

'Foolproof' IDs devised to outwit illegal aliens

*EY.com
Jan 4/77 Dec 19*

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Immigration and Naturalization Service said yesterday it soon will start giving legal aliens a new type of "counterfeit-proof, imposter-proof, machine-readable" identification card to thwart the widespread use of fake green card IDs.

After testing the new card for eight months in El Paso, Tex., INS officials said they believe they finally have outwitted the thousands of counterfeiters who have flooded the country with millions of phony green cards for use by illegal aliens.

"It's going to put the counterfeiter out of business," Immigration Commissioner Leonard Chapman said. "Second, it's going to put those now holding counterfeit cards out of business."

Counterfeiters may produce a look-alike card, Chapman said, but a red light will go on if a counterfeit is read by the INS computer.

He said the same thing will happen if an imposter tries to use a valid card issued to someone else.

The new card contains the holder's photo, signature, description and other information in plain words. But those and other facts also are put on the card in a computer code, and officials are confident the code cannot be broken.

Cryptographers and computer experts used techniques of the most sophisticated military codes to produce the new card. Chapman said only INS computers can unscramble it.

"I'm confident we're right out on the forward edge of technology with this card," Chapman said. "I'm sure it's the most secure card in the world."

The immigration service plans to start issuing the cards in January or February, Chapman said.

Production will gradually increase to about 700,000 cards a year, he said, and replacements eventually will be made for the 4 million valid green cards now held by legal aliens.

The State Department soon will use the same card and the same computers for visas, Chapman said. He said computers ultimately will be located at all INS stations, at ports of entry and at foreign consulates.

Until the system is complete INS officials will check an alien's card by telephoning its code numbers to a computer center.

One number will state a secret fact about the holder's signature. Another will describe the photo's alignment on the card. Other numbers will describe the valid card holder.

The code itself is scrambled, so that it actually is a code within a code, officials said.

An imposter using a borrowed card would have to know intimate facts about the valid card holder, such as names and heights of relatives, officials said. They said the imposter also would have to look like the valid holder and be able to duplicate his signature.

The ^{on write on} CCR ^{in, come} Rights a S.D. based organization ^{as 1979?} announced today that it is issuing a "national call" for a protest march at the International border at S.Y., CA. on ^{Sunday} Feb 11, 1979. The March is planned to coincide with ^{U.S.} President Jimmy Carter upcoming meeting with ~~President~~ ^{mexico's} President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico City on Feb. 14-16, 1979. CCR spokespersons announced that the National Protest March is being called in order that the U.S. Chicano Community can ~~they~~ ^{a "united front"} express to both President Carter + President Portillo ~~of~~ the following ~~issues~~ ^{issues}:

- (1) The Chicano Community strong opposition to the building of the so called "tortilla curtain" in S.D., CA + EL Paso, Texas
- (2) The Chicano Communities opposition to the Carter Immigration Plan.
- (3) The Chicano Community opposition to the escalation of a Vietnam like, militarization

of the U.S./Mexico border

- (4) The massive violation of human & constitutional rights in the Chicano Community by the Border Patrol

Because of the aforementioned issues the CCR also announced that it ~~is~~ has invited the following Chicano leaders to give the National Protest March a National Postcard

(1) Cesar Chavez

(2)

In conclusion the Chicano Community understands that whatever is agreed upon & decided by P.C. & PSLP open in Mexico will ultimately effect us here. For that reason ~~we~~ ^{the March} will address itself to the agenda items in Mexico City O.L & Immig.

**CHICANOS
EXPEL SOCIALIST
WORKERS PARTY!**

①

OVER

SAN DIEGO...In a hall filled with every major Chicano organization, and community leader of the San Diego region, a major political declaration asserting the Chicanos' right to self-determination was overwhelmingly approved.

The call for the county-wide meeting was issued by Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights. It was called, because, wide concern had been expressed over the apparent destructive role of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), in the internal affairs of the Chicano movement of San Diego County.

Over 50 organizations and individuals signed the San Diego Declaration which is, essentially, a major indictment against the SWP and the YSA. The chairman of the meeting, Herman Baca, laid out in detail the deceitful, irresponsible, divisive acts of the SWP and the YSA against the Chicano Community in San Diego.

The emotionally charged meeting dealt with two principal issues: The proposed national "Call For Action" conference and the actions of the SWP. locally in its manipulation of the "Call For Action."

Mr. Baca stated, "Since May 7, we were involved with 15 other Chicano leaders from all over the nation in formulating the concept of a National Chicano Conference. At the May 7th meeting in Ontario, Ca., we agreed with Angel Gutierrez, that a national "Call For Action" should be sent to all Chicano organizations in the U.S. On May 20th, the call was sent. ,

"At the Ontario meeting it had been agreed that each state would; 1) organize their own statewide group to deal with the "Call For Action", 2) hold their own statewide conference, in order to be able to determine what their major issues of concern were, 3) form a delegation what would go to San Antonio, and in a collec-

tive, and democratic manner, arrive at a national platform incorporating the major issues of concern to the Latino population. It was also agreed that the national meeting would select, by democratic means, representatives, that would then present the national concerns to President Carter; and crucially, it was agreed that this would be a Chicano conference, led by Chicanos. The leadership would come from La Raza groups," stated Mr. Baca.

By June 7, the agreements reached collectively at Ontario had been violated. On June 25th, a letter was sent to Angel Gutierrez detailing the violations and requested clarification. No response was ever received from San Antonio. The California National Mobilizing Committee specifically requested clarification of the Socialist Workers Party's role in the national "Call For Action". They questioned the national agenda being set without input from the various states, the leadership role being assumed by SWP/YSA, and the repeated violations being perpetrated in California by the SWP. "Receiving no responses to our letters, calls, and inquiries, the San Diego contingent voted to withdraw from the national "Call For Action". However, we also voted not to interfere, or otherwise play a spoiler role in the activities of the national "Call For Action"," stated Mr. Baca.

"The main reason we are here tonight," continued Mr. Baca, "is because, we want to make it loud and clear that Chicanos are going to lead their communities and not outsiders. What did all past Chicanos fight for," asked Mr. Baca, "if not to have the right of self-determination?"

"We didn't want to say anything against the national "Call For Action", because, a lot of sincere Chicanos were involved. We have to decide what's right for ourselves. All

these organizations have risen because we demand the right to have a voice in our affairs," stated Mr. Baca.

"We informed the SWP not to come into San Diego and attempt to organize unless they were invited by Chicanos....They knew what they were doing. The SWP issued flyers to organized Chicano groups carrying the names of individuals and organizations which were falsified. They attempted to divide our community by turning one group against another. They tried to assume the leadership of the Chicano movement in San Diego. By various acts and means they tried to totally co-opt the Chicano community to their own use and ends ,," stated Mr. Baca.

The meeting was electrified when leader after leader of the various community groups stood up to denounce the SWP for their use of their names and organization titles in an apparent attempt to take over the Chicano leadership. Leaders, from as far away as Los Angeles, came to relate the destructive role that SWP/YSA had played in East Los Angeles. Mr. Abe Tapia, past president of the statewide board of MAPA, related how they, also, had "kicked out the SWP." Juan Gutierrez, from CASA, Los Angeles stated how they would not work with SWP. CASA will go to San Antonio, to work as a counter force in order to take the movement out of the SWP control and give it back to the Chicanos. The Chicano Federation, executive director, Jessie Ramirez, stated that the Federation will not allow anyone imposing any ideology upon it. The Federation condemned the SWP for its divisive tactics, and stated that the organization (the Federation) believes that the SWP doesn't have the Chicano peoples' interest as its principal concern.

CHICANOS EXPEL

The Black community represented by NIA and the new Afro-American Movement related how they had dealt with similar problems with the Black Civil Rights Movement. How they forcibly had to assume their own leadership. Every single MECHA organization and Chicano studies department, also spoke out against the SWP/YSA involvement in their affairs.

The evening ended with the Publishment of the Declaration of San Diego. The chairman (Mr. Baca) requested that all organization leaders or individuals who supported the ouster of the SWP/YSA from involvement in Chicamo affairs to sign the statement. The statement will be sent to all Chicano organizations nationwide, to the media, and to the SWP/YSA. Over 50 organizations signed the Declaration. The message is clear. Chicanos will not allow outsiders to co-opt their organizations, their issues or their leaders. They demand the right to have a major voice in determining their future.

(The full text of the Declaration is included for your information.)

DECLARATION OF CHICANO SELF-DETERMINATION SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

When it becomes self-evident over SWP of using devious actions a long period of time that certain individuals, groups, or organizations become detrimental to the progress and principles of our people and to our movement, then it becomes not only our responsibility but our duty to publicly confront and denounce the perpetrators who have committed these acts against the best interest and welfare of our community.

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

(2) We accuse the SWP of attempting to undermine the confidence of the Chicano Community to further their own aims at the expense of our people by the above acts. (3) We accuse the SWP of using devious actions designed to attempt to discredit and subvert the local Chicano leadership of San Diego County by labeling them violent, reactionary, and revisionist. (4) We accuse the SWP of continually ignoring the request of the Chicano Community through the organizations to cease in their attempts at manipulation and co-optation of issues which effect our communities. (5) We accuse the SWP of acting in a patronizing, opportunistic manner, and with a colonialist mentality which presumes that the Chicano Community is incompetent and incapable of determining its' own destiny.

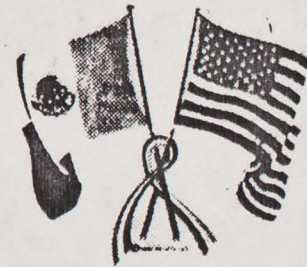
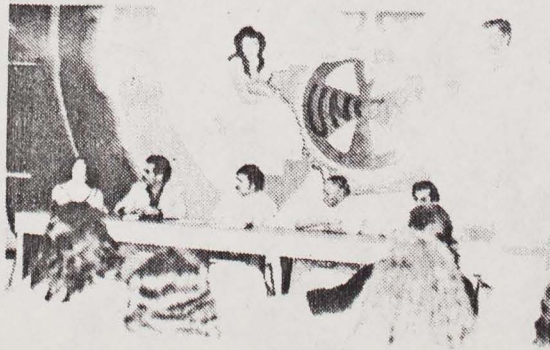
Therefore, let it be known here and now and by all, that we the undersigned condemn the Socialist Workers Party and their affiliate the Young Socialist Alliance, not for their philosophy or ideology, which they have a right to, but for the unprincipled political acts which have been carried out against the San Diego County Chicano Community. We hereby, also declare that because of these acts we will not work with, support or will we allow the SWP or the YSA to participate officially with our organizations or with any of our activities here in San Diego County.

CHICANO ORGANIZATIONS SIGN DECLARATION OUSTING SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY



Committee on Chicano Rights: Chairman Herman Baca, Chicano Federation: Executive director Jessie Ramirez, Chicano Pintos Union: Director Raul Portillo, National Immigration Coalition: Chairman Bert Corona (Los Angeles), Casa Justicia: Director Charlie Vasquez, California Chicano Caucus: Vice-president Tina C. de Baca, American G.I. Forum: President Jesse Beltran, Chicano Park Steering Committee: Director Tammy Camarrillo, United California Mexican-American Assoc.: President Alberto Garcia, Chicano Democratic Assoc.: President Bob Pacheco, Spanish Speaking Political Assoc.: President Dr. Ralph O'Campo, past president, state M.A.P.A.: Abe Tapia (Los Angeles), Assoc. Mexican-American Educators: President Edelia Carrillo, Chicano Studies San Diego State University: Chairman Jose Villarino, Chicano Studies Mesa College: Chairman Cesar Gonzales, MECHA San Diego City College Eve.: Chairman Ernest Bustielos, MECHA Southwest College: Chairperson Arturo Herrera, MECHA San Diego State University: Chairperson Steven Lopez, MECHA University of California: Chairperson Jose Louis Armas, MECHA Mesa College: Chairperson Rico Pacheco, Assoc. Student Representative School of Education, San Diego State University: Marta Lomeli, Image San Diego: President Lalo Rodriguez, N.A.I. Cultural Assoc.: Dolores Hise, New American Movement: Virginia Vangenider.

(As of press time, organizations were still calling to add their names to the growing list. See La Prensa 9/29/77 for declaration.)



The following people signed the declaration:

- ✓ 1. Herman Baca - Committee on Chicano Rights
- ✓ 2. Bert Corona - National Immigration Coalition
- ✓ 3. Raul Portillo - Chicano Pinto Union
- ✓ 4. Carlos Vasquez - CASA Justicia
- ✓ 5. Jesse Ramirez - Chicano Federation
- ✓ 6. Ralph Ocampo - Spanish Speaking Political Association
- ✓ 7. Tina C de Baca - representing Calif. Chicano Caucus and Organacion Feminil
- ✓ 8. Jesse Beltran - American G.I. Forum of San Diego County
- ✓ 9. Tommie Camarillo - Chicano Park Steering Committee
- ✓ 10. Bernie Espinoza - San Diego State MEChA
- ✓ 11. Donald W. Matson - San Diego State MEChA
- ✓ 12. Tonautzin Lizarriga
- ✓ 13. Mike C. Rangel - San Diego State MEChA
- ✓ 14. Jorge Alvarez - Chicano Pinto Union
- ✓ 15. Edelia Carrillo - South Bay AMAE
- ✓ 16. David Rico - Chicano Park Steering Committee
- ✓ 17. Mario Aguilar -
- ✓ 18. Alfredo Rodriguez
- ✓ 19. Monica L. Campuzano - LULAC
- ✓ 20. Funeka-Delores Hise - NIA Cultural Organization
- ✓ 21. Felipe Esparza - San Diego City College MEChA-Evening
- ✓ 22. Ernesto Bustillos - San Diego City College MEChA-Evening
- ✓ 23. Raul Martinez -
- ✓ 24. G.M. Ramirez - Chicano Law Student
- ✓ 25. Socorro Jvegoni -
- ✓ 26. Albert Molina - San Diego State MEChA
- ✓ 27. Sandra Cruz - San Diego State Chicano Studies
- ✓ 28. Salvador ~~Maggalin~~ MAZZATINI C.P.U.
- ✓ 29. Acadio Martinez - San Diego State MEChA
- ✓ 30. Tony de Vargas - Chicano Pinto Union
- ✓ 31. Abe Tapia - Los Angeles
- ✓ 32. Virginia Van Guilder - New American Movement
- ✓ 33. Emma Vargas Creal - Calif. Chicano Caucus and Law and Justice Comm./Chicano Federation
- ✓ 34. Juan Marquis - Chicano Pinto Union
- ✓ 35. Laura Guerrero - Committee on Chicano Rights
- ✓ 36. Rudy Cruz - San Diego State Chicano Studies
- ✓ 37. Rafael Inzunza - Committee on Chicano Rights
- ✓ 38. S. Browes
- ✓ 39. Vicente de Baca
- ✓ 40. Arturo Herrera - Chairperson Southwestern College MEChA
- ✓ 41. Abran Suarez - Committee on Chicano Rights
- ✓ 42. Irene Urista - Chicano Park Steering Committee
- ✓ 43. Rosario Ortiz - Exec. Board Mid-City Region of Chicano Federation
- ✓ 44. Lalo Rodriguez - IMAGE of San Diego County
- ✓ 45. Jeff Garcilego - San Diego Mesa College MEChA
- ✓ 46. Rudolph Benitez Jr. -
- ✓ 47. Jose Villarino - Chairperson Chicano Studies, San Diego State Univ.
- ✓ 48. Steve Lopez - Acting Chairperson MEChA San Diego State Univ.
- ✓ 49. Saul Cruz - Treasurer MEChA San Diego State Univ.
- ✓ 50. Alejandro Flores - A.S. Representative from MEChA

Maria Elena Gisty - (LULAC - District Director

Rachael Ortiz - Barrio Station

Donald W. Matson - Secretary MEChA, San Diego State University

Jose Aguilar

51. Marta Lomeli - A. S. Representative from School of Education
52. Jose Luis Armas - Chairperson MEChA U.C.S.D.
53. Florencio Medina - MEChA Advisor San Diego State Univ.
54. Mike CASTro - Committee on Chicano Rights
55. Cynthia Aguilar Zimmerman - MEChA Palomar College
56. Manual A. Sepulveda - MEChA Palomar College
57. Elena Aguilar - MEChA Palomar College
58. Howard Hollman - IMAGE San Diego
59. Cesar Gonzalez - Chicano Studies San Diego Mesa College
60. MEChA as a whole Southwestern College
61. Carlos Ortiz
62. MEChA as a whole San Diego Mesa College *Rico Pacheco*
63. Carlos Constancio - Chicano Federation
64. Yolanda Lopez - Mujeres Muralistas de San Diego

~~Enrique Lopez~~ - Law Justice Committee Chicano Federation

~~Jimena de Baca~~ - Organacion Feminil / Linda Vista

Kem Msemaji NIA - ~~4755 W. 11th St. S.D. 92113~~

~~Carlos Lopez~~ - ~~Mujeres Muralistas de S.D.~~ 6725 1/2 Waverlin S.D.

~~Yolanda Lopez~~ - Mujeres Muralistas de S.D.

263-9770

Junior Robles - Chicano Youth Athletic Inc. S.D.

Luis Natividad - 1418 Meadow Dr. Nat'l City

Veronica Enrique - San Diego City College MEChA as a whole

Manuel Sanchez - 3824 35th S.D.

Manuel Hernandez - 2059 Ilex Ave. S.D. 92154 CA. COMM./Para

Irene Mena - 1960 Nat'l Ave S.D. 92113

Carlos Lopez - 2465 Santa Christina Ct. Southbay Aimea

Henry Colbus

Mario Cantu - San Antonio, Texas

Rodolfo Corkey Gonzales - Denver, Colo.

Ramon Sanchez "Chunky" - Los Alacranes Olojados 549 60th St. S.D.

Rafael Sanchez - Chicano Federation Newsletter Editor

Jessie Martinez - P.V.E.D.D. OTAY 1651 Albany Ave 92011 425-4311

Jeronimo Blanco - San Ysidro, Ca - CASA FAMILAR

Marco A. Juarez - Equal Rights Council of S.D.

Declaration of Chicano Self-Determination
San Diego County, Ca.

When it becomes self-evident over a long period of time that certain specific individuals, groups, or organizations become detrimental to the progress and principles of our people and to our movement, then it becomes not only our responsibility but our duty to publicly confront and denounce the perpetrators who have committed these acts against the best interest and welfare of our community.

We the undersigned of this declaration which comprise the major Chicano organizations of San Diego County hereby declare to our communities and our people that:

- (1) We accuse the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of violating the Chicano Community's sacred principle of "self determination" by:
 - (a) Disrespecting the political positions of Chicano Community Organizations.
 - (b) Calling Chicano individuals and organizations to a community meeting under false pretense.
 - (c) Using Chicano individuals and organizational names under false pretense and without their permission.
- (2) We accuse the SWP of attempting to undermine the confidence of the Chicano Community to further their own aims at the expense of our people by the above acts.
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support or will we allow the SWP or the YSA to participate officially with our organizations or with any of our activities here in San Diego County.

maria Elena Gisty (LULAC - District Director)

Herman Baca - Chicano Rights Committee

Bert Corona
Nat. Immig. Coalition

Exp. Vertell -

Carlos Vazquez - Casa Justicia

Jesse Ramirez - Chicano Federation of San Diego City

Rafael L. Campo - SSPA

Lena Cde Baca Calif. Chicano Caucus

Jesse Beltran; American Gr. 1. Forum S.D.

Domie Camarillo; Chicano Park Steering Committee

Bernie Espinoza

Donald W. Matson

Jonantzin Lazarruga

Mike C. Rongel

Jorge Alvarez CHICANO PINTO UNION

Edna O. Carrillo S. Bay AMAE

David Pico

Manoel Aguilan

Alfido Rodriguez

America L. Campuzano - LULAC (Deputy District Director)

Funeta - Delores Hue Nia Cultural Organization

Felipe Espinoza San Diego City College Mecha Night

Ernesto Bustillos SAN DIEGO CUB. ME. CH. A.

Raul Martinez

J.M. Ramirez L.J.D. Chicano Legal Aspirant

Severo Fregoso

Alberto Molina

Rachael Ortiz,
Barrio Station, Ave

Sandra Cruz

Silviana Mazon

Arcadio Martinez

Ferny de Vargas CAP

Albe Tepia

Virginia Van Genieser New American Movement

Emma Varga Cucl - Calif Chicano Caucus

Juan Marquez Chicano Pinte Union

Laura Guerrero Committee on Chicano Rights

Rudy Cruz

Rafael Chanza

S. Brown

Vicente de Baco

Yturo Herrera Chairperson Svc. Mecha

Abrán Suarez

Irene Unita - Chicano Park Steering Comm.

Rosario Ortiz Exec Prod Mid-City Region of Chicano Federation

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Rudolph ... 5359 Rex Ave. San Diego Cal. 92105 582-3137

Jose L. Villanua Chairperson Mex. Am. Studies S.D.S.U.

Steve Lopez Secretary Chairperson MECHA SDSU.

David ... Treasurer M.E.C.h.A. SDSU.

Donald W. Matson Secretary M.E.C.h.A. SDSU

Alexander Flores - A.S. REPRESENTATIVE MECHA SDSU

Marta Lomeli - A.S. Representative from School of Education, SDSU

Jose Luis Armas - MECHA CHAIRPERSON U.C.S.D.

Florencio Medina MECHA Advisor SDSU.

Mike Castro Committee on Chicano Rights

Cynthia Aguilar Zimmerman - Mecha Palomar, Individual 744-1150 ext 357

Manuel A. Siqueira - MECHA Palomar Indu.

Elma Aguilar - Mecha Palomar Individual

Howard F. Hollman IMAGE, SAN DIEGO del Sur.

Cesar Gonzalez Chicano Studies Dept Faculty S.D. Mesa college

Ken Msemaji MECHA Southwestern College

Carlos J. Carter Mecha Mesa College - Rico Paskas - Chairperson

Emma Creal - Law + Justice Committee of Chicano Federation

Tina Cde Base - Organacion Feminil / Linda Vista

Howard J. Hellman Image de San Diego
Carlo Jesse Costancio 6725 1/2 Wanda Ln S.D. 2639770

Yolanda M. Lopez - Mujeres Yuralistas de S.D.

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Isrene Mena 1960 Natl. Ave S.D. 92113

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Henny Collins

Mario Cantu San Antonio Tex.

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92011 425-4311

Jeronimo Blanes San Ysidro, Ca.

Marco a guarz Equal Rights Council of S.D.

Eli Ornel San Diego

Herman:

Tried to reach you by phone a couple of times without success. Thanks for mailing us a copy of CCR Newsletter - I quoted it in the analysis I did.

The picture of Castillo "coyote" is just superb. Its on my wall - I think you should reprint it into post-cards.

Question: Do you want me to list CCR as one of the organizations for whom the analysis was prepared? I want to list about 6 Southwestern groups. Please let me know right away.

FROM:

ANTONIO SCHEY

Hope the family is well.

Regards,

Peter





CHICANO FEDERATION
OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

1960 NATIONAL AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92113 (714) 236-1228
527 ELM AVENUE, CARLSBAD, CA 92008 (714) 729-7955

16 September 1977

Mr. Charlie Vasquez
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Vasquez:

This letter is to request your attendance at a meeting with representatives of the Coalación Nacional Pro Leyes y Prácticas Justas de Inmigración (National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices).

The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss San Diego involvement with a statewide conference on Immigration and Public Policy to be held on October 1st in Los Angeles at East Los Angeles College.

The meeting is scheduled for:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1977

AT: 2:00 P.M.

LOCATION: CHICANO FEDERATION, CONFERENCE ROOM #2.

Mike Nava and other individuals formerly of San Diego who are now working with the coalition will be here for the discussion.

Your attendance and interest will be most appreciated in this new attempt to build unity on common issues with a statewide perspective.

Sinceramente,

Ricardo
Ricardo Gonsalves

RG/lrs

Battle between gas co., Chicanos continues

By Mark Schneider

SAN ANTONIO—Natural gas is still flowing into Crystal City, Texas. But for how much longer remains an open question.

For four years officials of the impoverished Chicano town have been fighting a 585 percent increase in the price of natural gas. The city had contracted with LoVaca Gathering Company for gas at \$.35 per 1,000 cubic feet, but in 1973 LoVaca unilaterally hiked the rate to \$2.05. The Texas Railroad Commission and courts have given their blessing to this price gouging.

Crystal City officials point out that the hike is not only illegal and unfair, but residents simply don't have the money to pay it.

On August 31, just hours before a scheduled midnight gas cutoff, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell issued a temporary restraining order against LoVaca, saying he wanted time to look at the case.

But two days later, Powell reversed himself, in effect giving the go-ahead to LoVaca.

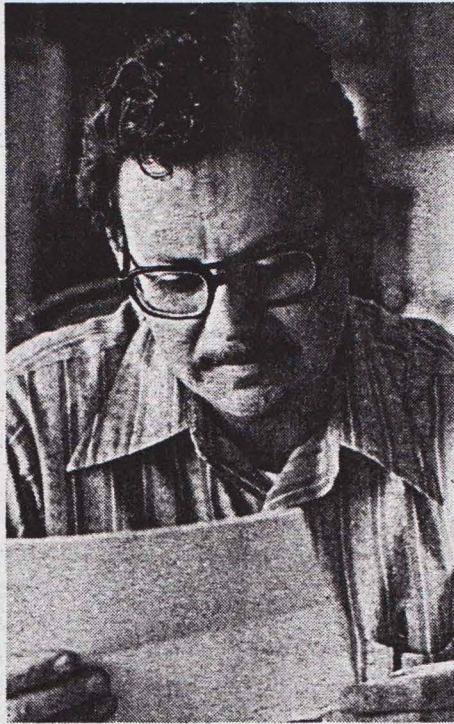
At 5:00 p.m. the same day Zavala County Judge José Angel Gutiérrez issued an injunction blocking the cutoff. Gutiérrez based the action on a \$250 suit by a city resident who charged that LoVaca was trying to collect for undelivered gas. He scheduled a September 12 hearing on the suit.

According to the *San Antonio Express News*, "Elated citizens filled the streets outside their homes as word spread the gas would not be cut off."

On September 5 LoVaca announced it would defy Judge Gutiérrez's order and would cut off the gas September 9 after some safety problems are cleared up.

Judge Gutiérrez is a founding leader of the Texas Raza Unida Party, an independent Chicano political party. The RUP controls the Zavala County government. The Crystal City government is controlled by the Barrio Club, a more conservative grouping within the RUP that broke from the original Zavala County organization two years ago.

The city council and its attorneys have been negotiating with LoVaca for the past few weeks, offering concession after concession. At an August 25 council meeting city officials agreed to



Militant/Harry Ring

GUTIERREZ: Raza Unida judge's order kept gas flowing.

meet LoVaca's demand for \$744,000 in back payments—but over a ten-year period, not immediately as the utility had insisted. The council also agreed to begin charging the \$2.05 rate and offered LoVaca mineral rights to a thirty-six-acre city park that contains natural gas.

LoVaca arrogantly turned down the offer. "Your proposal of no down payment and ten-year amortization gives us concern that it would invite other customers of LoVaca to do the same," company President William Greehey wrote to the council. He demanded "a substantial front-end cash consideration" of 20 to 25 percent.

The city council then offered to pay \$50,000 immediately and \$50,000 more in six months. LoVaca also turned this down.

As Greehey's letter shows, LoVaca fears the example of defiance that has been set by Crystal City. The profit-hungry utility would like to cut off the gas and let people suffer so that other towns don't follow Crystal City's lead. Some other south Texas towns have been collecting the full \$2.05 rate, but have withheld it from LoVaca, placing the money in escrow accounts.

M. L. Mont
Sept 16, 1977

Camejo raps gas rip-off

By Mark Schneider

SAN ANTONIO—While Crystal City lawyers were fighting to head off an impending cutoff of natural gas by the LoVaca Gathering Company (see above story), calmer proceedings on a related issue were taking place 100 miles away here in San Antonio.

The southern governors were holding their forty-third annual meeting.

There weren't many friends of Crystal City's Chicano citizens in the audience. Possibly the \$1,000 entrance fee had something to do with it.

In fact, the entire roomful of 300 were white and male. Women in attendance were serving coffee. A few Chicanos showed up afterwards to sweep the floors.

I attended the August 30 session as a reporter for the *Militant*. The governors had invited three speakers: Exxon President Randall Meyer, Oklahoma Gov. David Boren, and U.S. Rep. Bob Kreuger (D-Tex.), a notorious mouthpiece for oil and natural gas interests.

What followed was a two-hour profit rally, with Kreuger giving the keynote speech. When Kreuger called regulation of natural gas prices "domestic colonialism and regional discrimination," the place went wild.

Kreuger, Meyer, and Boren also attacked environmental-protection legislation.

The only dissenting voice at the meeting wasn't from an official guest. Peter Camejo, the Socialist Workers Party 1976 presidential candidate, talked to reporters in the corridor and handed out a news release.

"There is no one here defending the working people that can't afford the higher prices that would result from those policies," Camejo told reporters.

"The Southern Governors' Conference should be discussing nationalization of the energy industry, opening up the books of the energy corporations, and placing them under the control of the industry's workers," he said.

Camejo called for strict environmental controls and an immediate end to nuclear power. "Our energy resources must be developed to meet human needs, not to maximize corporate profits." The socialist leader blasted the governors for "acting as a rubber stamp for the energy giants' rip-off campaign.

"A perfect example of the energy rip-off is the battle between the LoVaca Gathering Company and the people of

Continued on page 30

Militant
9-18-79

Support mounting for nat'l Latino conference

By Mark Schneider

SAN ANTONIO—Sixty people attended a meeting of the International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy here September 1. This was the largest meeting yet of the coalition, which is hosting the national Chicano/Latino conference scheduled to be held here October 28-30.

A major topic of discussion at the meeting was an attempt by the administration of Our Lady of the Lake University to deny use of campus facilities for the conference (see story below).

Activists came from Austin and Houston. Those present included representatives of Chicano student organizations from five campuses. Also attending were members of the Raza Unida Party; Student Coalition Against Racism; Friends of the Farmworkers; Socialist Workers Party; New American Movement; Democratic Association of Iranian Students; and the Committee to Defend Ali Shokri, an Iranian threatened with deportation.

Miguel Pendás, one of the conference organizers, released a list of 72 new endorsers, bringing the total to more than 300. New endorsers include Enio Cárrión, president, Hispanic Labor Council, AFL-CIO, New York; Manzo Area Council, Tucson, Arizona; Ricardo Parra, executive director, Midwest Council of La Raza, Notre Dame, Indiana; Bernardo Eureste, San Antonio City Council; Bernadette Devlin McAlisky, Confederación de la Raza, San Jose; Texas Association of Chica-

nos in Higher Education; *La Guardia* newspaper, Milwaukee; and Rev. J. L. Navarro, editor of *El Sol de Houston* and national chaplain, League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC).

"The New American Movement just voted to support the conference at our national convention," announced NAM activist Glenn Scott to a round of applause.

The coalition then discussed organization of the conference. Format committee chairperson Esteban Flores of Austin reported that more than twenty prominent individuals had been invited to speak. A Catholic midnight mass will be celebrated Saturday night. Several bishops have been asked to lead the service.

Socialist Workers Party leader Peter Camejo proposed to send letters to Attorney General Griffin Bell and Immigration Commissioner Leonel Castillo demanding that there be no government spying or harassment of the conference. That way undocumented immigrants who want to attend the conference can do so without fear of deportation.

Camejo also proposed inviting President Carter to attend so that conference participants could question him about his immigration law proposals. Both of Camejo's suggestions were approved.

Conference Coordinator Mario Compeán explained the need for a full-time staff, and the coalition meeting agreed to a staff of four.

Milton
9/16/77

Come to San Antonio

"A crisis for all Spanish surnamed persons within the US of A is rapidly approaching. The very same man our Raza supported for the presidency, now seeks to deport us . . . We should have a working conference to draft a Latino agenda on our needs."
—José Angel Gutiérrez

I endorse the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy.

Please send me more information on the conference.

Enclosed is a donation of \$ _____.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State & Zip: _____

School/Organization: _____

International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy, 1927 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas 78807. Phone: (512) 227-1220.

Students fight to hold conf. on campus

By Mark Schneider

SAN ANTONIO—One hundred students at Our Lady of the Lake University here attended a debate between Student Association President Hector López and administration representative Sister Madlyn Pape.

At issue was the right of the Student Association to host the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy on the campus.

Last May, Chicano leaders issued a call for a conference to discuss President Carter's racist immigration proposals and other issues. Later it was decided to hold the conference in San Antonio, October 28-30. The conference has been endorsed by more than 300 groups and individuals.

Last July conference organizers approached the OLL student government to see whether it would be

Continued on page 30



HECTOR LOPEZ: Our Lady of the Lake student leader demands administration okay holding of national Chicano conference on campus.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

1443 wright street • los angeles, california 90015 • telephone 825-2364

Dear Friends,

At the first organizing meeting of the California Conference on Immigration and Public Policy held here in Los Angeles on the 31st of August, 1977, over 150 people attended representing 35 organizations. There was a unanimous endorsement of the goals and objectives of the conference, which are the following:

1. development of a united position around the issue of immigration.
2. creation of a statewide effort to oppose any repressive immigration laws.
3. organize a delegation to go to the International Conference on Immigration and Public Policy, to be held in San Antonio, Texas, October 28-30.

The California Conference will be taking place at the East Los Angeles College, October 15, 1977.

The proposed workshops are as follows:

Social Services and the Undocumented Worker
Legal Rights and the Immigration Worker
Economics of Migration
Labor and Immigration
Media Impact on Immigrants
Legislative Analysis and Political Action

To build the Conference and the on-going work after that, we need the participation of all interested organizations and individuals, who see the need to develop unity in action around the issue of immigration, regardless of what differences we may have on other issues.

The Planning Committee urges your participation by these concrete means.

We have established supportive committees to carry out the work of the Conference. These are Outreach, Finances, Program and Public Relations. These committees are meeting every week at One-Stop Immigration Center. Please call us to participate.

Secondly, we are asking you or your organization to sponsor the Conference.

This form of participation is important to the Conference, for the more support we are able to generate the greater the impact of our political positions will be.

We ask you to sponsor the Conference agreeing to have your name put on the conference information pamphlet and to send in your sponsorship fee to:

California Conference on Immigration and Public Policy
c/o One-Stop Immigration Center
1443 N. Wright St.
Los Angeles, CA. 90015

This sponsorship fee is important to continue these efforts. Already the steering committee has established the goal of raising \$10,000 to continue advocacy work in favor of the undocumented after the conference.

Hermanos y Hermanas. Let this be a call to your consciousness, the passage of the Carter Immigration Plan is eminent, by organizing our people now, we will be on the offensive against any attacks which unjustly target the Mexicano/Latino worker and family as the scapegoat for the economic and political

crisis of this country.

Un daño contra uno, es un
daño contra todos.

California Conference on
Immigration and Public Policy
Steering Committee

Al Juarez,
Civil Service Commissioner

Hon. Grace Montañez Davis
Deputy Mayor, Los Angeles

Juan Gomez Quiñones
Director Chicano Studies Center, UCLA

Antonio Rodriguez,
National Coordinator
CASA - Hermandad General de Trabajadores

Felipe Aguirre
Coordinator
National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and
Practices

* A representative of the Steering Committee will contact
you shortly.

ILLEGAL ALIENS:

Good Wages, Bad Jobs, Constant Fear

"Being here is like a prison, a beautiful golden prison. You have everything, but at the same time you have nothing."

—a Mexican illegal alien

BY PATT MORRISON
Times Staff Writer

Some of them vote.

Many of them hold valid driver's licenses, union memberships, Social Security numbers, credit cards.

Untold thousands of them pay state and federal income tax and disability —but are afraid to claim the benefits they paid for.

Most lead decent, struggling lives, fretting over high rent and sick children and dental bills.

And there is the usual percentage of burglars and gang members, of welfare chiselers and dope peddlers, of con men who get rich off their countrymen.

But they all have one thing in common.

They are all illegal aliens.

And even the wealthy among them cannot buy what they want most: legal U.S. residence.

It is not an easy way to live, nor a secure one.

"After all this time," says one who has been here for years, "after all this work, I am still like I was at the beginning. More comfortable, maybe, and better off, but still vulnerable."

For many, it is like fighting a war, with a war's constant terrors. Some keep large piles of cash on hand, in case they are caught. They may use post office boxes instead of home addresses, or give false names to all but their closest friends.

As victims, they are perfect. Fearing discovery themselves, they often do not report injustices.

So they take long bus rides to clean big houses or wash restaurant dishes for \$10 a day. They pay \$9,000 for a

Pinto or \$500 for a cheap watch on deceptive "easy credit." They are

raped and mugged, and keep their silence. They trustingly hand over \$2,000 to a fast-talking con man with

diamond rings on his pinkies, flags in his office and impressively gaudy certificates on his walls, a man who

promises to get them their citizenship papers and who disappears with their money.

And still they come in unending waves, from Mexico, from Guatemala and El Salvador, from Peru and Panama, fleeing starvation, earthquakes,

unemployment and even their wives.

These are their stories, told reluctantly sometimes, told in long conversations from phone booths or at safe meeting places far from their homes and jobs.

And they insist that these should not be their real names. Life, they say, is hard enough as it is.

The man is 45, but he looks at least 60.

It is the price he has paid for coming to this American city, for working in a cramped and stifling wallpaper factory instead of living the marginal existence of a "campesino" in the fields of Mexico.

But he made his decision to come here from Jalisco more than 20 years ago when, as a "bracero," he first

sampled the delights of capitalism.

"For many," he says, "it is a natural thing to come here. If there is no job in Mexico, they say to come here."

So he has been here for eight years, living in his Whittier home with his wife and the 7-year-old U.S. citizen son who is their precious link to legal immigration.

His other five children, left behind in Mexico at first and supported by American dollars from their father's paycheck, were only recently smuggled up by "coyotes" at \$200 each.

It was a risky, one-way passage from Tijuana to Los Angeles, but from his \$6,000 annual salary he says it was "money well spent."

"The frontera (border), for us, it is not something real," he explains. "We have relatives, friends here. People speak Spanish. It is a natural thing (to come north)."

It is Mexico's poor who suffer most, he says. "Even the food is costly. So where can they go? They see Americans there, tourists, rich, driving big cars. They would like that, too. So they come."

You must come from a certain city in a certain state of Mexico to be hired.

You must come well-recommended by brother or cousin who already works in the factory, and you must be able to keep your mouth shut.

So Renaldo spent only one day on the job at the Los Angeles-area factory. Hiring and firing is controlled by one man who charges workers \$200 to get their jobs, who pockets each man's monthly Teamster dues, and who must be paid off to report employees' overtime.

In a good year, says Renaldo, this man can earn as much as \$30,000 in under-the-table cash extortion from the employees, many of them seasonal.

"It is a terrible thing, but not unusual," Renaldo says.

He is 31, one of an emerging breed of illegal aliens who stands up for his rights.

He, his pretty wife and four children live in the sedate Los Angeles apartment which Renaldo rented when he came up—first, and alone—almost four years ago.

It was his brother—a factory employe—who first suggested that Renaldo join him on the job, since the work, although seasonal, paid well—\$4 to \$5 an hour, enough to support his family in Mexico until they could join him.

"But to work there, you have to come from my city, to have references from a relative already working there," said Renaldo. "The foreman doesn't want to risk that anyone will tell on him."

Renaldo presented himself at the factory, and found he could get a job two ways: by submitting to the advances of a homosexual foreman, or by paying \$200 to the other supervisor.

"I couldn't go along with that (homosexuality), so I talked to the other foreman," he explained. "He sort of waved two fingers. I said, 'You mean I will be earning \$200 a week?' He said, 'No, no, hombre. You will pay me \$200 for this job.'"

Promising the \$200, Renaldo took the job—but only for a day or so. A union activist in Mexico, he said he could not bear the abuses he saw in the Los Angeles factory.

"In the peak season, they have 800 or 900 people working sometimes," said Renaldo. "The foreman, when he

needs money, he just fires a few people —the *mordida* (bribe) from the new people he hires."

Many labor six days (the standard Mexican work week) without realizing they are entitled to overtime pay.

"You have to give the foreman \$20 or \$30 if you want him to turn in your overtime sheet," says Renaldo. "And you don't get the union benefits you pay for, because he never turns in the dues."

He left the job. His efforts to "raise the consciousness" of fellow employees did not fare well.

"Of a thousand illegals," he says, "maybe one of them stands up for his rights. Sure, it is all barbaric. But they'd rather put up with it than lose their jobs. They think of what is waiting for them back in Mexico, and that is nothing."

Isabel had left work late that night, two Christmases ago. She was working overtime in the Guatemala City bakery, laboring to meet the national holiday sweet-tooth.

So Isabel was too tired to outrun the four men who dragged her into their car on a dark side street and raped her.

"I found myself pregnant," recounted the fragile 21-year-old woman. "I did not want to embarrass my family—my mother is very strict. So I came here to find work before my baby was born."

What she found up here was not work, but a nightmare entanglement with what she believes is a black-market "baby ring" of families who cajoled her, threatened her with deportation and drugged her into signing away her baby girl who was then "adopted"—apparently for a price—by an American couple desperate for children.

"I went to work for this woman, but it really was not work at all," said Isabel. "She seemed very happy that I was pregnant. She kept asking me if I wanted to give up my baby, and I said I didn't know. She said that her family had taken care of many young girls like me, and that they had all been glad to give up their babies."

When labor began, Isabel was taken to a private hospital—not the public facility whose fees she had saved up to pay—and, in the delirium of birth pains, was told to sign "temporary care" papers for the child, which she did.

"I left the hospital three weeks later, and by then I knew I wanted my baby," said Isabel.

From that moment, she began fighting to get back the child she had never been permitted to see.

Sometimes, they tried to coax or bribe her into forgetting. "They bought me clothes and took me to movies. Their lawyer said he could fix my (citizenship) papers if I made the adoption final. They told me if I'd give up my child, there was a lot of money waiting for me."

Isabel learned where the baby was living, slipped away and confronted the "adoptive" mother—a distressed and equally victimized woman, she believes.

She had her daughter back with her at a friend's house for only a few days before the phone calls started coming, anonymous and warning. "Children have accidents very easily. Something could happen."

"Finally, I would rather that my baby be safe somewhere else than in danger with me," she said, fingering the one hospital document she has which links her to the child. "So I signed their papers."

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
AND PUBLIC POLICY
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An Economic Analysis:

How Illegal Aliens Pay as They Go

By Anthony Cook

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And the aliens contribute in other ways, too. Even at the minimum wage of \$2.50 an hour the aliens earn enough to save money as well as spend it. It's true that, according to official estimates, \$3-billion goes south in the mails to relatives in Mexico, more money than is spent there annually by American tourists. (At the Western Union office in Fresno, if you close your eyes, you could be in Guadalajara.) Working with numbers like these, Eastern labor leaders and other foes of the illegals argue that the Mexicans are bleeding money from the economy. However, they overlook the fact that 60 percent of the wages of illegals stay here. A study commissioned by San Diego County last year concluded that the 59,000 illegals working there funneled some \$115 million back into the local economy in the form of payments and purchases. The statewide work force of 1 million pumps back billions.

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

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

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

On balance, the illegals deliver more than they receive, performing services that we need. It seems only reasonable that our immigration policies should conform to the economic facts of life—with amnesty for workers who have been here for two years or more, plus a liberalized immigration quota for Mexico.

So the illegal aliens are helping our economy now, but what about tomorrow? Mexico is a nation with more than 60 million people and will have twice that number by the year 2000. In short, the country is producing people faster than it is producing anything else. Even with a relatively high growth rate, there are not enough jobs being created to employ these maturing masses at home, so the most ambitious head north.

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

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

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

CENTRO DE INMIGRACION

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER
600 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

LAWS PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS:

AN UNJUST SOLUTION TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

JUNE 1977

I. BACKGROUND

Federal government attempts to make it a crime to employ undocumented immigrants¹ date back to 1951 and 1952 when Senator Douglas of Illinois introduced bills which made it a felony for an employer to hire such persons.² In 1971, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration initiated hearings on undocumented immigrants.³ These hearings resulted in the introduction of H.R. 16188 by Congressman Rodino in August 1972.⁴ This bill passed the House of Representatives,⁵ but it was never debated in the Senate.⁶ The bill was introduced as H.R. 932 in January 1973, containing essentially the same language. H.R. 932 passed the House in May 1973.⁷ Once again the Senate failed to act on the bill.⁸ H.R. 982 was reintroduced by Congressman Rodino as H.R. 932 in January 1975.⁹ An amended bill was introduced in July 1975 with the number H.R. 8713.¹⁰ Since all bills not passed by the close of the Congress are considered dead, the bill was introduced by Congressman Eilberg in the House in January 11, 1977 as H.R. 1663.

In the Senate, Senator Kennedy introduced S. 561 in February 1975,¹¹ and Senator Eastland introduced S. 3074 in March 1976.¹² As of yet, neither of these bills has been introduced in the 95th Congress, although the Eastland bill is expected to be introduced shortly.

State government attempts to regulate the activities of immigrants date back to the 1830's and 1840's.¹³ These attempts, however, were declared unconstitutional

by the United States Supreme Court.¹⁴ In 1941, the Supreme Court held that federal law preempts any state law which deals with immigration.¹⁵ This, however, did not discourage promulgation of state laws attempting to regulate the activities of immigrants. In 1976 the Supreme Court in DeCanas v. Bica¹⁶ found no constitutional objection to a California statute penalizing those who knowingly employ undocumented immigrants.¹⁷ The California statute was labeled as a regulation of labor rather than immigration, thus within the legitimate domain of state police power. The DeCanas decision has now led to an onslaught of Rodino-type laws being considered and enacted by various states.¹⁸

II. RODINO-TYPE LEGISLATION WOULD ESCALATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HISPANOS

At the outset it should be made clear that the opposition to Rodino-type legislation by the Hispano community is no attempt to protect employers of undocumented immigrants. The exploitation and plight of undocumented immigrants and the maintenance of high U.S. unemployment is directly attributable to U.S. employers. Rodino-type legislation fails to address these problems and more importantly shifts the burden in a discriminatory fashion to workers, namely Hispano citizens, permanent residents and undocumented immigrants.

Both General Chapman, former Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) commissioner, and the public media have generated fear and bias against Hispano undocumented workers. Constant reference to the "silent invasion" and to "illegal aliens" encourages nativistic feelings that have long existed in the United States.¹⁹

Hostile attitudes toward undocumented workers often turn to racist attitudes toward Hispano citizens and permanent residents. Illustrative of racist practices are the INS para-military operations of the past, such as "Operation Deportation" (1930's) and "Operation Wetback" (1950's) which at times made no distinction between Hispano citizens, permanent residents and undocumented workers.²⁰

Immigration law is a very complex field. There are many intricate ways in which "legal" status can be gained, lost, regained and lost again. Employer's are clearly not trained to make immigration determinations. Rodino-type legislation which casts the private employer as a law enforcer creates additional opportunities for discrimination against Hispanos. The employer is not a proper enforcement agent because of the lack of training and lack of statutory guidelines.²¹

Most of the legislative proposals require only a "bona fide inquiry" as to a person's immigration status. In some cases a signed statement will suffice to meet the "bona fide inquiry" requirement. The absence of any ascertainable standard and procedural certainty in the screening of job applicants clearly leaves the employer with discretionary and arbitrary enforcement abilities.²²

Employers naturally seek to avoid unnecessary contact with government enforcement agencies. They will undoubtedly use Rodino-type law as a shield and excuse for employment practices (such as unlawful discrimination) that would ordinarily come under scrutiny. In fact, this legislation may well serve as an incentive for those racist employers who would readily deny employment opportunities to Hispanos. Of equal concern is the normal employer who though not an overt racist, will feel forced to limit employment of Hispanos in order to avoid bureaucratic entanglement that comes with attempting to determine an applicant's immigration or citizenship status.

The anti-discrimination provisions of the proposed legislation are clearly inadequate to protect Hispanos. Some provisions provide for the Attorney General to issue an injunction against employment discrimination once the Attorney General "has reasonable cause to believe" that such discrimination has occurred. There are no adequate standards and it is quite unclear what evidence will bring about the requisite "reasonable cause to believe." To shield themselves from scrutiny, em-

ployers could simply hire a few workers eligible to work and from that point reject anyone who is Hispano.²³

Supporters of Rodino-type legislation have argued that victims of employment discrimination can always turn to Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, as amended, and to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (E.E.O.C.). Once again, severe limitations makes this avenue impractical for Hispanos. Firstly, the U.S. Supreme Court (with Justice Douglas dissenting) held that Title VII protection against employment discrimination based on national origin is not available to aliens.²⁴ Though only Senator Kennedy's bill would amend Title VII to statutorily include aliens, there are other problems attached to utilizing E.E.O.C. There is currently about a two year backlog in cases.²⁵ In addition, the legal costs involved if the individual were to resort to private action under the statute would place a further encumbrance on Hispano workers.²⁶

III. UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS ARE NOT THE CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A common "smoked screen" used by nativistic elements in the United States is to tell Hispano citizens and permanent residents that undocumented immigrants are taking their jobs. This ignores the fact that undocumented workers are also Hispanos and therefore it is not a case of "they versus us." More importantly is the fact that undocumented workers do not cause unemployment. Studies done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) by Professor Wayne A. Cornelius indicate that there is not proof that undocumented immigrants displace citizen workers.

Immigrants of all sorts have often in the past been used as scapegoats for the economic ills of the United States. The fact is that unemployment is the direct result of the nature of the U.S. economic system. For instance, a principle adhered to by government economists states that full employment is defined at best as 4% unemployment rate. Thus, the U.S. economic system can exist only with a pool of unemployed workers. Unemployment is caused by economic recessions, changes in

automation and shifts in defense spending along with companies moving abroad and to other parts of the United States (such as the South) in search of cheaper unorganized labor.

Undocumented workers are also accused of depressing wages and working conditions. Employers, not workers, set wage scales. The existence of state "Right To Work Laws" have enabled employers, particularly in the South and Southwest, to set their own wage rates. Consequently, they are free to exploit cheaper labor and to resist improving working conditions. The controlling factor in creating unemployment and underemployment is the activity of employers and not the activity of the exploited undocumented worker. The solution is to repeal the "Right To Work Laws" and to effectively enforce existing labor laws such as the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and Occupational, Safety and Health Act (OSHA). General Chapman's claim that deportation of one million undocumented workers would open up one million jobs is absurd in light of the reasoning outlined above. Employers will easily decrease the number of jobs before raising wages and improving working conditions for those who would presumably replace deported undocumented workers.

IV. UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS CAN AND SHOULD BE ORGANIZED TO JOIN UNIONS

It is inconsistent with labor union principles to discriminate among workers. Rather than deporting workers, unions should be organizing them and calling for stricter enforcement of N.L.R.A., F.L.S.A., O.S.H.A. and of course repeal of the "State Right To Work Laws". There are many unions calling for the organizing rather than the deporting of workers. They include: Texas Farm Workers (TFW), Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), United Farm Workers (UFW), United Electrical Workers (UEW), United Auto Workers (UAW), United Mine Workers (UMW), International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union (ULWU), Amalgamated Meat Cutters, AFL-CIO,

American Federation of State, City and Municipal Workers (FFSCM) and the National Maritime Union.

The utilization of undocumented workers as strikebreakers can be curtailed if an emphasis on deportation is shifted to organizing. In addition, union spokespeople have stated that Mexican workers are just as union conscious if not more so than their U.S. worker counterparts.²⁷

V. STATE "MINI-RODINO" LAWS SHOULD BE OPPOSED

The negative impact of a federal Rodino-type legislation is multiplied many times over by the application of different versions of Rodino-type legislation by different states. The case filed in federal court, Illinois Migrant Council v. Vandersall,²⁸ illustrates the notorious discrimination against Hispanics that occurs when state enforcement officials are involved with policing immigration matters. Notwithstanding the documented abuse of state and local enforcement officials, Congressman Eilberg, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration & Naturalization, has requested from INS officials a memorandum on the feasibility of delegating immigration enforcement powers to state and local officers.²⁹

The legality of such state Rodino-type legislation has not been settled. The recent Supreme Court decision on the issue, DeCanas v. Bica³⁰ is an incomplete decision and has also been criticized on its merits. DeCanas has been severely criticized for expounding an unsound analysis of federal preemption principles.³¹ The decision is incomplete because the U.S. Supreme Court mandated to the California Supreme Court the issue of whether the state statute is unconstitutional due to conflict with the "purpose and objectives of Congress enacting the I.N.A. (Immigration Act). The issue has yet to be settled and some constitutional experts expect the state court to rule the statute as a conflict

with federal law.³² Many states have nonetheless enacted Rodino-type laws and have created an extra burden on Hispano workers.³³

VI. UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS ARE NOT A DRAIN ON GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Several studies, both national and state, indicate that undocumented immigrants are taxpaying members of American society. The 1976 Linton Study of the U.S. Department of Labor³⁴ indicated that of those apprehended undocumented workers surveyed, 73% paid federal income tax and 77% paid social security while only .05% received welfare assistance, 1.3% received food stamps and 3.9% collected one or more weeks of unemployment compensation. The editorial page of the Wall Street Journal properly pointed out that this study "refutes the widespread belief that the aliens are free loading (and proves that) ... government is obviously getting more than it gives."³⁵ A 1977 report of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors indicates that undocumented workers are paying substantial amounts of social security taxes and substantial local taxes are paid because they constitute a consumer of local goods and services.³⁶ One study from Texas³⁷ tries to prove that undocumented workers are a burden on taxpayers, but the study is filled with serious flaws.³⁸

VII. UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS ARE NOT A POLITICAL LIABILITY FOR HISPANOS

Although as individuals undocumented workers may prefer unanimity, as a group they are known to participate in political organizing even though they cannot vote. But even though the undocumented worker can not vote, the correct perspective to be taken is that we should strive for full participation rather than exclusion or expulsion of undocumented workers. This is best accomplished by advocating for full amnesty and a statute of limitations to deportation and by implementing citizenship and voter registration drives.

FOOTNOTES

1. The terms "undocumented immigrant" and "undocumented worker" are used interchangeably
2. See, Congressional Record 803-183 (1952); see also, N. COPP, Wetbacks and Braceros: Mexican Migrant Laborers and American Immigration Policy 1930-1960 (1963) at pages 84-94.
3. Hearings on H.R. 982 Before Subcomm. No. 1 of the House Committee on the Judiciary, 92d Cong., 2d Sess., ser 13 parts 1-5 (1972).
4. H.R. Rep. No. 93-108, 93d Cong., 1st Sess. 4 (1973).
5. 118 Congressional Record 90185-86 (1972).
6. Vialet, Illegal Aliens: Existing Legislation and Legislative Action in the 92nd and 93rd Congresses, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE REPORT No. 75-28ED at 12 (1975).
7. 119 Congressional Record 18208-09 (1975).
8. Vialet at 16, *supra*.
9. 121 Congressional Record H194 (daily ed, January 16, 1975).
10. 121 Congressional Record H7036 (daily ed., July 17, 1975).
11. 121 Congressional Record S1436-37 (daily ed., February 5, 1975).
12. 122 Congressional Record S2800 (daily ed., March 4, 1976).
13. Gordon and Rosenfield, Immigration Law and Practice Sec. 1.2b at 1-7.
14. Smith v. Turner, 48 U.S. 283 (1849) (New York and Massachusetts statutes imposing taxes upon alien passengers arriving in ports held unconstitutional and violative of commerce clause.) Chy Lung v. Freeman, 92 U.S. 275 (1875) (California statute requiring steamship companies to give a bond in case of each immigrant brought into country, that such immigrant will not become a public charge of state, is an illegal restriction on commerce, thus unconstitutional.)
15. Hines v. Davidowitz, 312 U.S. 52 (1941).
16. 424 U.S. 351 (1976).
17. Cal. Labor Code, Section 2805(a) (1976).
18. See Appendix "A"
19. Indeed, Thomas Jefferson is known by modern historians as "also the spiritual father of nativism" see Smith, Jefferson: A Revealing Biography (American Heritage Publishing Co. N.Y., 1976) at 108, 147, 163, 232-234.

20. See, Acuna, Occupied America: The Chicano's Struggle Toward Liberation, 190-194 (1972).
21. Attempts by state and local police to enforce immigration law have been criticized for the same reasons, see, Note, "Illegal Aliens and Enforcement: Present Practices and Proposed Legislation," U.C. DAVIS LAW REVIEW, 127, at 144-152 (1975).
22. See, 3 CHICANO LAW REVIEW at 168-190.
23. This argument is made in 3 CHICANO LAW REVIEW at 189-191.
24. Espinoza v. Farah, 414 U.S. 86 (1973).
25. Approximately 3,200 cases.
26. For articles criticizing the discriminatory effects of Rodino-type legislation see, Bonaparte, "The Rodino Bill: An Example of Prejudice Towards Mexican Immigration to the U.S.," 2 CHICANO LAW REVIEW 51 (1975); Note, "The Rodino Bill on Illegal Aliens," 3 Journal of Legislation 39 (1976); Note, "The Undocumented Worker: The Controversy Takes a New Turn," 3 CHICANO LAW REVIEW 39 (1976). For an article which mentions the discriminatory impact, but nonetheless favors the legislation, see Salinas and Torres, "the Undocumented Mexican Alien: A Legal, Social and Economic Analysis," 13 HOUSTON LAW REVIEW 863 (1976). One of the Co-authors (Mr. Torres) has criticized the article since its publication and now adamantly opposes such legislation.
27. See, Torrez and Corona, "Worker without Visas - A Permanent Part of the Work Force and the Economy of the United States" unpublished paper (1974).
28. (N.E. Ill. E.D. 1975)
29. See, "City Police May Get Power to Arrest Illegal Aliens," Houston Post (TX), March 24, 1977.
30. 424 U.S. 351 (1976).
31. Note, "The Undocumented Alien Laborer and DeCanas v. Bica: The Supreme Court Capitulates to Public Pressure," 3 CHICANO LAW REVIEW 148 (1976).
32. Id. at 163 N.66
33. See, supra, n. 18.
34. Feb. 1976, authored by David S. North and Marion F. Houston of the Transcentury Corporation.

35. "The Illegal Alien Non-Problem," Wall Street Journal, June 18, 1976; see also Editorial, "Illegal Aliens and Scapegoats," Wall Street Journal, May 2, 1977.
36. "Illegal Alien Impact Mixed, Report Says," Los Angeles Times, March 7, 1977; see also, "Illegal Alien Impact Found Good, Bad," Pittsburgh Press, March 7, 1977.
37. "Report: Illegal Aliens Cost Texas \$3 Billion Yearly," El Paso Times, March 15, 1977, pg. 5-A.
38. The figure on "lost wages" caused by undocumented immigrants is based on average wages earned by Texans. Yet, it is common knowledge that undocumented immigrants have an average wage below the norm. The study further claims that "illegals" inflict on Texas a \$1.5 million annual loss in tax revenues. Yet no mention is made that undocumented immigrants are also taxpayers since they are consumers of good and services and they have to rent or own a home.

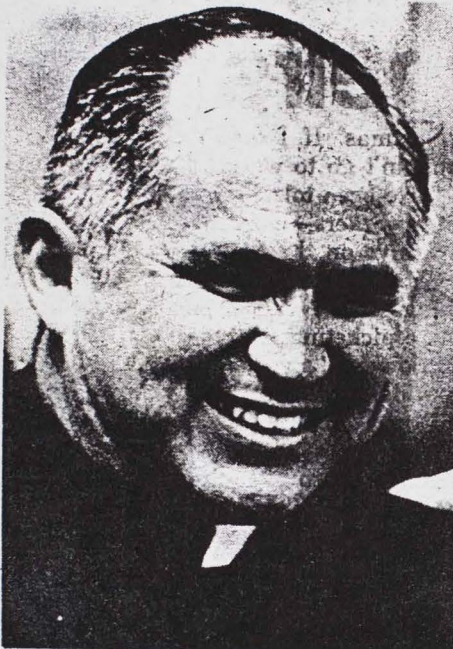
Support grows for meeting on 'la migra'

SAN ANTONIO—Broad new support is building for the antideportation conference to be held here October 28-30. Perhaps the most significant public figure to join in sponsoring the gathering is the Most Reverend Patricio Flores, bishop of the Catholic church for San Antonio.

In addition to endorsing the conference, which will mobilize public opposition to President Carter's proposed crackdown on undocumented immigrants, Bishop Flores will join other public figures in a forthcoming appeal for funds to defray conference expenses.

Bishop Flores has won wide public recognition for his support to progressive causes.

His support to the striking Farah workers in the early 1970s contributed



BISHOP PATRICIO FLORES

greatly to building the boycott of Farah products, which ultimately brought victory to the strikers.

Flores was an early supporter of the United Farm Workers. Woven in his clerical raiment is the Aztec eagle, traditional symbol of the farm workers.

Along with Bishop Flores, the sponsoring International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy announced an entire list of additional sponsors for the gathering. Support is building throughout the Southwest and in other areas of the country as well.

In Denver the conference has been endorsed by Rev. Joseph Lara, pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church. Within the Catholic hierarchy Father Lara has been long regarded as a controversial figure because of his

support to Chicano causes. Other Denver figures endorsing the conference include Sal Carpio, member of the Denver City Council, and Regis Groff, Colorado state senator.

Additional Denver endorsers include: Adolfo Gómez, director of Denver's Auraria Community Center; Maria Peña, director of the Southwest Action Center; Sam Sandós, a well-known public figure; Frieda Bugarín, director of the Platte Valley Action Center; and Silvia Zapata of the Student Coalition Against Racism.

In Boulder, the conference has been endorsed by the Chicano paper *El Diario de la Gente*.

On the West Coast, endorsements are coming in from throughout California.

Included are Manuel Montoya of San Francisco's Coalition for the Rights of Immigrants; the Coalition for the Rights of Immigrants; the Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices of San Jose; José Gonzales, a leader of the Raza Unida Party of Norwalk; Isabel Contreras, a planning commissioner in Upland; the José Jaques Medina Defense Committee of Los Angeles; Lehman Brightman of United Native Americans, Inc., of Berkeley; the state central committee of the Peace and Freedom Party; and Ernestina G. Garcia of La Confederación de la Raza Unida of San Jose.

In New York, the conference was endorsed by Lydia Tomasi, editor of *Migration Today*; and the Center for Migration Studies.

Additional endorsers include TACHE (Texas Association of Chicanos in Higher Education); Maria Rivera of the Puerto Rican Student Center at the University of Connecticut; Ricardo Parra, executive director of the Midwest Council for La Raza of Notre Dame, Indiana; and Ernesto Chacón of the Latin American Union for Civil Rights in Milwaukee.

In Texas itself, endorsements continue to come in, a committee spokesperson said. Among the most recent are:

Rev. J.L. Navarro, national chaplain of LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens); Nancy G. Alemán of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Houston; Jane Markowitz of the American Civil Liberties Union of San Antonio; and Mujeres Unidas of Lubbock.

For further information about the conference, to add endorsers, or to send urgently needed contributions, contact the International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy at 1927 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas 78807.

The committee's new phone numbers are: (512) 225-6773 and 227-1220.

Milton
9/30/77



SPONSORS INCLUDE:

Leonard Anguiano
Manuel Archuleta
Sal Baldenegro
Sister Teresita Basso
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Rosie Castro
Center for Migration Studies
Centro de Servicios Legales
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Ernesto Chacón
Everett Chávez
Committee of Resistance Against
the Eilberg Law
Mario Compean
Confederación de la Raza Unida,
San José
Bert Corona
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Bishop Patricio Flores
Florida Alliance Against Repression
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Gustavo Gutiérrez
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Women's Year Conference, 1977
Father José Lara
Froben Lozada
Manzo Area Council
José Jacques Medina Defense
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Maria Elena Martínez
National Student Coalition
Against Racism
Rev. J. L. Navarro
Antonio Orendáin
P.A.D.R.E.S.
Ricardo Parra
Juan José Peña
Nacho Perez
Ramona Ripston
Nash Rodríguez
Sam Sandos
Benito Sandoval
Rubén Solís
Gloria Steinem
Texas Association of Chicanos in
Higher Learning
Father Lydio Tomasí
Tucson Women's Commission
Paul Velez

A Special Appeal From

**Michael and Robert Meeropol,
Bishop Patricio Flores,
Eugene McCarthy, Gloria Steinem,
Benjamin Spock, Dick Gregory,**

and other friends of "The Unwanted"

Dear Friend,

There are 10 million people in the United States with no rights. They pay taxes, but they do not collect social security, unemployment or welfare. They cannot use government social services. They cannot vote. They cannot even organize public meetings to discuss their situation.

These people are the undocumented immigrants, the so-called "illegals." Driven here by intolerable conditions in their own countries, they are compelled to take the most miserable jobs and submit to abuse and exploitation at every turn. They are unable to assert the most basic human, social, economic or political rights for fear of deportation should they draw attention to themselves.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall has said, "I believe we are now building a new civil rights struggle of the 1980s by having an underclass of people come into this country, unable to protect themselves; easily exploited, dissatisfied with their status, and yet fearful of being deported. Their children will be even more dissatisfied and likely to revolt against such conditions, and they will demand their civil rights in the fashion of the civil rights struggles of the 1960s."

Those of us concerned with issues of social justice could only welcome the emergence of such a movement. Our nation should not tolerate the denial of human rights to millions of people within our own borders.

As the enclosed leaflet indicates, a national conference on immigration and public policy has been called by a broad cross-section of leaders of the Chicano and Latino communities. They have been joined by many other prominent people. The purpose of the conference is to consider the issues raised by President Carter's immigration policy proposals in a context where those most affected can make their voices heard. Such a conference is urgently needed. We cannot permit passage of legislation affecting the lives of millions of people without those who are directly affected having the opportunity to bring their views before the public.

... please turn page

... thank you, letter continues.

So far, the response to the conference call from around the country has been extremely encouraging. There is every prospect that this conference will have a major impact and serve to push the issues of human rights to the fore in the national dialogue.

To hold a successful, authoritative conference with the ambitious goal of launching "the civil rights movement of the 1980s" requires funds—about \$17,000 by the estimate of the conference organizers. Won't you lend your support to this much-needed effort by making the most generous contribution you possibly can? Checks should be made payable to "Call for Action."

The time is past due for the voice of compassion and human justice to be heard on this burning issue. No one in the United States should be denied their human rights. Please, add your voice to the cry for justice and send a donation today.

Yours for equality and human rights for all,

Robert Allen
Editor, The Black Scholar

Bernardo Eureste
City Councilperson,
San Antonio, Texas

Carey McWilliams
Author

Rubén Bonilla
Texas Director,
League of United Latin American Citizens

Most Rev. Patricio Flores
Bishop of San Antonio, Texas

Michael Meeropol

Robert Meeropol

Anne Braden

Patrick Gorman
Chairman of the Board,
Amalgamated Meatcutters and
Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO

Dr. Benjamin Spock

Dick Gregory

Margo Cowan
Director,
Manzo Area Council

José Angel Gutiérrez
Judge, Zavala County, Texas

Gloria Steinem
Editor, Ms. Magazine

Ossie Davis

Eugene McCarthy

Lydo Tomasi
Executive Director,
Center for Migration Studies

Organizations listed for identification purposes only.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

We are appalled at your editorial of September 22 which attacks the Socialist Workers Party for its role in building and supporting the National Chicano Latino Conference scheduled for San Antonio next month.

The San Antonio conference, which is to plan a course of action against the deportations of undocumented workers (as well as other issues) has the support of hundreds of organizations and individuals across the country. The Socialist Workers Party is one of many, including La Raza Unida Party, League of United Latin American Citizens, and Jose Angel Gutierrez, who issued this historic "Call to Action."

The government would like nothing more but to see this movement crippled by the kind of name-calling and mudslinging found in your editorial. Building a movement against deportations will take a united campaign on the part of everyone concerned with this issue. We must join together to meet this task without excluding anyone (regardless of his/her political affiliation) who is willing to fight to defend our undocumented brothers and sisters.

We urge you to reverse your divisive stand and join the Chicano/Latino conference in San Antonio on October 28-30.

In Struggle,

Duane Fernandez, Student Coalition Against Racism, UCSD MECHA member.

Javier Bautista, Vice-President SDSU MECHA.

(La Prensa has been unable to ascertain that Mr. Fernandez, or that Mr. Bautista are indeed members of MECHA.)

CHICANOS EXPEL

The Black community represented by NIA and the new Afro-American Movement related how they had dealt with similar problems with the Black Civil Rights Movement. How they forcibly had to assume their own leadership. Every single MECHA organization and Chicano studies department, also spoke out against the SWP/YSA involvement in their affairs.

The evening ended with the Publishment of the Declaration of San Diego. The chairman (Mr. Baca) requested that all organization leaders or individuals who supported the ouster of the SWP/YSA from involvement in Chicamo affairs to sign the statement. The statement will be sent to all Chicano organizations nationwide, to the media, and to the SWP/YSA. Over 50 organizations signed the Declaration. The message is clear. Chicanos will not allow outsiders to co-opt their organizations, their issues or their leaders. They demand the right to have a major voice in determining their future.

(The full text of the Declaration is included for your infrormation.)

DECLARATION OF CHICANO SELF-DETERMINATION SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

When it becomes self-evident over SWP of using devisive actions a long period of time that certain designed to attempt to discredit and specific individuals, groups, or subvert the local Chicano leadership of organizations become detrimental to San Diego County by labeling them the progress and principles of our violent, reactionary, and revisionist. people and to our movement, then it (4) We accuse the SWP of continually becomes not only our responsibility ignoring the request of the Chicano but our duty to publicly confront and Community through the organizations denounce the perpetrators who have to cease in their attempts at committed these acts against the best manipulation and co-optation of issues interest and welfare of our community. which effect our communities. (5) We

We the undersigned of this declaration which comprise the major patronizing, opportunistic manner, Chicano organizations of San Diego and with a colonialist mentality which County hereby declare to our communities and our people that: (1) We accuse the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of violating the Chicano Community's sacred principle of "self-determined" by: (a) Disrespecting the political positions of Chicano Community Organizations. (b) Calling Chicano individuals and organizations to a community meeting under false pretense. (c) Using Chicano individuals and organizational names under false pretense and without their permission. (2) We accuse the SWP of attempting to undermine the confidence of the Chicano Community to further their own aims at the expense of our people by the above acts. (3) We accuse the

Therefore, let it be known here and now and by all, that we the undersigned condemn the Socialist Workers Party and their affiliate the Young Socialist Alliance, not for their philosophy or ideology, which they have a right to, but for the unprincipled political acts which have been carried out against the San Diego County Chicano Community. We hereby, also declare that because of these acts we will not work with, support or will we allow the SWP or the YSA to participate officially with our organizations or with any of our activities here in San Diego County.

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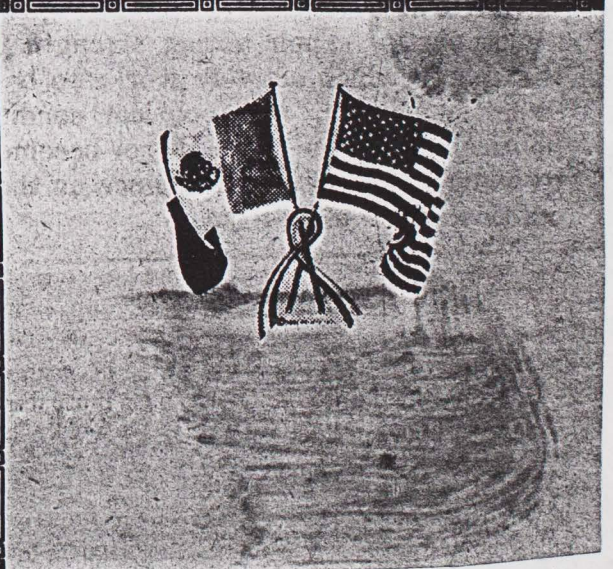
CHICANO ORGANIZATIONS SIGN DECLARATION OUSTING SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

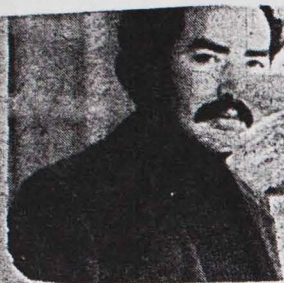


Committee on Chicano Rights: Chairman Herman Baca, Chicano Federation: Executive director Jessie Ramirez, Chicano Pintos Union: Director Raul Portillo, National Immigration Coalition: Chairman Bert Corona (Los Angeles), Casa Justicia: Director Charlie Vasquez, California Chicano Caucus: Vice-president Tina C. de Baca, American G.I. Forum: President Jesse Beltran, Chicano Park Steering Committee: Director Tammy Camarrillo, United California Mexican-American Assoc.: President Alberto Garcia, Chicano Democratic Assoc.: President Bob Pacheco, Spanish Speaking Political Assoc.: President Dr. Ralph O'Campo, past president, state M.A.P.A.: Abe Tapia (Los Angeles), Assoc. Mexican-American Educators: President Edelia Carrillo, Chicano Studies San Diego State University: Chairman Jose Villarino, Chicano Studies Mesa College: Chairman Cesar Gonzales, MECHA San Diego City College Eve.: Chairman Ernest Bustielos, MECHA Southwest College: Chairperson Arturo Herrera, MECHA San Diego State University: Chairperson Steven Lopez, MECHA University of California: Chairperson Jose Louis Armas, MECHA Mesa College: Chairperson Rico Pacheco, Assoc. Student Representative School of Education, San Diego State University: Marta Lomeli, Image San Diego: President Lalo Rodriguez, N.A.I. Cultural Assoc.: Dolores Hise, New American Movement: Virginia Vangender.



(As of press time, organizations were still calling to add their names to the growing list. See La Prensa 9/29/77 for declaration.)





Mexi - Cable

Anti-Imperialism vs. The Trojan Horse

By José Jacques Medina

Amidst a Mexican national crisis, Carter's Amnesty Plan is a Trojan horse motivated by multi-national corporations who intend to justify the political and economic penetration of Mexico under the guise of human rights.

The Mexican government has demonstrated its inability to present solutions to the nation's immigration problems. Instead it has remained silent and outside the negotiations which affect the lives of more than six million Mexicans who work in the United States. The silence on behalf of the Mexican government and bourgeoisie is understandable given the fact that Mexican immigration into the U.S. as well as its bracero programs has greatly resolved Mexico's unemployment problems. Immigration to cities, especially those areas where wages are paid in dollars, has increased due to Mexico's 40 percent unemployment rate which continues to rise without any visible solutions, the freeze on salaries, the rise in the cost of living, the 100 percent devaluation of the peso, the 65 percent control of Mexican internal commerce by foreigners, controlling 78 percent of its exterior commerce as well as by a foreign debt of 34 billion dollars. This situation explains the Mexican government's silence and its inability to provide solutions for its people.

For more than forty years, the Mexican government has promised to pay off its foreign debt, end unemployment and the misery of its people. However, this year's presidential state of

the union address will announce a "state of emergency" asking for "sacrifice" on the part of the masses to come out of what the present administration calls an "inherited crisis".

Meanwhile imperialists who directly cause the ills which affect the working class, launch a campaign in the guise of human rights namely that of Carter's Amnesty Plan. The plan threatens millions of workers with deportation and presents solutions which benefit the North American and Mexican bourgeoisie interests only. This diabolical plan justifies more economic investments as a solution to Mexico's unemployment rate while at the same time imposes its "democratic" image in the guise of human rights. The plan would cause mass deportations which would further damage Mexico's economy, worsen its educational system, increase the demand for housing and medical assistance, and affect its population growth.

Mexican people on both sides of the border, victims of worsening conditions, begin to understand that solutions to their problems are not found in the governments nor systems which rule on both sides of the border. Their political awareness advances in understanding that solutions reside in the power of the masses and those organizations which can guide them to a complete liberation.

Unconditional Amnesty is a demand raised by the people expressing their class consciousness while exposing rights denied them. Only the unity of the masses as a class can give us a total solution.

The same conditions which cause unemployment and sub-employment in the border region as well as the growing repression suffered by those who seek employment have caused progressive Mexican organizations on both sides of the border to join together in activities for the mobilization of a common struggle.

In Mexico there is still much reflection as to how the phenomenon of immigration affects the work of democratic organizations, how it affects the independent trade union movement by the loss of vigorous young workers, how it alters their strategy and tactics and what role this all plays in the struggle. Nevertheless, all of them are unaware of the presence of more than 15 million Mexicans in this country who in their history of resistance have never ceased denouncing the annexation of 45 percent of our national territory nor raising demands which range from a right to organize, culture, against imperialist wars, to the construction of a worker's state on both sides of the border.

The commitment to educate our people to a higher level of class consciousness wherever they may be has begun to impulse the building of support committees and temporary housing efforts for immigrants where politicalization can take place on both sides of the border adding militant significance to immigration waves which promise to destroy all Trojan Horses the enemy puts before us.

Carter Plan - Against Human Rights

SF SEP 77

By Evelina Márquez

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

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

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

To politicians of Latino origin and even those who are not Latino, it promises millions of votes in future

electoral campaigns when those who have been here seven years achieve citizenship.

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

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

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

As part of the American working class we Mexicans must not permit ourselves to be fooled by tactics of the ruling class such as Carter's plan. We should be clear of the attack embodied in this plan, aimed not only at the undocumented

among the Mexican people, but it represents a broad and well-elaborated program which seeks to weaken attempts by all Mexicans to win concessions which can be used in the path to our liberation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The answer lies in the efforts of the masses, their democratic organizations, honest union leaders, and the Mexican people in general as demonstrated in the Chicano Moratorium of 1970, and the Unconditional Amnesty March in 1977. In the first instance, we refused to be used as cannon fodder in an imperialist war, in the second we refuse to be used as the scapegoat for a decadent system. In both cases, we are clear that it is the organized resistance of the people which can insure our demands. UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY NOW!



ONE STOP IMMIGRATION CENTER

PRESS OFFICE. 9/1/77 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT HUGH GARCIA 748-5511

East Los Angeles.--In order to discuss President Carter's amnesty proposal to solve the problem of the undocumented workers leaders, representatives from almost all of the Mexican-American organizations of Los Angeles met last Wednesday at the Holiday Inn on Marengo St., Los Angeles.

There was unanimous agreement to proceed to call a California Conference on Immigration and Public Policy whose focus will be: opposition to President Carter's proposal on immigration, opposition to the continuance of raids and deportations and to unite for amnesty in behalf of the undocumented worker.

President Carter's Amnesty proposals intended to deal with the problem of the undocumented worker, the so-called illegal alien, were published recently. These proposals include sanctioning employers for hiring undocumented workers, extending the Bracero Program, (H-2 Visas for temporary workers), creating a class of people that will pay for social services but will not be entitled to receive any of them or to bring their families to this country, (the nondeportable alien who entered the country after Jan.1, 1970 who will be allowed to work during 5 years) and the granting of some type of amnesty for aliens that have resided continuously in this country during 7 years. The proposals were discussed and criticized by more than 140 people representing all the major Mexican organizations of the Los Angeles area. Many persons attending expressed satisfaction and pride with the meeting, calling it one of the most enthusiastic and best organized in many years.

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Mayor Grace Montañez Davis, Civil Service Commissioner-Al Juarez, Dr. Juan Gómez Quiñones, member of the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Antonio Rodri-

gues, National Coordinator for CASA. Those attending were shown the "Illegal Game" a realistic documentary on illegal immigration filmed by Moctezuma Esparza; Diana Muñatones from KNBC and Ken Jones from KNXT, Frank Cruz/^{KABC}and Frank del Olmo (L.A. Times) covered the meeting for their respective media. This reunion was a premeeting to the conference to be held shortly which will bring all of the Chicano, Mexicano and Latino Organizations of California to develop policy alternatives and to select a delegation to the national conference on Immigration and Public Policy which will be held in Texas on October 28, 1977 and which will formulate a united position to present to Congress and the Carter administration as a viable alternative to the President's amnesty proposal when it is actually debated in Washington. Among those present were: Balt Yañez representing Congressman Edward Roybal, Nelda Barrett from Congressman James Corman's office, Ralph Carmona from Speaker of the Assembly Leo T. McCarthy, Magdalena Jones from State Senator Alex P. Garcia, Lou Santillan Rep. Councilman Art Snyder, Jose Carlos, L.A. County Health Department, Jesus Melendez Rep. County Supervisor, Ed Edleman, Trini Flores, Mexican American Labor Council, Ben Conant, L.A. Mexican Chamber of Commerce, Oliva Gonzalez, Pasadena Police Department, Pete Rodriguez, ABC TV Center, Patricia Moreno, President Chicano Nurses Association, Sal Baca, Mexican American Correction Officers, Frank Duarte, Hermanos en Salud, Norma Linda-Navvaro, Telacu, Ray Garcia Los Padrinos Inc., Martha Joyce Galan MAPA, Barbara Cedanke, ACLU, Mari Gila Palma, UFW-AFLCIO, David E. Ramirez, MALDEF, Sally Martinez, L.A. County Commission on Women, Lupe A. Morales, Mayor's Commission on Aging, Mirna Torres, Hispanic Womens Council, Richard Gomez Model Cities, Rudy Aguirre, Centro Legal de Santa Monica, Olga Ramirez, Barrios Unidos Westside Inc., Victor Ledezma, Mexican and

Latinos Against Defamation, Ignacio Rodriguez, Steelworkers Fight Back Committee, Frank Galvan, American Friends Services Committee, Bob Nieman, New American Movement, George Muriel, MECHA-UCLA, Rosa Linda Lozano, One Stop Immigration Center, Carmen Madrid, Eastside Multi-Services, Gil Hernandez, United Furniture Workers of America and many others.

Recd. 9/21/77
1.0.7

A CALL FOR ACTION

Mesa College

Dear Friend:

As you know, Chicano leaders met this summer and have called for a National Chicano/Latino Conference to discuss immigration and public policy. This Conference has won wide support among Chicano leaders and activists, other Latinos, the Black community and civil rights activists.

Throughout the United States, coalitions have been formed including a wide variety of groups and individuals and have begun discussing mobilizing people in their areas to participate in the October 28-30 National Conference. Virtually every national Chicano leader and activist group is now geared into building this historic Conference. Initial indications are that several thousand people will be attending this Conference and thousands more will be participating in statewide and regional conferences prior to October 28-30 -- to discuss a campaign to defend undocumented workers, to mount a campaign to reverse the Bakke decision and to fight for bilingual/bicultural education, as well as many other issues.

The International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy, based in San Antonio, is coordinating the building of the Conference and is gathering ideas for workshops, panels, etc. They want the input of everybody. The Conference is being built as a massive, democratic and nonexclusionary conference.

In San Diego we are forming a Call to Action Task Force. Many individuals and groups have already started working on building the Conference and we want to pull together everybody to discuss building activities and ideas.

CITYWIDE PLANNING MEETING: Thursday, September 22 at 7:00 p.m.
San Diego City College, Rm. A2 (east of cafeteria,
near Chicano Studies)

We strongly urge you and your friends to attend this meeting.

Signed,

Jose Villarino, Chairperson of Mexican American Studies, SDSU ←
Marco Anguiano, Vice President of Assoc. Students, South Western College
Jerry Whitfield, President of Assoc. Students, South Western College
Centro de Trabajadores Mexicanos Inmigrados
Duane Fernandez, UCSD MEChA; Student Coalition Against Racism
MEChA, S.D. City College
Miguel Menchaca, Chairperson of Chicano Studies, S.D. City College

Initial list of San Diego endorsers of the Conference also include: Joseph Digma, former UPW staff org. & coord. (S.D.); Profesor Alurista, Mexican American Studies, SDSU; Ricardo Romo, History Dept., UCSD; Jesse Flemon, History Dept., SDSU; Nathan Katungi, Chairperson, Black Studies, CC; MEChA, UCSD; Barnett Ammar Saleem, World Community of Islam in the West, and Student Coalition Against Racism; Black Students Council, SDSU; La Raza Law Students Assoc., Western State Univ.; Joseph Gary Brown, former coord. Manzo Defense (S.D.); James N. Kerri, Afro Amer. Studies, SDSU; MEChA, CC; Joseph Sommers, Lit. Dept., UCSD; Javier Bautista, V.P. of MEChA, SDSU; Larry Schwartz, Exec. Brd S.D. ACLU, and Prof., CC; Ternet MacRenato, Chicano Studies, CC; Newman Center, SDSU; Philip Flemon, Center for Latin American Studies, SDSU; Socialist Workers Party; Robert Burton, ASO, SWC; Arturo Herrera, Pres. MEChA, SWC, Mike Ornelas, Chicano Studies, Mesa College; Latin American Student Studies Organization, SDSU

(organizations for identification only)

Note: Jose Angel Gutierrez, not mentioned at all!!

When the Door Is Closed to Illegal Aliens, Who Pays?

By Wayne A. Cornelius

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A very predictable thing happens in this country whenever the economy takes a sharp turn for the worst: The illegal alien is rediscovered. Politicians, journalists, organized labor, and other interest groups rush to blame him for every imaginable problem afflicting American society, from high unemployment to rising crime rates, escalating social-service costs, overpopulation, and balance-of-payments deficits.

Immigration authorities crank out ever-more-frightening "guess-timates" of the numbers of illegal aliens "silently invading" the country. The public is warned in urgent and ominous tones that illegal aliens are out to take their jobs away and add billions of dollars to their tax bills.

We are now witnessing yet another "rediscovery" of the illegal alien. Pressures for new restrictive measures—particularly legislation that would impose civil or criminal penalties and fines on United States employers who "knowingly" hire illegal aliens—have mounted steadily. Such restrictive measures form the core of the policy package reportedly recommended to President Carter by his Cabinet-level task force on illegal aliens, and they have been proposed repeatedly by various members of Congress.

The case for a more restrictive immigration policy is based on three principal assumptions: that illegal aliens compete effectively with, and displace, large numbers of American workers; that the benefits to American society resulting from the aliens' contribution of low-cost labor are exceeded by the "social costs" resulting from their presence here; and that most illegal aliens entering the United States eventually settle here permanently, thus imposing an increasingly heavy, long-term burden upon the society.

There is as yet no direct evidence to support any of these assumptions, at least with respect to illegal aliens from Mexico, who still constitute at least 60 to 65 percent of the total flow and more than 90 percent of the illegal aliens apprehended each year.

Where careful independent studies of the impact of illegal immigration on local labor markets have been made, they have found no evidence of large-scale displacement of legal resident workers by illegal aliens. Studies have also shown that Mexican illegals make amazingly little use of tax-supported social services while they are in the United States, and that the cost of the services they do use is far out-



Captured illegal aliens about to be taken to Border Patrol headquarters at San Ysidro, Calif.

Curt Gunther/Camera 5

weighed by their contributions to Social Security and income tax revenues.

There is also abundant evidence indicating that the vast majority of illegal aliens from Mexico continue to maintain a pattern of "shuttle" migration, most of them returning to Mexico after six months or less of employment in the United States. In fact, studies have shown that only a small minority of Mexican illegals even aspire to settle permanently in the United States.

While illegal aliens from countries other than Mexico do seem to stay longer and make more use of social services, there is still no reliable evidence that they compete effectively with American workers for desirable jobs. The typical job held by the illegal alien, regardless of nationality, would not provide the average American family with more than a subsistence standard of living. In most states, it would provide less income than welfare payments.

Certainly in some geographic areas, types of enterprises, and job catego-

ries, illegal aliens may depress wage levels or "take jobs away" from American workers. But there is simply no hard evidence that these effects are as widespread or as serious as most policy-makers and the general public seem to believe.

The notion that curtailing illegal immigration will significantly reduce unemployment among the young, the unskilled, members of minority groups, and other sectors of the United States population allegedly being displaced by illegal aliens may prove to be a cruel illusion.

Many of the jobs "liberated" in this way are likely to be eliminated through mechanization or through bankruptcy of the enterprises involved, and many others cannot be "upgraded" sufficiently—even with higher wages and shorter hours—to make them attractive to native workers.

While the benefits of a more restrictive immigration policy to the American worker have been grossly exaggerated, the costs of such a policy to both the United States and the illegal

aliens' countries of origin have been consistently underestimated.

The impact of "closing the door" to illegal aliens will be felt by the American consumer, in the form of higher prices for food and many other products currently produced with alien labor. Failures among small businesses—those with 25 or fewer employees, which hire more than half of the illegal aliens from Mexico—will also increase, eliminating jobs **not only** for illegals but for native Americans.

But the adverse impact of restrictive measures will be felt most intensely in Mexico, which is currently struggling to recover from its most serious economic crisis since the 1930's. At least 20 percent of the population—and a much higher proportion of the rural poor—depend upon wages earned in the United States for a large share of their cash income.

An employer-sanction law that is even partly effective in denying jobs to illegal aliens is likely to produce economic dislocations and human suffering on a massive scale within Mex-

ico. This will not be simply a problem for Mexico; the implications for United States economic and foreign policy interests are obvious.

All available evidence indicates that employer sanctions and other restrictive measures—short of erecting a Berlin-type wall—will fail to deter economically desperate Mexicans from seeking employment in the United States.

In the long run, every dollar that is spent trying to enforce new restrictive policies would be much better spent on programs to reduce the "push" factors within Mexico and other sending countries that are primarily responsible for illegal immigration: rural unemployment and underemployment, low incomes, and rapid population growth.

For example, studies indicate that resources invested in labor-intensive, small-scale rural industries could significantly reduce the flow of illegal aliens within five to eight years.

In the short run, the best approach would be an expanded program of temporary worker visas permitting up to six months of employment in the United States each year. A temporary-worker program that did not require a prearranged contract between the alien worker and a particular United States employer (in contrast to the former *bracero* program of contract labor) would minimize exploitation of alien workers while reducing illegal immigration and keeping open a critically important safety valve for Mexico. It would also benefit United States workers, since the use of legal alien labor is likely to have a less depressing effect on wages and working conditions than the use of illegal alien labor.

It is ironic that a more restrictive immigration policy is being advocated by many at a point in our history when declining birth rates, the end of unlimited legal immigration, and an American labor force with more education and higher job expectations than ever before all foreshadow a shortage of workers to fill low-skill, low-wage, low-status jobs in the United States economy. When this occurs, in the not-too-distant future, the aliens who are now viewed as a burden on United States society may be seen as a highly valuable asset.

Wayne A. Cornelius is associate professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of a four-year study of Mexican migration to the United States sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development of the National Institutes of Health.

La Prensa

9/22/77

EDITORIAL

A CALL FOR UNITY

Once upon a time a few dedicated, hard working Chicanos gathered together to seek out ways of creating a national unifying action group. A group that in one stroke would bring together all the contending factions into one solid, unified, national Chicano group. One that would act in the Democratic process for and in behalf of the political, social, and economic needs of La Raza.

Meetings were held, long hours of discussion followed. Chicanos were talking to Chicanos over issues vital to their gente. For the first time in a long, long, time a small spark was lit. The hope for a national leadership and organization began to see the light of day. The organization is s s u e w a s proclaimed... "Carter's illegal immigration plan". The undocumented worker would provide the rallying spark to bring all La Raza together. "The national call for action was proclaimed." Its' titular head, Angel Gutierrez, was appointed and the organizaing effort begun.

The early flush of hope has now dimmed. Between the initial formulation of the concept and its application, the process, it now appears, has become co-opted (taken over)

by the cadres of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). No longer is the issue the undocumented workers; No longer is this to be a voice for La Raza; No longer are the sincere concerns of La Raza the guiding force; No longer is it a Chicano Political force. In fact, the organizing effort has become but an empty shell populated by innocents unaware of the real goal of the SWP?.

The SWP in California has now gotten desperate. No major organization of any consequence has heeded their frantic propaganda. San Diego, as the focal point nationwide, for the undocumented worker issue, has become a bone of contention with the SWP. The refusal of the Chicano leadership to become exploited by the SWP has placed them in an embarrassing position. The SWP cadres are now frantically attempting to divide the Chicano community, confuse and confound the student bodies of the various colleges, and create disunity among the Chicano leadership, thus hoping to co-opt the Chicano movement in San Diego County.

The time has come for the San Diego political leaders of La Raza to speak out and set the record straight.

Sept 27, 1977

Name

- Bucky Chavez C.C.R. 6760 Wunderlin
- Dan Salazar - Faculty - SDSU - SAN DIEGO, CA
- TIM BARKER C.C.R.
- Alf Vapin C.C.R.
- José Borroa C.C.R.
- Leticia Bielma MECHA S.D.C.C.
- Veronica Enyque MECHA S.D.C.C.
- Laura Guerrero C.C.R. 720 "D" Ave N.C.
- Saudi Brown spectator 7042 Jaramacha Rd S.D.
- Danny MARTINEZ Chicano Fed.
- Rudy Cruz Chicano Studies S.D.S.U.
- Joaquin Sullivan Chicano st. S.A.C.C.
- Maria Elena Menchaca East Co.
- Alfredo Rodriguez Ad Hoc.
- Miguel M. Menchaca S.D.C.C.
- Al Vargas spectator
- Lina Ch. Baen C.C.C. - C.C.R.
- Jeff Garibero Media mesa C.C.
- Mike C. Radgel M.E.C.H.A.
- Jaimie Lett Mecha mesa
- Richard Inzunza C.C.R.
- Virginia Van Huifder C.C.R. - SDSU
- Salvador Nizga Chicano Pinto Union
- Juan Ramirez Chicano pinto union
- José Pérez CHICANO PINTO UNION
- Jesse Perez C/F
- Paul Parillo C.P.U.
- Socorro Negoro S.D.S.U.
- Jorge A Aguilar
- Albert Cordova UCSD MECHA
- Francisco Estrada " "
- MICHEL RAMIREZ LA RAZA LAW STUDENTS W.S.U.

Sept 27, 1927

N AMU

ORG.

ADDRESS

SULL

Leon Azteca 318, 22nd St. S.D.

OPEN LETTER TO LA PRENSA

October 2, 1977

RECEIVED

OCT 6 1977

Carlos Vazquez

Dan Munoz
Publisher
La Prensa
San Diego

We are writing to you regarding two recent editorials in your paper which we believe are damaging to the cause of la raza in general and to the efforts to stop Carter's drive against undocumented workers in particular.

We refer to the editorial which appeared in La Prensa July 22 and September 22 of 1977. Both contain unjustified, baseless attacks on our committees, and on the Chicano/Latino conference we will be holding in San Antonio October 28-30.

Your editorial of July 22 stated that initially you welcomed the Call to Action issued in May by Zavala County Judge Jose Angel Gutierrez, the call which led to the building of the October 28-30 conference. But, your editorial asserts, "Somewhere between May and July, the effort commenced in Texas became subverted to where it no longer appears to be in the best interest of la raza. It now appears that the Angel Gutierrez 'Call for Action' has been coopted by the socialist party. It serves the socialist agenda and not necessarily la raza's."

Your second editorial, of September 22 asserts: "The early flush of hope has no been dimmed . . . the process, it now appears, has been co-opted (taken over) by the cadres of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). No longer is the issue undocumented workers; no longer is this to be a voice for la raza . . . In fact the organizing effort has become an empty shell populated by innocents unaware of the real goal of the SWP."

These are very serious charges. Yet you do not offer even a single shred of evidence to back them up; only unsubstantiated assertions. For instance, you simply assert that the conference has become "an empty shell." Don't you realize that the present and still growing support for this conference is perhaps the broadest of any Chicano conference so far ?

We have succeeded in bringing together some 400 organizations and individuals throughout the nation. And the list is growing daily. Among those who have already endorsed and are actively involved are such well established organizations as Texas LULAC; PADRES; the Manzo Area Council of Tucson; the influential New York-based Committee for the Defense of Immigrants (CODI), the San Jose Confederacion de la Raza and the Chicago Centro de Servicios Legales Para Inmigrantes.

Influential church figures concerned with the immigration issue have given their endorsement and, in several important cases their active assistance. Among these are the Most Reverend Patricio Flores, Bishop of San Antonio, Father Joseph Lara of Denver, Father Lydio Tomasi of Migration Today in New York and Hermanas.

Two members of the San Antonio city council have endorsed, as have two city council members in Denver, along with two members of the Colorado legislature. Bernardo Euste the mayor pro-tem in San Antonio will be officially welcoming the conference participants. Student, community, labor, Chicana and even prisoner organizations have also joined in. Is this an "empty shell" ?

You also state without any attempted proof that "No longer is the issue undocumented workers." But every piece of our literature, every one of our speakers and press conferences has focused on the issue of the undocumented workers. The agenda at the 12 preparatory state conferences and for the national conference will have the problem of the undocumented worker as the central agenda point.

Your editorial says that we are "innocents" who have been "coopted" by the "Socialist Workers Party." How do you explain this not very complimentary estimation of us ? Is our

innocence the innocence of stupidity? If an anglo paper made such a charge against us we would not be unjustified in interpreting to mean: These Chicanos are so ignorant, they don't even know when they're being taken over and used. We assume this is not your view.

The fact is no one group dominates our coalition. Our numbers include Chicanos of virtually all political parties - - Democrats, independents, Socialist Workers, Communists, CASA-HGT and perhaps even a few Republicans. Our work has been endorsed and actively supported by La Raza Unida Parties of Texas, New Mexico and California.

Are all these Chicanos, Mexicanos and Latinos dupes and fools ?

We would hope that your criticism is not based on the fact that our coalition practices a non-exclusionary policy of welcoming all concerned with Carter's crackdown on the undocumented - - including socialists.

This is our hope because we remember, as we are sure you do, how damaging to our movement and people was the red-baiting of the McCarthy era. And we cannot help be sensitive to the issue knowing how the FBI and its COINTELPRO operations has used red-baiting to divide and disrupt our movement. Surely your paper would not want to give comfort to such reactionary forces.

It is, needless to say, very unpleasant for us to write such a letter to you. All our energies, and more, are needed to unite our people in opposition to the unjust Carter plan. And, we would respectfully submit, your editorial columns could be used to far better purpose by zeroing in on the Carter plan, not on those working to defend our people.

We hope you will publish this letter and that we can move toward the unity so badly needed by our people.

Representatives from State Coalitions meeting in Albuquerque Oct.2

MECHA CHICANO STUDIES



SAN DIEGO MESA COLLEGE
7250 MESA COLLEGE DR.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92111
TELEPHONE: (714) 279-2300



10/5/77

Herman,

Thanks for taking time on phone
to make clarifications to us on the
"Call for action" issue.

The enclosed tapes are 120 min. each;
some of the originals were 60 min + some 90, so
there will be extra tape on most sides of
the tapes we're sending you.

Tapes were prepared by students attending
the Albuquerque Conference: Louie Romero,
Jaime Latt, Jorge Magallanes, Rod Thompson.
They know these tapes are going to you, and
a copy to Dan Murray via Tina de Bacco &
Emma Neal.

Fraternamente,

Tom

National Conference on Immigration and Public Policy: Towards a Chicano/Latino Perspective

by Ignacio A. Perez

Continued page 9

REALISTIC SOLUTIONS TO AN OLD PROBLEM. That is the purpose of the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and related issues that will be held in San Antonio on October 28th, 29th, and 30th.

The conference is the result of a national mobilization effort by Chicano and Latino groups throughout the country. These groups have been meeting since last April to develop positions to bring to the conference. Among the delegates to attend the conference will be representatives from the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Utah, Wisconsin and Texas.

The representatives attending the conference will develop strategies for dealing with the immigration controversy in a humanistic and practical manner. National delegates will be elected to present conference findings to President Carter and the Congress.

In the last few years many Hispanic, religious and other groups have expressed great dissatisfaction with the immigration legislation bills whose major features involved penalties for employers of undocumented aliens and a national identification system, and which did little to address their grievances.

This dissatisfaction has increased now that some points of President Carter's new immigration policy have been publicized. For example, the Committee for Chicano Rights from National City, California has called President Carter's proposals "Nothing more than a response to the mass hysteria created by Leonard Chapman, past commissioner of the INS." CASA-HGT, a long-time participant in the struggle for human rights for all workers, is mounting their second annual campaign of resistance to the unjust and inhumane immigration policies of the federal government; the powerful UFW of Cesar Chávez has

publicly denounced the recent bracero-type agreement between U.S. growers and the Mexican government, which allowed mexicanos to be contracted for less than union wages, and groups throughout the country have attacked the new plan for increasing the para-military Border Patrol force by 2000 members.

Other groups have spoken bitterly against past INS policies, including the Spanish International Network, an affiliation of Spanish-speaking national television stations, which has called the INS "mass purveyors of racist, discriminatory and inflammatory material to the press and the public... in order to create a national crisis where none exists." All indications are that they will continue to oppose the new president's proposals.

Indeed many other observers link the INS and certain union and business interests with propaganda campaigns for

the passage of more restrictive immigration laws. Historian Gilbert Cárdenas has noted the recurrence of anti-Mexican and anti-immigrant hysteria and the calls for deportation every time the U.S. has economic problems. This is not to say that Chicanos and Hispanos have not attempted to have input in the controversy. Nationally recognized Latino leaders have met a number of times with past Commissioner Chapman seeking better enforcement practices and policies. They have succeeded in forming an Hispanic Advisory Committee to the INS and exposing some non-credible INS-financed research findings, although they have not been heard from as a group since the Carter election victory. Leonel Castillo was their immediate past chairman.

Major church groups, such as the United States Catholic Conference, who opposed the Rodino-Eilberg bill will in all probability continue to oppose features of the new proposals that promote family separation instead of family re-unification. Because of the wide discretionary authority of INS officials, U.S. immigration policies have promoted this type of social problem, particularly among Mexican immigrants.

Among the latest cases brought to light is that of a nineteen-year-old Chicano youth who has lived most of his life in San Antonio but whose parents never worried about the proper citizenship process. Because of the furor revolving around the "Illegal alien" problem, the youth decided to take care of what he considered a formality and went to the local INS office to resolve the question of his status. The INS method of resolution was to immediately deport him. Other than the first years of his life he never lived in Mexico.

The Centro Aztlan, a prominent grass roots Chicano organization in Laredo, Texas, cites another abuse—the case of Rosa Rodriguez and her husband, José Luna Rodriguez. Mrs. Rodriguez is 72 years old and her husband was 92. Both had lived in Laredo a long time, and though she was a resident immigrant, he was not. She was attempting to "legally" immigrate him. They had always been together. Both had worked many years and now he was sick and she was taking care of him. On their interview with the American consul in Monterrey, her husband was denied re-entry because there was a possibility that he would become a public charge. Although they had been law-abiding tax payers and although the INS director in Laredo could have granted parole for humanitarian reasons and to avoid

separation of families, he did not grant it telling Mrs. Rodriguez that she could go back to México to live with her husband. After months of hassle, Mrs. Rodriguez was able to get her husband across and care for him until his death several months later.

Cases such as these and worse are cited by Chicano groups as racist, inhuman action by insensitive INS officials. One reason for these actions, many observers believe, is the wide range of discretionary power that INS directors are given. In fact, the INS acts as a separate judicial system with its own court officers but without a jury of peers and with none of the few methods of appeal which are usually known only to INS judges who hold incredible power over people's lives. These wide-ranging discretionary powers are readily seen in deportation hearings or other proceedings against the alien where it is the INS practice to confiscate the alien's documentation "legal" mobility the right to find employment in the U.S. etc. This practice reflects the 'presumption of guilt' which in all probability violates the alien's fifth

amendment rights. The list goes on. The law allows the District Directors to order detention (incarceration in federal or county jails) of aliens when they determine such action to be "necessary or desirable," but no further guidelines are established or observed.

An alien may apply for release to an immigration judge, but, again, no guidelines are established for the use of the judge in determining the amount of bail or for release. The incarcerated alien therefore, is at the mercy of the official discretion in the matter.

Something of which organizers of this conference are keenly aware is the fact that INS excesses affect not only the undocumented person in this country but the U.S.-born Mexican population as well. The direct repressive methods of the INS mentioned above and the INS-fueled alarmist press reporting campaign pose a very real danger that Chicanos and other Hispanos may be diverted from their own struggles for civil right and equal employment opportunities. Wit

legitimate progress having taken place since the renaissance of the Chicano movement, there are those Chicanos who, rather than rallying behind a raza banner, may instead feel tempted to ally themselves with those who would close the border and with others who would blame the unemployment and economic woes of this country on those who can least defend themselves.

The upcoming conference is clearly a call for solidarity and unity among Chicanos and other Hispanos. It is a call for an end to divisiveness and in-fighting and an attempt by a wide range of groups and individuals to work towards a common agenda on a very critical issue. Indeed support has been building steadily. As mentioned, state-wide mobilization meetings are being held in many states, and already hundreds of groups and individuals have endorsed the national conference. If this effort is successful, then perhaps a broader, long range agenda can be forged dealing with other critical social, economic, and political issues that affect Hispanos in this country.

Clearly, a common opinion expressed by many organizers of this conference thus far has been a call for unconditional amnesty for undocumented workers and a guarantee of their personal and human rights as workers and contributors to the nation's wealth. In direct contrast to Carter's limited amnesty plan, the call for unconditional amnesty is underlined by a sober awareness of the tremendous political and economic opportunities such a policy could create for the Mexican population in this country, if it could be welded into a unified national force. Many people are convinced that this potential exists. Of course, some right-wing Congressmen, such as Representative McDonald (D-Ga) see this as a direct threat to U.S. sovereignty. Individuals like McDonald see political control of the Southwest by Mexicanos by 1990 with secession right around the corner.

However, most established Chicano organization such as the National Council of La Raza see a chance for real progress in regional development, improved employment opportunities, and vertical

mobility for Chicanos and Mexicanos alike. Needless to say, this would mean a great material gain for the population group and for the Southwest as a whole.

While most persons involved in organizing the conference favor objectivity and the opportunity to develop a representative Chicano/Latino perspective on the issues of Immigration and public policy, some express the concern that the only way to attract real grass roots support among Chicanos is to assure the U.S.-born population that their struggles for better jobs and better housing will not be subverted by the large influx of their brothers from the south. This "what about us" attitude is something that must be confronted and dealt with at this conference if it is to be a success.

Conference organizers are preparing to meet this challenge by developing a broad-based coalition of diverse groups, thereby assuring a good forum. Workshop agendas include critical issues such as the economic impact of the undocumented, the practices of the INS, the role of the media, organized labor, and the Carter Plan and its potential impact on social and public service institutions. This last issue is bound to create emotionally charged discussion since many school districts in this country are refusing to enroll children who do not have proof of citizenship.

A controversial item of the Carter-Marshall Plan which has drawn hot criticism has been the possible use of a national identification system and what is seen as the consequent creation of a second-class citizenship category for a certain segment of the U.S. population, mainly the Mexican segment. Under this proposed plan, the undocumented that qualify as "non-deportable" would be allowed to work and pay taxes but would not be allowed the personal rights guarantees of other workers. Conference participants are sure to key in on this and other aspects of the Carter-Marshall Plan, and they are likely to denounce it as has already been done by the UFW at their annual convention in August.

OCTOBER 28-30, 1977
San Antonio, Texas

The International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy has announced the location of the national Chicano/Latino Conference scheduled to be held October 28-30. The conference, called in response to President Carter's crackdown on undocumented immigrants, will be held at Our Lady of the Lake University in this City's Chicano community.

The conference grew out of a Call for Action issued last May by Texas Raza Unida Party leader José Angel Gutiérrez.

The conference will open Friday night, October 28, with a rally, followed by Saturday workshops and a plenary session, and a closing plenary on Sunday.

For further information or to contribute badly needed funds, write the committee at: 1927 West Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas 78807. Ph. (512) 227-1220.

Editorial

A Step Towards Unity

For over five months a number of organizations have been carrying out an arduous task of preparation and clarification. The object of this work has been a national conference of democratic organizations and activists from the Mexican community to discuss, analyze and present a response to the administration's immigration policies which have had such a disastrous impact on our people.

As a result of this work, the National Chicano Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy will convene on October 28 in San Antonio, Texas in direct opposition to the recent amnesty plan proposed by President Carter. The principle demands are: unconditional amnesty, oppose the Carter and stop deportations! The goal is to develop a plan of action which will produce energetic protests of the anti-immigrant and anti-Mexican hysteria openly fomented by the Carter administration while pretending to defend human rights.

As part of the forces which have participated in the preparatory work from the beginning, CASA-HGT makes a call to all individuals and organizations who in one fashion or another have given their voice and action to combat the injustices which result from inhumane immigration policies. We ask that they attend this conference and offer their participation and ideas in formulating a plan of action which will protect our people from the daily repression of the Migra.

The economic and political crisis besetting the U.S. has bankrupted countries which depend economically on U.S. loans and technology. This has caused the misery of millions whose countries are robbed of their national resources by multinational corporations. This increase in the pillage has also caused an increase in the undocumented population in the U.S. to the tune of "six to twelve million."

It is necessary that we understand the gravity of the situation. By the same token, we must beware of any deviations which will disperse the focus of the conference and make it ineffective. As such, we must be particularly vigilant of a particular deviation. In summing up the lessons of the past and reviewing our recent history, there have been many instances where just as our people achieve political unity, self-appointed vanguards whose practice exposes them as opportunists try to get a free ride by manipulating the struggles of our people to serve their own sectarian interests.

We understand that this conference could be the first step in creating the united action of all progressive forces of our people against an inhumane policy which pretends to resolve the problems of millions of workers and their families.

We recommend to those attending the conference that they encourage mobilizations which will pressure those political personalities in Congress whose votes could influence the legislation involved in Carter's plan.

We also recommend community pressure groups which will generate mass resistance against the Migra. In order to insure the compliance with conference resolutions, we recommend

the formation of a coordinating committee made up of organizational representatives and individuals who will also assure the day to day work of any plan of action developed at the conference.

We are convinced that this conference will produce results which will develop even further our people's struggle. We are convinced too, that the most important sectors of our people, among them democratic organizations and activists, will develop the concrete and organic unity of action required of us today.

FOR THE UNITY OF OUR PEOPLE! AGAINST THE OPPRESSION OF OUR PEOPLE!



in San Antonio, Tex.
- OPPOSITION TO
- CARTER PLAN
- UNCONDITIONAL
- AMNESTY
- STOP
- DEPORTATIONS

Sin Fronteras

*Vocero del
Trabajador
Mexicano*



25¢

Vol. 4 No. 2

Los Angeles, California

Octubre 1977

Conferencia Nacional Chicana-Latina sobre Inmigración y Política

San Antonio, Texas 28-30 de Octubre

Vea páginas 5, 8

Opposition to Carter's Amnesty

Mexican Community Seeks National Unity

By Antonio Rodriguez

Opposition to Carter's Amnesty Plan by the Mexican community continues to develop and promises to consolidate into a stronger point of unity during the month of October.

On October 28 through 30, a national conference will be held in San Antonio, Texas to put forth a united national position against Carter's Amnesty Plan as well as offer alternatives to be proposed before Congress and the Administration when the matter is debated in Washington. This National Chicano-Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy represents a concrete effort to effectively respond to attacks on our people with political unity. At a meeting on Oct. 2, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, state committee representatives agreed on Keynote speakers and workshops topics.

Although opposition to Carter's amnesty, the call for unconditional amnesty, and the protection of the human and democratic rights of Mexican and undocumented people are the most crucial issues facing our people today, issues concerning labor, health, education, housing, etc. will necessarily come under consideration.

Mobilizations to develop stronger unity among Mexican organizations on these issues are also taking place at a statewide level. In California, a steering committee comprised of the One Stop Immigration Center, the UCLA Chicano Studies Center, and the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices has

organized a state-wide conference to be held at East Los Angeles College October 15. This conference will select a delegation of representatives who will attend the Texas conference.

In preparation for the California statewide conference, the Steering Committee held a very successful pre-meeting on August 31 involving the participation of more than forty major Mexican organizations totaling some 140 individuals and representatives. Keynote speakers included Civil Service Commissioner Al Jarez, Dr. Juan Gomez Quiñones, member of the Board of Trustees of California's State Universities, and Antonio Rodriguez, National Coordinator of CASA-HGT.

There was unanimous agreement to organize the California Conference on Immigration and Public Policy on October 15 to oppose Carter's plan as well as migra raids and deportations, and support unconditional amnesty for undocumented people.

Among those represented were Congressman Edward Roybal, Congressman James Corman, Speaker of the Assembly Leo T. McCarthy, Senator Alex P. Garcia, County Supervisor Ed Edleman, ACLU, MAPA, MALDEF, Model Cities, MEChA of UCLA and USC, UFW, Mexican American Labor Council, Chicana Nurses Association, Centro Legal de Santa Monica, Barrios Unidos Westside Inc., Steelworkers Fight Back Committee, and the United Furniture Workers of America among many others.

Hundreds of new readers

'Perspectiva' circulation grows fast

By Nelson Blackstock

As periodicals go, *Perspectiva Mundial* is still in its infancy. It was only born earlier this year—issue number one rolled off the press last January 24.

The issue of the Spanish-language biweekly socialist newsmagazine now being sold is only the nineteenth one ever published.

But during the first weeks of September, *Perspectiva* has grown by leaps and bounds in a way essential for any new publication if it is to succeed.

On September 10 members of the Socialist Workers Party set out to sign up 500 new subscribers to *Perspectiva*. This was combined with a drive to get 18,000 new readers for the *Militant*.

The SWP aims to get *Perspectiva* into the hands of the Spanish-speaking people the party is increasingly meeting in the course of its political work. Large concentrations of Chicanos, *mexicanos*, and Puerto Ricans now live

in major cities in many parts of the country—particularly in the Southwest and the East, but also in the Midwest. Miami is the home of thousands of Latinos.

In the first two weeks alone more than 200 new readers got subscriptions to *Perspectiva*. That put the drive well ahead of schedule.

In addition, single-copy sales of *Perspectiva* have increased dramatically. The total number of copies mailed out in bundles to cities around the country has more than tripled. Twelve hundred copies are now sent out every two weeks.

New subscriptions have come in from at least twenty-nine cities.

This means that *Perspectiva* is on the way to acquiring a firm circulation base among Spanish-speaking readers in the United States.

New readers will be able to follow *Perspectiva's* coverage of issues directly of interest to them—news and analyses they can find nowhere else.

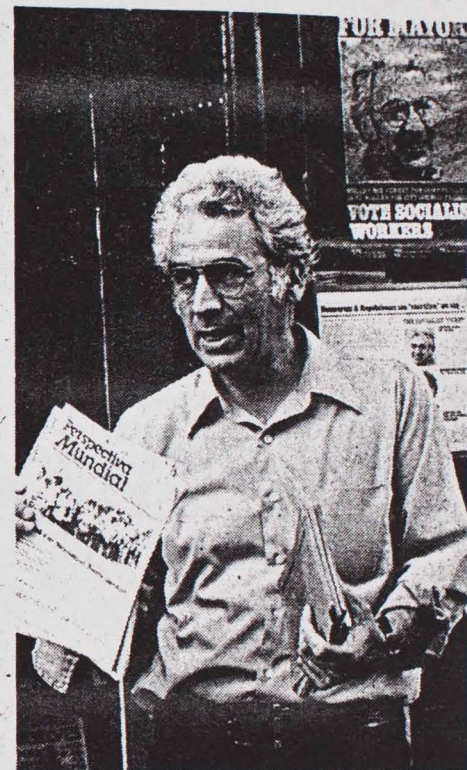
In the next issue they will be able to read revelations about the government's systematic efforts to disrupt and destroy the Chicano movement during the past several years.

They will also be able to follow ongoing coverage of the new canal treaty being imposed on the people of Panama.

Most new readers subscribed to *Perspectiva* during door-to-door canvassing in the Puerto Rican and Chicano communities. Others are participants in the antideportation movement who learned about *Perspectiva* from other activists.

Still others are students from Latin America studying in this country. They are interested in reading a magazine in their own language, one that pays special attention to developments in their part of the world.

There's nothing like *Perspectiva Mundial*. And experience so far in the drive shows that the young magazine is establishing a place for itself.



Militant/Ethel Lobman

Socialist mayoral candidate Garza sells copies of *Perspectiva* on Lower East Side.

Texas LULAC backs nat'l Latino conference

By Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—Support for the national Chicano/Latino conference here gained new momentum with Texas LULAC giving its backing to the coalition organizing the October 28-30 gathering.

LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) is the oldest Chicano organization in the Southwest. Generally regarded as moderate in its social outlook, its endorsement confirms that there is significant opposition in the Chicano community to Carter's proposed anti-immigrant package.

The conference on immigration and public policy was endorsed by Ruben Bonilla, state executive director of LULAC. A spokesperson for the coalition said that Bonilla also indicated that he was asking LULAC units throughout the state to do "everything possible" to help ensure the success of the conference.

This was followed up by San Antonio LULAC, which joined the steering committee preparing the national gathering.

Mario Compeán, conference coordinator, announced LULAC's support at

a September 20 news conference.

Compeán, who is also a leading figure in the Texas Raza Unida Party, released to the media the text of a letter by the coalition inviting President Carter to speak at the conference.

The letter said, in part:

"We are convinced that, at this conference, the true feelings of the otherwise underrepresented Chicano

and Latino community will be heard. The treatment of the new immigrant of Hispanic descent is a question which affects all of the ten to twenty million Latinos now residing in the United States. A full and open discussion on this issue is therefore a vital necessity.

"In the spirit of seeking the most accurate and lucid presentation of your proposed legislation, we would like to

extend to you, Mr. President, an invitation to speak at our conference."

Compeán also announced some of the many new endorsers of the conference, including Bishop Patricio Flores of the San Antonio Catholic Archdiocese. Other recent endorsers are Bernardo Euseste and Frank Wing, Chicano members of the San Antonio City Council.

Euseste, the city's acting mayor, is scheduled to welcome the conference participants to San Antonio.

Compeán also announced that the conference will be held in San Antonio's Tropicano Hotel.

Originally the gathering was to be held at the campus of Our Lady of the Lake University.

Then Gerald Burns, president of the university, tried to cancel the conference. Protest against this was so strong that he backed off. Instead, he set exorbitant rental rates. (Example: \$2,000 for "cleaning up.")

After protracted negotiations, the committee decided that it was getting too close to the conference and switched to the hotel, which has ample accommodations.

Come to San Antonio

- I endorse the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy.
- Please send me more information on the conference.
- Enclosed is a donation of \$ _____. (Funds urgently needed.)

Name _____

Address _____

City, State & Zip _____

School/Organization _____

International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy, 1927 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas 78807. Phone: (512) 227-1220.

Nat'l Latino conference wins new support

By Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—A major immigration organization has announced its support for the national antideportation conference to be held here October 28-30.

At its September meeting the National Committee for the Defense of Immigrants (CODI) agreed to participate actively in the conference, which will mobilize opposition to Carter's proposed clampdown on undocumented immigrants.

The New York-based CODI, which has the support of top figures in the Catholic church, has played an important role in the defense of Dominican and Central America immigrants. Last June it organized a New York demonstration of 2,000.

In a September 19 letter to the initiator of the conference, Judge José Angel Gutiérrez, Rev. José L. Alvarez, chairperson of CODI, wrote that his



REV. JOSE ALVAREZ: to participate in antideportation conference.

organization had "unanimously agreed to participate as a sponsor of the National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy."

Father Alvarez said he would personally participate in the conference.

The conference coordinating committee also released the text of a September 20 letter from the Texas League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). In the letter, State Director Rubén Bonilla wrote that his organization "offers its unqualified support" to the conference.

Noting that LULAC "has been in the forefront" in criticizing the Carter plan, Bonilla wrote that "I would like to reiterate LULAC's interest in serving on any steering committee that is established to deal with the critical issue of undocumented workers. . . ."

The conference committee also announced that a number of noted public figures have recently joined the more

than 400 endorsers of the conference.

Among them are actress Jane Fonda, comedian and social activist Dick Gregory, and the veteran antiwar activist Phillip Berrigan.

Both Gregory and Berrigan will be joining a group of notables in signing a fund appeal to help defray the heavy costs of the conference.

Others include Catholic Bishop Patricio Flores, of San Antonio; Bernardo Eureste, mayor pro tem of San Antonio; and Robert and Michael Meerpol, sons of the McCarthy-era victims Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The conference will open Friday night, October 28, with a public rally featuring nationally known guest speakers and entertainment. On Saturday and Sunday there will be workshops and plenary sessions.

The conference keynote address will be given at a Saturday morning plenary session by Judge Gutiérrez.

M. L. T. art
10-14-77

Farm workers leader hits Carter 'alien' plan

By Anne Chase

OAKLAND—Some 135 people at a September 23 forum here heard farm labor leader Philip Vera Cruz denounce deportations of immigrants without visas as an attack on all working people.

Vera Cruz, a seventy-two-year-old Filipino, retired as second vice-president of the United Farm Workers at its convention last August.

The forum was organized by the Raza Contra la Migra Committee, a local group organizing support for the national Chicano/Latino conference to be held in San Antonio October 28-30.

Vera Cruz spoke of his own suffering as a noncitizen worker in the United States. Enthusiastic applause from the mostly Latino audience greeted Vera Cruz when he spoke of the Mexican-American War of 1848.

"The United States was stronger, so it changed the border," Vera Cruz said. "Today the undocumented workers, when they cross the current border, are just coming home to their own country, to their own land."

After his talk, Vera Cruz told the *Militant* he opposes Carter's proposed crackdown on immigrants. "Carter's plan will cause more problems for Mexican workers than they have now," he said. He added that the San Antonio conference is a "good way to oppose deportations."

Although no longer an official of the UFW, Vera Cruz's stance reflects the position of the union. At the UFW's convention last August, delegates adopted a resolution denouncing the Carter plan and demanding "total amnesty to undocumented aliens."

Frobén Lozada, a Merritt College Chicano Studies teacher, chaired the forum. He introduced Willie Barrientos, one of the farm workers involved in the 1965 grape strike and a founding member of the UFW.

Other speakers at the forum included Ray Otake, of the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision; Laney College Chicano Studies teacher Miguel Angel; Raúl Tovar, of the Comité Popular de Educación; and Andrés Jiménez, of the Raza Contra la Migra Committee. La Lucha y Paz, a singing group, also performed.

Otake linked the government campaign against undocumented workers to the *Bakke* decision. In both cases, Otake said, "minorities are being blamed for the economic crisis."

Jiménez outlined plans for future Raza Contra la Migra Committee activities, including a San Francisco Bay Area conference against deportations October 22.

Following the talks, there was a showing of *The Unwanted*, a film about the plight of undocumented workers.

16 de Septiembre



Militant/Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—Opponents of Carter's proposed clampdown on immigrants without visas formed an antideportation contingent in the annual September 16 parade celebrating Mexican independence. The contingent was initiated by the International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy and included the Raza Unida Party, Student Coalition Against Racism, CASA, Socialist Workers Party, and others. Similar contingents took part in Mexican Independence Day parades in Houston and Los Angeles.

Oct 14, 1977
M. L. out

Latin Activists Ready Lobbying Effort

Campaign Seeks Changes in Carter's Immigration Proposals

BY FRANK del OLMO
Times Staff Writer

Latin activists from throughout the country will descend on Washington, D.C., later this year to pressure Congress for major changes in President Carter's controversial illegal immigration proposals, it was announced here Saturday.

One of the organizers of the coordinated lobbying effort revealed plans for the campaign in a speech Saturday before a day-long immigration conference held at East Los Angeles College.

Mario Compean, a longtime leader of La Raza Unida, a major Chicano activist group in Texas, said plans for the campaign will be made at a national immigration conference in San Antonio the weekend of Oct. 28.

Compean said that as many as 2,000 Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and other

Latin activists are expected to attend the national conference. They will hammer out a point-by-point response to the package of immigration proposals Carter submitted to Congress in August.

Among the major points in the President's illegal immigration package are federal laws that would prohibit the employment of illegal aliens, increased patrolling of the nation's borders, and amnesty for illegal aliens who have lived in this country for more than seven years.

Several points in the Carter immigration package have been criticized by Latin activists. Compean said the San Antonio gathering will attempt to meld that diverse criticism into a coherent counterproposal.

When that counterproposal is ready, Compean said, delegations of Latin activists will be selected to carry it to Washington, where it will be

presented to congressional leaders and officials in the Carter Administration.

In an interview after his speech, Compean described the lobbying effort as an intensive "grass-roots campaign." Its aim will be to "put the (Carter) Administration bureaucrats under siege."

He said it is not enough for Mexican-American activists to publicly criticize the Carter proposal. They also must wage the lobbying campaign "to get across what we want (the immigration proposals) to look like when they come out of the Congress."

Compean said that several major national Latin organizations have agreed to participate in the San Antonio conference. They include the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the League of

Please Turn to Page 28, Col. 1

LATIN LOBBY EFFORT

Continued from Third Page

United Latin American Citizens and the American G.I. Forum, a veterans' organization.

More than 250 persons attended the East Los Angeles meeting Saturday. It was held to organize the participation of Los Angeles area activist groups and agencies in the San Antonio meeting.

The variety of political views represented at the Saturday meeting was diverse. Participants ranged from radical student leftists to Roman Catholic clergymen, small businessmen and labor union organizers.

The participants selected leaders of the Los Angeles delegation to the Texas conference and drafted a series of immigration proposals for presentation there.

Selected late Saturday to lead the delegation were Alberto Juarez, executive director of the One-Stop Immigration Center, and Dr. Juan Gomez-Quinones, director of the UCLA Chicago Studies Center and a member of the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges.

Delegates from the San Diego area were selected at an earlier meeting, planners said, and a similar gathering will be held in the San Francisco Bay Area next weekend.

Groups that sponsored the East Los Angeles meeting included the One-Stop Immigration Center, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Western Center for Law and Poverty and the Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices.

L.A. Times
10-16-77

MILITANT

In Our Opinion

Come to San Antonio

The national Chicano/Latino conference to be held in San Antonio October 28-30 can be an important turning point in the fight against racist deportations. More than 400 groups and individuals have endorsed the gathering.

How to respond to the Carter administration's crackdown on undocumented immigrants is an urgent issue for all working people. It is urgent for the immigrants themselves and for other Latinos, who bear the brunt of the attack. It is urgent for Blacks, Asians, and Native Americans, who are also victims of the government's racist offensive.

And it is urgent for the entire labor movement, because the government uses the "illegal alien" scare to draw fire away from the *real* cause of unemployment and other social ills—capitalism's people-be-damned drive for profits.

At San Antonio, activists from across the country will have an opportunity to plan a campaign of protests and educational activities to demand: Stop the deportations! Conference organizers have invited all who support human rights for undocumented workers to attend. We urge our readers to do so.

Chicano Activists To Meet

Chicano activists from throughout the Southwest, including San Diego, will meet Oct. 28 in San Antonio, Tex., to formulate their own solutions to the nation's illegal immigration problem.

Results of the meeting, organizers say, will be lobbied in Washington, D.C., as an alternative to President Carter's alien program.

The Carter program, which has been criticized by Chicano and other Latin activists, calls for an amnesty program for aliens who

have been in the U.S. for seven years, federal laws that would prohibit the employment of illegal aliens and more officers for the Border Patrol.

4 ORGANIZERS

At present, organizers of the San Antonio conference — El Partido de La Raza Unida, the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the League of United Latin American Citizens and the American GI Forum — do not know who will represent the San Diego

area.

Chicanos who have been actively involved in the local immigration situation, such as Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc., in National City, and Jesse Ramirez, executive director of the Chicano Federation of San Diego County, Inc., are hesitant about attending the San Antonio conference.

3 TO BE INVITED

Alberto Juarez Jr., who will head up the Los Angeles delegation to the San Antonio conference, said yesterday he plans to invite Baca, Ramirez and Alberto Garcia, president of the United California Mexican-American Association in San Ysidro, to be part of his delegation.

As many as 2,000 persons are expected at the San Antonio meeting.

S.D. Union
10-18-77

Attend the Chicano/Latino conference

San Antonio, Oct. 28-30

By Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—The national Chicano/Latino immigration conference to be held here October 28-30 will open with a public rally Friday night.

Some of the slated speakers at the rally include Rev. José Alvarez of the New York-based Committee for the Defense of Immigrants; Vilma Martínez, national director of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund; Rubén Bonilla, Texas director of the League of United Latin American Citizens; Pedro Camejo of the Socialist Workers Party; Margc Cowan of the Tucson

Manzo Area Council; Antonio Rodriguez of CASA; Jean Bart of the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami; Juan Gómez-Quiñones, Chicano Studies director at UCLA; and Sister Mario Barron of Las Hermanas.

Also scheduled is Ali Shokri, a refugee from the Iranian army seeking asylum here.

Hugo Blanco, the well-known Peruvian peasant leader, will speak at the conference as well.

The rally will open with welcoming remarks by Bernardo Eureste, acting mayor of San Antonio and an endorser of the conference.

A Saturday morning plenary session will hear Dr. Jorge Bustamante, Mexico's leading authority on immigration.

An invitation had been sent to President Carter to present his views to the conference, and a slot has been left open for a representative of the administration.

The keynote address will then be delivered by Judge José Angel Gutiérrez, founding leader of the Crystal City Raza Unida Party, whose "Call for Action" last spring led to the calling of the conference.

On Saturday there will be two sets of workshops. One set will focus on analyzing the Carter plan and what's wrong with it.

A second set of workshops will deal with a variety of movement concerns, including such issues as the Bakke affirmative action decision and support to farm workers.

On Sunday a plenary session will

Continued on page 24

Blanco will be there

By José G. Pérez

Peruvian peasant leader Hugo Blanco will be among the speakers at the national Chicano/Latino conference.

After a two-year fight, Blanco recently won a U.S. visa to conduct a speaking tour for his publisher, Pathfinder Press, and the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA).

Blanco speaks with first-hand knowledge of the poverty and repression that forces millions of Latin Americans to emigrate to the United States.

In the early 1960s Blanco was a leader of a land-reform movement among Quechua-speaking Indian farmers in Peru. For his political activities Blanco was charged with murder, and authorities sought the death sentence. It took an international protest campaign to save his life and finally win him amnesty in 1970.

Only a few months after his release, Blanco was deported from Peru and then hounded out of one Latin American country after another because of his renown as an uncompromising opponent of capitalist exploitation and oppression. He was living in Chile at the time of the 1973 rightist coup and narrowly escaped death by seeking asylum at the Swedish embassy. He was allowed to return to Peru in 1975, only

to be deported again a few months later.

He now lives in exile in Sweden.

The following is Blanco's tour schedule in the days before the San Antonio conference:

October 18 Champaign, Ill.
October 19 New Orleans
October 20-21 Milwaukee
October 24 St. Louis
October 25 Kansas City, Mo.

More information on Blanco's tour can be gotten from: USLA, 853 Broadway Suite 414, New York, New York 10003. Telephone: (212) 254-6062.



HUGO BLANCO Militant/Ben Atwood

What, when, and where

The National Chicano/Latino Conference on Immigration and Public Policy will discuss how to fight racist deportations and what to do about President Carter's "amnesty" proposal, which would deprive millions of Latinos of elementary human and civil rights.

The conference will be held at San Antonio's Tropicano Hotel October 28-30.

For more information write or call: International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy, 1927 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas 78807. Telephone (512) 227-1220.

...attend

Continued from back page

discuss and act on resolutions and position papers coming from the workshops.

Meanwhile, the committee announced, significant new figures and organizations are joining the now more than 400 endorsers of the conference.

Among these are Ricardo Potter, who will attend the conference for the National Council of Churches; Trinidad Lopez, president of the Mexican-American Labor Council; Gloria Gutiérrez of the Los Angeles-based Chicana Service Action Center; Michael Mora, cochairperson of the Skyhorse/Mohawk defense committee; attorney William Kunstler; Harvard Professor Verne Countryman, a noted constitutional authority; Rabbi Balfour Brickner of New York; and writer Nat Hentoff.

Additional organizations endorsing the conference include Women for Racial and Economic Equality and Las Hermanas, an organization of socially involved Latina nuns.

Letter to La Prensa: 'Our people need unity'

The following "Open Letter to *La Prensa*" was issued October 2. Signers listed at the end of the letter attended the Albuquerque, New Mexico, meeting reported in the article above.

We are writing to you regarding two recent editorials in your paper which we believe are damaging to the cause of la raza in general and to the efforts to stop Carter's drive against undocumented workers in particular.

We refer to the editorials which appeared in *La Prensa* July 22 and September 22 of 1977. Both contain unjustified, baseless attacks on our committees, and on the Chicano/Latino conference we will be holding in San Antonio October 28-30.

Your editorial of July 22 stated that initially you welcomed the Call to Action issued in May by Zavala County Judge Jose Angel Gutierrez, the call which led to the building of the October 28-30 conference. But, your editorial asserts, "Somewhere between May and July, the effort commenced in Texas became subverted to where it no longer appears to be in the best interest of la raza. It now appears that the Angel Gutierrez 'Call for Action' has been coopted by the socialist party. It serves the socialist agenda and not necessarily la raza's."

Your second editorial, of September 22 asserts: "The early flush of hope has now dimmed . . . the process, it now appears, has been co-opted (taken over) by the cadres of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). No longer is the issue the undocumented workers; no longer is this to be a voice for la raza. . . . In fact the organizing effort has become an empty shell populated by innocents unaware of the real goal of the SWP."

These are very serious charges. Yet you do not offer even a single shred

of evidence to back them up; only unsubstantiated assertions. For instance, you simply assert that the conference has become "an empty shell." Don't you realize that the present and still growing support for this conference is perhaps the broadest of any Chicano conference so far?

We have succeeded in bringing together some 400 organizations and individuals throughout the nation. And the list is growing daily. Among those who have already endorsed and are *actively involved* are such well established organizations as Texas LULAC [League of United Latin American Citizens]; PADRES [a Catholic church-based group]; the Manzo Area Council of Tucson; the influential New York-based Committee for the Defense of Immigrants (CODI); the San Jose Confederacion de la Raza; and the Chicago Centro de Servicios Legales Para Inmigrantes.

Influential church figures concerned with the immigration issue have given their endorsement and, in several important cases, their active assistance. Among these are the Most Reverend Patricio Flores, Bishop of San Antonio, Father Joseph Lara of Denver, Father Lydio Tomasi of *Migration Today* in New York and Hermanas.

Two members of the San Antonio city council have endorsed, as have two city council members in Denver, along with two members of the Colorado legislature. Bernardo Eureka the mayor pro-tem in San Antonio will be officially welcoming the conference participants. Student, community, labor, Chicana, and even prisoner organizations have also joined in. Is this an "empty shell"?

You also state without any attempted proof that "No longer is the issue the undocumented workers." But every piece of our literature, every

one of our speakers and press conferences has focused on the issue of the undocumented workers. The agenda at the 12 preparatory state conferences and for the national conference will have the problem of the undocumented worker as the central agenda point.

Your editorial says that we are "innocents" who have been "coopted" by the "Socialist Workers Party." How do you explain this not very complimentary estimation of us? Is our innocence the innocence of stupidity? If an Anglo paper made such a charge against us we would not be unjustified in interpreting it to mean: These Chicanos are so ignorant, they don't even know when they're being taken over and used. We assume this is not your view.

The fact is no one group dominates our coalition. Our numbers include Chicanos of virtually all political parties—Democrats, Independents, Socialist Workers, Communists, CASA-HGT, and perhaps even a few Republicans. Our work has been endorsed and actively supported by La Raza Unida Parties of Texas, New Mexico, and California.

Are all these Chicanos, Mexicanos, and Latinos dupes and fools?

We would hope that your criticism is not based on the fact that our coalition practices a non-exclusionary policy of welcoming all concerned with Carter's crackdown on the undocumented—including socialists.

This is our hope because we remember, as we are sure you do, how damaging to our movement and people was the red-baiting of the McCarthy era. And we cannot help but be sensitive to the issue knowing how the FBI and its COINTELPRO operations have used red-baiting to divide and disrupt our movement. Surely your paper would not want to give comfort to such reactionary

forces.

It is, needless to say, very unpleasant for us to write such a letter to you. All our energies, and more, are needed to unite our people in opposition to the unjust Carter plan. And, we would respectfully submit, your editorial columns could be used to far better purpose by zeroing in on the Carter plan, not on those working to defend our people.

We hope you will publish this letter and that we can move toward the unity so badly needed by our people.

Arizona: Daniel Carrasco and Ellie Garcia, Call for Action, Phoenix; Ralph Carreras, United Barrio Union, Phoenix; Robert Petillo, Glendale Community College MEChA; Alonso Moraso, Call for Action, Tucson.

California: Lucia Robledo and Raúl Torres, San Diego City College MEChA; Anthony González, Socialist Workers Party, San Diego; Chava Natividad, Call for Action, Los Angeles.

Colorado: Everett Chávez, Josefina Pérez, Juan Rios, Benito Sandoval and Sylvia Zapata, Colorado Coalición on Immigration and Human Rights, Denver.

New Mexico: Juan José Peña and Manuel Archuleta, Conference Committee on Immigration and Social Impact; Ernesto Peña, American GI Forum, Albuquerque; Celia Anchondo, Centro del Centro, Las Cruces; Lourdes Arias and Romelia Ramírez, Call for Action, Las Cruces.

Texas: Miguel Pendás, office coordinator, International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy, San Antonio; Pedro Camejo, Socialist Workers Party, San Antonio; José Angel Gutiérrez, Raza Unida Party, Crystal City; Juan Alvarez and Arturo Ramirez, Houston Social Action and Immigration Committee.

(Organizations listed for identification purposes.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION & PUBLIC POLICY

1927 W. COMMERCE

SAN ANTONIO, TX 78207

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Enio Carrion
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Higher Learning
Father Lydio Tomasi
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Paul Velez

October 12, 1977

TO: All Interested Parties

FR: International Committee on Immigration & Public Policy

Estimados Companeros:

An unprecedented gathering of Mexican Americans from throughout the country will take place in San Antonio October 28, 29 and 30. The purpose of this conference is to discuss a very crucial issue that has historically affected our communities--the issue of immigration and public policy. Our aim is to bring together a broad representation of the Chicano community for the purpose of taking a serious look at the problems related to immigration. The outcome of this conference we hope will be a Chicano/Latino perspective on the issue, an analysis and position document on President Carter's proposed policy on immigration, and a realistic plan of action.

For the conference to be successful there must be wide participation by individuals from diverse backgrounds and experience. With this intent, we would like to extend to you and members of your staff a special invitation to attend the conference. Your attendance is very much welcomed and we hope that you will send representatives to voice your views and concerns as they relate to the issue of immigration. As you know, this issue is one that is all-encompassing in that it cuts into many areas including education, employment, housing, health, social services, labor, and, of course, domestic and international politics.

As the enclosed literature indicates, our office has received the enthusiastic and supportive response of many groups and individuals, and this support keeps mounting every day. Indicative of this widespread support are endorsements by established and respected organizations such as the Mexican American Unity Council of San Antonio, the American G.I. Forum, L.U.L.A.C., and the East Los Angeles Community Union. Equally impressive are endorsements by well-known political leaders, elected officials, and social rights activists whose names you will find in the enclosed literature.

...please turn page

NATIONAL CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE • OCT. 28-30

Clearly the issue of immigration is one who's time has come. It is an issue that must be dealt with now.

We urge you to attend this conference. We also ask that you please spread the word to other interested parties in your area. Finally, we extend to you a special appeal for much-needed donations to be used to cover the costs and expenses of the conferences.

On to San Antonio el 28

Sinceramente,

Mario Compean

Mario Compean
Coordinator

Ignacio A. Perez

Ignacio A. Perez
Centro Cultural Aztlan

Enclosures: 5

P.S. We are encouraging all those attending the conference to lodge at El Tropicano Hotel since this will help defray a percentage of the rental expense for the use of conference facilities.

Rec'd 10/1

LOS PADRINOS PRESENTS A 2 DAY FORUM ON:

THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN

NATIONAL AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVES
SATURDAY - OCTOBER 15, 1977 SATURDAY - OCTOBER 22, 1977

THEME:

THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN:
--PAST
--PRESENT
--LEGISLATION

GUEST SPEAKERS include:

- Senator Cranston
- Ernesto Galarza, Author*
- Dr. Jorge Bustamante, leading Mexican expert on immigration*
- Bert Corona*
- Assemblyman Arnett*
- Bishop Arzube*
- Dr. Manuel Vic Villalpando*

*Confirmed speakers

SATURDAY: OCTOBER 15, 1977 - 9:30 A.M. TO 4:30 P.M.

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Entertainment will be provided by El Grupo Mixcoacalli

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An important event for educators, business people, professionals, and "informed" citizens.

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THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES IN PUBLIC POLICY

16 OCT 77
SAN JO

~ 50 people in attendance

- an announcement concerning the 22 Oct. Oakland conference at Laney College
- an informal panel discussion concerning immigration law
- a discussion of the contents of an issue of the militant civil rights headline
- National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices
Felipe Aguirre
- above referred to a San Diego meeting during a litany of cities having organizing meetings for San Antonio
- singing by Teatro de la Gente
- I talked to a farmworker, Cecilio from W. Texas, now living in San Jo
he talked of how if he had a choice between a horse and a car - he would always take a car
he talked about the stream, about how good it was to go into a field and see the people of all ages working, and how it makes the people cry to see the machines in the fields
- why not a California Border Region Immigration Conference in San Diego - speakers, films, teatro, musica, food - an opportunity for San Diego to participate

FOOT NOTE:

talked to Irene Mena -

going to San Antonio, heard Corby was going to be there,
heard Herman was going

talked to Sal Reza -
mentioned a boycott

- Galarza - economically there is no border
for example, the operational of
agribusiness in Sonora & Sonora
just like California
the capital of multi-national corp.
know no border
their greed knows no borders



Chicano leaders rebuff red-baiting drive

By Pedro Camejo

ALBUQUERQUE—Organizers of the national Chicano/Latino conference have overwhelmingly rebuffed an attempt to divide their movement.

Twenty-five representatives of local and state committees meeting here October 2 signed an open letter responding to red-baiting articles published by the weekly *La Prensa San Diego* (see below).



Militant/Nelson Blackstock

JOSE ANGEL GUTIERREZ: 'We have to be firm in standing up against red-baiting.'

Zavala County, Texas, Judge José Angel Gutiérrez presented the letter to the meeting, which was chaired by New Mexico Raza Unida leader Juan José Peña.

The sentiment for nonexclusion wasn't unanimous, however. Two representatives of Los Angeles CASA supported the idea of excluding members of the Socialist Workers Party from the conference.

"It is not red baiting," insisted CASA's Antonio Rodríguez. Why? Because "some of those compañeros in San Diego believe in communism themselves. . . . Herman Baca may be an anticommunist, if you want to call him that. . . ." Baca, a prominent figure in San Diego's Chicano movement, has led the red-baiting of the conference.

Esteban Flores of the Texas Format Committee in Austin was the only one to voice agreement with CASA. "The best goal would be to exclude the SWP," he said.

Almost all those taking the floor spoke in support of Gutiérrez's statement that "we have to be firm in standing up against red-baiting."

Gutiérrez explained, "Can you imagine if the *Washington Post*, or the *New York Times*, or the Denver or Albuquerque papers, or any newspaper controlled by the system uses the same language, quoting a Chicano organization, or fifty others from San Diego, saying this immigration movement is nothing but a communist front?"

"What is your battle going to be like,

and what is our struggle going to be like, if we suffer with that kind of label?"

Lucía Robledo of San Diego City College MEChA was shocked by the suggestion to exclude the socialists. "The socialists in San Diego have done more than anyone to build the conference. . . . We should welcome everyone who is willing to help support the conference."

Manuel Archuleta of the New Mexico Raza Unida Party also spoke in support of the Gutiérrez statement. "I think we should open this movement up to anyone who wants to build the movement," he said.

Urging all participants to sign the open letter, Gutiérrez said that "in this particular activity" the socialists "have done a tremendous job in promoting this conference.

"And I have yet to feel uncomfortable, or insecure, or threatened by the presence of the SWP . . . or of LULAC [League of United Latin-American Citizens], MALDEF [Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund], or the clergy . . . or the Communist Party, or the fact that you have Blacks coming to this conference, or that Eugene McCarthy wants to join in."

Gutiérrez concluded, "What we are trying to do is protect our community, and that transcends any obligations we have, or any other loyalty we may think important."

Ernesto Peña of the New Mexico GI Forum summarized the sentiment of most of those present when he urged



Militant/Arnold Weissberg

MANUEL ARCHULETA: 'We should open this movement up to anyone who wants to build this movement.'

everyone to "concentrate on the undocumented worker."

He ended by saying, "It's about time we wake up. There are some organizations that later, you will see them jumping on the bandwagon because they see what we are doing is really helping our people."

Oct 21, 1977 The Militant

Continued from page 24

Baca's disclaimer aside, the conference has been his target all along. But it's easier to attack the effort indirectly by making false charges about the SWP's participation.

La Prensa's original editorial attack on the conference, for example, did not even mention the Socialist Workers Party.

Instead, the editorial denounced movements "based . . . on bankrupt foreign ideologies," adding that the conference "serves the socialist agenda." Ironically, in all the huffing and puffing about "foreign" ideas, *La Prensa* forgot to mention the theme of the conference: defense of "foreign" workers.

And just days before the September 27 meeting, Baca supporter César González distributed a flyer urging people to attend the meeting that said the "major concern of the evening will be the committee's non-endorsement of a national meeting called by Judge Angel Gutiérrez of San Antonio, Texas, dealing with problems of immigrants."

The charges against the SWP are a smoke screen. The grouping Baca leads is simply flat-out opposed to the conference. But instead of presenting his differences with the conference openly, Baca has sunk to red-baiting and slander—not only of the SWP, but of all conference supporters.

Baca and his supporters should reconsider their course. Instead of attacking the conference, they should

Notables sign fund appeal

By Harry Ring

SAN ANTONIO—A group of noted public figures has issued a fund appeal for the National Conference on Immigration and Public Policy. Among the signers are Ossie Davis, Dick Gregory, Eugene McCarthy, journalist Carey McWilliams, Benjamin Spock, and Gloria Steinem.

The appeal to help defray the substantial costs of the conference is being sent to some 15,000 supporters of progressive causes. The letter deals with the victimization of undocumented immigrants and explains that the conference will provide the means to respond to President Carter's anti-immigrant legislative package.

Other signers of the fund appeal are:

Robert Allen, editor of *Black Scholar*; Rubén Bonilla, director, Texas League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); Anne Braden, longtime civil rights fighter; Margo Cowan, director Tucson Manzo Area Council; Bernardo Eureste, mayor pro tem of San Antonio; Rev. Patricio Flores, Bishop, Catholic church San Antonio; Robert and Michael Meeropol, sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; Patrick Gorman, chairman of board, Amalgamated Meat Cutters union; Zavala County Judge José Angel Gutiérrez; Rev. Lydio Tomasi, editor of *Immigration Today*.



GLORIA STEINEM: Backs conference on human rights for immigrants.

"Militant" 10/21/77

The Fight Against Deportations

Speakers:

Alurista

Poet; Mexican American Studies Department, San Diego State University

Maria Elena Martinez

Raza Unida Party State Chairperson, Texas

Lucia Robledo

MEChA, San Diego City College; San Diego "Call for Action" representative to National Chicano/Latino Conference steering committee

Andres Torres

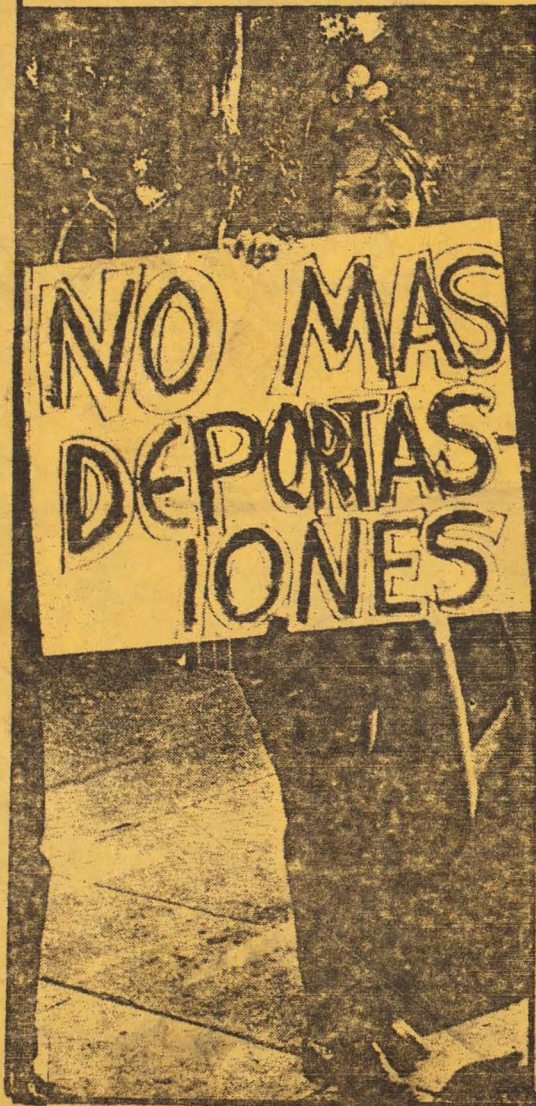
Former Raza Unida State Chairperson, California

Other speakers: Miguel Menchaca, Chicano Studies Chairperson, SDCC; Miguel Ornelas, Chicano Studies, Mesa College; Representative of Mexican activists in support of the National Chicano/Latino Conference.

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Fri., Oct. 21 at 7:30 p.m.



Join us at the NATIONAL CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE in San Antonio, Texas, October 28-30. For more information, call (512) 227-1220.

SAN DIEGO "CALL FOR ACTION" TASK FORCE (714) 239-0631 or 453-84 2

LA PROPUESTA RODINO:

**CONTRA LOS
DERECHOS DEL
TRABAJADOR**

THE RODINO BILL:

**AGAINST THE
RIGHTS OF
WORKERS**

C.A.S.A., Centro de Acción Social Autónomo — Hermandad General de Trabajadores, hace una llamada a toda persona con sentimientos democráticos para que se una a la Campaña Nacional en Contra de la Propuesta Rodino. Pues es una propuesta racista y anti-obrera y tendrá consecuencias trágicas para toda la gente trabajadora. Al mismo tiempo que nos divide, nos quita nuestros derechos democráticos.

QUÉ ES LA PROPUESTA RODINO?

Lo que antes era el proyecto de ley HR 982 ahora lleva en número HR-8713, y también fué introducida por Rodino. Esta, propone multar a los patrones que con conocimiento o que voluntariamente empleen a personas que no poseen documentos o permiso del gobierno para trabajar en los Estados Unidos. Con esto, se supone eliminar el motivo de la gente que viene a trabajar en este país y convertir al patrón en un agente de inmigración. Pero esta ley no perjudicará a ningún patrón, debido a que el patrón es protegido por la misma ley. Por ejemplo, los patrones podrán evitar el castigo, haciendo que sus trabajadores firmen una declaración de tener residencia legal. También antes de que el patrón sea multado, tendrá que haber sido advertido y citado y se le dará dos años para corregir la violación.

A QUIÉN PERJUDICA ESTA LEY?

El proyecto de ley Rodino es una propuesta racista y anti-obrera que daña a toda la sociedad porque es una violación de las libertades civiles de todo ser humano. La víctima inmediata será el trabajador Latino porque esta ley, garantiza la pobreza y la explotación del trabajador. Por medio de esta ley se podrá negar trabajo a un sector entero de la sociedad.

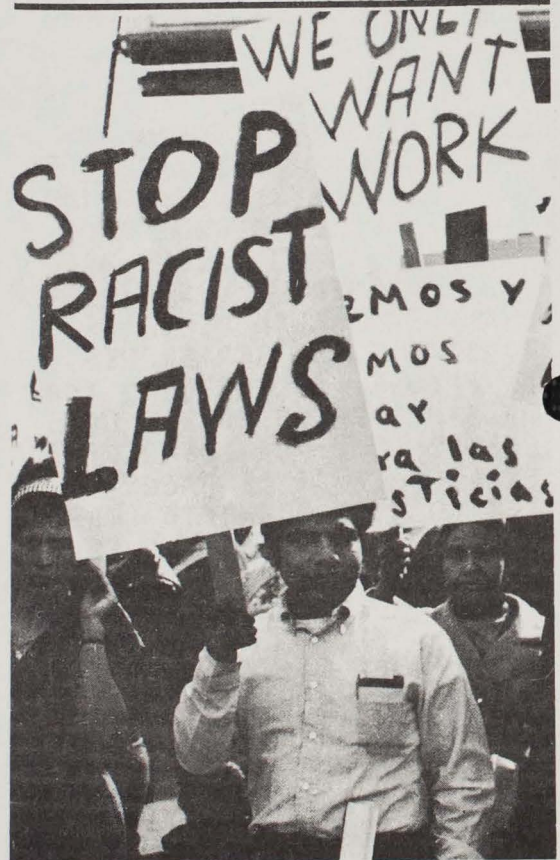
Se han visto casos, donde muchos patrones ya han comenzado a despedir ó a interrogar a muchos trabajadores de tez morena no importándoles que clase de credenciales presenten. A muchos otros se les exigieron depósitos desde \$3 00. hasta \$500. "que para sufragar la multa." Esta propuesta, aunque todavía no es ley, se está usando en contra del trabajador, forzándole a que trabaje por sueldos bajos y

condiciones malas además de debilitar sus esfuerzos por organizarse en sindicatos.

Aunque esta propuesta solo parece ser dirigida al trabajador sin documentos en realidad atacará a todo un sector de la sociedad que se distingue del resto por su lenguaje o nacionalidad. Las leyes prohíben la discriminación pero como no hay medios para que estas leyes sean llevadas a cabo el tener documentos o ser ciudadano no reduce la explotación o la discriminación en los centros de trabajo.

Los trabajadores no son los culpables por la crisis — solo sufren las consecuencias del desempleo y la inflación.

Los Estados Unidos es un país de inmigrantes; la agricultura, los rieles y las fábricas han sido desarrollados y construidos por trabajadores inmigrantes. Pues cuando se desatan las crisis económicas la clase gobernante hace de



los inmigrantes las chivas espiaatorias. Durante la crisis económica de los años 30 el gobierno deportó a mas de 50,000 extranjeros y ciudadanos de nacionalidad Mexicana.

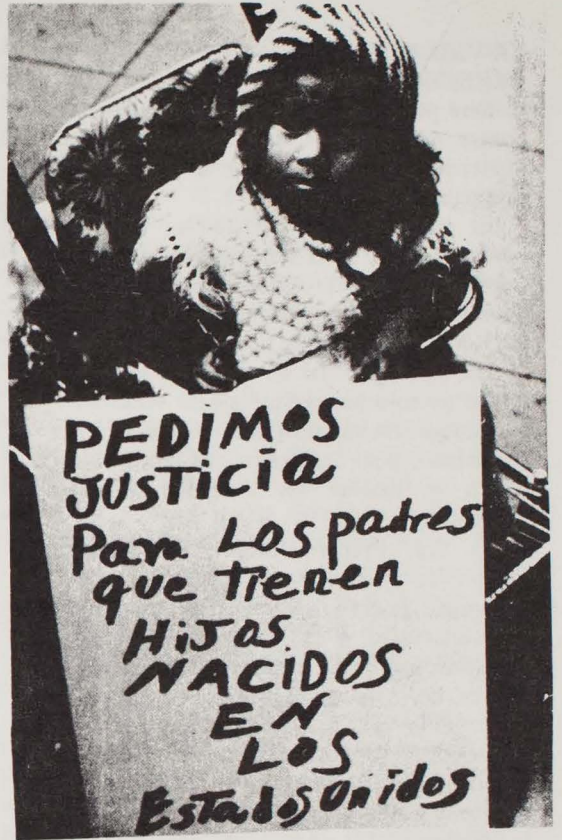
Con la implementación de "Operation Wetback" que fué un proyecto en contra del trabajador sin documentos, los arrestos llegaban a mas de 2000 diarios. Solamente en 1953 las readas y deportaciones masivas totalizaron más de un millón de trabajadores.

En la historia de los Estados Unidos, se ha visto que cada vez que hay crisis económica como lo presente, deportan a millones de trabajadores, sean ciudadanos o extranjeros. Esto crea una ola de terror en donde ninguna persona de tez morena se puede sentir segura en un lugar público, en su trabajo, o en su propia casa.

MENTIRAS AL PUEBLO!

Los representantes Rodino, Eilberg, Russo, Dodd y el Senador Kennedy dicen que con esta ley protegerán los trabajos de ciudadanos. Con esto solo le quieren tapan el ojo al macho. Pues, por qué con tanto desempleo se le ha dado asilo político y económico a los 60,000 Vietnamitas que traicionaron a su pueblo? Será esto su promio por el fiel servicio que le dieron al ejercito de EE.UU. ayudándoles en las torturas y matanzas de los Vietnamitas que lucharon por la democracia y la justicia de Vietnam? El gobierno ha hecho todo lo posible para que estos refugiados no tengan problemas; han sido beneficiados en muchos aspectos. El 41% de los Vietnamitas refugiados en California reciben asistencia pública ya sean estampillas de comida, medicare o desempleo.

En 1970 el departamento de inmigración certificó la entrada de 26,862 Canadienses como trabajadores temporales en los EE.UU. mientras que solo dejó entrar 1,625 Mexicanos con documentación laboral. Los Canadienses con su conocimiento del inglés y educación están preparados para tomar muchos de los trabajos de los ciudadanos Norte-Americanos. Así que, por qué esta discriminación del trabajador Mexicano? Qué se propone esta ley?



Las compañías también son culpables de quitar la oportunidad de empleo. Entre 1966 y 1971 muchas fábricas se cambiaron a países subdesarrollados cuasando una pérdida de más de 900,000 puestos que pudieron haber sido para trabajadores en este país.

LA VIOLACION DE DERECHOS CIVILES

Este proyecto de ley, de la discriminación en contra de una persona Latina la violará los derechos garantizados por la constitución de este país.

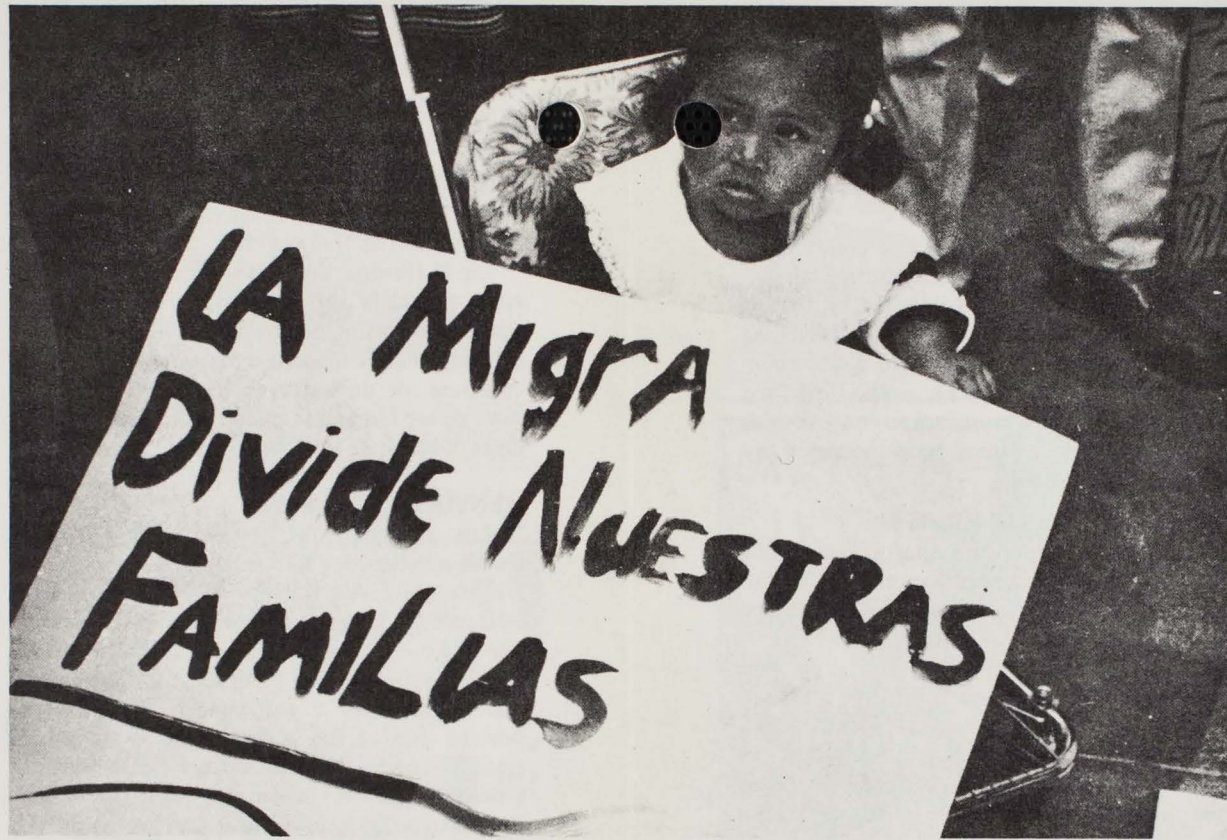
Es anti-constitucional que se force a una persona a, que lleve una especie de pasaporte interno y que este determine si esa persona puede trabajar o no; si puede darle de comer a sus hijos o no.

Las consecuencias de esta ley son muy peligrosas no solo para el trabajador Mexicano que no tenga documentos sino también para el ciudadano, pues limitando los derechos de un sector se limitan los derechos de toda la población.

La Sra. Frances Knight, encabezada del Depto. de Pasaportes ha propuesto: que un pasaporte interno sea requerido para impedir las violaciones a la ley de inmigración. Un estadista en 1798 escribió es su plegaria en contra de una propuesta en contra de los extranjeros "este será un país de denunciadores odiosos reptiles que se reproducen bajo el poder despótico." El representante Eilberg propone que todo ciudadano se convierta en soplón, con la responsabilidad de sacar al "ilegal." Un hospital del condado de Santa Clara, Calif., permanece fiel a estas palabras. Desde hace tiempo se ha rehusado a dar sus servicios a cualquier persona que no tenga documentos, sin importarles las condiciones de la persona. Como resultado en un caso reciente murió un Mexicano en camino a otra hospital cuando se le negó servicios.

OPOSICIÓN A LA PROPUESTA RODINO

La legalidad de esta propuesta ha sido desafiada en las cortes de los Estados de Nueva York y California, pues la consideran anti-constitucional por negar protección igualatoria. Los representantes Roybal y Badillo protestaron lo mismo la Asociación de Abogados de Inmigración y Nacionalidad.



Las organizaciones incluyen iglesias y grupos pro-derechos civiles. Sindicatos como, la United Auto Workers, la Unión de Estivadores, la unión de trabajadores estatales (AFSCME) estos han una posición enérgica en contra de la propuesta Rodino. Ellos no participaron en una reacción histérica que quiera castigar a los trabajadores extranjeros por los errores de los patrones. Ellos creen que los serios problemas del desempleo e inflación no se resolverán dividiendo a los trabajadores.

Esta propuesta de ley muestra una actitud insensible y arbitraria hacia los derechos del inmigrante, tanto como para el ciudadano.

C.A.S.A., Center for Autonomous Social Action - General Brotherhood of Workers, urges all forces engaged in the struggle for democratic rights to unite behind the National Campaign against the proposed Rodino bill.

The campaign is opposed to the bill since it is racist and anti-labor and will have tragic consequences on all working people. The bill not only attempts to divide us but also violates our democratic rights.

The bill was formerly known as HR982; it has been re-introduced as HR8713, both have been proposed by Rep. Rodino. This proposal purports to fine employers who knowingly or voluntarily hire persons who do not possess documents or permission by the government to work in the United States. This act presupposes

to eliminate the motivating force of immigrants in search of jobs to come to this country. In reality it turns the employer into an immigration agent.

But this bill does not jeopardize the employer since he is protected by many legal loopholes. For example, the employers can simply evade the fine by having their employees sign a declaration stating legal residence. Before an employer is fined he must be warned and cited; in addition he is given two years to correct the violation.

The Rodino bill is racist and anti-labor which is detrimental to all sectors of society as it is in direct violation of civil liberties guaranteed by our constitution. In particular it will affect the rights of Latin American workers in this country, increasing the number of unemployed and forcing them into greater poverty. If this bill passes, it will make it possible to deny employment to an entire sector of society on the basis of nationality or language.

Cases exist in which the interrogation and dismissal of workers has become a common practice. Employers are taking action against workers based only on the color of their skin regardless of the possession of documents. Many are coerced by employers into paying anywhere from \$300.00 to \$500.00. They claim they take this measure in case they are fined. The implications of this bill are very serious. The Rodino bill, although not yet a law, is being used by the factory owners against the workers; forcing them to work for low wages in bad working conditions and, in addition, weakening their unionization efforts.

Although this bill appears to have negative consequences for the undocumented workers only, in practice it will also affect a large sector of society which is distinguished from the rest by language or nationality.

The present laws which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race or nationality do not protect the worker for there are no means by which these laws are enforced. Thus even if one has legal documents they are not a safeguard against exploitation and discrimination in places of employment.

REPETITION OF HISTORY

The undocumented worker is not the cause of economic crisis; rather they are the victims of unemployment and inflation.

The United States is a country built by immigrants: agriculture, the railroads, and the factories have been built and maintained by immigrant workers. But during the economic crisis they are used as the sacrificial lambs and are singled out as the cause of the economic crisis.

In the economic crisis of the 1930s the government deported more than 50,000 U.S. citizens and foreigners of Mexican nationality.

In the 1950s with the implementation of the "operation Wetback" campaign against the undocumented workers (in reality an attack on the Mexican population), there were approximately 2000 deportations daily. These massive deportations and raids reached a total of more than one million in 1953. Alone.

In the history of the United States every time there is an economic crisis, as the present one, deportations of millions of workers with or without documents takes place. This creates a wave of terror in our communities for any person of brown skin cannot feel safe in a public place, his place of employment, or his private home.

WHO CAUSES UNEMPLOYMENT?

Representatives Rodino, Eilberg, Russo, Dodd and Senator Kennedy claim that this bill will safeguard the jobs of American workers. The representatives of the people feel that this legislation will solve the problem of high unemployment; but on the other hand they have extended political and economic asylum to the 60,000 Vietnamese who betrayed their country. Could it be their reward for their faithful support of the U.S. military in the tortures and massacres of the Vietnamese who fought for justice and democracy for Vietnam?

The United States government has done everything possible so that the Vietnamese refugees have no economic problems; they have been given many benefits. Forty-one percent of the refugees in California receive public assistance in the form of food stamps, medicare, and unemployment benefits.

In 1970 the Department of Immigration certified 26,862 Canadians as temporary workers in the U.S., while only 1,625 Mexicans were allowed to enter under labor certification. These Canadians are better prepared to take American jobs because of their education and knowledge of the English language. Then why is it that the Mexican is discriminated against? Why is this bill being proposed?

The large corporations in this country are primarily responsible for contributing to unemployment. One method used is by closing down factories in this country and re-opening them in underdeveloped and Third World countries for cheaper labor. Between 1966 and 1971, 900,000 jobs were taken out of this country that could have been occupied by workers in this country.

VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

This bill discriminates, in particular, against the Latino people without documentation, but also violates the rights of all citizens guaranteed under the United States Constitution.

To require an alien to carry an I.D. card marked "illegal alien ineligible for employment" is unconstitutional and self-incriminating. This card will determine who can work, and who has a right to feed his family. Once the rights of foreigners are repressed, the rights of the entire population are endangered.

Mrs. Frances Knight, head of the Passport Department in the Department of Justice, has proposed the use of an internal passport system to be carried by all residents of this country. A policy reminiscent of Hitler's Germany. But this seems to be the only practical means of enforcing this bill. We must give attention to the warning given against the alien bill of 1798: "the country will swarm with informers and all . . . who breed in the sunshine of despotic power." Eilberg, a proponent of the bill, stated in 1972 that all citizens, i.e., the doctor, the milkman would have the responsibility of turning in the "illegal"!

This is already taking place in a county hospital in Santa Clara, Calif., where services are denied to those not showing proper documentation. Just recently, as a result of this, a Mexican worker died on the way to another hospital.

OPPOSITION TO THE RODINO BILL

The legality of this bill has already been challenged in the California and New York state courts, where it was decided that a proposal similar to this violated equal protection and due process of law. Also, it has been challenged by individuals and organizations including congressmen Badillo and Roybal, churches, civil rights groups, and members of the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers.

Unions including the United Auto Workers, the International Longshoremen and Warehouse Union, AFSCME (a government employees

union), all have taken strong positions protesting the Rodino Bill. They believe that our economic problems cannot be resolved by pitting workers against workers. They will not take part in a campaign of hysteria which seeks to punish alien workers and make them the scapegoat for the failures of the employers.

It is clear that the Rodino Bill is a faulty piece of legislation which will not better the conditions of workers in this country, but will only be of benefit to the bosses. It discriminates on the basis of skin color and nationality, and ultimately affects the rights of all people in this country.





HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

C.A.S.A. Hermandad General de Trabajadores, es una organización que desde 1968 consistentemente ha peleado por los derechos democraticos de trabajadores inmigrantes. C.A.S.A. tiene una membresia de aproximadamente 30,000 miembros con centros en 4 estados: Chicago, Ill.; Greeley, Colorado; San Antonio y New Bransfiles, Texas; y en California: Los Angeles, Santa Ana, Oakland, y San Jose.



C.A.S.A., General Brotherhood of Workers, is an organization that since its founding in 1968 has consistently fought for the democratic rights of immigrant workers. C.A.S.A. has a membership of 30,000 with centers in: Chicago; San Antonio and New Braunsfiles, Texas; Greeley, Colorado; and in California, Los Angeles, Santa Ana, Oakland, and San Jose.



C.A.S.A.
HERMANDAD GENERAL de TRABAJADORES

3808 E. 14th STREET
OAKLAND, CA 94601
(415) 533-4022

Campaña Nacional de Solidaridad con El Trabajador Inmigrante
National Campaign of Solidarity with the Immigrant Worker

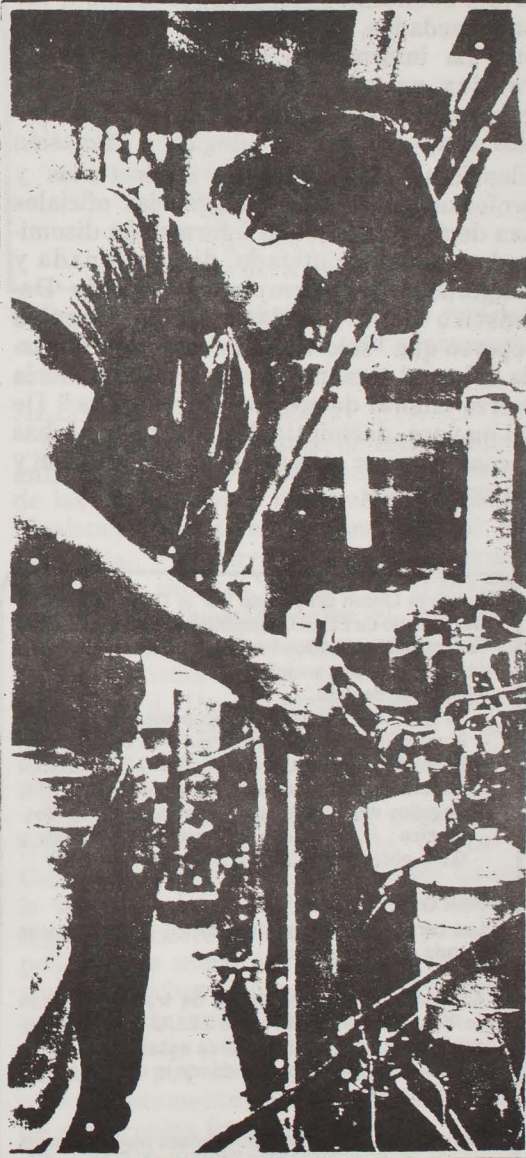
Hacia la Defensa De los Derechos Humanos

En el verano de 1975, dos jóvenes- un ciudadano estadounidense y un residente permanente- fueron encontrados dormidos al lado de una carretera en Mexicali. Habían sido deportados tras una redada cercana a su casa en Venice, California. A menudo se escucha que familias dan albergue a niños vecinos, cuyos padres fueron deportados. Un joven trabajador de la metalúrgica regresa a su trabajo donde su patrón le dice es imposible reinstalarlo por ser indocumentado. Existe también el caso de José J. Medina y Jacobo Rodríguez quienes enfrentan la deportación por luchar por sus derechos y los de otros trabajadores mexicanos.

El más infame de los casos que se han dado en recientes años es el que ocurrió en Bizbee, Arizona en 1975. Allí tres rancheros secuestraron, intentaron linchar y les quemaron los pies a tres campesinos mexicanos que cruzaron la frontera en

busca de trabajo.

Estos acontecimientos son el producto concreto de una campaña de histeria anti-inmigrante, promovida por los medios de comunicación y gobernantes para justificar la total violación de derechos humanos en lo que concierne al trabajador inmigrante.



HISTERIA ANTI-INMIGRANTE

A través de los medios de comunicación, se prolifera información que culpa al trabajador indocumentado de los males que atraviesa la sociedad norteamericana - la crisis económico-política, el crimen, las enfermedades, la decadencia de la moral, etc. La información obtiene carácter de validez ya que es proporcionada por gobernantes que usan términos inflamatorios como "extranjero ilegal" e "invasión silenciosa." Sin embargo, intelectuales y profesionistas, así como agencias oficiales han demostrado que la información diseminada es insustanciada, distorsionada y exagerada. Por ejemplo, el Consejo Doméstico sobre los Extranjeros Ilegales reportó que "solo tenía información limitada sobre el tamaño y características de la fuerza laboral de extranjeros ilegales." De tal manera, desmintió declaraciones hechas al contrario por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización.

El reporte Linton preparado por el Departamento del Trabajo de EE.UU. desmintió declaraciones que los indocumentados no pagan impuestos pero utilizan servicios sociales.

El reporte declaró:

77% de las personas indocumentadas pagaron impuestos de seguro social pero no cobraron los beneficios de seguro social; un 73% pagaron impuestos sobre ingresos personales; solo 47% aquellos elegibles cobraron aseguranza de desempleo; 1.3% obtuvo estampillas de comida y 0.5% obtuvieron asistencia pública.

POR OTRO LADO:

Las corporaciones estadounidenses pagaron pocos o nada de impuestos.

Aproximadamente, un millón de trabajos se han perdido por trabajadores de EE.UU. a consecuencia de que las corporaciones estadounidenses trasladan plantas a países donde la mano de obra es barata y desorganizada.

Las corporaciones estadounidenses pagaron pocos o nada de impuestos.



Rep. Peter Rodino.

Gobernantes locales y federales han hecho uso de esta campaña para promover medidas legislativas que ellos dicen eliminarían el incentivo a los trabajadores de venir a EE.UU. La legislación más popularizada es la de sancionar el empleo de estos trabajadores con penas de multas a los patrones. El primer intento se hizo en 1972 con la aprobación de la Ley Dixon-Arnett, la Sección 2805 del Código Laboral de California. La ley llevó a la masiva discriminación de latinos y otros abusos. Finalmente fue declarada inconstitucional tras una masiva campaña de protesta en su contra.

A nivel federal el mismo tipo de ley, más famosa siendo el proyecto de ley Rodino, ha quedado estancada por el mismo repudio popular. Pero en 1976 el Congreso, sin celebrar audiencias públicas, aprobó la Ley Eilberg. Esta ley rebaja en mitad la cuota de inmigrantes del Hemisferio Occidental y elimina como base de legalizar estatus hijos nacidos en EE.UU. hasta que éstos cumplan 21 años. Además, se han visto intentos de aprobar leyes tipo-Dixon-Arnett en varios estados del país.

Con el inicio del nuevo régimen del Presidente Carter ha recibido gran ímpetu la campaña de histeria. El Secretario del Trabajo Ray Marshall llamó el problema grave y deslindó un plan sobre inmigración que repite las mismas medidas represivas

que plantearon administraciones previas de Ford y Nixon. Irónicamente, el plan es anunciado en medio de la campaña de Carter por los derechos humanos, los cuales él dice son universales.

FRENAR LOS DERECHOS CIVILES

Marshall además dió a conocer que las medidas se dirigen a prevenir el desarrollo de "una nueva lucha por los derechos civiles de los años 1980 al tener una clase baja de gente que venga a este país, sin poder protegerse, fácilmente explotados, disatisfechos con su estatus y aún miedosos de ser deportados." Agregó que serían los hijos de estos inmigrantes los que reclamarían sus derechos civiles como se hizo en las luchas de 1960.

De tal manera, el gobierno busca prevenir que futuros ciudadanos reclamen sus legítimos derechos. El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización ya ha sido denunciado altamente por interferir en luchas laborales, deportando a participantes.

LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS SON UNIVERSALES --CARTER

Forzar el éxodo de cientos de miles de trabajadores indocumentados y sus familias ya se está intentando al negarles los más básicos servicios humanos - exigir a personal proveiendo servicios sociales a dilatar a los indocumentados; negarles asistencia médica y beneficios de desempleo; negarle a los hijos el derecho a la educación; negarle cualquier tipo de asistencia pública; negarle el proceso debido cuando es arrestado por inmigración.

A esto se agregan los ataques de que son víctimas los trabajadores indocumentados en la frontera, los abusos por patrones inescrupulosos, la violación sexual de mujeres por los patrones y agentes de inmigración y muertes sin indemnización a manos de agentes de inmigración.

La violación de los propios procedimientos legales también es sancionada. El S.I.N. en varios casos le ha advertido a los patrones que serán multados por emplear trabajadores indocumentados de acuerdo a la Cláusula 2805 del Código Laboral de California. Dicha ley ha quedado suspen-



da hasta la fecha debido a un fallo judicial, cosa de la cual el S.I.N. está plenamente conciente.

ALENTAR EL RACISMO

—Un aspecto significativo de esta campaña anti-inmigrante es el racismo. Haciendo eco de las declaraciones oficiales y de tradeunionistas están tales grupos como el Klu Klux Klan y el Partido Nazi. Estos grupos facistas y racistas alertan al trabajador blanco a protegerse contra el inmigrante por razón de raza. Los gobernantes y varios tradeunionistas lo alertan en base de su estado civil. De tal manera se divide al trabajador exigiendo el privilegio a derechos cuya conquista no distinguía el estatus legal.

La división de familias, la negación del trabajo en violación de la Carta de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas, la tortura, el terror, el uso arbitrario de leyes y oficiales de inmigración para fines políticos de minar esfuerzos organizativos son los hechos concretos de las leyes y prácticas de inmigración. Y con ese fin se usa el racismo y la distorción. Los derechos humanos por los cuales aboga Carter convenientemente no son aplicados dentro de sus propias fronteras.

EL CHIVO EXPIATORIO

El trabajador indocumentado es forzado

a salir de su país por razones económicas a consecuencia de la rapiña de su país por las corporaciones multinacionales de EE.UU. Allí es convertido en el chivo expiatorio de los gobernantes e industrialistas que no pueden dar solución a la inevitable crisis económica y política en que caen los EE.UU. periódicamente.

Los trabajadores indocumentados son una fuente de mano de obra barata. De

manera similar a la mujer, se les mueve dentro y fuera de la fuerza laboral activa. En tiempo de auge económico, se permite su entrada. Ha habido ocasiones en que a través de los medios de comunicación se alababa su dedicación y responsabilidad hacia el trabajo. En tiempos de crisis económica, se intenta aislarlos y marginarlos, haciendo de ellos una casta de intocables. Con términos como "extranjero ilegal," se les tacha de criminales.



EN DEFENSA DE NUESTROS DERECHOS

La crisis económica cuyo peso cae sobre los hombros de los trabajadores, los pobres y los ancianos, requiere de la unidad para combatir los recortes de salarios y servicios sociales y el galopante alza de precios. No debemos dejarnos engañar que la represión de otros trabajadores o que el racismo dará solución a nuestras necesidades y problemas

Muchos han reconocido ésto y han luchado en contra de la represión de inmigración. Solamente en el último año se han logrado varias victorias.

La Cámara Nacional de Relaciones Laborales ordenó la reinstalación incondicional de varios obreros de la Cia. Technibilt de Burbank, California. En otro caso, ordenó la reinstalación condicional de trabajadores de la Cia. Superior Fireplace de Fullerton, California. Un juez de Chicago ordenó el paro temporal de deportaciones de todos

aquellos que habían iniciado su proceso de legalizarse. El fallo dado en el caso de nombre Silva vs. Levi se basaba en que una cantidad substancial de la cuota de inmigrantes para el Hemisferio Occidental había sido concedida ilegalmente a refugiados cubanos.

Pero aún existe la necesidad de acción para lograr:

- 1) Amnistía incondicional y general para todos los indocumentados;
- 2) Protección de los derechos laborales de los trabajadores indocumentados;
- 3) Reconocimiento del derecho de todas las personas indocumentadas a todo servicio humano;
- 4) Proceso debido y derecho a abogado para toda persona arrestada por inmigración;
- 5) Alto a requisitos de pago de colegiatura para los niños de personas indocumentadas y a la práctica de escuelas de proveer información al S.I.N.;
- 6) Alto a las redadas masivas y las deportaciones;
- 7) Alto a la colusión de departamentos de policía con el S.I.N.;
- 8) Procesamiento de todo individuo que abuse sexualmente a una mujer con el fin de extorsionarla;
- 9) Trabajos e ingresos para todos.

*Unase a la lucha por la amnistía incondicional!
Llame o escriba para información de como usted puede ayudar.*

*Coalicion Nacional Pro Leyes y Practicas Justas de Inmigración
1523 E. Brooklyn Ave., L.A. 90033
(213) 2251479*

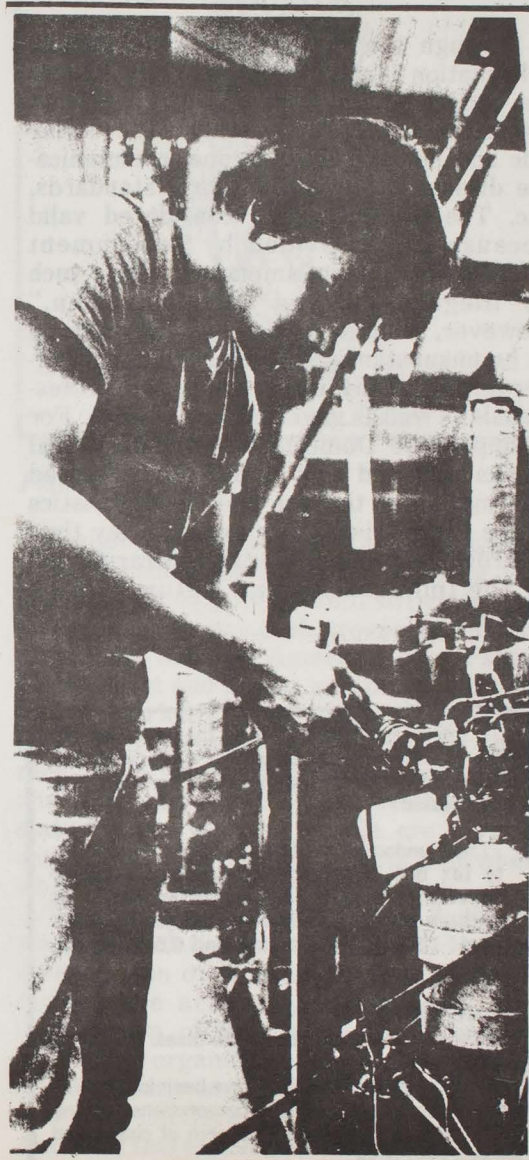
Toward A Defense Of Human Rights!

In the summer of 1975, two youths- one a U.S. citizen and the other a permanent resident- were found sleeping near a highway in Mexicali. They had been deported following a raid near their home in Venice, California. One repeatedly hears of families who take in neighboring children whose parents were deported. A young steelworker returns to his job, and his boss tells him he can't reinstate him because he is undocumented. There is also the case of José J. Medina and Jacobo Rodríguez who face deportation for defending their rights and those of other Mexican workers.

The most infamous case taking place in recent years is the one which occurred in Bizbee, Arizona in 1976. There three ranchers kidnapped, attempted to lynch and burned the feet of three Mexican peasants who had crossed the border in search of work.

These events are the concrete product of a campaign of hysteria against immigrants,

promoted by the means of communication and government officials to justify the total violation of human rights of the undocumented worker.



ANTI-IMMIGRANT HYSTERIA

Through the means of communication, information is disseminated which blames the undocumented worker for the ills North American society is suffering - the economic and political crisis, crime, communicable disease, lowering of moral standards, etc. The information is considered valid because it is provided by government officials who use inflammatory terms such as "illegal alien" and "silent invasion." However, the information has been proven to be unsubstantiated, distorted and exaggerated by many intellectuals and professionals as well as government agencies. For example, the Domestic Council on Illegal Aliens reported that it had "only limited information on the size and characteristics of the illegal alien labor force." They thus disproved statements to the contrary made by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A Clinton report prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor disproved claims undocumented persons pay no taxes but use social services. The report stated:

... % of undocumented people paid social security tax but never collected social security benefits; some 73% paid income tax; only 47% of those eligible collected unemployment insurance; 1.3% got food stamps and 0.5% secured welfare.

ON THE OTHER HAND:
U.S. corporations paid little or no taxes.

Approximately 1 million jobs have been lost by U.S. workers as a result of U.S. corporations moving plants to other countries in search of cheap and unorganized labor.



Rep. Peter Rodino.

Local and federal government officials have used the campaign to gain support for legislation which they say will eliminate the incentive for undocumented workers to come to the U.S. The most popularized legislation is that which will "penalize" employers for hiring undocumented workers. The first attempt was made in 1972 with the passage of the Dixon-Arnett Law, Section 2805 of the California Labor Code. The law led to the widespread discrimination of Latinos and other abuses. It was finally declared unconstitutional on the heels of a massive campaign in protest of the law.

At the federal level, the same type of legislation, the most famous being the Rodino Bill, has been held off because of the same popular protest. But in 1976, Congress, without conducting public hearings, passed the Eilberg Law. This law cuts by one half the immigration quota for the Western Hemisphere and eliminates U.S.-born children as a basis for legalizing status until the children are 21 years of age.

With the beginning of the Carter Administration, the campaign of hysteria has received greater impetus. Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall called the problem severe and unfolded a plan which repeated the same repressive measures as the previous administrations of Ford and Nixon. Ironically, the plan is made public in the middle of Carter's campaign for human rights which he says are universal.

BLOCKING CIVIL RIGHTS

Marshall additionally made clear that the new measures are aimed at preventing the development of a "new civil rights struggle of the 1980's by having an underclass of people come into this country, unable to protect themselves, easily exploited, dissatisfied with their status and yet fearful of being deported." He added that it would be the sons and daughters of these immigrants who would demand their civil rights as it was done in the struggle of the 60's.

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE UNIVERSAL --CARTER

Attempts are already underway to force the exodus of hundreds of thousands of undocumented workers and their families by denying them basic human services - demanding that social service personnel report them to the INS; denying them medical care, social security and unemployment benefits, denying the children, many U.S. citizens, the right to education, denying them all types of public assistance, denying them due process of law when arrested by the INS.

Added to this are the attacks undocumented workers are subjected to at the border, the extortion by unscrupulous bosses, the sexual abuse of women by employers and immigration agents, and deaths at the hands of immigration agencies without indemnification.

The violation of established legal processes is also condoned. The INS in several cases has warned employers they will be fined for hiring undocumented workers according to Section 2805 of the California Labor Code. This law remains unenforceable to date because of a judicial ruling, and the INS is clearly aware of this fact.



FANNING RACISM

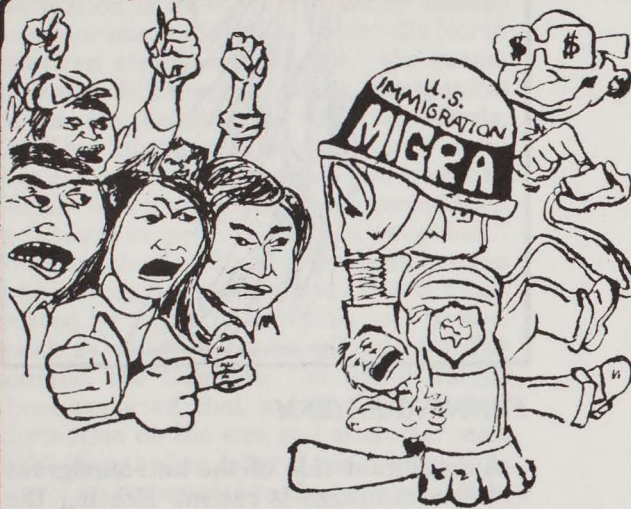
A significant side of the anti-immigrant hysteria campaign is racism. Echoing the statements of government officials and trade unionists are such groups as the Klu Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party. These racist and fascist groups are alerting white workers to protect themselves against immigrants on the basis of their race. Government officials and trade unionists warn them on the basis of their legal status. Thus working people are divided with claims of privilege to rights that when won did not distinguish legal status.

The division of families, the denial of work in violation of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, torture, terror, the arbitrary use of laws and immigration officials as political tools to undermine organizing efforts, the violation of democratic and human rights are the reality of immigration laws and practices. And with this end use is made of racism and distortion. Carter's campaign on human rights conveniently ignores practices within U.S. borders.

THE SCAPEGOAT

Undocumented workers are forced to leave their country for economic reasons due to the rape of their country's resources and labor power by U.S. multinational corporations. In the U.S., these workers are made the scapegoat by government officials and businessmen who can provide no solution to the inevitable and periodic crisis the U.S. undergoes.

Undocumented workers are a source of cheap labor. As in the case of women, they are moved in and out of the labor force. In times of economic boom they are allowed into the country. There have been occasions when they were praised for their hard work and dedication to their job. In times of economic crisis, they are isolated and marginalized, making of them a caste of untouchables. With terms such as "illegal alien", they are branded as criminals.



IN DEFENSE OF OUR RIGHTS

The economic crisis whose weight falls on the shoulders of working people, the poor and the aged demands unity to combat wage and service cuts as well as unrestrained price increases. We cannot allow ourselves to be deceived into thinking that the repression of other workers or that racism will solve our needs or problems.

Many groups and individuals have become aware of this and are actively fighting immigration repression. Just in the last year several victories have been won.

The National Labor Relations Board recently ordered the unconditional reinstatement of workers of Technibilt Corp. of Burbank, California. It also ordered the conditional reinstatement of workers of Superior Fireplace in Fullerton, California. A Chicago judge ordered the temporary halt to all deportations of persons who had

initiated the process of legalizing their status. The decision handed down in the Silva vs. Levi case stated that a substantial number of the immigration quota for the Western Hemisphere had been illegally awarded to Cuban refugees.

However, much work remains to be done to obtain:

- 1) Unconditional and general amnesty for all undocumented workers;
- 2) Protection of the labor rights of the undocumented worker;
- 3) Recognition of the right of undocumented persons to all human services;
- 4) Due process and right to counsel for all persons arrested by the INS;
- 5) End to tuition requirements for children of undocumented persons and the practice of school districts of providing information on students to the INS;
- 6) A halt to mass raids and deportations;
- 7) End to police department collusion with the INS;
- 8) Prosecution of any individual sexually abusing women as a form of extortion;
- 9) Jobs and income for all.

Join the fight for unconditional amnesty! Call or write for information on how you can help.

*National Coalition for
Fair Immigration Laws
and Practices
1523 E. Brooklyn Ave.
L.A., Ca. 90033
(213) 225-4479*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION & PUBLIC POLICY

1927 W. CLAYMILL HILL • SAN ANTONIO, TX 78207 • (512) 225-6773 / 227-1220
BAY AREA: 2204 Dwight Way, Berkeley CA. 94704 415- 845-8497



→ **PRESS STATEMENT**

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

OCTOBER 22 LANEY COLLEGE 9:00 AM

A National Chicano/Latino Public Policy Conference of utmost importance has been called for October 28-30 in San Antonio, Texas. The conference will concentrate on developing a national Chicano/Latino position and public policy agenda in order to respond to President Carter's proposals on undocumented immigrants. A number of prominent public officials and scholars will attend and participate in the workshops and strategy sessions at the national conference. Due to the urgency of the issue e.g. involving raids and deportations affecting the Latino community by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services and the continued wholesale violations of human rights, a broad-based segment of concerned citizens have endorsed the San Antonio Conference and will be participating. Among the individuals and organizations presently endorsing the conference are Bishop Patricio Flores of San Antonio, Dick Gregory, Eugene McCarthy, Jose Angel Gutierrez, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) of Texas, Confederacion de La Raza Unida San Jose, IMAGE of Orange County, the Berkeley Chapter of the National Association of Chicano Studies, and over 400 more individuals and organizations. Civil rights groups of all races and nationalities will be represented in San Antonio.

As a preparation for the San Antonio Conference, and in an effort to build a broad-based Northern California coalition to oppose the Carter Administration proposals, the Northern California Chapter of the International Committee on Immigration and Public Policy will hold a Northern California on Immigration and Public Policy on October 22 at Laney College in Oakland. Similar conferences have been held in Los Angeles, Albuquerque, Denver, and Tucson. At the Northern California conference a presentation on the economic and social history of the immigration issue will be delivered by Dr. Ralph Guzman. This will be followed by a presentation of the Carter proposals, by Antonio Valladolid, immigration attorney, from Centro Legal de la Raza. Suggestions will then be offered from the conference participants concerning policy and action strategies to confront at local and national levels current immigration policies and proposed Carter Administration policy. Immediately following the conference will divide up into working sessions to produce a set of working proposals to be forwarded to the national conference in San Antonio. A wrap-up plenary session will bring together the workshop suggestions for approval by the whole body.

NATIONAL CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE • OCT. 28-30

PARTIAL LIST OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SPONSORS

Centro Legal de la Raza - of Oakland

Centro Legal is a qualified service and training program addressing two basic needs; bilingual legal services and practical training for legal personnel working in the interest of the poor and for spanish speaking persons.

Conferacion de la Raza Unida - of San Jose

A coalicion of grass root people who's objective are to educate, provide training, and advise raza of their political, social, and economic rights. It seeks to institutionalize social and economic rights into all aspects of society for the low income community

Coalicion for Immigrants Rights - of San Francisco

A bay area wide coalicion, comprised of 150 different organizations, of immigration practioners whom engage in community education to inform people of legislative and court changes concerning immigration policy; and to advocate for the rights of undocumented workers.

Berkeley Chapter of the National Association of Chicano Studies

The local Berkeley chapter of a national body of Chicano students and faculty which engages in integrated research in the social sciences and the humanities as it relates to the American economic and political system and Chicanos.

MECHA - MELA CENTRAL

Movimiento Estudiantil Latino Americano is the east bay central coordinating committee of all high school, college, and university Chicano student organizations.

National Sponsors-Partial List

Padres- National Organization of Chicano Priests

MALDEF- Mexican American Legal Defense Fund

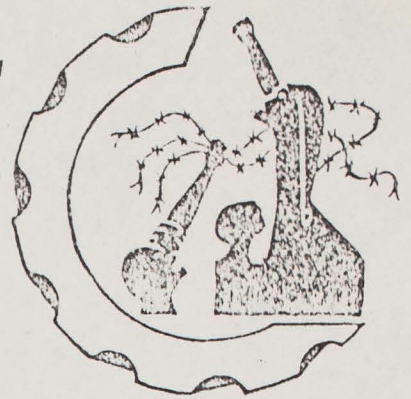
GI Forum - Texas Chapter

LULAC - Texas Chapter

Mexican American Unity Council of San Antonio

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



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United Electrical Workers

List of Supporters

Northern California Chicano / Latino Conference



Sat.
Oct. 22

on immigration & public policy

Laney College, Oakland

This conference will bring together chicanos & latinos from Northern California. We will discuss the issues facing La Raza and draw up action proposals. These proposals will be presented to the NATIONAL CHICANO-LATINO CONFERENCE IN SAN ANTONIO TEXAS, OCT. 28-30

PROPOSED AGENDA:

- REGISTRATION (9:00 A.M.)
- OPENING SESSION: The defense of undocumented workers and Carter's immigration proposal. Speakers: Dr. Ralph Guzman, U.C. Santa Cruz, Tony Valladolid, Centro Legal de La Raza. & others.
- WORKSHOPS
 - 1.) Defense of undocumented workers
 - 2.) Education (Bakke, Bilingual, Bicultural Education)
 - 3.) Labors (farmworkers)
 - 4.) Problemas que afectan a las mujeres de La Raza
 - 5.) Political & economic development of La Raza
 - 6.) Police and community relations
 - 7.) Health issues

INITIAL LIST OF LOCAL ENDORSES:

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RAZA CONTRA LA MIGRA COMMITTEE 845-8497

BIENVENIDOS

**A LA
CONFERENCIA DE CHICANOS Y LATINOS
EN CALIFORNIA DEL NORTE**

LANEY COLLEGE

SÁBADO 22 OCT.



LA INMIGRACIÓN Y LA POLÍTICA PÚBLICA

oradores /speakers:

**María Elena Martínez
PARTIDO RAZA UNIDA, TEXAS**

Dr. Ralph Guzmán PROF. U.C. SANTA CRUZ

Antonio Vallado ATTORNEY, CENTRO LEGAL DE LA RAZA OAKLAND



CONFERENCIA CHICANA/LATINA DE INMIGRACION Y POLITICA PUBLICA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

EL 22 DE OCTUBRE DE 1977	9AM - 5PM	OCTOBER 22, 1977
COLEGIO LANEY DE OAKLAND		LANEY COLLEGE OAKLAND
FCRO LANEY		LANEY FORUM
REGISTRO	9AM - 10AM	REGISTRATION
ASEMBLEA GENERAL	10AM - 12 Noon	GENERAL ASSEMBLY
BIENVENIDOS COMITE DE LA CONFERENCIA CHICANA/ LATINA DE INMIGRACION Y POLITICA PUBLICA DEL NORTE DE CALIFORNIA		WELCOME NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHICANO/ LATINO CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY COMMITTEE

-MARIA ELENA MARTINEZ
Partido La Raza Unida, Tejas

DR. RALPH GUZMAN

Profesor de Politica y
Estudios de La Comunidad
Universidad de California
en Santa Cruz

Professor of Politics and
Community Studies, University
of California at Santa Cruz

PROYECTOS Y METAS DE LA
CONFERENCIA

PURPOSES AND GOALS OF THE
CONFERENCE

ANDRES JIMENEZ

Coordinador del Comité del
Programa

Coordinator of the Program
Committee

EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION DE PRESIDENTE
CARTER: HACIA UNA RESPUESTA CHICANA/
LATINA

THE CARTER IMMIGRATION PLAN:
TOWARDS A CHICANO/LATINO RESPONSE

ANTONIO VALLADOLID

Abogado, Centro Legal de La Raza en
Oakland, Coordinador del Programa
de la Inmigracion - Centro Legal

Attorney, Centro Legal de La Raza
Oakland, Coordinator of the
Immigration Project - Centro Legal

ALMUERZO

12 Noon - 1PM

LUNCH

raza si
migrá no

TALLERES DE TRABAJO 1PM - 2:15PM

WORKSHOPS

INMIGRACION Y EL PLAN DE CARTER

INMIGRACION AND RESPONSES TO
THE CARTER PLAN

TALLERES DE TRABAJO 2:30PM - 4PM
(Cuartos seran anunciados)

WORKSHOPS

(Rooms to be announced)

1. La Educacion
2. Trabajo y Sindicatos
3. El Desarrollo Economico y Politico
De La Comunidad Chicano/Latino
4. La Mujer de La Raza
5. Código Penal y La Brutalidad Policiaca
6. Asuntos de Salud

1. Education
2. Labor and Organized Labor
3. Political and Economic
Development of the Chicano/
Latino Community
4. La Mujer de La Raza
5. Criminal Justice and Police
Brutality
6. Health Issues

ASEMBLEA GENERAL 4:15 - 5:15PM

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Votacion sobre propuestas y planes de accion.

Voting on proposals and plans
of action.

CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATORS

MIGUEL ANGEL, ANDRÉS JIMÉNEZ, GLADYS BARÓN, FROBÉN LOZADA, JOSÉ LUIS ZÚNIGA

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CONFEDERACION DE LA RAZA UNIDA (SAN JOSE), MECHA DE MILLS COLLEGE,
LA RAZA DE LOS MEDANOS COLLEGE (ANTIIOCH) N.S.C.A.R. (OAKLAND) MOVIMIENTO
ESTUDIANTIL LATINO-AMERICANO (EAST BAY CENTRAL), CHICANO STUDIES LANEY COL.,
CENTRO LEGAL DE LA RAZA (OAKLAND), PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA (SAN JOSE)
SAN JOSE STATE MECHA, U.C. BERKELEY MECHA, COALITION FOR THE RIGHTS OF IMMI-
GRANTS (SAN FRANCISCO) and others.

Llamado para la Acción

—José Angel Gutiérrez

Una crisis para todas las personas con apellidos hispanos* en Estados Unidos se aproxima rápidamente. El mismo individuo que nuestra raza apoyó para la presidencia, busca ahora deportarnos. La administración de Carter está diseñando una nueva política de inmigración. Nosotros somos su blanco principal.

Los propagadores de fobia insisten que nuestro pueblo, por su número, por su tasa de natalidad, por su extensión geográfica y por su condición de indocumentado amenaza los principales cimientos de esta sociedad. Somos culpados de causar el desempleo, las enfermedades, los gastos del programa de seguridad social, los crímenes, las barriadas y los bajos salarios. La realidad de este asunto es que los latinos van a ser los chivos expiatorios de la ineptitud de esta administración para resolver los problemas económicos de la inflación, el desempleo, la depresión de los salarios y la creciente frustración de los consumidores.

En tiempos de guerra, el trabajador mexicano ha sido buscado por las compañías agrícolas e industriales norteamericanas.

En tiempos de expansión, los norteamericanos no dudaron en robarse la mitad del territorio de México, los recursos nacionales y las materias primas de la América Central y de la América del Sur, e imponer su régimen en el Caribe.

En tiempos de frustración, los norteamericanos nos deportan, reducen las cuotas de inmigración y nos rechazan como legítimos ciudadanos norteamericanos.

Yo creo que la reciente dirección tomada en nuestra política de inmigración debe de recibir nuestra más seria atención.

Les escribo para invitarles a que me ayuden a patrocinar una conferencia de planeamiento sobre la inmigración y otros asuntos relacionados.

Debemos realizar una conferencia de trabajo para empezar a formar una agenda que represente las necesidades de los latinos.

Debemos enfrentarnos contra Washington armados con esta agenda el otoño venidero. □

● **BENEFIT FOR**

Northern California
Chicano/Latino Conference



on immigration & public policy

● Sat.
Oct. 22

CASA JOAQUIN MURIETA
2336 PIEDMONT AVE.
BERKELEY

Sat. 22 OCT. '77 8:00 p.m.

MUSIC!

\$ 1.00 DONATION

BOOZE!

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION & PUBLIC POLICY

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BAY AREA: 2204 Dwight Way, Berkeley CA. 94704 415- 845-8497



FACT SHEET

- FACTS ABOUT UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS
- ROLE OF U.S. FIRMS IN CREATING AND MAINTAINING MEXICAN UNEMPLOYMENT

A number of myths are held about the role of the undocumented immigrants in the society and economy of the United States. Particularly false and misleading are the myths which hold that undocumented immigrants pose a serious threat to the U.S. economy by taking jobs and utilizing social services at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer. These myths often lead to racist hysteria toward the Chicano/Latino community in general. As a result, the Latino community in the U.S. has become the scapegoat for the current problems of unemployment and inflation in the U. S., which in fact are the result of inadequate government remedies and the lack of corporate responsibility and are not due to the presence of politically defenseless and economically exploited undocumented immigrants. Recent studies refute the hysterical anti-"alien" propaganda.

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

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

***The Linton report, commissioned by the U. S. Department of Labor in 1975 concluded that the average wage of the undocumented workers in border counties was \$1.74 and that only 31.5 per cent of those workers interviewed had filed U. S. income tax forms, though most had paid taxes for years. Nevertheless, 73 per cent of these immigrants had federal income taxes withheld and 77 per cent had social security payments deducted.

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

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

One often overlooked aspect of the continued immigration of people from Mexico is the misdeveloped nature of the Mexican economy which results from the controlling participation of U. S. firms in the Mexican economy. Because of the participation of Multi-national corporations in Mexico during its surge of economic growth after World War II and their interest in immediate profit return on investments and not in the social welfare of the Mexican society, the Mexican economy has been severely misdeveloped with the result that foreign firms — about 80% of which are from the U. S. — make important decisions over the structure of the economy and the availability of employment. By making large amounts of profits from Mexican investments without putting them back into the Mexican economy, U. S. firms stimulate the U. S. economy and create jobs here in the U. S. and, thus, contribute to the growth of the U. S. economy. Yet their focus on capital intensive production techniques in Mexico and primary goods exports creates little employment opportunities for the Mexican population. Since U. S. firms control vital industries, leading firms, and a substantial share of the national market in Mexico, they share a large amount of the responsibility for the continued and worsening unemployment crisis in Mexico. The assets of the Mexican government and its public enterprises are overshadowed by those of the U.S.

NATIONAL CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE • OCT. 28-30

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHICANO/LATINO CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Name/Nombre _____

Address/Dirección _____

City/Ciudad _____ Telephone/Teléfono _____

Organization/Organización _____

How did you hear about the conference?/Cómo se enteró de esta conferencia?

I would like to work in defense of undocumented workers.
Me gustaría ayudar a trabajar para la defensa de los trabajadores indocumentados.

I would like to attend the San Antonio conference but need transportation.
Me gustaría ir a la conferencia de San Antonio, pero necesito transportación.

I am going to San Antonio by car. _____ air _____ bus _____
Voy a ir a San Antonio por carro. _____ avion _____ bus _____

I have room in my car/bus for _____ passengers.
Tengo espacio adicional en carro/bus para _____ pasajeros.

I can donate _____ to help someone else go
Yo puedo donar _____ para ayudar a alguna persona que quiera ir.

Student? (If so what school)/Estudiante? (si lo es de qué escuela) _____ .

Are you a member of a union (which one)?/Es usted miembro de algun sindicato?

Are you a teacher?(which school)/Es usted un profesor?(qué escuela)? _____.

I need a place to stay tonight/ Yo necesito vivienda por esta noche _____.

I can help out with tasks that need to be done at the conference
Me gustaría ayudar en las actividades de la conferencia hoy _____.

Name of other people who would be interested in further activities.
Nombre de otras personas con las cuales nos podemos poner en contacto para actividades
proximas.

9/27/72



CHICANO FEDERATION
MEETING
SING IN SHEET

CHICANO FEDERATION
OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

1960 National Avenue
San Diego, Calif. 92113

NAME

DATE

1. Guadalupe Mendez San Diego
2. Robert C. Owens SAN DIEGO
3. Annette Torres San Diego UCSD Mecha
4. Jose Luis Armas U.C.S.D. Mecha
5. Rosario Ortiz 4418 Bond St. San Diego Ca 92101 Exe. Bdr. mid City Chicano Federation
6. Laura Flores UCSD MECHA
7. Hector Molina KPBS-FM
8. Jose Mirales KPBS-FM
9. Arturo Herrera Chair SWC Mecha
10. Harrison G. O. Monson - Mesa College, Com. Mecha
11. Francisco Velasco Mesa College
12. Florida Perkins Mesa College
13. Eusebio Bustillos SAN DIEGO EVENING MECHA
14. Jimmy Contreras 11
15. Lorenzo Ramos San Diego mesa mecha
16. Juan Mora ~~San~~ San Diego VOZ Fronter
17. Juan Gutierrez SAN Diego CASA
18. MARIO AGUILAR S.D.
19. Edilia O. Canul
20. La Horgate mesa Mecha San Diego Calif.
21. MARK TANGALIN NAAM P.O. Box 13643 San Diego
22. Judy Tijerina
23. Juan Del Rio MID-CITY SAN DIEGO
24. Juan Mora CB 07 Puerto Verde San Diego
25. Juan Azuleca 318, 22nd St. S.D. 92102
26. Jesse Beltran P.O. Box 1474 U.C. 92050
- 27.
- 28.

9/27/77



CHICANO FEDERATION
MEETING
SIGN IN SHEET

CHICANO FEDERATION
OF
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, INC.

1960 National Avenue
San Diego, Calif. 92113

NAME

DATE

1. _____
2. Alberto Garcia U.C.M.A. 9/29/77
3. GIL POMPA DEPT. OF JUSTICE WASH. D.C.
4. ELIAS MEDINA U.C.M.A. San Diego CA
5. Bernie Espinoza Mecha SDSU
6. Alberto Medina MECHA (SDSU) 9/27/77
7. ~~Kauf Martore~~ Mecha SDSU 9-27-77
8. Fureta-Delors Nise N/A 9-27
9. Sharon Farwell N/A 9-27
10. LUCIA RUBLEDO MECHA CITY 9/27/77-2983849
11. Emilia Laura LAS HERMANAS 9/27/77
12. Donald Matson MECHA SDSU 9/27/77
13. Oradio Martinez MECHA SDSU 9/27/77
14. Victor Ochoa LA Comunidad LA LOGAN
15. David M. ORONT WSU-SAN Diego 9/27/77
16. Alexander Charles Ferruggia THE FIRST SAN DIEGO
17. Frank Cleaver (LOGAN-HTS) 9-27-77
18. Noni Galindo 9/27/77
19. Gloy Sanchez 9/27/77
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____

Plea to Congress

11/24/76

Penalties Urged for Hiring Illegal Aliens

Washington

The head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service urged Congress yesterday to pass legislation that would impose fines of up to \$5000 against businessmen who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

Commissioner Leonard Chapman told Senator Robert Packwood (Rep-Ore.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, there are about eight million illegal aliens in the United States. One million of them, he said, are working at jobs that pay up to \$20,000.

"We believe that an effective solution would be to focus on a major source of the problem, the employer who knowingly hires illegal alien for economic gain," Chapman said.

man said.

Under questioning, Chapman said he supports two bills that would provide for penalties as high as \$5000 for an employer who hires illegal aliens.

Chapman sought to rebut criticism by small businessmen that a simple administrative mistake and a heavy fine could put them out of business.

He said the proposed legislation would require only a "good faith inquiry" into an alien's exact status. Aliens who are legal residents are not barred from employment.

But Chapman also acknowledged that the immigration agency is not equipped to deal speedily with all queries about aliens.

"If Congress enacted a statement of policy," Chapman said, "we think that would be faithfully and loyally obeyed. That's the way this country works ... voluntary compliance with the law."

Walter D. Rubenstein, a division director at the Social Security Administration, pointed out difficulties in using the Social Security

Mexican Raid Into U.S. Told

Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

An unconfirmed report that 24 armed Mexican terrorists crossed the Arizona border at Yuma on a munitions raid prompted tighter security at several U.S. military installations, officials said yesterday.

A U.S. Border Patrol official at Yuma called the report "just a rumor." However, Lieutenant Colonel Carl Kruger, an Army intelligence officer at Ft. Huachuca, passed the report along to police and sheriff's deputies in southeast Arizona.

The report by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said terrorists left Tijuana, Mexico, Thursday, armed with M-16 rifles and two rocket launchers.

The band later was reported to have crossed the border at Yuma and to be headed east, with Ft. Huachuca, the nearby town of Douglas, and "Bisbee National Monument" as possible targets.

There is no "Bisbee National Monument."

"This whole thing, as far as the Army is concerned, is an Immigration and Naturalization Service exercise," said Paul Stowell, information officer at Ft. Huachuca.

"There has been confirmation of some kind of a report that there is a group of armed men who maybe are going to attempt to cross the border somewhere," Stowell said. "We have taken certain routine normal precautionary measures."

Associated Press

Bus Driver Strike

Toledo, Ohio

Bus drivers for the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority went on strike yesterday because of continued harassment of drivers by students, a union spokesman said.

United Press

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
NOVEMBER 24, 1976

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
JANUARY 8, 1977

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION & PUBLIC POLICY

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FACT SHEET (cont.)



Multi-national Corporations, thus, severely limiting the effectiveness of Mexican government attempts to remedy Mexican unemployment.

***A report to the U. S. Senate Sub-committee on Multi-national Corporations issued to the 94th congress in 1975 demonstrated that as of 1970, the U. S. contributed 79% of total foreign investment in Mexico. In manufacturing, as in all other sectors of the Mexican economy, the U.S. position was reported to be predominant. One-half of the largest firms were MNC affiliates, and 97% of these were from the U. S.

***The Senate Sub-committee report also showed that of the top 100 firms in the Mexican economy, which account for over three-fourths of the largest 300 firms' assets), most were pre-dominantly U. S. controlled.

***Mexican Labor Minister Pedro Ojeda Paulada in May 1977 estimated that the country's absolute unemployment was two million persons and its under-employment, which includes vendors, casual workers, and the like, at between five and seven million, out of a total labor force of 17.5 million. The government at present through its "Alianza Para la Produccion" planned to create 300,000 jobs by 1982, of which 25,000 are to be generated by border industries, but recent layoffs in key industries have caused doubt that even this modest goal can be achieved.

Submitted by
Bert Corona for
the Oct. 15 Immigration Conference

Immigration: A Response to Carter

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

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

Amnesty

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

Deportations have historically torn apart families, and in recent years, thousands of U.S. born children have been deported while husbands and wives have been separated. During the deportations of the 1930s and later, with Operation Wetback (1954), thousands of persons were forced to leave the country because of mistaken identity, or merely because they had brown skin or spoke Spanish.

A Revised Rodino Bill

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

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

Identification Cards

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

Closing the Border

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

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

In recent weeks and months, Mexican newspapers in border cities such as Tijuana, Mexicali and Juarez have been carrying stories about increased harassment and brutality on the part of U.S. border patrolmen against Mexican citizens attempting to cross the border. A news article in *El Mexicano*, a Tijuana paper, (8 July, 1977) reported that a uniformed U.S. Border Patrol officer attacked a 12-year-old boy named Rodolfo Rodriguez Chavez who was swimming with two other children near Tijuana a spot 20 feet on the U.S. side of the border. The boy told Mexican officials that the border patrolman shouted something at him, (in English) then proceeded to beat him, breaking his left arm. The same news article reported that U.S. border patrolmen shot and seriously wounded a 22-year-old man who was leading other people across the old man who was leading other people across the border, also near Tijuana. The man, identified as Braulio Arellano Gamero, was fleeing toward Colonia Libertad in Tijuana when he was shot five

times in his left leg. He was then taken to a Tijuana hospital where he was interrogated by Mexican authorities.

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

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

Nondeportable Status

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

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

Temporary Worker Program

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

Yet it is not unlikely that the present administration will attempt some kind of a compromise with agricultural interests and with the Mexican government to renew the *bracero* program. *Braceros* are basically indentured slaves who are paid extremely low wages and used as a wedge against farm labor organizing. It is not surprising that Republican legislators are pushing for a full scale *bracero* program, at a time when the United Farm Workers are making great strides in California and in other Southwestern states. Furthermore, when growers in Presidio, Texas, complained of a labor shortage earlier this year to pick their crops, INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo authorized more than 800 Mexican workers to cross the border. If the Carter Administration takes this case by case approach to farm labor, it will be initiating a *bracero* program under a different guise.

What You Can Do To Help:

1) Write your senators and Congresspersons, demanding unconditional amnesty and a charter of rights for undocumented workers.

2) Keep informed about legislative efforts on behalf of undocumented workers by contacting the following places nearest you.

LA GENTE NOV 77



SOLIDARITY WITH JOSE MEDINA

POLITICAL ASYLUM NOW

José Jacques Medina is an "undocumented" person whom the U.S. government is seeking to deport to Mexico.

José Jacques Medina is an attorney with a long history of struggle against Mexican reactionaries who plot to turn that country into another Chile. From his law student days (1968) when he participated in the largest student-worker movement in Mexican history, through years as an organizer of workers and peasants struggling from a better life, then as defender of prisoners suffering from torture and the inequities of the Mexican prison system, up until the day in 1973 when had to flee the country to avoid assassination by right wing groups such as "Los Panchos Villas" and "Los Halcones" that operate under the protection of the government, José Jacques Medina has served the people.

Since his entry into the United States, José Jacques Medina has given his time to the organization of workers and to teaching labor and immigrations law to workers and students, participating actively in CASA-General Brotherhood of Workers in defending the undocumented people. On March 29, 1976 he was arrested and after hours of interrogation by the FBI, the INS charged him with illegal entry. The intent of the U.S. government is to deport him to Mexico where he faces torture and probable death.

While denying the charges of illegal entry, and while challenging the right of the U.S. government to restrict the movement of workers seeking jobs, José Jacques Medina is petitioning the government for his right to political asylum.

Unfortunately, in our time, political asylum as a "right" is limited to the political right, to fascists and nazis rather than to those who support democratic movements. Cuban mafiosi are granted citizenship, Hungarian supporters of the old dictatorship are granted special privileges, South Vietnamese charged with horrendous crimes such as the use of tiger cages for prisoners are adopted by entire U.S. communities. All these are undocumented. As supporters of right wing causes they are granted political asylum. And Soviet defectors like Belenko are granted asylum, before they actually request it.

But José Jacques Medina will require an organized movement, an outcry from many people, if his life is to be saved through the granting of asylum.

The José Jacques Medina case is complicated by the insistence of the defendant that his defense include a defense of all undocumented workers, an attack upon the racism of the courts in general and the Immigration Service in particular, and challenge to the very boundary lines that separate Mexico from that portion of the Southwestern U.S.A. illegally seized by the U.S. government after the Mexican-U.S. war of 1848-49. Even under extreme duress, José Jacques Medina fights the good fight.

One of the myths accepted as fact throughout the so-called "Free World" is the concept of Mexico as a progressive, even socialistic nation. While it is true in matters of foreign that Mexico has a proud record of opposing Franco's Spain, Pinochet's Chile and other fascist dictatorships, while seeking friendship with modern Cuba, on the domestic front Mexico has a long history of repression against those who sought to build movements independent of the one-party system. The jailing of David Alfaro Siqueiros is one example. Another is the blatant assassination of workers and peasants that Medina denounced. The harassment of José Jacques Medina is a case in point.

The Mexican government will not forget that after the "Massacre of Tlatelolco" where 400 workers and students were killed by government gangs coming onto the campus, Jose Jacques Medina, who was present at the massacre, and had been active in the student strike that led up to it, organized the defense of those workers and students arrested and jailed. He was forced to leave Mexico and seek refuge in Central America, where he continued active organizational work until he was able to return to Mexico in 1973.

Almost immediately Jose Jacques Medina came under government surveillance when he began exposing the continued use of torture and the rampant sexism in the treatment of women prisoners. Eventually Jose had to flee again,

though the "Ha Vi Si Popular Law Office" that he founded continues to function. (The name derives from the slogan, "Hasta la Victoria Siempre as per Che Guevara".) In 1973 he entered the United States.

Instead of "laying low" as a prudent man might, Jose Jacques Medina continued his humanist activities, helping to organize workers on this side of the border participating actively in strikes and unionizing campaigns throughout the nation while teaching and lecturing on the rights of undocumented workers.

On March 29, 1976 Jose Jacques Medina was picked up by FBI agents, who had no warrant for his arrest, and gave him no details at the time of his arrest. He was held incommunicado at the Federal Building in Los Angeles where they attempted to frighten him with charges that he was trafficking in drugs while conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States.

Eventually the government did produce a warrant issued, strangely enough, one whole year less a day before, on March 30, 1975. Quite obviously the government had Jose under surveillance all that time in hopes they might catch him in an illegal act.

Failing to shake the defendants fighting spirit, the FBI turned him over to the Immigration and Naturalization Services that promptly jailed him and scheduled him for immediate deportation as "an undocumented revolutionary."

When Jose Jacques Medina demanded his day in court, bail was set at the unprecedented sum of \$5,000 as compared to an average \$500 for Immigration hearings.

Through the efforts of such organizations as C.A.S.A. and the Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights, bail was raised and a defense committee organized. But government harassment continued. Although there is sound precedent for an indigent defendant's right to free counsel (Douglas vs. California, and In Re Fresquez), the Immigration Service insisted the case was "administrative" not "criminal" and therefore there were no provisions to aid the defendant with free counsel. Judge Myron upheld that ruling, then turned down requests by Jose Jacques Medina for a continuance while he could prepare his case. The judge refuses to accept Jose Jacques Medina as an attorney in his own right.

According to one of the attorneys representing Jacques-Medina "Judge Myron has personally contributed to the abuse of Mr. Jacques' rights, clearly reflecting his bias and prejudice in the case. He has refused to translate parts of the hearing into Spanish for Mr. Jacques who is not familiar with the terminology being used, he has interrupted Mr. Jacques on numerous occasions and has told him not to speak unless spoken to. Thus an atmosphere of repression and intimidation has been created by these dictatorial rulings and Judge Myron's refusal to even listen to many of Mr. Jacques' arguments. Consequently we have moved to disqualify Judge Myron under 8 CFR 242.8 The Federal Regulations allow the judge who is the subject of this motion to rule on it. Judge Myron denied the motion. This will certainly be an issue on appeal if Mr. Jacques (Medina) is found deportable."

The case of Jose Jacques Medina will continue on January, 1977 pending a decision by the Department of state as to his petition for political asylum.

The case of Jose Jacques Medina deserves the support of all men and women of good will. Your participation in this case, or in the more general defense organizations such as the Jose Medina Defense Committee, the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, C.A.S.A. or the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, is necessary to victory.

Your financial contributions should be sent to.

José Medina Defense
c/o Steve Hollopeter, Attorney at Law
1523 E. Brooklyn Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90033

Letters and telegrams should also be sent to the Department of State, demanding political asylum for José Jacques Medina TO BE GRANTED NOW.

Let us join José Medina in solidarity, as he has known to give to workers of all colors.

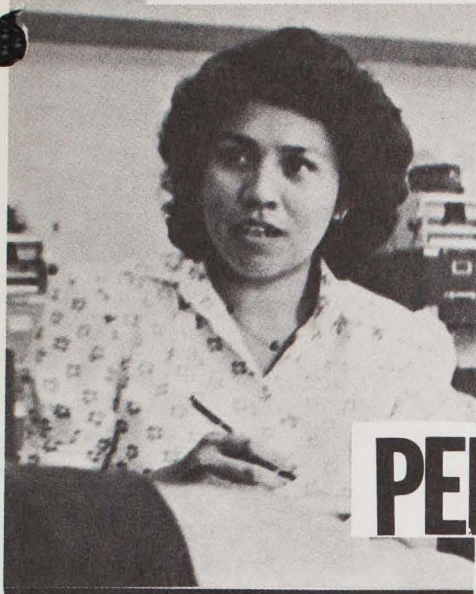
¡Basta ya de Represión!

José Medina's Defense Committee meets every Saturday at 2:00 PM at People's College of Law, Los Angeles, California.

HASTA LA VICTORIA SIEMPRE



DERECHOS HUMANOS PARA



PERSONAS INDOCUMENTADAS



CONFERENCIA DE INMIGRACION

16 DE OCT. SAN JOSE ^{275 no. 24th St.} HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIO

WORKSHOPS/ TALLERES DE TRABAJO 12-5 PM

FORUM/FORO: "CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS" 6-8 PM

JOSE J. MEDINA—C.A.S.A. HERMANDAD GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES

FRANCISCO BARBA— ABOGADO

TEATRO DE LA GENTE  PELICULA: "LA MIGRA"

DR. ERNESTO GALARZA

CONOZCA SUS

DERECHOS

Participante de la:

CONFERENCIA DE INMIGRACION
10-16-77

— ENTRADA **GRATIS**



tra nuestro PUEBLO. Durante este año hemos visto la propagandización de actitudes anti-Mexicanos con el objetivo de justificar deportaciones masivas y negar los derechos humanos a las personas indocumentadas. El reciente plan de "AMNISTIA" propuesto por Presidente Carter no es nada mas que un intento para re-establecer una programa de Bracero y niega el derecho de organizarse.

Trabajadores indocumentados y sus familias son gente honrada que desentbolan impuestos, viven y laboran duramente en este país, en efecto, forman una parte integral de la economía de los estados unidos. Su numero exacto no es conocido pero se estima que existen de seis a ocho millones. Vienen de muchos países pero principalmente de países de Mexico y Latino America.

Personas indocumentadas constituyen el sector mas explotado de esta sociedad. La falta de la categoria residente, permanente les prohíbe, el ejercicio de derechos y libertades que ciudadanos y residentes permanentes disfrutan. Viven bajo la amenaza constante de ser deportados. Se les paga los mas miserables sueldos con ninguna garantía o seguridad de empleo. Y ademas, se les niega acceso a a-seguranza de desabilidad, desempleo, seguro social, atención medica y la ejecución de leyes laborales - a pesar de que pagan impuestos estatales y federales hacia estos derechos humanos basicos.

La Amnistia incondicional para todo trabajador indocumentado en particular y trabajador documentado por extencion y sus familias es la unica solución justa para la tragedia presente que le niega a millones de trabajadores los mas fundamentales derechos como seres humanos.

ESTE ESFUERZO, en forma de una conferencia de inmigración que tomara lugar el 16 de OCTUBRE, 1977, es una reflexión de la inquietud expresada por nuestro pueblo por todo el país. Están invitados a participar y tomar un papel activo en esta conferencia que tendra el proposito de

have seen the propagandization of anti-Mexicano attitudes to justify mass deportations and a denial of human rights to undocumented persons. The recent Carter proposal for "amnesty" is nothing more than an intent to re-establish a Bracero program and to deny the undocumented worker the right to be organized. In reality Carter's plan creates more divisions amongst our people according to those that have rights and those that don't, in order to weaken efforts to organize ourselves.

Undocumented workers and their families are hardworking U.S. taxpayers who live and work in the United States and are an integral part of our country's economy. Their exact number is unknown, but guesswork places their number between four and six million. They come from all countries, but chiefly from Mexico and Latin America. The Immigration and Naturalization service says that most of them are from Mexico since Mexican constitutes the highest number of deportees annually - 800,000 in 1975.

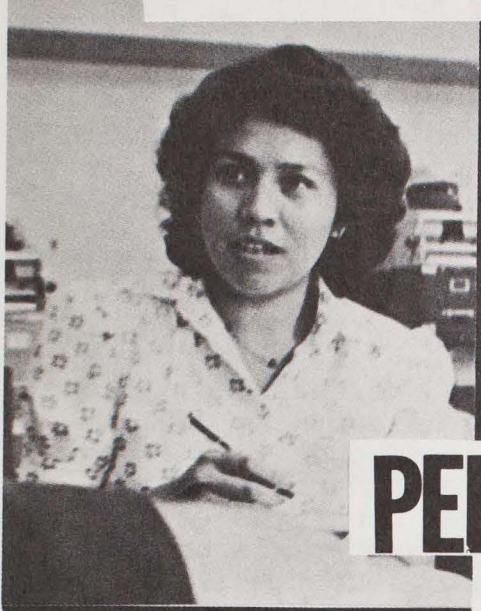
Undocumented persons are the most exploited people in society.

Their lack of resident status deprives them of sharing in the freedoms that citizens and permanent residents enjoy. They live under the constant threat of deportation. They are paid miserable wages, have no job security, and are denied access to disability insurance, unemployment, social security, medical care and labor law enforcement despite the fact that they pay heavy State and Federal Taxes for these basic human rights.

Unconditional Amnesty for undocumented workers in general and their families is the only real solution to the current tragedy that deprives millions of workers of their most fundamental rights as human beings.

The effort which we are mounting towards a successful conference on October 16, 1977, is a reflection of the great concern expressed amongst our people all across the country. Come, parti-

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DERECHOS

FREE ENTRANCE — ENTRADA **GRATIS**



Presentemente, el fenomeno de inmigración, es el mas ardiente problema que amenaza a nuestra comunidad. Los periodicos por todo el país, la administración de Carter y fuerzas reaccionarias-todos lanzan un ataque contra nuestro PUEBLO. Durante este año hemos visto la propagandización de actitudes anti-Mexicanos con el objetivo de justificar deportaciones masivas y negar los derechos humanos a las personas indocumentadas. El reciente plan de "AMNISTIA" propuesto por Presidente Carter no es nada mas que un intento para re-establecer una programa de Bracero y niega el derecho de organizarse.

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Immigration is the most crucial issue facing our community at this time. Newspapers across the country, the Carter Administration reactionary forces - all have launched an attack on our people. During the course of the year we have seen the propagandization of anti-Mexicano attitudes to justify mass deportations and a denial of human rights to undocumented persons. The recent Carter proposal for "amnesty" is nothing more than an intent to re-establish a Bracero program and to deny the undocumented worker the right to be organized. In reality Carter's plan creates more divisions amongst our people according to those that have rights and those that don't, in order to weaken efforts to organize ourselves.

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Coalición Nacional Pro Leyes y Prácticas Justas de Inmigración



National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws & Practices

P.O. BOX 3139

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95116

(408) 926-2982

PETICIÓN AL CONGRESO DE LOS E.E.U.U. Y AL PRESIDENTE CARTER
PARA AMNISTIA INCONDICIONAL PARA INMIGRANTES INDOCUMENTADOS

Nosotros hacemos un llamado a ustedes que se les conceda AMNISTIA INCONDICIONAL para inmigrantes indocumentados.

La movilización nacional para Amnistia Incondicional es el reconocimiento de los derechos de inmigrantes como personas que han contribuido a esta nación en el pasado tanto como hoy día. Esta es una nación de inmigrantes construida por la labor y contribución económica de inmigrantes. Para preservar esta vitalidad es necesario que las puertas se le mantengan abiertas al inmigrante y asegurar sus derechos. Es justo que a toda persona indocumentada se le derechos mutuales, privilegios, garantías y protección de leyes a recibir beneficios sociales.

POR ESTA RAZON EXIGIMOS AMNISTIA INCONDICIONAL como la unica solución justa para resolver las condiciones del inmigrante indocumentado.

POR ESTA RAZON NOS OPONEMOS AL PLAN DE "AMNISTIA" DEL PRESIDENTE CARTER que permitiría la mano de obra barata de inmigrantes sea explotada al mismo tiempo de despojarlo de sus derechos constitucionales creando una clase indefensa y explotada.

PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U.S. AND PRESIDENT CARTER
FOR UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

We the undersigned call upon you to grant Unconditional Amnesty for all undocumented immigrants.

The national mobilization for Unconditional Amnesty is the recognition of immigrant's rights as a people who have contributed to the building of this country in the past as well as today. This is a nation of immigrants built by the labor and economic contributions of immigrants. In order to preserve its vitality, the country must keep its doors open to immigrants and insure their rights. It is only just that all undocumented person should have reciprocal constitutional rights, privileges, protections and guarantees to all social benefits.

THEREFORE WE CALL FOR UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY as the only just solution to solve the conditions of the undocumented immigrant.

THEREFORE WE OPPOSE PRESIDENT CARTER'S "AMNESTY PLAN" which would allow immigrants to be exploited as a cheap labor supply and at the same time strip immigrants of their constitutional rights creating an exploited defenseless class of people

NAME

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Mexican Labor: Vital Force of U.S. Economy

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

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

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

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

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



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

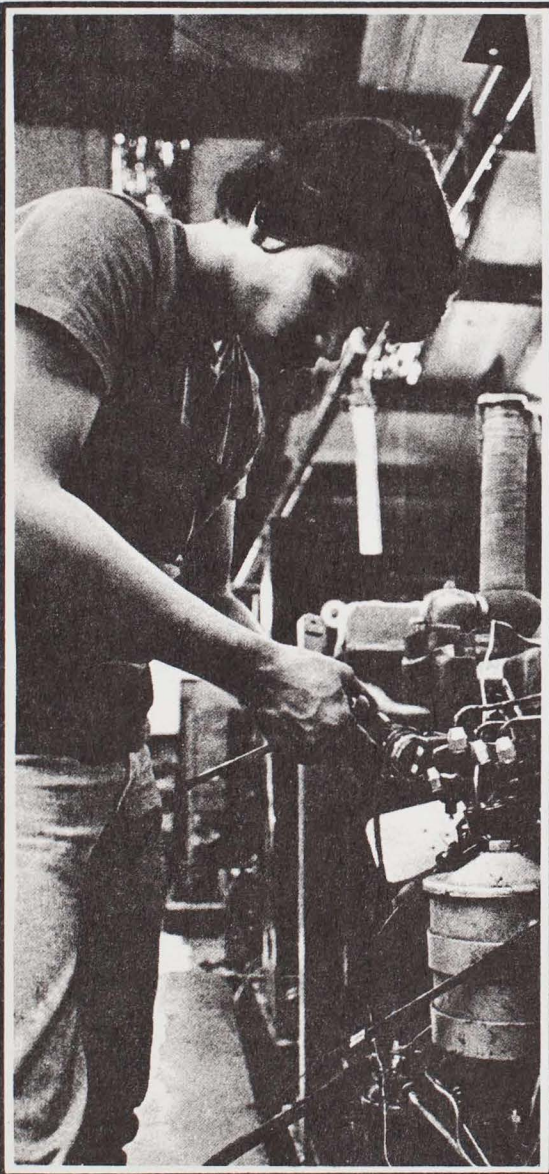
Presently the Mexican labor force is well integrated with the rest of the working class. 85% of the Mexican force is urban with approximately 7% employed in agriculture; 36% of the labor force is employed in industrial jobs; 20% in clerical and 11% in services. Of the 13 million employed in the Southwest,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

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

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

Immigration and the Exploitation of Labor

Among the forces which have produced the most profound effect on American labor is the rapid development of monopoly capitalism. This development has been accelerated by the integration of scientific technology into production and the economic concentration of national and international levels.



This rapid development could not have taken place without the use of cheap labor. The demand for cheap labor is for only one purpose, that of making maximum profit. This demand has historically been satisfied in two ways: One is through the investment of capital in foreign countries where there is an abundant source of labor power. This has especially been true in the Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America where the profit-making interests of colonialist enterprises have established monopolies in underdeveloped countries. They secure a base for the further development of imperialism thus hindering progress of national liberation struggles within these countries.

The second way of satisfying the demand for cheap labor has been through the importation of workers from foreign countries, that is, the buying of labor where prices will be lower than that of the national level.

Mexican immigration essentially began after the 1900s. The increased demand for cheap labor was related to the decreasing volume of European workers, the World War I mobilization, the rise of defense industries, the completion of railroads linking the interior of Mexico and the U.S., and the revolutionary conditions in Mexico. Needless to say, state and federal legislation have always been influenced by agribusiness needs and legislation has had and still has a powerful effect on immigration policy.

The Immigration Act of 1917 was primarily aimed at Eastern Europeans, which automatically excluded persons coming from a geographically barred zone, comprising most of Asia and the Pacific Islands. However, the act also placed a head tax of \$8 on Mexicans and applied a literacy provision on them also. These were in addition to the prohibition laws for "contract labor" which already existed. All these acts were to later threaten the war effort and were bound to worsen the labor shortage.

During World War I, these provisions were waived by the Commissioner General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Labor (who by the same Act of 1917 had been given this discretionary power). The provisions waived were related to the head taxes, contract labor law and literacy requirements for Mexican laborers at the request of U.S. industrialists and growers. From 1917 to 1921, more than 72,862 Mexicans were admitted under this wartime measure. The desire and recruitment of employers for laborers was intensified and the departmental order did not end until long after the war. This was due to the encouragement of Mexican movement across the border by Southwestern, Midwestern and Northwestern industrialists who were seeking and competing for a larger pool of cheap labor.

The Mexican was always welcomed and recruited as a temporary laborer, but not as a potential resident. After the 1900s, Mexicans returned to Mexico due to the increased cost of living in the U.S., the reluctance to be drafted into a foreign army, and the increased number of raids which took place during the economic recession of 1921 and 1922. However, many Mexicans continued to cross and enter the U.S. "illegally."

It was during the 1930s that Mexican immigrants first felt the great blow of mass deportations. The Deportation Act of March 4, 1929, made Mexicans liable to deportation on various accounts, however it was the May 4, 1929, which made it a felony for deported aliens to re-enter the U.S. illegally. The application and enforcement of these laws were only coupled with the effects of the Great Depression. [Immediately it was the immigrant worker who was used as a scapegoat for the inflationary, unemployment problems of capitalism during the depression. The legislative policies as usual changed inconsistently while the only consistent aspect was the degradation and repression of the immigrant workers themselves.] So strong were the racist attitudes that during the depression in the 1930s, more than 50,000 U.S. citizens and foreigners of Mexican nationality were deported.

By far one of the worst campaigns initiated by Attorney Joseph May Swing, INS, and the Border Patrol by now functioning as a small army with full force, was "Operation Wetback" in the 1950s. It was a maximum offensive against the Mexican and was assisted by federal, state, country, municipal authorities, incorporation of railways, police officers, customs officials, the FBI, the Army and Navy, to name only a few agencies.

The massive raids during this particular campaign reached a total of more than 1 million in 1953 alone. It has since become a routine procedure for the INS rather than a mere campaign. The restrictions were intensified and in 1965 a new Immigration Law 89-236 was passed which restricted immigration in the Western Hemisphere to 120,000.

The U.S. today is once again faced with an economic recession, and foreseeing another depression, has unsurprisingly selected the immigrant as its scapegoat to blame for the country's economic problems. It has launched another racist and repressive national campaign to deport Mexicans. All the familiar tactics and faces play a key role:

- Making news headlines one year ago on October 31, 1974, was a public call by the former Attorney General Saxbe for the deportation of one million "illegal aliens." In his words, "they constitute a general national crisis."

- The reintroduction of the Rodino Bill (HR 8713), an anti-labor and racist proposal, is once again in the hands of the manipulative legislature. It threatens to divide families and deport thousands by putting pressure on employers who hire undocumented workers.

- The INS and its agents are increasing their sweeps across the country.

- There has been an imposed hysteria on the public by the National press and media blaming the Mexican Immigrant as the cause of our sorry conditions.

We, therefore, see that those who have suffered as a result of economic instability have not been the capitalist owners who control the economy and are responsible for its crises and therefore responsible for political and social tensions but it has been the worker. Those who have especially suffered are immigrant workers who do not create unemployment, who do not create an economic crisis, who do not exploit other workers or control 60% of U.S. corporations in Mexico, and who do not cause but are the victims of the starvation staring multitudes of people in the face throughout the world today.



WITH OR WITHOUT DOCUMENTS, WE ARE
WORKERS, WE HAVE RIGHTS, WE CREATE
WEALTH.



Rep. Peter Rodino.

Rodino Legislation :

Racist and Anti Labor

Presently there is a bill being proposed in the House of Representatives which will legalize racist labor and immigration practices in this country. The Rodino Bill (HR 8713) was first introduced (with variations) in September of 1972 by Rep. Peter Rodino of New Jersey as a solution to the ever-growing unemployment crisis as a means of curbing growing traffic of "illegals." In 1972 and again in 1973, the bill was approved in the House of Representatives, however the Bill was dismissed because of Senate adjournment.

In January of 1975 Rodino re-introduced the Bill in the House. This bill proposes an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act by establishing a three-stage procedure for imposing sanctions on employers who knowingly employ undocumented aliens in the U.S. The employer is exempted from prescribed penalties if he makes an inquiry as to the eligibility of a prospective employee, and relieves the employer of any responsibility after making his inquiry. Furthermore, it is clear that loopholes have been thoughtfully provided to make rare the possibility that an employer will be convicted.

This kind of legislation was defeated in California (Dixon-Arnett) and in New York for its anti-constitutionality. Because of mass protests, demonstrations and campaigning, the State Assemblies were able to recognize racist legislation which violates the basic human rights of individuals and of working people as a whole.

Today Latino workers face the same illicit and humiliating practices of employers and immigration officials. With the passage of this type of legislation, the "illegal problem" is seen primarily as a "Mexican problem," however, it ultimately affects all working people.

The rationale for the Rodino Bill doesn't reach the essence of the problems it proposes to solve, such as unemployment, inflation, etc. The changes are superficial and confuse the real issues involved.

CHARGE: Undocumented workers take jobs from American citizens.

REALITY: Large international corporations based in this country have been proven to be responsible for the unemployment of more than a million jobs since 1967. That is, because of the profit motive necessary to survive as competitive capitalists, they search for the best sources of cheap labor and raw materials, even if it means closing down a plant in this country and re-settling in another country. The loss of 1½ million jobs was caused between 1967-1975 alone because of the re-location of plants. Half of all televisions are manufactured in foreign countries, along with 92% of all radios, and 96% of all tape recorders. More and more the products sold in this country by U.S. based corporations are being assembled in foreign countries.

On the other hand, skilled workers from Canada are imported who would more conveniently occupy those jobs needed and wanted by U.S. citizens than could any workers from underdeveloped countries like Mexico.

CHARGE: Undocumented workers reduce effective worker organizing.

REALITY: Immigrant workers like all other workers are human beings capable of recognizing attacks against working people and the exploitation of worker's labor. It is incorrect to assume that undocumented workers are automatically relegated to being "scabs."

Several unions have proven that with enough education, on the part of documented as well as undocumented workers, successful steps can be taken towards unionizing workers without documents. In Texas, where farmworkers struggle bitterly against growers and Texas Rangers, Mexican workers from across the border have refused to act as strike breakers, and now take an active role in the unionizing efforts. The United Farmworkers recognizes that it is not the undocumented workers who are the

cause of attacks, strike breaking and union busting, but rather the tactics used by agribusiness and industries to maintain a division among workers. These divisions are created by the capitalists, and enforced by government agencies, such as the INS, State and local police forces, and private security guards. Labor unions who are serious in representing the interests of workers know the solution is not deportations but organization.

CHARGE: Undocumented workers cause adverse effects on the economy by sending money out of the country, and also by evading taxes.

REALITY: It is the same multi-national corporations which cause the loss of jobs in this country that also were responsible for sending more than \$78 billion overseas for capital development during 1971 alone, and these corporations pay little if any taxes at home. In 1973, companies such as Texas, Gulf, United Airlines, Trans World Airlines, and American Electric Power paid no taxes at all; and others such as Texaco, Kennecott Copper and International Harvester with incomes up to \$1,373.3 million paid less than 2% in taxes.

The wages received by undocumented workers is much less than the minimum wage level required by the law. When we consider this together with the fact that they must also pay for room and board, very little is actually left to send back to their families. If the entire work force of undocumented workers sent half its income during any given year, it would represent an outflow of less than 5% of income earned.

CHARGE: Undocumented workers increase the burden on the American taxpayers through added welfare costs.

REALITY: These allegations do not take into consideration the basic requirements needed to prove lawful residence or citizenship in order to be eligible for Public Assistance. It is common practice for the Welfare offices, Unemployment Offices, and Food Stamp agencies to report those unable to prove lawful residence, thereby eliminating the desire for immigrants to request assistance, but does not eliminate their need for such aid. To receive such aid also jeopardizes their chances of adjusting their status because of having been a "public charge."

If this is the primary concern of the federal government, then why were hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese allowed to come to this country with an assurance of guaranteed income, jobs, housing, etc. Legislation immediately allotted "emergency funds" making it possible for 41% of the Vietnamese in California to receive public assistance.

The truth is that undocumented immigrants also have Social Security taxes, federal and state income taxes deducted many times in excess of regulations, but are afraid to request a legitimate refund. Undocumented workers many times work in the fields for 10 hours to receive only \$15, with unreported profits going to employers.

The reality of the entire bill is that it purports the legal basis to discriminate against an entire sector of society is based on national origin. It directly violates

the legal rights guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution. It is a total disregard for the 5th and 14th amendments because it deprives an employee of a hearing before he is dismissed or denied employment, as is required under due process of law.

Deprivation of equal protection of law allows the employer to hire a less-qualified applicant, or a worker appearing to be native born, if the choice is between him and a suspected "illegal alien."

This law would require employers to act as Immigration agents. Ultimately this law gives authority to INS agents to enter factories and work places, without search warrants, under the pretext of serving citations to employers.

We must beware of repressive legislation which endangers the basic rights of workers. When the rights of the immigrant cannot be safeguarded, the rights of the citizen cannot be guaranteed.

Companies that paid no federal income tax in 1973:

	Net Income (in millions)	Tax Paid	Rate (per cent)
Freeport Minerals Co.	\$23.9	None	0
Texas Gulf Inc.	67.4	None	0
United Airlines	98.7	None	0
Trans-World Airlines	58.6	None	0
ConEd of New York	203.3	None	0
American Electric Power	194.3	None	0
Western Bancorporation	97.7	None	0
Chemical New York Corp. ...	74.7	None	0
Bankers Trust Corp.	51.7	None	0
Continental Illinois Corp.	107.8	None	0

Companies that paid less than 10 percent income tax in 1973:

	Net Income (millions)	Tax Paid (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
International Harvester	\$73.3	\$36	.05
Kennecott Copper Corp. ...	211.9	800	.4
LTV Corp.	65.2	800	1.2
Anaconda Co.	76.1	1,086	1.4
Occidental Petroleum	80.5	1,425	1.8
Texaco Inc.	1,317.3	30,000	2.3
Chase Manhattan Corp.	170.7	4,185	2.5
Gulf Oil Corp.	749.0	23,000	3.1
McDonnell Douglas Corp. ...	200.2	6,506	3.2
Standard Oil of Ohio	113.0	3,937	3.5
El Paso Natural Gas	105.1	4,758	4.5
Mobil Oil	873.0	43,500	5.0
Uniroyal Inc.	55.7	3,618	6.5
International Minerals	73.6	5,242	7.1
Chrysler Corp.	353.7	26,400	7.5
Gulf & Western Industries ...	71.0	5,400	7.6
National Cash Register	91.8	8,249	9.0
Southern Railway Co.	106.2	9,626	9.1
Union Oil Co. of Calif.	205.3	19,700	9.6
Continental Oil Co.	287.8	28,626	9.9

COMO PERSONAS SIN DOCUMENTOS SON IDENTIFICADAS POR EL DEPTO. DE INMIGRACION

Porque estas personas están en el país "ilegalmente" son vulnerables a ser reportadas al I.N.S., muchas veces por las personas más cercanas a ellas. Miembros de la familia, novios, ex-novios, amigos, jefes en el trabajo, compañeros de escuela o del trabajo, etc. pueden decidir reportarla después de algún malentendido. Muchos hospitales y oficinas del Welfare reportan a "ilegales" al I.N.S. a pesar de que la ley no los obliga a hacerlo. El Departamento de Empleos también ha reportado a algunas personas. Esto no quiere decir que la persona que no tiene papeles no debe tener amistades, novios, etc. lo mencionamos para que sepa que es posible que las personas en las que más confía lo pueden reportar.

DEPORTACIÓN DE INMIGRANTES LEGALES:

La mayoría de las personas piensan que una vez que tienen una tarjeta verde no pueden ser deportadas. ESTO NO ES CIERTO. Hay muchas maneras por las cuales una persona que es residente puede ser deportada.

En los primeros 5 años de haber entrado al país legalmente una persona puede ser deportada por lo siguiente:

- 1) ser una carga pública, por ejemplo solicitar ayuda del welfare.
- 2) ser condenado por un crimen de turpitud moral (robando algo de alguna tienda).
- 3) ser condenado por una ofensa de drogas (incluyendo algún cargo menor de marihuana).

Después de los primeros 5 años la situación cambia un poco, pero todavía lo pueden deportar si lo condenan dos veces por algún crimen que no tenga relación con drogas.

Sin embargo, "entrada" quiere decir cuando ud. entre al país después de haber salido por algún tiempo. O sea que si un inmigrante regresa a su país de origen de vacaciones o a cuidar a algún familiar, los 5 años de "entrada" empiezan de nuevo cuando ud. regresa a los Estados Unidos.

Por lo consiguiente, si un inmigrante quiere ser totalmente inmune a deportación debe de hacerse ciudadano americano. Si el residente no tiene record policiaco puede empezar los trámites para naturalización, pero si ha recibido ayuda del welfare o tiene record con la policía consulte con un abogado antes de empezar los trámites.

Es posible que un record policiano pueda cancelar con el propósito de hacerse ciudadano, pero esto siempre necesita la ayuda de un abogado.

Es importantísimo tener un record limpio para todos los asuntos de inmigración.

¿COMO SOLICITAR UNA PETICION PARA VISA?

QUIEN PUEDE SOLICITARLA?

- UNA PERSONA QUE ESTÉ CASADA CON UN CIUDADANO AMERICANO O CON UN RESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
- HERMANO, HERMANA, O PADRES DE UN CIUDADANO AMERICANO MAYOR DE 21 AÑOS.
- Si no califica por una de éstas categorías, lo más probable es que no pueda conseguir una visa, sin embargo puede comunicarse con alguna de las agencias que se mencionan en este folleto para asegurarse.

COMO SOLICITARLA:

La persona que pide al inmigrante debe de ir al I.N.S. (Depto. de Inmigración) y recoger una forma I-130. Llévesela a la casa, llénala y mándala con un giro postal de \$10.00 de regreso al I.N.S. Asegúrese de mandar la siguiente información adjunta a la forma.

- Si está pidiendo a su esposo(a), mande una copia certificada de su certificado de matrimonio, una copia certificada de su certificado de nacimiento, el certificado de nacionalización o una copia certificada de su tarjeta verde.
- Si está pidiendo a una hermana o hermano, mande una copia certificada del certificado de casamiento de sus padres, una copia certificada de su certificado de nacimiento y una copia del certificado de nacimiento de su hermana o hermano.
- Si está pidiendo a sus padres, mande una copia certificada de su certificado de nacimiento y una copia certificada del certificado de matrimonio de sus padres.
- Si está pidiendo un hijo o hija soltero(a) mande una copia certificada de su certificado de matrimonio y una copia certificada del certificado de nacimiento del niño o niña.

TODOS LOS DOCUMENTOS QUE NO ESTEN ESCRITOS EN INGLES DEBEN DE SER TRADUCIDOS Y NOTARIZADOS.

Después de que mande todos los documentos debe de esperar que el Depto. de Inmigración le apruebe la petición. Después de esto lo llamarán para una entrevista. ESTE SEGURO DE IR A TODAS LAS ENTREVISTAS. Consulte con una persona bien informada antes de ir a una de las entrevistas.

La primera entrevista es rutina, es solo para verificar la información que dio en la forma I-130 y para asegurarse de que es verdad. Diga toda la verdad pero no ofrezca información voluntariamente. CONTESTE SOLO LO QUE LE PREGUNTEN. Después de todos estos requisitos, el nuevo inmigrante recibirá su tarjeta verde y podrá trabajar.

Si ud. nació o se casó en California, las copias certificadas de estos documentos los puede conseguir en: Birth: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Casamiento: Bureau of Vital Statistics, 744 P Street, Sacramento, CA.

Maggie
ਏ ਤਾਕਾਈ ਪਾਖਿਆ: ਸਾਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ੈਾ

BILINGUAL EDUCATION: The Power And The People

雙重語文教育: 團結就是力量

日英兩語併用教育: 人々の協力

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION



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Office of Special Projects

EDUCACION BILINGÜE: EL PODER Y LA GENTE

GIÁO DỤC SONG NGỮ: SỨC MẠNH VÀ QUẢN CHỨNG

FIFTH ANNUAL BILINGUAL CONFERENCE

February 13-16, 1980

SACRAMENTO CONVENTION CENTER
1100 - 14TH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

CO-SPONSORS:

Sacramento City Unified School District
1619 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Bilingual Training Program
School of Education
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819

Bilingual Education Graduate Program
School of Education
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819

Cross Cultural Resource Center
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819

Placer County Office of Education
1230 High Street
Auburn, CA 95603

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dr. Thomas F. Lopez, Chairperson
418 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Ph: (916) 454-8101

CABE Headquarters
926 J Street, Room 1207
Sacramento, CA 95814
Ph: (916) 447-3986

CONFERENCE DIRECTORY

1980 Conference Chairperson

Thomas Lopez
Sacramento City Unified School District
418 P Street, Room 225
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 454-8101

CABE President

B. Roberto Cruz
BABEL
2168 Shattuck Avenue, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 549-1820

Conference Coordination & Information

Ralph Poblano
Cross Cultural Resource Center
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819
(916) 454-6236

Registration

Steven F. Arvizu
Cross Cultural Resource Center
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819
(916) 454-6236

Program

Adele Martinez
(916) 445-8866
Estella Morris
BABEL
2168 Shattuck Avenue, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 549-1820



CONFERENCE ACTIVITY LOCATIONS

Headquarters Hotel

Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn
300 J Street — 3rd and J Streets
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 446-0100

Sacramento Community/Convention Center

Between J and L Streets and 13th and 14th Streets

Three major facilities:

Exhibit Building, 14th and J Streets
Activities Building, 14th and K Streets,
Theater, 14th and L Streets

Business Office:

1100 14th Street — 14th and K Streets
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 449-5291



MESSAGE FROM THE 1980 STATE BILINGUAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

The planning for the California Association for Bilingual Education Conference to be held in Sacramento, California from February 13 through 16, 1980 is under way. The Pre-Conference Management and Staff Development Institute promises to be an outstanding feature. Many state and national speakers and presentors have already been contacted. This is an opportunity for those school district and county administrators who in the past have not been able to participate in the management workshops and seminars to participate.

The conference workshop during the regular part of the conference also promises to be an outstanding one. Many educators and legislators of local, state and national stature have been invited to participate in the conference. Among those who have been invited but not confirmed yet are: Governor Jerry Brown, Senator Edward Kennedy, President Carter, Senator Alan Cranston, Speaker of the House, Leo McCarthy, Dr. Wilson Riles, Dr. Joshua Fishman, and Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstедler.

To take advantage of the economic savings and assure the availability of rooms as well as taking part in attending the fine presentations, we urge you to pre-register as early as possible.

Hope to see you in Sacramento in February 1980.

Dr. Thomas F. Lopez
DR. THOMAS F. LOPEZ

TENTATIVE AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1980

3:00 — 6:00 P.M.

State Capitol Visitation
Meet at Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn.
Transportation to the State Capitol will be provided.

5:00 — 8:30 P.M.

California Association for Bilingual Education Fifth
Annual Conference Official Registration
Lobby — Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn

5:30 — 7:30 P.M.

Bilingual Education Hospitality
Wine and Cheese Tasting
Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn

7:30 — 9:30 P.M.

Educational Level Meetings
Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1980

7:30 A.M.— 6:00 P.M.

CABE Conference
Official Registration
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
J Street Entrance of Exhibit Hall
Between 13th and 14th Streets

8:00 A.M.— 5:00 P.M.

Publishers Exhibits — Films
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
Exhibit Hall
J Street Entrance

8:00 A.M.— 5:00 P.M.

Cultural Presentations on an ongoing basis
Stage of Exhibit Hall (snacks available nearby)

9:30 A.M.— 11:00 A.M.

Opening Session
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Joshua Fishman
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
Theater — L Street Entrance

11:15 A.M.— 12:15 P.M.

Variety Sessions
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

12:30 — 1:30 P.M.

Lunch
"Meet Your Legislator" Luncheon
Invited Speakers: Speaker Leo McCarthy, Senator
Alan Cranston, Congressman Robert Matsui
Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn

2:00 — 3:30 P.M.

Variety Sessions
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

3:45 — 5:15 P.M.

Variety Sessions
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
and Memorial Auditorium

2:00 — 5:15 P.M.

Intensive Sessions
Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn

7:30 P.M.

Cultural Evening
Invited Speakers: Governor Jerry Brown,
Governor John Connally
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
Exhibit Hall

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1980

7:30 A.M.— 6:00 P.M.

CABE Conference
Official Registration
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
J Street Entrance of Exhibit Hall

8:00 A.M.— 6:00 P.M.

Publishers' Exhibits — Films
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
Exhibit Hall

9:00 A.M.— 10:30 A.M.

General Session
Invited Speakers: President Jimmy Carter;
Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstедler.
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
Theater

10:45 A.M.— 12:15 P.M.

Variety Sessions
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

12:30 — 2:15 P.M.

Open CABE Business Meeting
All interested persons encouraged to attend
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

12:30 — 2:00 P.M.

Lunch (on your own)

2:00 — 3:30 P.M.

Variety Sessions
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

3:45 — 5:15 P.M.

Variety Sessions
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

2:00 — 5:15 P.M.

Intensive Sessions
Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn

6:30 — 7:30 P.M.

Presidential Reception for all!
Complimentary Refreshments
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

7:45 — 9:30 P.M.

Banquet
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

9:00 P.M.

Dance
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

CABE CONFERENCE AND PRE-CONFERENCE INSTITUTE REGISTRATION FORM

TO REGISTER: Check your membership status and/or become a member of CABE, and determine the savings possible by pre-registering. Check the meals you wish to reserve and the special events you want to enjoy. Then submit a check to cover the total cost with this registration form. Conference materials will be prepared and filed at the pre-registration desk for those who pre-register. If your group will be covered by a district purchase order, separate purchase orders must be submitted for conference registration and hotel reservations.

Last Name	First	Initial	
Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
()	()	()	
Phone Work	Home	School/District	

FEES:

PRE-CONFERENCE INSTITUTE

Wednesday, February 13, 1980 — 8:30 A.M. to 5:15 P.M.

Pre-registration required (no on-site registration accepted), limited participation.

Luncheon included \$35.00 \$ _____

Workshop (check one):

- A. Bilingual Program Directors
- B. School, District, and County Administrators and School Board Members
- C. Staff Development Personnel:
 - 1) Culture and Bilingual Education From A to Z
 - 2) Spanish Language Arts
 - 3) Bilingual Program Staff and Curriculum Development Needs — Comprehensive Planning
 - 4) Teacher Training Techniques, Strategies, and Presentation Modes
 - 5) Public Relations and Information Dissemination

TOTALS

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

February 13-16, 1980

	Pre-Registration (Received Before Feb. 1)	On-Site Registration	
Non-CABE Members	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$ _____
CABE Members	\$45.00	\$55.00	\$ _____
CABE Membership (1 Year)		\$25.00	\$ _____

SPECIAL EVENTS (First come, first served.)

"Meet Your Legislator" Luncheon	Thursday, February 14	\$10.00	\$ _____
Cultural Night and Entertainment	Thursday, February 14	\$10.00	\$ _____
Conference Banquet (Limited to first 700 1,500)	Friday, February 15	\$15.00	\$ _____
Dance (Limited to first 2,000)	Friday, February 15	\$10.00	\$ _____
Banquet and Dance	Friday, February 15	\$20.00	\$ _____
Meet the Author's Breakfast	Saturday, February 16	\$ 7.00	\$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Fees are being paid by: Self _____ District _____ Other _____

Make check or purchase order PAYABLE TO: CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION
 MAIL TO: Cross Cultural Resource Center, California State University, Department of Anthropology
 6000 J Street, TTK • Sacramento, California 95819
 ATTENTION: CABE REGISTRATION

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Cultural Night and Entertainment	Thursday, February 14	\$10.00	\$ _____
Conference Banquet (Limited to first 1,500)	Friday, February 15	\$15.00	\$ _____
Dance (Limited to first 2,000)	Friday, February 15	\$10.00	\$ _____
Banquet and Dance	Friday, February 15	\$20.00	\$ _____
Meet the Author's Breakfast	Saturday, February 16	\$ 7.00	\$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

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 MAIL TO: Cross Cultural Resource Center, California State University, Department of Anthropology
 6000 J Street, TTK • Sacramento, California 95819
 ATTENTION: CABE REGISTRATION

LITTLE JOE, JOHNNY & LA FAMILIA



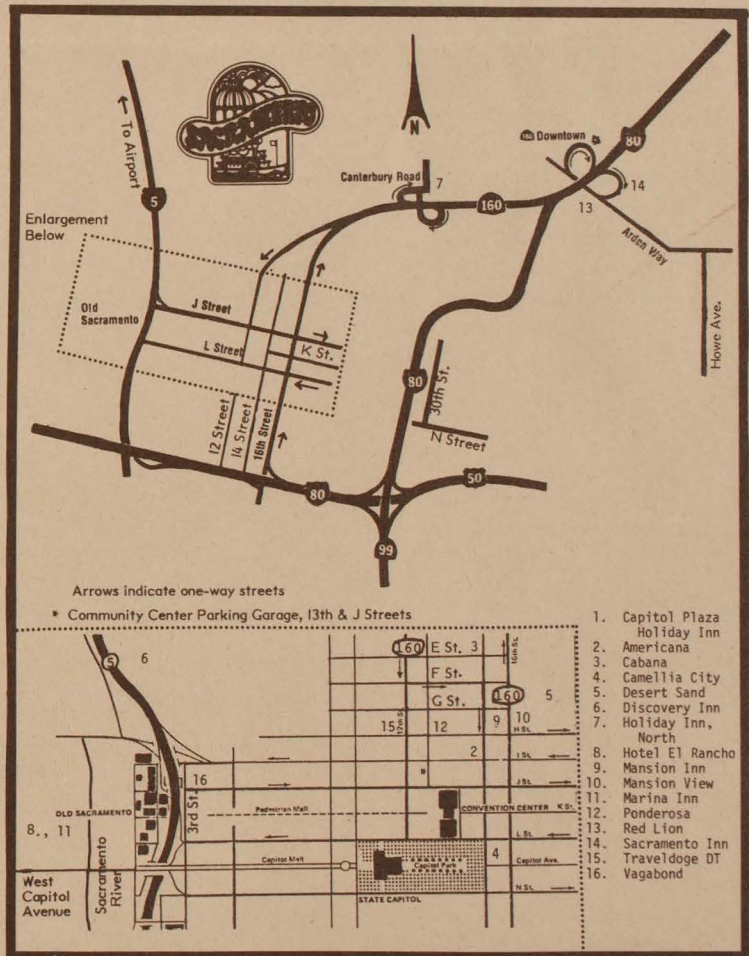
IN CONCERT AND DANCE February 15, 1980 — 9:00 p.m. — Little Joe, Johnny, y La Familia will headline the dance on Friday night. Their music is a spicy blend of the traditional polkas, *cumbias*, *rancheras*, *boleros* and ballads with rock, blues, and soul, as well as influence from salsa, progressive rock, and jazz. Little Joe and Johnny Hernandez have reigned as the Voices of Aztlan throughout the Southwest for the past twenty years. Since the early Seventies they have led La Familia, known as the premier band in *Musica Chicana*.



HOTELS

HOTEL	SINGLE	DOUBLE	DBL/DBL
Capitol Plaza			
Holiday Inn	\$36	\$42	\$42-48-54
Americana	\$16	\$18	\$20-23-25
Cabana	\$16	\$18	\$22-24-26
Camellia City	\$16	\$18	\$20-22-24
Desert Sand	\$18-22	\$22-24	\$25-28-30
*Discovery Inn	\$25	\$27	\$32-36-40
*Holiday Inn, North	\$30.25	\$33.55	\$33.55-44.55
*Hotel El Rancho			
Racquet Resort	\$30	\$36	\$38-44-50
Mansion Inn	\$32	\$38	\$38-44-50
Mansion View	\$16	\$20	\$22-24-26
Marina Inn	\$26	\$28	\$28-31-34
Ponderosa	\$30	\$36	\$38-44-50
*Red Lion	\$40	\$48	\$50-58-66
*Sacramento Inn	\$39	\$47	\$36-44-52-60
Travelodge DT	\$25-26	\$28-29	\$32-34-35
*Vagabond	\$32	\$36	\$42-47-52

*Hotel/Motel with Airport Limousine Service



**California Association
For Bilingual Education**
Cross Cultural Resource Center
6000 J Street, TKK
Sacramento, CA 95819
Attn: CABE Registration

CALIFORNIA STATE
UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO
HOME OF THE HORNETS



Ira Weatherill
Sweetwater Union High School
District
1130 Fifth Ave.,
Chula Vista, CA 92011

CUT HERE

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

**CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR
BILINGUAL EDUCATION**
Conference & Exhibition
Sacramento, California
February 13-17, 1980

MAIL TO:
Sacramento Convention & Visitors Bureau
1100-14th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Attn: Joan Jackson

Please complete and return the reservation request form along with a \$30.00 room deposit for each room requested. MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO THE SACRAMENTO CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU. PLEASE DO NOT MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO HOTEL. **PHONE RESERVATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.**

Requests must be made two weeks prior to your date of arrival. To assure your reservation, please mail before January 30, 1980. Deposits are refundable on a 48-hour cancellation notice only and you must contact the hotel direct.

Please indicate the type of hotel accommodations desired from the list on the reverse side of this page. You will be placed at one of the hotels on this list. If you do not receive confirmation from one of the hotels please call the Sacramento Convention & Visitors Bureau, Director of Services, (916) 449-5291, for information.

I will attend CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION Conference.

Name _____ Telephone () _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

School _____ P.O. No. _____ Check No. _____

Arrival Date _____ AM or PM Departure Date _____ AM or PM

Room Occupied by _____ and _____

Accommodations Desired: _____ Single _____ Double _____ Dbl/DbI
(1 bed, 1 person) (1 bed, 2 persons) (2 beds, 2-4 persons)

Hotel: 1st Choice _____ 2nd Choice _____

If using a P.O., please list all individuals and type of room accommodations desired.
Separate check or purchase order is necessary for hotel reservations.

Resolution

ARIZONA RESOLUTION FOR UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY

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

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

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

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

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

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

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

Instead, we demand:

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

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

That these demands be promoted by:

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

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

That:

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

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED,

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

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

(1) Launch a Campaign to propose an alternative plan & to have a



100 Org.

(2) Launch a campaign to defeat the proposed Carter Immig. proposal before Congress.

(1) This is the Concern

(2) This is definitive

(3) This is an Org.^{ing} effort.

(4) If we can't Org. defense how can we org. an offense.

(5)

278-3857
Camp



ENTREVISTA CON MARIO CANTU
por Alfredo de la Torre

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

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

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

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

MARIO===Sí, claro.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALFREDO===Y algunas organizaciones te han respaldado.

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

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

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

TENTATIVE AGENDA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1980

7:30 A.M.— 8:30 A.M.

Breakfast
Author's Breakfast
Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn

8:00 A.M.— 2:00 P.M.

CABE Conference
Official Registration
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
J Street Entrance of Exhibit Hall

8:00 A.M.— 3:00 P.M.

Publishers' Exhibits — Films
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
Exhibit Hall

9:00 A.M.— 10:30 A.M.

General Session
Invited Speaker: Senator Edward Kennedy
Sacramento Community/Convention Center

10:45 A.M.— 12:15 P.M.

Variety Sessions
Sacramento Community/Convention Center
and Memorial Auditorium

Afternoon Activities

Mexican American Education Project Reunion
Tours to Lake Tañoe
Tours to the Wine Country
Other Miscellaneous Activities

TRANSPORTATION

Shuttle transportation between hotels and conference activities will be provided free of charge between 7:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and for all special evening activities.

Make flight reservations early.

CAPITOL VISITATION

Since we are in the Capitol City of California, in place of the traditional visits to bilingual classes and programs there will be a Capitol Visitation from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 13th. Persons are encouraged to come and to get to know their State Government. Guides and facilitators will be available for informational tours of the State Capitol and description of the legislative process. You should consider arranging in advance for a late afternoon meeting with your legislators by calling the local office of your legislator.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Culture will be integrated with all conference activities including workshops, special events and on-going performances of art, music, poetry, dance and drama. The performance activities will involve talented students and individuals of all ages to illustrate the rich cultural diversity that exists in California. Art shows, film festivals, cultural expositions and exhibits will be stimulating, substantive, and complementary to our goal of "...utilizing cultural and community resources."

