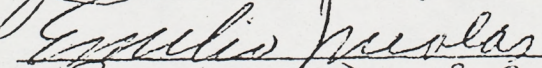
Ms. Marta Tijerina



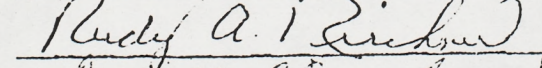
Ray L. Ramirez



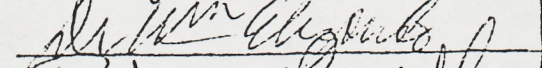
Jose H. Medellin



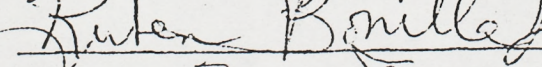
Emilio Nicolas



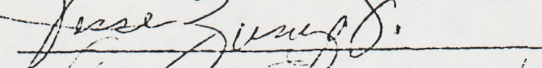
Rudy A. Kirschner



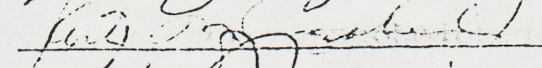
Dr. Wm. Elizondo



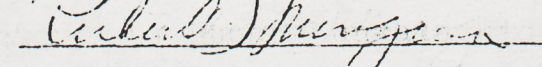
Ruben Bonilla, Jr.



Jesse Zuniga



Ruben Escobedo



Ruben Munguia

TRUE CAMPING IS A MUST

There where the sky meets the
earth, MAN learned Nature's
Law of Congruity!

WOLVERINES
Help - A - Boy - Camp
RT. 15, BOX 236 M
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78228

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mario Cantu, owner and manager of Mario's Cafe, since Mario was 6 years old. I have known him as a student, as a camper, as an adult, and as a very personal friend.

To the best of my recollection, when Mario was a youngster of elementary, Junior and High School age, he was never involved in any kind of fist or physical fight.

He was without question a leader among the youngsters of his age, and Mario was without question inquisitive Plus - - - -
- - - In fact, curiosity is Mario's serious trait, and Mario is extremely intelligent to know what happened to the cat.

It would take an encyclopedia to write all of the very good and sacred points about Mario. I know of many a family whom Mario kept from going hungry to bed. In that respect Mario's philosophy is simple and to the point:

"Hungry children cannot wait around for adults to fill in applications and wait."

When Mario was brought to Court and was accused of shielding Mexican nationals, I volutarily went as a witness in his behalf because I have never considered Mario to be a criminal element in any sense of the word.

In coming back to his native land, his country, I am certain that if Mario has broken any laws, he will be willing to face all consequences.

Last night, December 5, 1979, I talked via phone to Dr. Rudolpho Alvarez at UCLA. Dr. Alvarez considers Mario Cantu a very dear and personal friend. Dr. Alvarez is happy to know that Mario is planning to return, and wants to be sure that Mario is not deprived in any way of his right to think, to express in writing or in talk whatever ideas he may have, for that is the true spirit of freedom of expression.

If I can be of any help, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
O. S. Hernandez, Founder and Director
Wolverine Help-A-Boy Camp
695-9001 after 9:00 p.m.



Texas Black Caucus

"TOMMY T. C. CALVERT"
703 W. French Pl. Suite 1
San Antonio, Tx 78212

February 15, 1980

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Western District of Texas
United States Federal Courthouse
655 East Durango
San Antonio, Texas 78206

IN REFERENCE TO THE CASE REGARDING:
Western District Courts vs. Mr. Mario Cantu

Dear Gentlemen:

In the case regarding Mr. Mario Cantu, members and leading citizens of the entire community are dismayed the way our country's great judicial system has distorted and slanted the facts against Mr. Mario Cantu. We must not forget the illegal crimes committed by a former President of the United States who never stood trial or did a day in jail.

We must also remember that Mr. Cantu did not commit a violent criminal act. But only tried to help people who are less fortunate and who live constantly under impoverished conditions which are world wide in today's society.

In closing, I must say that the Cantu family has suffered long enough. Mario Cantu should be reunited with his wife and children. Any prolonged absence from his family will enhance mental anguish.

It is through Prayer and hope that a compromise and solution can be reached; and justice will prevail.

Sincerely yours, for community progress

Tommy "T. C." Calvert
Vice President - Texas Black Caucus

- cc. The Honorable Lou Nell Sutton, State Representative
- Joe Webb, City Councilman
- Hector Cantu
- Ruben Bonilla, L.U.L.A.C.
- Charles Hudspeth, N.A.A.C.P.
- John Sanders, President, O.U.E.D.
- File

"We Together, Will Persevere"

Exile's toll fails to dampen Cantu's fight for human rights

By GUILLERMO GARCIA
American-Statesman Staff

MONTERREY, Mexico — In the end, Mario Cantu, self-styled revolutionary gun runner, proponent of land reform in Mexico and leading Chicano advocate of Marxism for the common man, had to return home to the United States, the country he criticizes so strongly yet loves so much.

Fourteen months in exile — even in such alluring places as Paris, West Germany and Spain — has taken its toll on the 42-year-old San Antonio restaurateur.

He returned voluntarily to San Antonio last week to face prison time for traveling to Mexico in violation of a probated sentence on a 1976 conviction for harboring illegal aliens. At the airport, he was met by a host of federal marshals, Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI agents who promptly hustled him off to Bexar County Jail, where he remains in lieu of \$100,000 bond.

Although his coal-black eyes still burn intensely when he speaks of the dignity and



Mario Cantu now imprisoned in Bexar County Jail in San Antonio.

the rights of man — rich or poor — his rapidly graying, curly hair and crow's feet ringing his eyes betray the toll of exile.

But shining through Mario Cantu's mild, unassuming, almost shy exterior is his fierce, consuming passion. It is evident whether he is sipping brandy at a family gathering in Monterrey, or marching down the dusty streets of this city of more than 2 million in a rally on the anniversary of the deaths four years ago of six peasant squatters at the hands of state police.

Political repression, human rights and land reforms long since promised and forgotten have been the causes espoused by San Antonio's darling of the far left.

During the 1970s he would talk openly about his mostly successful efforts to arm peasant and student guerrillas fighting government soldiers in southern and western Mexico.

While he armed revolutionaries in Mexico, he hired undocumented workers at Mario's, his popular Mexican food restaurant. It was on a federal charge of shielding

aliens there from an immigration raid in 1976 that finally resulted in a four-year probated sentence.

All the while, he would criticize the U.S. government long and loudly for the injustices he saw.

"I would never have been prosecuted had it been someone else," he said ruefully, four years after that conviction.

"I think a person's political rights should be protected no matter what. I have that right," he said in Mexico last week, the day before he returned to the United States.

Ironically, Cantu gained considerably more attention in Mexico and Europe than from his own community. In the Alamo City he is considered more a gadfly than a heavyweight.

But Cantu apparently cares little about how his hometown views him. There are, after all, so many more important things — the political awakening of Chicanos — to worry about, he reasons.

It is a paradox that the Marxist gun run-

ner who speaks with bitterness of the "rape" of Mexico at the hands of multinational corporations cashing in on the republic's booming economy still contributes to those very corporations: He is a revolutionary with an American Express card.

...

It is a hot, clear day in Monterrey. Even the ubiquitous smog trapped by the scenic mountains that surround this industrial capital of Mexico take on an almost pleasing, bluish-pink tint.

Cantu, dressed in casual slacks and an expensive black sweater over an Adidas T-shirt, appears relaxed and at ease as he ponders his future with Eloy Centeno, a prominent San Antonio political figure.

Cantu is at the Monterrey airport to meet American reporters he has invited to share his last day of freedom. Centeno, meanwhile, is boarding a flight to Mexico City.

"You look old . . . *son las canas* (it's the gray)," Centeno jokes, pointing to Cantu's

See Cantu, B11

AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN 2-25-80

hair.

After a few minutes of chatter, Centeno turns to board the plane, then stops, turns, affectionately holds Cantu's cheeks in his hands and says, "Take care of yourself. Buena suerte."

It is a scene that will be repeated several times over the next 24 hours. Despite his quiet nature and soft-spoken manner, Cantu craves the spotlight. His Marxist philosophy dictates that he use the press like a carpenter uses his hammer.

It is a lesson he learned years ago and has spent years perfecting the art.

His amiable, low-key personality serves as counterpoint to his strident criticism of the governments of Mexico and the United States.

He talks long and willingly about the injustices and persecution of peasants and students in Mexico and the poor and Chicanos in the United States. It was those peasants in the mountains south of Mexico City that he helped arm to carry on the revolution against the *federales*.

His dream for Mexico's future has mellowed with the years: Where he once advocated armed revolt, he now longs for "international focus on the hypocrisy" that is the Mexican government.

That hypocrisy stems from the Mexican government striving hard to represent the Third World by condemning dictatorial regimes, while itself being guilty of practicing the same brutal, repressive measures against its political dissidents, Cantu asserts.

For Mexican-Americans, Cantu believes, an active voice in the United States' foreign affairs is of primary importance.

"We can and should force our government to alter the country's foreign policy by demanding that they cease relations with regimes where torture is a way of life."

He cited what he says are overt instances of repression in the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and other Central and South American countries.

"My year in Europe was a real education," he says. "I found people there were very interested in the plight of Chicanos and the situation in Mexico, where the government has created a false image of a democracy. It is very repressive and other nations need to be aware of the torture and disappearance of (Mexico's) political opponents."

Cantu's is a view shared by the leftist extremists within the republic, where the Communist Party was legalized in early 1979, but which operated clandestinely for decades.

Of his year in Europe, Cantu speaks of the establishment of "valuable contacts in the international human rights field. I feel we got some valuable work done . . . but it was time to come home, because my place is in my community, not in Europe and Mexico."

His European "education" included traveling to several countries, lecturing at various West German universities and establishing several Chicano awareness groups in Paris.

"It was a time well-spent. I have no regrets," he said moments before stepping off the Mexicana Airlines flight that returned him to this country and ended his freedom. "I feel as strong as I am going to be, and I am prepared to face it."

"It" is a possible two-year sentence, the remainder of the four-year probated sentence he was assessed in 1976. He is not a stranger to jails; he served four years in the 1960s on a heroin smuggling conspiracy conviction. That period of his life is one he does not much enjoy talking about.

The late U.S. District Judge John Wood — "Maximum John" — before whom Cantu was to appear on a pro-

bation revocation hearing after traveling to Mexico several times in violation of his probation had been openly hostile to Cantu and his cause.

Wood, who revoked Cantu's probation in absentia, recommended that the government spend not "one thin dime (extraditing) anyone so unimportant."

Cantu responded by labeling Wood a "racist."

Cantu probably had good reason for worrying about his future had he chosen to remain in San Antonio for the hearing.

For that reason, he says, he fled rather than face Wood.

Cantu's wife Irma describes her husband as "very sensitive but stubborn and outspoken, which sometimes makes it difficult for him to compromise on principles." She maintains that he never intended to be a permanent political exile.

"We missed him," Irma said. "He believes very strongly in what he is doing, but he had been gone too long, and although the children (ages 8 and 6 by their marriage and two older daughters by Cantu's previous marriage) accept the fact that he will be away (in prison), they ask a lot of questions about why it is that daddy has to go to jail and why it is that daddy had to leave the country because of his beliefs."

Despite the faith and obvious devotion she has for her husband, she scoffs at the notion that her husband is a political martyr.

"Anyone would do what Mario did, if they were self-sustaining like he is," she said.

When she first met Cantu, the dark-haired, brown eyed beauty was a college senior at a private all-women college in San Antonio. He was a speaker at a "Raza" rally on campus.

"I thought to myself: 'Who is that big mouth?' But as it turned out, I relate to many things that he has done and is doing . . . I think he is a bit of a philosopher."

...

On the bumpy flight back to Texas, Cantu sips on a beer and calmly exchanges words of encouragement with his wife in between an oration about leftist politics, the rights of man and repressive governments in Latin America.

"Do you equate being a free man in Mexico with being a prisoner in the United States?" he is asked.

"No," he answers after a long pause. "My family and my work is not in Mexico. I want to continue to be politically active in my community, that is where my job is."

Although he admitted that he was in Mexico in 1978 in clear violation of his probation — he had not informed his probation officer of the three visits to Mexico he undertook that year — he disputes the notion that he is guilty of a crime.

"There is a question in my mind about whether I committed a crime. But if I did, it should be the community that should decide if I have committed a crime (by leaving).

"Will the community be a safer place because I am behind bars? Will it be a safer place to live because a strong critic of the American government who speaks out the way I do will be in jail," he asks, not expecting an answer.

Does the community need a Mario Cantu?

"You always need a man like Mario around," says Richard Avena, a close family friend who is the regional director of the federal Civil Rights Commission and who was in the running for the top job in the INS. Avena had flown to Monterrey to be with Cantu and his family.

"You see, Mario keeps s--- stirred up," he says. "Without him, people would just go to sleep and forget about the issues."

EU Necesita de Millones de Braceros: Nava

Augura un Plan de Trabajador Huésped, Similar al de Europa

Por FRANK DEL OLMO,
de Los Angeles, Times

LOS ANGELES, 5 de abril—“México tiene un excedente de trabajadores, y nosotros necesitamos de varios cientos de miles, quizá varios millones de ellos”, declaró Julián Nava, quien ayer fue confirmado por el Senado como primer embajador chicano de Estados Unidos en México.

La inmigración ilegal de trabajadores mexicanos en Estados Unidos es el más

Apoyo Chicano al Embajador, si Cambia la Política con Ilegales

Por FRANCISCO SALINAS RIOS

El nuevo embajador de Estados Unidos en México, Julián Nava, podrá contar con el apoyo de las organizaciones y sindicatos chicanos, si promueve un cambio real de su gobierno hacia los indocumentados, mediante el cese de la violencia y persecución que realiza la Patrulla Fronteriza y la amnistía total e incondicional para todos los inmigrantes mexicanos.

José Jaques Medina, líder del Sindicato

EU Necesita de Millones de Braceros: Nava

Sigue de la primera plana

grave problema que los dos países deben resolver, dijo Nava. Vaticina que en un porvenir cercano la posible solución a ese problema será un programa de “trabajador huésped”, similar a los que se aplican actualmente en Europa.

Nava tiene la impresión de que el gobierno de Estados Unidos “se está moviendo hacia algún tipo de racionalización, hacia alguna forma de legalización” de esa corriente de trabajadores que fluye hacia Estados Unidos.

Cuando se le pidió que precisara qué quería decir con alguna forma de legalización, respondió: “Un acuerdo binacional que vaya al encuentro de las mutuamente recocidas necesidades económicas de los dos países y que, además, proteja a los individuos que son objetos de explotación”.

Insistió en que la solución parece ser un acuerdo del tipo de los programas del trabajador huésped que existen entre los países industrializados del norte de Europa, como la República Federal de Alemania y Suiza, y sus vecinos menos desarrollados, como Turquía e Italia.

Cualquier programa que surja para ocuparse de la inmigración ilegal, dijo Nava, definitivamente no será una resurrección del viejo “programa de braceros” que existió durante los años cuarentas y cincuentas.

“Nadie está hablando de un programa de braceros”, dijo Nava; “los conocimientos que se tienen del problema nos llevan ahora mucho más allá”.

El programa de braceros, bajo cuyas condiciones los jornaleros mexicanos venían a trabajar en el campo estadounidense, fue califica-

do frecuentemente como corrupto. Se dijo, además, que estaba elaborado en forma que permitía la explotación de los trabajadores por rancheros inescrupulosos.

Nava, que ha dado cursos universitarios sobre Historia de México, dijo que tiene “algunas ideas claras” acerca del controvertido asunto de la inmigración ilegal; pero que prefiere no darlas a conocer todas, puesto que se relacionan con un asunto que debe ser negociado entre los gobiernos de Estados Unidos y México.

“El ya sustancial comercio entre México y Estados Unidos aumentó 47 por ciento el año pasado”, dijo Nava. “Este hecho sirve para recordarnos que, independientemente de otras cosas, México y Estados Unidos están aumentando su comercio entre sí a una tasa fenomenal. En la medida en que los negocios crezcan en variedad y en volumen, habrá necesidad de hacer reajustes constantemente”.

Uno de tales ajustes —expresó— fue hecho recientemente, cuando el Departamento de Comercio, a pesar de las objeciones de los productores de jitomate de Florida, dio autorización para que se vendan en Estados Unidos jitomates mexicanos de la cosecha de invierno, a un precio inferior al costo de producción de ese artículo en la Unión Americana.

Nava vaticinó que algunas de las más difíciles negociaciones que se realizarán entre México y Estados Unidos en los próximos años se referirán a cuestiones de comercio, como la del jitomate.

En cuanto al acuerdo de México de no ingresar en

el GATT, el nuevo embajador de Estados Unidos dijo: “La decisión de México de no ingresar en el GATT es comparable a la de Inglaterra, cuando decidió no entrar en la Comunidad Económica Europea. Estados Unidos deseaba, fervientemente, que México ingresara”.

“La decisión de México de mantenerse al margen del GATT significa que habrá mucho regateo en los asuntos de comercio bilateral” entre Estados Unidos y nuestro vecino del sur.

Dijo Nava que ignora cuándo fluirá gas mexicano a Estados Unidos en grandes cantidades. “Por ahora no hay escasez de gas natural en Estados Unidos. Pero a la larga, será de interés para los mexicanos vendernos más gas, y de interés para nosotros, comprárselos”.

Aun cuando algunas organizaciones como Amnistía Internacional y el Consejo de Asuntos Hemisféricos acusan al gobierno de México de supuestas violaciones de los derechos políticos de sus ciudadanos, Nava dijo: “No creo que sea una cuestión importante, ni que nosotros debamos darle importancia. Es un asunto interno de México, acerca del cual se muestran ellos muy susceptibles. Además, nosotros no estamos en condiciones de criticar a nadie por cuestiones relativas a los derechos humanos. Nuestra propia posición es muy vulnerable, debido al trato que damos a muchas de nuestras minorías étnicas. Si queremos arreglar cuestiones relativas a los derechos humanos, aquí tenemos mucho que hacer, en nuestra propia casa”.

(c) 1980. The Washington Post.

12-A EXCELSIOR Domingo 6 de Abril de 1980

Apoyo Chicano al Embajador

Sigue de la primera plana

Internacional de Trabajadores Generales, sección 201 de Los Angeles, California, afirmó lo anterior al expresar que los sindicatos chicanos apoyan a Julián Nava en el rechazo de los programas de braceros, “porque estos son obsoletos y nocivos para los trabajadores y las organizaciones sindicales”.

Entrevistado sobre la designación del nuevo embajador estadounidense y sus implicaciones en la solución del problema de los indocumentados mexicanos, Jacques Medina consideró que Nava es un académico que conoce bien esa cuestión, pero que “poco puede hacer por acabar con la explotación que propician los industriales y transnacionales norteamericanos”.

Al igual que calificó acertada la posición del embajador mexicano norteamericano de rechazar los programas de braceros, le impugnó el que la actitud del gobierno de Estados Unidos hacia los trabajadores indocumentados tienda a mejorar.

“Desgraciadamente esa es una muestra de la buena fe de Nava, pero de buenas intenciones está lleno el camino al infierno”, manifestó Jacques Medina.

“El otorgamiento de los derechos de educación gratuita a los inmigrantes y su familia, así como los beneficios de la asistencia médica social, aspectos todos que se fincarían en la amnistía total e incondicional”, agregó.

Explicó que un nuevo programa de braceros además de no resolver el problema de los indocumenta-

dos puesto que sólo 20 por ciento de éstos se dedican a labores agrícolas, sería una arma contra las organizaciones sindicales y les negaría un derecho fundamental para acabar con los abusos y explotación de que son víctimas por parte de los patronos.

Jacques Medina reconoció también que las organizaciones chicanas “nada pueden tener en contra de él como embajador ni como miembro de la comunidad, y tampoco le exigiremos algo que vaya en contra de su cargo o que le reste lealtad al gobierno de Estados Unidos”.

Sin embargo, añadió el dirigente sindical, le condicionaremos nuestro apoyo a que actúe efectivamente en favor de los trabajadores indocumentados y contribuya a resolver el problema durante su gestión.

Descomposición de la Sociedad Latina en EU Impide su Aceptación: Vicario de Los Angeles

Por ANTONIO GABZA M.,
enviado de EXCELSIOR

LOS ANGELES, Cal., 5 de abril. El vicario de la comunidad católica de Los Angeles, obispo Juan Arzube, manifestó que los inmigrantes cambian a la iglesia por los centros nocturnos, a los libros sagrados por la pornografía, a la comunión por la droga y que han creado una sociedad descompuesta en la cual el latino no es aceptado por los grupos estadounidenses.

El prelado se quejó de la falta de recursos para atender la arquidiócesis más extensa en Estados Unidos —unos ocho millones de fieles—, donde hay sólo 250 iglesias y unos 1,000 sacerdotes entre religiosos y diócesanos de los cuales sólo 200 hablan español.

Aunque las cifras no pueden aproximarse a la realidad porque el indocumentado oculta su presencia en cualquier trámite que pueda identificar su situación

ante la policía de inmigración, se sabe que cuando menos hay unos cuatro millones en el área de Los Angeles y ocho en el estado, la mayoría de origen mexicano.

El obispo dijo que las drogas en la escuela primaria significan un problema grave; que en la secundaria la mayoría de los alumnos las ha probado y en la universidad son de uso común "porque los jóvenes buscan nuevas experiencias y nuevas emociones cuando han perdido la fe que tenían en sus mayores".

Luego habló de que la descomposición de la sociedad latina en su enfrentamiento con una sociedad que no les entiende y les separa de ella ha provocado que la mayoría de los jóvenes latinos pierdan su identidad y no se puedan ubicar dentro de una vida normal, lo cual les produce choques psicológicos que les orillan en la mayoría de los

casos por falta de preparación, dedicarse a actividades delictivas.

Hace años era difícil encontrarse en Los Angeles un asalto de persona a persona y ahora es de lo más común. Recomiendan no salir a las calles en el propio centro de la ciudad porque puede uno ser asaltado por cualquier jovencito que use un picahielo o una navaja. Caso concreto y que ejemplariza esto es lo ocurrido en el Hotel Alejandria —una vez fue preferido por los grandes artistas— donde un vicioso pidió dinero a un joven y como éste no se lo ofreció le dio un navajazo en el cuello.

El obispo dice que esto se explica porque la mayoría de los drogadictos son seres desesperados, sin empleo y que con tal de conseguir dinero para pagar la droga son capaces de matar. Este tipo de incidentes se repite no sólo en el centro de la ciudad sino

en Watts, o en los barrios latinos donde después de que oscurece es difícil caminar con seguridad.

Otro fenómeno es que la mayoría de las mujeres que se dedican a la prostitución son de origen latino y ya es común que trabajen incluso en los bares de los hoteles donde antes su presencia era impedida.

El obispo se lamentó de que la condición de indocumentados sea aprovechada por diversas sectas e incluso por algunos evangélicos para decirles a estas personas que no vayan a las iglesias católicas porque allí la policía de inmigración los puede identificar y detener.

Otro factor que influye en que el latino que viene a esta zona de Estados Unidos no acuda a las iglesias

es la extensión del condado de Los Angeles, y así para ir a una iglesia es necesario recorrer varios kilómetros a lo cual se agrega un deficiente transporte público.

En cuanto al problema de las drogas se puede señalar la influencia en la comunidad mexicana, dado que 50 por ciento de los alumnos en las escuelas primarias son de ascendencia mexicana y son fácil presa de quienes les venden marihuana.

Otro factor de la descomposición social es que aquí está autorizado el aborto. Inclusive por la radio en español se invita a las mujeres a tratar sus problemas con diversas clínicas que ofrecen sus servicios a la comunidad hispana, advierten que hablan español y que pueden financiar las operaciones.

Según datos de la oficina del condado, 40 por ciento de los delincuentes juveniles son de origen latino, otro porcentaje similar corresponde a la comunidad de color y el resto son anglosajones y de otras minorías étnicas.

El obispo manifestó que una solución a este problema sería incrementar los servicios religiosos y la atención directa de los padres hacia sus hijos, lo cual es difícil aquí donde paulatinamente se pierde el núcleo familiar como la esencia de la sociedad.

Puntualizó también que el niño que no habla bien el inglés ni habla bien el español recibe rechazos desde sus primeros años y esto le provoca problemas psicológicos que paulatinamente le vuelven violento.

Hispanic undercount said guaranteed

WASHINGTON (AP) — A census undercount of Hispanics is guaranteed thanks to immigration raids and other tactics aimed at the heart of that community, Census Director Vincent Barabba was told Wednesday.

"I think that we are destined for another undercount in 1980," Ruben Bonilla, national director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said.

The Corpus Christi attorney complained that a Spanish-language census form is available only by checking a box on the standard form.

He suggested as an example that the residents of a Phoenix, Ariz., neighborhood raided by Immigration and Natu-

ralization Service officers last month now would be hesitant to bring attention to their homes.

"It strains the imagination; it strains credibility," Bonilla said.

Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti declared a moratorium on immigration raids following the one in Phoenix, but Bonilla said the damage was already done.

"The census has experienced one obstruction after the other, a series of obstructions that has been aimed at the heart of the Hispanic community," he said.

Bonilla also said the test that the Census Bureau administered to pro-

spective door-to-door employees had a built-in cultural bias that hampered Hispanics' ability to pass.

Barabba, a member of the same census panel at a Hispanic jobs conference, said the tests were given to make sure that the employees could process the information they gathered going door to door.

"If you blow it at the processing stage, it's just as bad as not counting the person," he said.

Barabba said a late decision to offer the tests in Spanish, accompanied by an English language proficiency test, was made after it became apparent

that Hispanics were hesitating to apply for the enumerator positions.

He said the Census Bureau will come close to its goal of matching door-to-door enumerators with a neighborhood's ethnic makeup.

The census director said a campaign telling people "It's not too late" to be counted will continue for another week, to be replaced in about three to four weeks by a "Were you counted?" campaign.

Information in that campaign will be distributed in English, Spanish and 32 other languages, he said.

Barabba agreed that immigration raids shortly before the April 1 census

date hampered the work that had been done to convince Hispanic communities that the census information is confidential.

"These raids have affected the atmosphere of cooperation which we have worked so hard to develop," he said.

Lupe Saldana, national chairman of the American GI Forum, placed the blame for Hispanic reluctance to participate in the census squarely on the Justice Department, which supervises the INS.

"Our entire community has been affected by the climate of fear," he said.

Mexico urged to review U.S. firms

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Hispanic group is urging the Mexican government to look at U.S. corporations' affirmative action programs before spending the nation's new oil and gas wealth.

Ruben Bonilla, the head of the new U.S. Hispanic-Mexican Commission, suggested that Mexico could exert in a sense, strong persuasion for

See Mexico food plan, Page 2E

American corporations to increase Hispanic employment before receiving contracts there.

The commission, made up of 10 Hispanic social activist organizations, held its first formal meeting after several rounds of talks in Mexico and the United States.

It represents the first permanent link between the Mexican government and the Hispanic community in the United States.

Recommendations made by the commission are relayed to the Mexican Government through its labor secretary, Pedro Ojeda Paulada.

The commission suggested that the Mexican government endow chairs in Mexican studies at two U.S. universities, the University of Texas at Austin and UCLA.

It endorsed the recent appointment of Julian Nava as ambassador to Mexico.



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State of Texas
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES:
NATURAL RESOURCES
VICE CHAIRMAN
SECURITY & SANCTIONS

April 3, 1980

Honorable William Sessions
United States District Judge
John H. Wood Federal Building
San Antonio, Texas

RE: Mario Cantu

Dear Judge Sessions:

This letter is being submitted to you in support of Mario Cantu. Though I have not always agreed with Mario, I have never had occasion to question his concern about the people whose cause he espouses. I have known Mario approximately twenty years and know of his generosity towards the poor and his willingness to help the oppressed.

I have been disappointed with some of Mario's activities, but I have never questioned his sincerity. Although Mario's activities have been freely undertaken, it is my firm belief that he merits another chance.

I will be more than glad to appear personally to discuss my knowledge of Mario's endeavors at the Court's convenience. Any considerations extended to Mario will be greatly appreciated, not only by the undersigned, but by many people he has helped.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Matt Garcia", written in a cursive style.

State Representative
MATT GARCIA

MG/ra



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Padres Asociados para Derechos Religiosos Educativos y Sociales
3112 W. Ashby Place, San Antonio, Texas 78228 Telephone: (512) 736-1330

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Archdiocese of Santa Fe

April 2, 1980

Mr. Mario Cantu
325 S. Pecos St.
San Antonio, Texas

Estimado Mario:

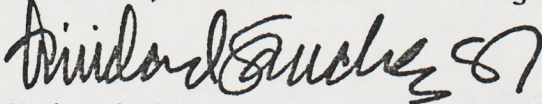
I wanted to express my support for you in the present situation that you find yourself with the courts. It is apparent to us, that you are being used as a scapegoat and a victim of the double standard of justice that is so often handed out to the minorities of this country.

I want to express my solidarity with your struggle to deepen our awareness of the frequent violations of human rights that are being perpetrated against nuestro hermanos y hermanas. The recent murder-death of Archbishop Romero must certainly make all of us reflect on the role that we play in the history of liberation de nuestro pueblo Hispano.

Your compromiso and deep concern of the injustices that occur to our people gives witness to many of us and it give us hope in knowing that there are people who will not remain silent in the face of injustice.

You have our best wishes, support and prayers.

Sin mas, tu hermano en la justicia,


Trinidad Sanchez, S.J., Bro.
Executive Director

Rep. Lester W and other Irish

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Russell Warren Howe and Sarah Hays Trott, Washington-based freelance writers, report on the Irish lobby and its fund raising activities in Part 5 of "The Power Peddlers."

By RUSSELL WARREN HOWE and SARAH HAYS TROTT

The largest U.S. single white ethnic group is the Irish one.

Some estimates say 16 million people have the right to call themselves Irish-Americans.

Irish ethnic organizations say there are about 11 million persons of "direct descent" and about 20 million more of partially Irish extraction.

Sinn Fein

The Irish Republican Army — which is behind the urban guerrilla warfare, not only in Ulster but also in Britain and the Republic of Ireland itself — is the military wing of Sinn Fein, the opposition movement which claims to speak with the voice of the revolution of 1920.

Like Sinn Fein, it is divided, with more activist wings in both Sinn Fein and the IRA regarding themselves as the "provisional" government and armed forces of a united Ireland.

Making a case for the "provisionals" in America is the Irish Northern Aid Committee (INAC), founded in New York in 1969 and registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act since April 1971.

The first four registrants for INAC were all veterans of the war of 1920.

'I'm for peace, but peace is bad for fund raising'

living close to each other in a shabby section of the Bronx.

All were first-generation Americans — John McGowan, John McCarthy, Michael Flannery and Matthew Higgins.

Flannery is from Tipperary. The other three are Ulstermen.

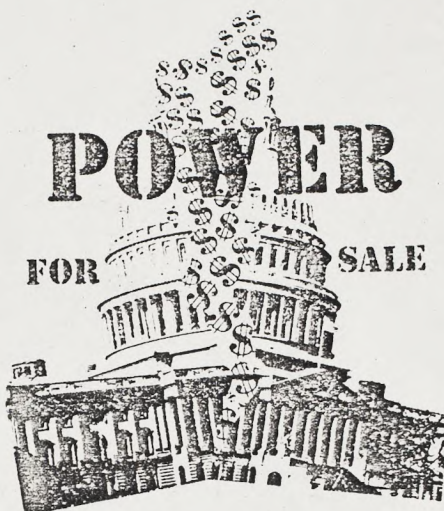
Their Justice Department registration said they would collect "money and clothing . . . for use by the oppressed people (of Northern Ireland)" and that INAC sought to help secure basic rights for residences deprived of such rights.

To the standard registration-form question as to whether the registrants had engaged in any political activities over the past six months, they answered no.

Their first supplemental return in July of that year answered this latter question in the positive, however, and said the committee had "publicized conditions in the six-county area of Ireland" in the New York Irish press.

They had remitted \$11,500 to "Northern Aid, Belfast."

A supplemental report filed the fol-



lowing January listed remittances of \$128,099 for the previous six-month period.

By July 1972 the latest six-month figure was \$312,700.

Political activities were shown as "contradicting the propaganda of British agencies."

In ensuing years INAC never sent less than \$100,000 in six months, and usually more.

Up to 1975, totals admittedly transferred to Belfast came to about \$1.2 million, but INAC leader Flannery claimed that year to these writers that the real figure was "over \$3 million."

Asked why this figure did not tally with his FARA returns, Flannery, a tall, skinny man of 73, said: "We declared enough."

'\$1 million a year'

The Irish embassy in Washington thinks INAC has been collecting "about \$1 million a year" and sending most of it back to Belfast.

In 1975 and 1976, Britain's then Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Ambassador Sir Peter Ramsbotham in Washington made ringing statements denouncing the subsidizing by Americans of the violence in Ulster.

So did Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave in an address to a joint meeting of the U.S. Congress in 1976.

And so has New York Gov. Hugh Carey — an Irishman if ever there was one — more recently.

Wink, grin

Flannery winked and grinned and took an occasional sip of ginger ale when asked hard questions about what INAC actually did with the money it collected.

Flannery said he still worked 13 hours a week for his old firm, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., "just to convince the Justice Department that I'm not a full-time revolutionary."

On Wednesdays, he helps put out the Irish People, hand-cranking the addressing machine.

Flannery rarely appears in Washington, but in June 1975 he was

one of a reportedly 1,000 diners at an INAC banquet in Baltimore, organized by an activist Redemptorist priest, Father Sean McManus.

The main speaker was actor Richard Harris, who ended the evening by singing Irish rebel songs.

The event reportedly raised \$10,000.

Pullout reported

Reports that Britain intends pulling its forces out of Ireland before Britain's next election have not helped Flannery.

"I'm all for peace, but peace is bad for fund raising," he says candidly.

"When the bullets are flying, people don't mind putting their hands in their pockets."

It is impossible to interview Flannery without being lobbied for the cause or even urged to buy a dollar raffle ticket for a new car.

With INAC raising funds for the IRA — presumably to purchase arms — and the pressure from Justice on INAC getting hotter, what was needed was a lobby to exploit the huge size of the Irish-American constituency and protect the fund-raising and gun-running "rights" of the committee.

This lobby task was to be that of the Irish National Caucus set up at the Commodore Hotel in 1974.

Executive director

That meeting elected Sean Walsh IV as the caucus' executive director. Walsh was described to the audience as the "provisional U.S. agent for Sinn Fein."

A vice chairman was New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, while

'I got so mad, I felt like punching them'

Thomas W. "Teddy" Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, was named executive secretary-treasurer.

The "national coordinator" was to be Father McManus, the Baltimore Redemptorist, one of whose brothers — Frank — is a member of the Dublin parliament, while the others died in the IRA.

Father McManus's Irish embassy file card bears the mention "homicidal tendencies."

In 1974 he appeared on a New York television show and managed to outrage a British embassy official by chuckling his support for the IRA over his clerical collar.

Spokesmen

The main spokesmen for the caucus in Washington are Lester Wolff of Long Island and Mario Biaggi of the Bronx, two not especially Irish congressmen with substantial Irish-Catholic districts.

But caucus leaders say they have the "unqualified support" of "20 or 30"

Wolff men

members of Congress and have attracted "120 senators and congressmen" to a caucus reception.

The most influential Irish-American in the House in the 94th Congress was Majority Leader Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, now the speaker.

In 1975 O'Neill, Wolff, Biaggi, and two other congressmen had a smiling photo taken with caucus leaders; this remains the caucus' favorite "hand-out" picture for journalists.

Suite shared

For the first year of the caucus' existence, Walsh shared a suite, draped with abstract painting, with a Japanese-American who was formerly an assistant in the Nixon White House.

In late 1975 he moved to an office on Massachusetts Avenue, where a Telex machine connects the caucus to the "Republican News Service" in Falls Road, Belfast.

On the wall a poster proclaims: "Protest Against the Rising Tide of Conformity."

Walsh's first problem was being accepted by the Irish-born.

Asked about former President Richard Nixon, who is of Irish descent, Walsh said: "Even good whisky can have a fly in it."

After four years of military academy in Vermont, 18 months in the Green Berets, a year as Vermont Gov. Dean C. Davis' youngest aide, and another year as legislative assistant to then a Sen. Peter Dominick of Colorado, Walsh set himself up as a "consultant" and founded the caucus because he couldn't penetrate the older Irish organizations.

'Got so mad'

"I got so mad, I felt like punching them," Walsh says of the New York Irish leadership, proving that his Irish is there, all right.

The caucus, in a statement of purpose circulated to its members and on the Hill, says that "Britain considers American public opinion crucial in its policymaking for Ireland and has "inundated" the American press with a biased view of the "conflict in Occupied Ireland."

The caucus says it will monitor federal and local lawmakers' performance on the issue.

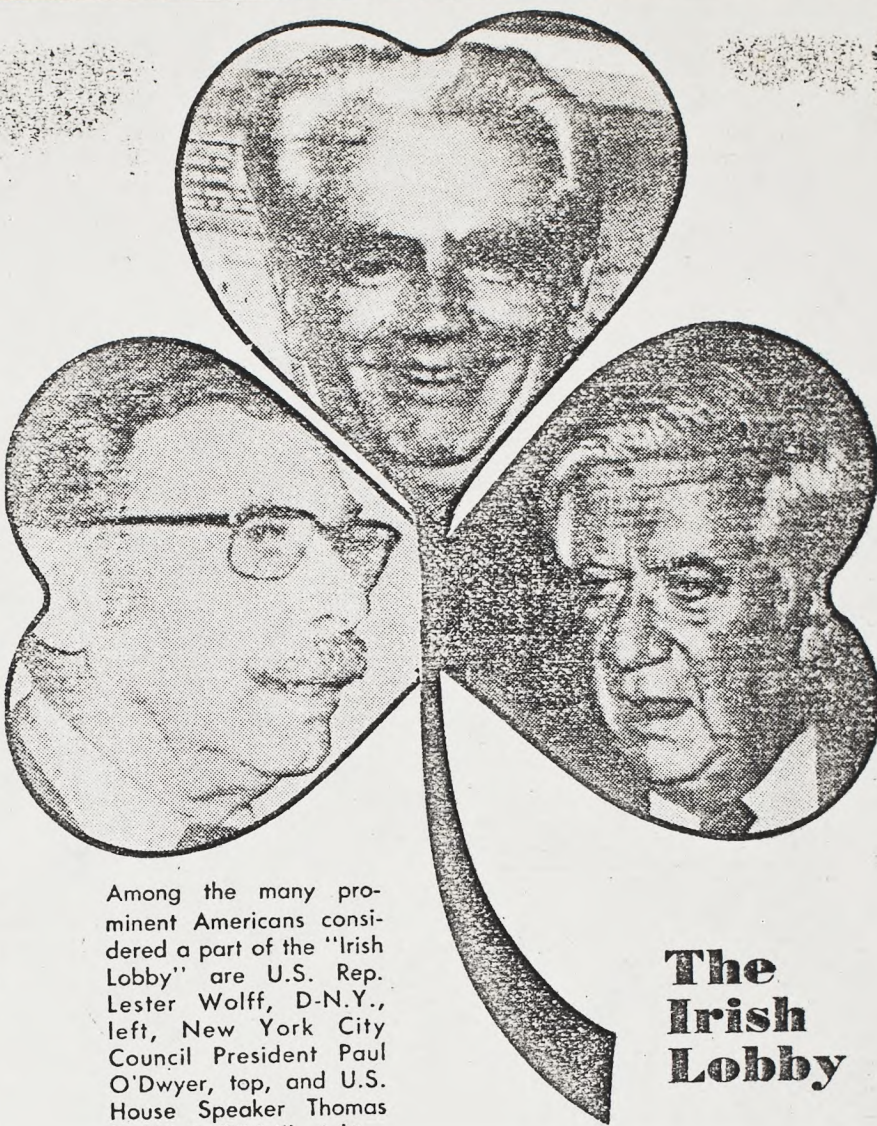
The link with Sinn Fein is proclaimed and Fenian political philosophy is traced to such Irish rebel heroes as Padraic Pearse and Wolfe Tone.

Representative

A Wolff more heard from on the issue is the representative from the Sixth District of New York.

Late in 1975, Lester Wolff got together a congressional "panel" of New York Democrats and Republicans with Irish constituencies and held hearings at the Federal Building in Manhattan.

When Wolff was in Dublin shortly after the November 1974 American elections, he held a press conference



Among the many prominent Americans considered a part of the "Irish Lobby" are U.S. Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., left, New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, top, and U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, right.

The Irish Lobby

under the sponsorship of Sinn Fein leaders.

Wolff said that on that visit he was advised by the U.S. embassy not to go to Belfast two years before.

This 1972 visit made Wolff something of a legend among Irish-American ac-

'Even good whisky can have a fly in it'

tivists, largely because of the notion of a New York Jew disguising himself as "Joe Branigan" and undergoing humiliating body searches and interrogations to smuggle himself into — of all things—a concentration camp that had a Woody Allen quality.

Wolff developed a passable Irish accent for the trip, but he had trouble when he discovered that the Belfast accent was noticeably different from the "South Irish" accent he had learned.

"I used monosyllables as much as possible," he recalls.

Wolff emptied his pockets before going into Belfast, so that nothing would identify him as an American or a member of Congress. He carried no American money.

When questioned by the Ulster Defense Constabulary, Wolff told us he concentrated on telegraphic answers.

Trying to draw him out, the police asked him why he carried Gelusil tablets. Wolff patted his tummy and said: "Me stomach."

Wolff recalled that he arrived in Belfast on Orangemen's Day, a traditional occasion for Protestant assertiveness, and said he was "terrorized" by the sound of parade drums.

Later that day he was caught in a crossfire in the Falls Road area but not hit.

On another day, he visited the home of a child who had been killed in random firing, and was told by the parents that the priest who had come to give extreme unction had been shot through the throat on leaving.

On leaving the house himself, he was stopped by a British patrol and "I had a bayonet stuck in my gut by a British soldier."

This and other tales of being frequently stopped by patrols at night made for an exciting radio program when Wolff returned, complete with background noises of gunfire that he had recorded.

Out of ordinary

The episode was out of the ordinary for congressmen, and one of Wolff's staff recounts a Hill joke of the time:

It had Wolff being stopped in the Falls Road one night by a shadowy figure in a doorway, and asked if he is Protestant or Catholic.

Wolff decides the truth would be safest here, and replies:

"I'm Jewish."

The Irishman responds:

"Begorra, it's my lucky day. I'm Muhammad Reilly."

Friday: Greek vs. Greek.

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