

The little-known treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and 150 years of conquest

By Herman Baca

One hundred and fifty years have come and gone since the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo by the United States and Mexico, a treaty that officially ended hostilities and the U.S./Mexico War.

Ironically, the treaty which has shaped the attitudes, prejudices, policies and relations between the United States and Mexico — and which also signifies one of the momentous historical events to every person of Mexican ancestry, has passed with little comment or commemoration.

In the United States and Mexico (which lost one-half of its territory) and even among the 15 million Chicanos — the descendants of those who remained after the war — little was said or done to remember this event.

The question then is, who should remember or care about the signing of a treaty 150 years ago?

I believe that for those most affected — Chicanos — the importance of the treaty is — like it or not — the Treaty of Guadalupe is our genesis; our baptism into U.S. society.

The treaty in one way or another has dictated our citizenship status (second class), the perception by the Anglo society of us, and eventually how they treated us.

I also believe that most of the historical and current problems we have suffered at the hand of the majority Anglo society can be attributed to the signing of the treaty in 1848. Current issues that affect our efforts for enfranchisement such as Gov. Pete Wilson and the right-wing politics of “Mexican Bashing”; the Unz Initiative, which proposes to ban bilingual education; the militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border; the increased size of the Border Patrol; youth issues; high school dropout rates; lack of real political representation; etc., are all but a manifestation of the effects of the treaty.

But the real problem for Chicanos in relationship with the treaty is as historian Carey McWilliams stated: “It should never

“The treaty, signed in 1848, in one way or another has dictated our citizenship status (second class), the perception by the Anglo society of us, and eventually how they treated us.”

be forgotten that, with the exception of the Indians, Mexicans are the only minority people in the U.S. who were annexed by conquest, the only minority, Indians again excluded, whose rights were specially safeguarded by treaty provision.”

In other words, Chicanos, like Native Americans in the United States, are a “conquered” people covered by an internationally recognized treaty. And like the hundred or so treaties made with Native Americans, Guadalupe Hidalgo has also been violated in regards to the protection of Chicano rights.

One can at least say that the Native Americans under their treaties have gotten bingo and gambling casinos. But what can Chicanos point to?

There is an old adage, “conquerors come not to give you riches but to take your riches.” The historical land grabs, the racism and the discrimination suffered by generations, and being made strangers in our fathers’ lands, all prove the old adage true.

Aside from pointing to our root problems, the treaty outlines our guaranteed rights, and even proposes possible solutions to the current attacks on Chicanos by racists and right-wingers.

A case in point is the Unz initiative, which, if approved by the voters, would virtually ban bilingual education in California schools. The political reality is that California has every right to ban bilingual education for African-Americans, Europeans, Asians and Latin Americans. But, it cannot ban bilingual education for the descendants (Chicanos) of those who remained after the treaty was signed. California would be in violation of the treaty which guarantees respect and protection of the Chicanos’ language, culture and religion.

Still, we are witnessing yet another case in which politicians conveniently choose to ignore the terms of the treaty. This attitude, along with the Anglo majority’s forbidding the study of this document in schools, has resulted in 150 years of abuses and systematic violations of the rights of persons of Mexican ancestry.

As Chicanos become the majority in the Southwest, and we continue the process of educating, politicizing, organizing and enfranchising ourselves, we are going to have to become familiar with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo so that we can better understand our history, protect our rights and the land.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.

Why the treaty was never that important

Re: "The little-known treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and 150 years of conquest" (Opinion, Feb. 13):

Herman Baca's commentary draws the wrong lessons from the 150th anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. The treaty has never provided any protection for the Spanish culture in the United States. Section IX, which clearly represented an attempt by the Mexican negotiators to provide such protection, was watered down by the U.S. Senate.

Appeals to the treaty generally have not been successful in either U.S. or international courts. The only exceptions have been in the area of land rights. Since most of the Mexican land titles were held by a small elite, these successes are of small comfort to today's growing Mexican-American population.

To claim that this population of 15 million descends from the 30,000 to 80,000 who elected to stay after the signing of the treaty ignores the large numbers of immigrants who were encouraged to come to the United States to build our railroads, farming capacity and industrial infrastructure.

Similarly, today our country is drawing strength from all the various sources of our multicultural society. Asian, South American, African and European roots all contribute to our advantage in the global economy. The challenge we face is to best determine how to harness this diversity. Claims to a special status in the education debate are not helpful. Far better to find common cause against those who wish to impose one solution on us all.

LEO BENNETT-CAUCHON

La Mesa

Let's face facts: Herman Baca is not governed by the Treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo; he is governed by the U.S. Constitution.

Annexation by conquest may not be morally right, but it was the way of the world in centuries past. Dreaming about a 150-year-old treaty will accomplish nothing.

ROBERT W. BLUE Jr.

San Diego

Mexican flag sets off major flap in El Paso

By Howard LaFranchi
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EL PASO, Texas — El Paso may officially consider itself a binational city, gateway to trade with Mexico just a narrow river's width away and sister to the adjacent Ciudad Juarez.

But how deep does that international spirit really go?

The city's mayor, Carlos Ramirez, and the Chamber of Commerce were left wondering recently when an uproar followed a chamber-sponsored event where Ramirez gave a state-of-the-city address carried on local cable television. It was not what the mayor said that lit up City Hall's switchboard like a Christmas tree. It was the image viewers saw.

Because of the camera angle chosen by the cable broadcaster, Ramirez gave his entire speech with the Mexican flag — its distinctive eagle clutching a snake in its talons — behind him. On television at least, Old Glory was nowhere in sight.

For some in this city of 600,000 that in many ways portends America's future — the population is mostly Hispanic — this was simply too much.

"I'm getting a lot of calls from people who are upset," says Stan Roberts, a veteran of the El Paso City Council. "No matter how close we are, this is still America — not Mexico."

"All this reaction? White America," retorts Rick Melendrez, El Paso County Democratic Party

chairman. "It's people who can't stand the fact that El Paso is now Mexican-American."

The flag controversy of 1998 follows the flag controversy of 1997. Last year's brouhaha was set off by the unfurling in Ciudad Juarez of a mammoth Mexican flag visible day and night (it's illuminated) from most of El Paso.

Erected on a piece of ground reclaimed from the United States in a 1963 treaty, the skyscraper-high flag, half the length of a football field, was dedicated by Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo. He said the red, white and green banner would "remind everyone across the border that we are a sovereign nation . . . ready to defend its people wherever they may be."

(Zedillo also dedicated a giant flag in Tijuana last summer.)

Roberto Villareal, a political scientist at the University of Texas at El Paso, said, "The flag raises the whole question of immigration and opens an area of uncertainty about ourselves."

People bothered by the Mexican flag "are not a large crowd," he says, "but see themselves as watchdogs protecting the integrity and goodness of what we are supposed to be as Americans."

Villareal does not include El Paso's business community in that group. And, indeed, the Chamber of Commerce, which insists it followed protocol (Roberts disagrees) in its placement of the American, Texan and Mexican flags on the mayor's podium, says it added the Mexican flag as a sign of inclusion to its growing number of members from Mexico.

Mexico's placement of a huge flag right on the border reflects its own uncertainties about growing U.S.-Mexico interdependence and Mexico's stature in that relationship, Villareal says.

Mexico's big flag led to a proposal from some El Pasoans for a bigger U.S. flag, but most supporters retreated when they found out it could cost six figures. Surprisingly, Melendrez says he supports putting up a big American flag.

"I think it would be beautiful to see giant American and Mexican flags flying side by side," he says. "It would show we are the international city."

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3-7-98

1848 Treaty With Mexico

■ Re "Line Drawn in 1848 Shaped Who We Are," by Frank del Olmo, Commentary, March 1:

In 1848 Mexico lost its vast northern territories to the United States and there should be no surprise that Mexicans saw (and perhaps continue to see) their northern neighbor as an imperialistic bully. But to suggest (as Del Olmo does) that in 1848 the United States got also "a whole lot of Mexican Americans," which, in turn, shaped who we are today is simply laughable.

It is time to realize that for all practical purposes California had never really been Mexican. The independence won by Mexico from Spain in 1821 did not change much in the life of the remote province in California. The Mexican rule lasted about 20 years and it was a shaky one. As one historian wrote: "The bonds that connected California with Mexico were even looser than those with Spain had been . . . Californians identified themselves with California, not Mexico." As late as 1849 (just before the Gold Rush) California's population was about 29,000 people. Most were locals, many Yankees, but very few Mexicans by birth or choice.

Californians rebelled against the Mexican government several times and many Mexican governors were chased out from California. At one point in 1836 the locals proclaimed California a free and sovereign state but were defeated by Mexico. In 1845 Californians expelled another governor—Manuel Micheltorena—thus ending Mexico's direct rule over California . . . even before the Yankees came.

MARIUSZ OZMINKOWSKI
Pasadena

■ I am pleased to see Del Olmo's reference to the 150th anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, but take exception to his comment that "activists are on shaky ground" using it with regard to bilingual education.

Del Olmo notes the treaty guarantees Mexican Americans "the right to their property, language and culture." He should also note that as a treaty accepted by the federal government it supersedes even our Constitution. Californians have no choice but to act within the language of the treaty. Of course, as we enter the 21st century, population shifts in California will make that a moot point.

GUY ARONOFF
History Instructor
CSUN Ventura

Border

The event was a way of looking forward, too

Continued from B-1

officials.

The morning event was held at Boundary Marker 258, the last along the nearly 2,000-mile-long border stretch from Ciudad Juarez-El Paso to Tijuana-San Diego. This was part of a day-long commemoration organized by CETYS, a private university in Tijuana, together with the city of Tijuana and the state of Baja California.

A century and a half after the treaty's signing, it was a day for looking back at the border's acrimonious origins — but also for looking forward.

Negotiations for the treaty were conducted at Villa de Guadalupe Hidalgo, a small town that is today part of Mexico City. Mexico, then only 27 years old, lost half its national territory with the treaty, but the blow led to "the formal birth of Mexico as a nation," said Jorge Martínez Zepeda of the Autonomous University of Baja California.

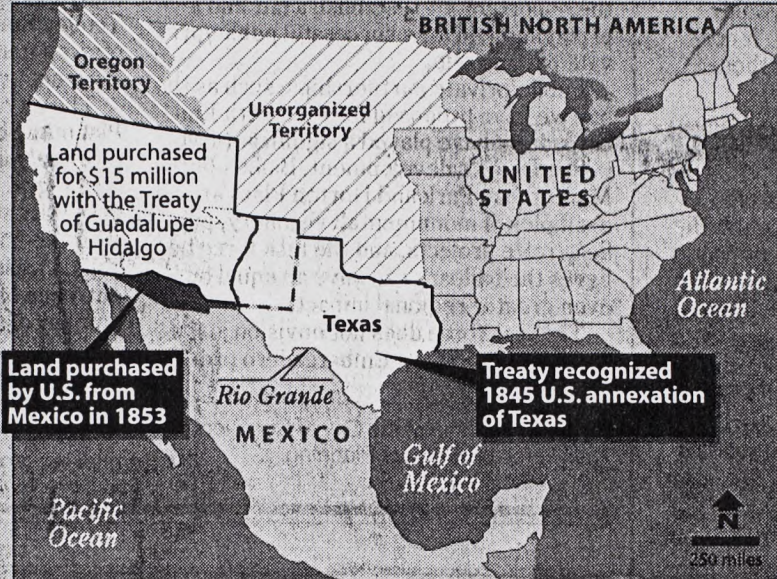
North of the new border, the treaty also gave birth to a new class of citizens, the Mexican-Americans, said Raúl Rodríguez González, a CETYS professor, as the treaty gave Mexicans living on newly claimed U.S. territory a year to make up their minds. "Either they stayed, or they went back across the new border, into Mexican territory," Rodríguez said.

An International Boundary and Water Commission made up of representatives from both sides watches over the border today, enforcing the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the subsequent Gadsden Purchase, when Mexico sold 30,000 square miles of territory that are now part of southern Arizona and New Mexico.

The commission makes sure border communities don't inadvertent-

1848 borders

How the border looked between Mexico and the U.S. after signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848:



SOURCES: Ordeal of the Union: Fruits of Manifest Destiny 1847-1852, Allen Nevins; The Great Plunder, Manuel Medina Castro, 1972; World Book

MARK NOWLIN / Union-Tribune

ly intrude on foreign territory, said Roberto Espinoza, the commission's representative in Tijuana. "Especially on the Mexican side, border communities tend to grow towards the border," said Espinoza, in the audience at the ocean-side session, "and occasionally they step over the boundary, because they don't know."

Tijuana wasn't yet born in 1848, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. Back then, the region was made up of sprawling, sparsely populated cattle ranches. The border marked by the treaty, gave birth to the city, and to this day is key to its rapid growth.

Even after 150 years, "the border is a deep wound," said Tijuana Mayor José Guadalupe Osuna Millán, addressing an afternoon gathering on the CETYS campus.

Drug trafficking, illegal immigration, pollution are some of the costs paid by border communities, Osuna Millán said. But Tijuana has also reaped benefits — as outside inves-

tors and newcomers from all over Mexico fuel its economic boom, the mayor said.

"The border represents conflict, but opportunities as well," said Vanderwood, the historian. "We have so much exchange between our two nations," he added, "we should focus on the opportunities. That's what I believe."

Event marks 150 years for the border of U.S., Mexico

By Sandra Dibble
STAFF WRITER

TIJUANA — As waves crashed and a stiff wind blew yesterday, historian Paul Vanderwood pushed against the 10-foot-high chain-mesh fence that marks the westernmost stretch of the U.S.-Mexican border.

"Here we are, talking about two countries, and we have this terrible wall here," said Vanderwood, a retired San Diego State University history professor not averse to a bit of border theater. "We've got to get rid of this wall, if we really want to exchange culturally and materially."

The U.S.-Mexican border turned 150 years old yesterday. And to mark the occasion, historians from both sides gathered at Playas de Tijuana to contemplate its origins: The end of the Mexican War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

It was an odd site: Against the backdrop of a churning ocean and the patched-up fence, a panel of scholars shared a table set with flowers, addressing a cluster of university students and government

See **BORDER** on Page B-8

Nicolas Baca — war hero, father of Chicano activist — dies at 76

By Isaac H. Cubillos

Nicolas Baca, a World War II hero who escaped certain death on several occasions during World War II, lost his final battle with a long-term illness on Sunday morning at Paradise Valley Hospital. Mr. Baca, who was born in Los Lentos, N.M., was 76.

Mr. Baca, whose escapades are chronicled in an upcoming history book "The Bronze Warriors," served in the U.S. Army's famed Ranger Battalion and participated in the invasion of Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Of 120 men who

attacked the cliffs at Pointe du Hoc, Mr. Baca was one of only 24 who made it to the top.

"It was every man for himself," said Mr. Baca in a 1994 interview for the book. "None of that fire and movement stuff you see on TV. You just moved, you were a one-man army, all by yourself."

After Normandy, Mr. Baca was a scout, often working deep behind enemy lines gathering intelligence for the fast-approaching Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army.

"The Army told me I was suited to

being a scout because I had lived on an Indian reservation in New Mexico," Mr. Baca said. "I guess they thought some of that Indian hide-and-seek stuff must have rubbed off on me."

At the Battle of the Bulge, Mr. Baca was one of the few survivors of the infamous Malmedy Massacre, where Nazi soldiers machine-gunned 27 of his unarmed comrades. He credited his survival to a big man falling on top of his diminutive body.

Mr. Baca said, "I knew they were going to shoot us. I just made myself the

smallest target I could behind this big man from Wisconsin. I don't remember his name, but I never forgot him for saving my life."

Mr. Baca suffered a bullet wound that ripped away part of his leg leaving him in a leg brace and excruciating pain for the rest of his life.

For 11 days he hid from the Germans before being recaptured and placed on a prison train bound for Germany.

At a railhead near Koblenz, Mr. Baca would once again escape and stealthily make his way back 70 miles to the

American lines.

After the war, Mr. Baca moved to National City where he made a living as a painter when he wasn't laid up from his war wound.

He was the father of Chicano activist Herman Baca, a major figure in the civil rights movement in San Diego during the 1960s and 1970s.

Mr. Baca is survived by his wife, Eloisa; brothers, Isidro and Felix; sister, Connie; sons Herman, George and Robert; daughter, Rosalie; 18 grandchildren; and 11 great-grandchildren.

ELSON
1/23/98

“Crime and Treason, The War With Mexico”

By Raoul Lowery Contreras

Has it only been a hundred and fifty years? Yes, in February of 1848, the United States of America forced Mexico to sign away millions of acres of Mexican territory in what is now California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. This was, pure and simple, a real estate deal.

Actually, it was the end of the Mexican American War that started in 1846 when Democratic pro-slavery President James K. Polk sent troops into Mexico with secret verbal orders to start a war so that the United States could implement its “Manifest Destiny” and steal real estate for Southerners to extend slave territory.

According to historian John Eisenhower, this war was one of America’s bloodiest. Many Americans died for real estate. Perhaps the most memorable battle was at Chapultepec Castle, on a hill, in Mexico City where Mexican cadets courageously fought off successive attacking waves of U.S. Marines. Marine blood, bodies and wounded covered the hill. It was a fight that ended when six 12-13-year-old Mexican cadets ran out of ammunition and killed themselves by jumping off the steep walled castle rather than surrender.

The six boys are known as “Los Niños Heroes”, the Boy Heros. The United States Marines honor that battle and the ferocious pre-teen defenders of the Castle in two ways — With a red stripe on the blue dress trousers of non-commissioned and commissioned officers — a red stripe commemorating the huge casualties suffered by Marine non-coms and officers at Chapultepec; and, with the words and title of the Marine Corps Hymn, “From The Hall of Montezuma.”

The two-year war was wildly popular in the United States. While the main fighting was in Mexico, U.S. Marines and sailors landed in San Diego and Monterey, the capitols of California, and wrested California from a couple hundred Mexican garrison troops. Needless to say, landing Marines in California had little to do with a border dispute in Texas.

Now, as to the war being wildly popular in the United States, as Manifest Destiny was alleged to be, wrong! A young congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, took exception to the war with these words about President Polk and his justification for the war, “...taking for true all the President states as facts, he falls short of proving his justification; and that the President would have gone farther with his proof if it had not been for

the small matter that the truth would not permit him.”

Congressman Lincoln, however, was but a minor player in the controversy of whether the war with Mexico was right, and moral. His party, the Whigs, were against the war, period.

“Should we prosecute this war another moment, or expend one dollar in the purchase or conquest of a single acre of Mexican land, the North and the South are brought into collision on a point where neither will yield,” declared United States Senator Thomas Corwin, Whig and a former Governor of Ohio, referring, of course, to slavery. He further stated on the floor of the Senate, “...why should we precipitate this fearful struggle (an American civil war), by continuing a war (with Mexico) the result of which must be to force us at once upon a civil conflict? Sir, rightly considered, this is treason, treason to the Union, treason to the dearest interests, the loftiest aspirations, the most cherished hopes of our constituents. It is a crime to risk the possibility of such a contest.”

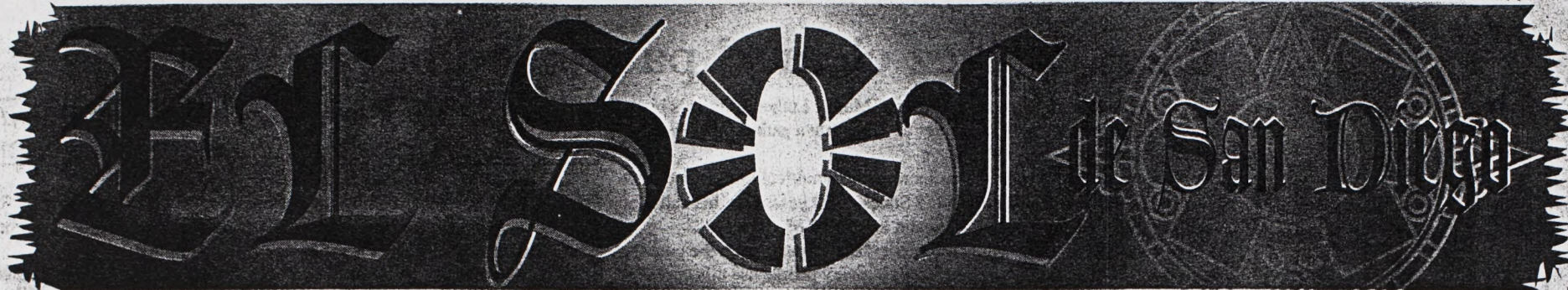
Thus, the Mexican War was considered a “crime” and “treason” fostered and moved by lies by many Americans including the political party that went on to win the Presidency and delivered Republican Abraham Lincoln. The resultant territory grab was based on lies and slavery.

The Treaty of Guadalupe memorialized the end of the War, the land theft; the payment of a measly \$15-million for most of what is now the western United States, automatically granted U.S. citizenship to Mexican nationals (and, indirectly declared them to be “free” and “White”, as required by then current law to be eligible for citizenship) and, declared that title to real property would be honored.

The State of Texas challenged citizenship for Mexicans by declaring them to be non-White, but the Supreme Court ruled otherwise. Congress decided each and every land dispute in favor of Americans. Gold was discovered in California, silver in Nevada and Colorado and oil in Oklahoma, California and Kansas. More than \$15-million worth, perhaps?

There are some, today, who believe the Treaty of Guadalupe was and is criminal. They join Abraham Lincoln. Unfortunately for their side, the Treaty is 150 years old and Abraham Lincoln was killed 133-years-ago, a victim of the very civil war predicted by Senator Corwin.

The Omelette de Guadalupe cannot be unscrambled.



Guadalupe Hidalgo still resonates with Chicanos

By Isaac H. Cubillos

"IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD — The United States of America and the United Mexican States animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries..."

Feb. 2 marks the 150th anniversary of the end of the U.S.-Mexico War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

For some Americans, the treaty's agreements, for the most part, are unknown, if not relegated to the mist of ancient history and not relevant as the nation moves into the 21st century. But for a large number of Americans — of Mexican ancestry — the treaty is still a living document that has promises yet unfulfilled.

From a historical perspective, the problems of illegal immigration, drug trafficking, the ills of NAFTA, the violence in Chiapas, the "Mexicanization of America," bilingual education, and Propositions 187 and 209, all have their roots in the treaty and the most ambitious land grab in U.S. history. For these

reasons, the treaty is still relevant, if for nothing else than to explain many of the challenges California and the entire Southwest are facing.

This article is the first of an ongoing series which *El Sol de San Diego* will bring you to reflect on these issues.

Additionally, California will celebrate 1998 with its 150th birthday of becoming a state. In the broader context, *El Sol* will explore the ramifications of the state's treatment and challenges and opportunities awaiting the growing Mexican-American community.

The series will feature interviews, historical pieces, ideological and political philosophy and issues that the Mexican-American community is facing 150 years later. It will examine how California has taken advantage of the treaty and how Latinos are now making a contribution to the state commonwealth, and are, in some respects, self-fulfilling some of the treaty's promises.

The treaty made certain guarantees to Mexicans who decided to stay in the now-new territory of the United States. Questions arise whether those guarantees are extended to the millions of Mexican immigrants who have since settled in the United States since the treaty went into effect.

The controversy of retaining culture, civil rights and lands will be explored with some of today's leading historians and political scholars. The issue of lan-

guage will not be specifically addressed, but the controversy persists as Californians face an initiative which will virtually eliminate bilingual education.

While many U.S. courts consider the treaty defunct, others see it as a central contract that governs relations between the United States and Mexico.

El Sol will interview members of the

legal profession for their thoughts on the treaty and its legal relevance in the courts.

One case that is winding its way through New Mexico's state courts after failing in the federal system (and may still be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court) is that of Ricky Gonzales and Nick Gonzales Jr., of Santa Fe, N.M.

On Oct. 17, 1995, they filed suit against the U.S. government for compensation, citing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo as legal grounds for their land claim. They allege that their ancestors, two of the original grantees, "Miguel and Manuel Ortiz (and subse-

See GUADALUPE, page 4

LATINO BEAT

TREATY WITH MEXICO (February 2, 1848)

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES CONCLUDED AT GUADALUPE HIDALGO, FEBRUARY 2, 1848; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE, WITH AMENDMENTS, MARCH 10, 1848; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT, MARCH 16, 1848; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT QUERETARO, MAY 30, 1848; PROCLAIMED, JULY 4, 1848.

IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD

The United States of America and the United Mexican States animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics and to establish Upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic; Who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following:

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE I

There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of places or persons.

ARTICLE II

Immediately upon the signature of this treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the General-in-chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places

occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ARTICLE III

Immediately upon the ratification of the present treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this treaty shall then have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications exchanged) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports and requiring the former (under the same condition) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United State then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops, on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner orders shall be despatched to the persons in charge of the custom houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and on exportations, not yet fallen due. Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports, collected at such custom-houses, or elsewhere in Mexico, by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection; and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE IV

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitely restored to the

said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulation, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, & c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican Republic, by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months -from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner if possible; the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season, at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as, comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE V

The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or Opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point

where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same); thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in the article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell," of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries,. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the las to the voyage of the schooners Sutil and Mexicana; of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground land-marks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

ARTICLE VI

The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the river Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ARTICLE VII

The river Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic within its established limits.

ARTICLE VIII

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX

The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States. and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without; restriction.

ARTICLE X

[Stricken out by the United States Amendments]

Article XI

Considering that a great part of the territories, which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exactedQall in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics; nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the united States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country. or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agents shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives; who, in the mean time, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government, when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ARTICLE XII

In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after the treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico The

remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by--the Mexican Government, and the first of the installments shall be paid-at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ARTICLE XIII

The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the conventions between the two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ARTICLE XIV

The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the board of commissioners provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ARTICLE XV

The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever canceled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a . board of commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the boa shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded at the city of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favour of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said board of commissioners or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents so specified, which shall be in their possession or power (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same), to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said board of commissioners; provided that no such application shall be made by or at the instance of any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE XVI

Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

ARTICLE XVII

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article, and except so far as the stipulations of the said treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ARTICLE XVIII

All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use

and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation, which they may know of, or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, they shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ARTICLE XIX

With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico, whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

(1) All such merchandise, effects, and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican tariff.

(2) The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

(3) All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or imposts of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subject to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof. (4) All merchandise, effects, and property, described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior, whilst such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

(5) But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their

introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

(6) The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or state, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ARTICLE XX

Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed, that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the restoration of the custom houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of signature of this treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same. And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ARTICLE XXI

If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavour, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself

aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighbourship, whether it would not be better if such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XXII

If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid) war should unhappily break out between the two republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world to observe the following rules; absolutely where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible:

(1) The merchants of either republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months (for those dwelling in the interior), and six months (for those dwelling at the seaports) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance, conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties, and the pursuit of their vocations.

(2) . -In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in

dungeons, prison ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterwards be found in arms previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished, by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them withheld, as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other; which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties and taxes, and to distribute, whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided; and, during which, its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or nations.

ARTICLE XXIII

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its general Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, or at the seat of Government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or

sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in quintuplicate, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

N. P. TRIST
LUIS P. CUEVAS
BERNARDO COUTO
MIGL. ATRISTAIN

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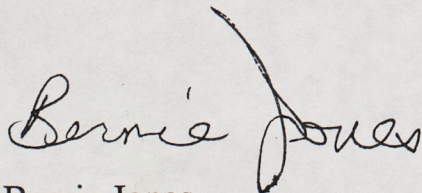
Dear Contributor:

I am pleased to enclose a tearsheet of the San Diego Union-Tribune's Opinion Page featuring your recent article.

Your piece was interesting and timely and made a significant addition to our newspaper. I was very pleased to publish it.

Thank you for your contribution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bernie Jones". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Bernie Jones
Editor, Opinion Pages

The little-known treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and 150 years of conquest

2-13-1998

By Herman Baca

One hundred and fifty years have come and gone since the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo by the United States and Mexico, a treaty that officially ended hostilities and the U.S./Mexico War.

Ironically, the treaty which has shaped the attitudes, prejudices, policies and relations between the United States and Mexico — and which also signifies one of the momentous historical events to every person of Mexican ancestry, has passed with little comment or commemoration.

In the United States and Mexico (which lost one-half of its territory) and even among the 15 million Chicanos — the descendants of those who remained after the war — little was said or done to remember this event.

The question then is, who should remember or care about the signing of a treaty 150 years ago?

I believe that for those most affected — Chicanos — the importance of the treaty is — like it or not — the Treaty of Guadalupe is our genesis; our baptism into U.S. society.

The treaty in one way or another has dictated our citizenship status (second class), the perception by the Anglo society of us, and eventually how they treated us.

I also believe that most of the historical and current problems we have suffered at the hand of the majority Anglo society can be attributed to the signing of the treaty in 1848. Current issues that affect our efforts for enfranchisement such as Gov. Pete Wilson and the right-wing politics of "Mexican Bashing"; the Unz Initiative, which proposes to ban bilingual education; the militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border; the increased size of the Border Patrol; youth issues; high school dropout rates; lack of real political representation; etc., are all but a manifestation of the effects of the treaty.

But the real problem for Chicanos in relationship with the treaty is as historian Carey McWilliams stated: "It should never

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be forgotten that, with the exception of the Indians, Mexicans are the only minority people in the U.S. who were annexed by conquest, the only minority, Indians again excluded, whose rights were specially safeguarded by treaty provision."

In other words, Chicanos, like Native Americans in the United States, are a "conquered" people covered by an internationally recognized treaty. And like the hundred or so treaties made with Native Americans, Guadalupe Hidalgo has also been violated in regards to the protection of Chicano rights.

One can at least say that the Native Americans under their treaties have gotten bingo and gambling casinos. But what can Chicanos point to?

There is an old adage, "conquerors come not to give you riches but to take your riches." The historical land grabs, the racism and the discrimination suffered by generations, and being made strangers in our fathers' lands, all prove the old adage true.

Aside from pointing to our root problems, the treaty outlines our guaranteed rights, and even proposes possible solutions to the current attacks on Chicanos by racists and right-wingers.

A case in point is the Unz initiative, which, if approved by the voters, would virtually ban bilingual education in California schools. The political reality is that California has every right to ban bilingual education for African-Americans, Europeans, Asians and Latin Americans. But, it cannot ban bilingual education for the descendants (Chicanos) of those who remained after the treaty was signed. California would be in violation of the treaty which guarantees respect and protection of the Chicanos' language, culture and religion.

Still, we are witnessing yet another case in which politicians conveniently choose to ignore the terms of the treaty. This attitude, along with the Anglo majority's forbidding the study of this document in schools, has resulted in 150 years of abuses and systematic violations of the rights of persons of Mexican ancestry.

As Chicanos become the majority in the Southwest, and we continue the process of educating, politicizing, organizing and enfranchising ourselves, we are going to have to become familiar with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo so that we can better understand our history, protect our rights and the land.

BACA is president of the Committee on Chicano Rights in National City.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

2/6/97

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO
150 YEARS OF CONQUEST

By: Herman Baca
President, Committee on Chicano Rights

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**710 E. 3rd Street
National City CA 91950
(619) 477-3800**

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Case in point is the Unz initiative, which if approved by the voters would ban bilingual education in California schools. The political reality is that California has every right to ban bilingual education for Afro-Americans, Europeans, Asians, and Latin-Americans. But, it cannot ban bilingual education for the descendants (Chicanos) of those who remained after the treaty was signed. California would be in violation of the treaty which guarantees respect and protection of the Chicanos' language, culture, and religion.

Still, we are witnessing yet another case where cheap politicians conveniently choose to ignore the terms of the treaty. This attitude, along with the Anglo majority forbidding the studying of this document in schools, has resulted in 150 years of abuses and systematic violations of the rights of persons of Mexican ancestry.

As the one hundred fifty years passes, it is my firm belief that in not remembering or commemorating this important document, that the omission will be corrected in the near future. It will be rectified because as Chicanos become the majority in the Southwest, and they began the process to educate, politicize, organize and enfranchise themselves, they are going to have to become familiar with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo so that they can better understand their history, protect their rights, and....the land.

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

150 YEARS OF CONQUEST

February 2, 1998...150 years have come and gone since the signing of by the U.S. and Mexico in 1848 of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A treaty which officially ended the U.S./Mexico war.

Ironically, the treaty which has shaped the attitudes, feelings, prejudices, policies, and relations between the U.S. and Mexico, and which represent to most persons of Mexican (both in the U.S. and Mexico) with little or no public comments. Both in the U.S.

(understandable) and Mexico (who lost 1/2 of its territory) and even amongst the descendants.. the 15 million Chicanos, nothing was commemorated or even remembered.

Since I cannot speak for either the U.S. government or the Mexican, I will address the question that most Chicanos have asked of what is the "big thing" the importances or what does a treaty

signed 150 years ago have to do with me? The answer in my opinion, is just like slavery is the "genesis" of

most of the social, economic, and political problems that affect Afro-Americans in the U.S., the issue of slavery must be understood, if solutions are to be found to those issues. Likewise, it is

for Chicanos in the U.S. the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is our "genesis" or baptism into U.S. society. Since the signing, it has in one way or another determined our status and how we have been treated as a people by the majority society. It is safe to state

that most of the social, economic and political "problems" that we have suffered at the hand of the majority society can be directly attributed to the treaty of 1848. In other words, the treaty

if read (which it is not) can provide why thier are the problem (Mexican bashing, the Unz initiative, prop. 209, the Border Patrol, militarization of the U.S.Mexico border, youth, education, etc.) LACK OF REAL POLITICAL AD. ETC. ALL 12 RESULTS A MANIFESTATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE TREATY

FOR THE LAST 150 YEARS

SIMPLY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS SINCE THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO BY HERNAN CORTES IN 1521

HAS PASSED

ALL

ARE THEY

15

VERY LITTLE

SO WHY SHOULD CHICANOS EVER REMEMBER OR COMMEMORATE THE SIGNING OF A TREATY, 150 YEARS

THE REASON I BELIEVE

IS THAT

TO BEING

FIRST

THE IDEAS WHICH OFFICE THEM.

WHETHER WE LIVE OR NOT

HAS

(GIBBS)

THE MAJORITY SOCIETY PERCEIVES

RESPOND & BEHOLD THAT US.

I BELIEVE THAT

FOR ME

HISTORICAL + CURRENT

SIGNING OF THE

ISSUES SUCH AS

BY GOV. WILSON & THE EXTREME RIGHT

ONLY NATIONAL POLICE FORCE NATIONAL CREATED TO CONTROL MEXICAN

THE

ISSUE

WENT

LACK OF

1848-1998

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

150 YEARS OF CONQUEST

FEBRUARY 2, 1998, the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. ^{IT HAS COME & GONE.} The signing of ^{THE} the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ^{WAS SIGNED FEBRUARY 21 AM} in 1848 officially ended the hostilities and the war between the U.S. and Mexico. Ironically, the treaty which to date has shaped the attitudes, feelings, prejudices, hostilities, policies and relations between the U.S. and Mexico, and which signifies

^{AS} one of the most momentous historical events ^{TO MOST FOR ALL} for all persons of Mexican ancestry since the conquest of Mexico by Hernan Cortez, ^{CONQUEROR} has passed with little or ^{THE EVENT PASSED} no comment. Both in the U.S. (understandably) and Mexico (who lost $\frac{1}{2}$ of its territory) ^{AM} or even amongst the 15 million descendants (Chicanos who remained in the U.S. after the war) ^{OF THOSE}

^{W/ MEXICO} after the war) ^{THE ? THE IS} So why should anyone, especially Chicanos (since we cannot speak for either the U.S. or Mexican government) remember or commemorate the signing of a treaty 150 years ago? ^{WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE?} The reason, I believe is that ~~just like slavery is the genesis of most of the social, economic, and political "problems" to Afro-Americans in the U.S., the issue of slavery must be studied and understood if solutions are to be found.~~ Like wise ^{THAT} it is, whether we like ^{IT} or not ~~the same~~ for Chicanos in the U.S., The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is ^{THE} our "genesis" and baptism into U.S. society. The signing of that ^{IN 1848} treaty ^{CITIZENSHIP HAS SHAPED}

^{HAS IN} one way or another ^{OUR} has determined our status (2nd class) and how the Anglo majority perceives us ^{SOCIETY} and responds, and treats us. I believe that ^{I AM OR SOLD BEING WHEN I STATE,} it is safe to say that most of the historical and current "problems" that we have ^{AND ARE CURRENT} suffered ^{THE} at the hands of the majority ⁷²⁶²

society can be directly attributed to ^{THE} signing of the treaty in 1848. Current issues such as Gov. Wilson's "Mexican Bashing, the Unz initiative banning bilingual education, the increased U.S. Border

IN THE U.S. SPECIFICALLY BY THE U.S.

Patrol, which is the only national police force created to control Persons of Mexican ancestry, Militarization of the U.S./Mexico border, youth issues, education, lack of real political representation, etc. are but a manifestation of the effect of the treaty. But the real "problem" as spelled out by the treaty, is as historian Carey McWilliams stated " it should never be forgotten that, with the exception of the Indians, Mexicans are the only minority in the U.S. who were annexed by conquest; the only minority, Indians again excepted, whose rights were specifically safeguarded by treaty provision." In other words Chicanos in the U.S. like the native Americans are "conquered" people covered by an international recognized treaty.. the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. And like the treaties the U.S. made with the Native Americans this treaty has also not been adhered or respected by either the U.S. or Mexico in regards to Chicanos rights. As the old saying states "conquerors come not to give you riches, but to take your riches". The historical land thefts, the 2nd class citizenship status, and discrimination and being strangers in our lands proves the old adage.

POZ CHICANOS

OUTSIDE THE U.S. LIKE THE U.S.

BOTH THE U.S. AND MEXICO

LICC

AT LEAST ONE CAN SAY THAT THE INDIANS UNDER THESE TREATIES HAVE BETTER CAUSES BUT WHAT CAN CHICANOS POINT TO?

THE

FATHERS

BEHIND A DOOR

On the other hand The importances of the treaty is that it not only points and proves

THAT IT OUT

THE TREATY

the "root" causes of our "problem", but if read and studied, it also outlines guarantees and solutions to current attacks by racists and right wingers. Case in point, the Unz initiative which if approved by the voters in November will ban bilingual education in California's school system. California, on the one hand has the right to deny bilingual education to Afro-Americans, Europeans, Orientals, Latin Americans, etc., but on the other hand according to the treaty which was signed by both the U.S and Mexico guaranteed the protection of those who remained and their descendants (Chicanos)

OUTLINES GUARANTEES

POSSIBLE

THE MURDER OF

AGAINST ONE PEOPLE. PEOPLE OF MYN

IT CAN NOT ARGUE THAT

WHOMEVER;

WHEN IT COMES TO THE DESCENDANTS (HIKTOR)

WHO ARE COVERED BY THE TREATY

OF 6.4 IT BECAME ANOTHER ISSUE.

nos)

the protection of ^{THE} ~~there~~ language, culture, and religion. Because ^{OF THOSE WHO ERRORS,} ~~the~~ Anglo majority has forbidden the teaching, ^{STUDY, OR} (unlike slavery) ^{THIS IS BUT ONE, WHERE} of this important document, ^{THE ANGLO MAJ} numerous violations and abuses of rights ^{ITS CHOICE TO} ^{167026 THE} ^{THE ECCTC} of persons of Mexican ancestry have taken place over the last 150 years.

It is my firm belief that, as Chicanos began ^{COME} the majority in states ^{THE} like California and begin the process of educating themselves, politizing, organize, and franchise themselves that the ommission witnessed this year of the 150 anniversary of this important document will be reversed, and more and more persons will familiarise themselves with this important document to understand and protect there rights.

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO
150 YEARS OF CONQUEST

February 2, 1998, 150 years have come and gone since the signing by the U.S. and Mexico in 1848 of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A treaty that officially ended hostilities, and the U.S./Mexico war. Ironically, the treaty ~~which to date has~~ shaped the attitudes, ~~feelings~~, prejudices, ^{HOSTILITIES} ~~hostilities~~, policies and relations between the U.S. and Mexico, and which also signifies one of the most momentous historical events (~~aside from the conquest of Mexico by Hernan Cortez in 1521~~) ^{TO ALL PERSONS OF MEXICAN ANCESTRY} has passed with little comment or commemoration. In the U.S. (~~very understandable~~) ^{AND UNDERSTANDABLE} and Mexico (who lost $\frac{1}{2}$ of its territory), and even ^{AMONG} ~~amongst~~ the 15 million Chicanos in the U.S. (the descendants of those who remained after the war) little or nothing was said or done ^{OR COMMEMORATE} to remember this momentous event.

¶ The question then becomes, why should anyone, especially Chicanos, even remember or care about the signing of a treaty 150 ago?

¶ I believe that for those who were most affected (Chicanos) the importance of the signing of the treaty 150 is ~~that whether we like or not, is that~~ ^{WHETHER WE} the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe is our "genesis"; or our baptism into U.S. society. ~~and~~ ^{status} the treaty in one way or another, has dictated our citizenship (2nd class), the perception by the Anglo society of us, and eventually how ~~they treat~~ ^{THAT SOCIETY HAS} us. I ^{ALSO} believe ~~that I can state~~ ^{UNEQUIVOCALLY} that most of the historical and current "problems" ~~that~~ ^{THE} we have suffered at hand of the majority society can be attributed to the signing of the treaty in 1848. ^{ABLE} Current issues, which affect our efforts to franchise, such as Gov. Wilson & the right-wing "Mexican Bashing"; the Unz initiative which proposes to ban bilingual education; ^{THE} militarization of the U.S./Mexico border; ~~an~~ ^{THE} increased Border Patrol; youth issues; educational drop outs; lack of ^{real} political representation; etc., are all but a ^{THIS} manifestation of the effects of ~~the~~ treaty.

9

But the real problem for Chicanos ^{AS THEY RELATIONSHIP,} in ~~relation~~ to the treaty is as historian Carey McWilliams stated: "it should never be forgotten that, with the exception of the Indians, Mexicans are the only minority in the U.S. who were annexed by conquest, the only minority, Indians again excluded, whose rights were specifically safeguarded by treaty provision". In other words, Chicanos, like native Americans in the U.S. are "conquered" people, ^c covered by an internationally recognized treaty. And like the ~~the 100~~ ^c of treaties ~~that were~~ signed with the Native Americans, this treaty has also been violated in regards to the protection of Chicano rights. One ⁹ ~~at least,~~ ^{can} ~~can today,~~ honestly state that ~~at least~~ the Native American under there treaties have ^{AT LEAST} gotten bingo and gambling casinos, but what gains can Chicanos point to? There is an old saying, ~~which states that,~~ "conquers ^{etc} come not to give you riches, but to take your riches".

11

The historical land grabs, 2nd class citizenship, the racism and discrimination suffered by numerous generations, and ^{US BEING} ~~being~~ made strangers in our fathers' ~~lands~~ all to aptly prove the ~~old~~ adage.

12

Aside from pointing ^{to} out our "root" problems, the treaty ~~if read and studied~~ outlines our guaranteed rights, and even possible solutions to ^{current} attacks on ^{CHICANOS} us by racists and right ⁹ wingers. Case in point, ^{IS THE} ~~the~~ Unz initiative, which if approved by voters would ban bilingual education in the California school system. ⁹ The political reality is that California has every right to ban bilingual education for ~~whomever~~, Afro-Americans, Europeans, ^{ASIAN} ~~Oriental~~s, Latin Americans, ~~ect.~~ ^{etc} But, ~~if one reads the treaty,~~ California cannot ban bilingual education for the descendants (Chicanos) of those who remained after ^{THE TREATY WAS SIGNED FOR} ~~the war~~. California would be in violation of the treaty ^{WHICH} that was signed by both the U.S. and Mexico ^{IN WHICH BOTH COUNTRIES} ~~that~~ guaranteed respect and protection of ^{THE} (Chicanos) language

(3) ARE
BUT AS WE WITNESS,
culture, and religion. This is ~~yet~~ another case where cheap
politicians ~~have~~ ^{CONVENIENTLY} ~~conveniently~~ choose to ignore the terms of the
treaty. This attitude along with the Anglo majority forbidden
the teaching or study of this important document in the education-
al system, has resulted (over the last 150 years) in numerous ab-
uses and ~~systemic~~ ^{SYSTEMATIC} violations of the rights of persons of Mexic-
an ancestry,

It is my firm belief that ~~the omission of~~ not remembering or comm-
erating the 150 anniversary of this important document will be
corrected in the near future. It will be rectify because as Chican-
os ^{may} become the majority population in states like California, and
they begin the process to educate, politize, ~~and organize to~~
franchise themselves, ^{THEY ARE GOING TO} ~~that will~~ have to familiarize themselves with
the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to understand ^{THEIR} ~~there~~ history, and
to protect ~~there~~ rights.

~~there~~
^{THEIR}



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

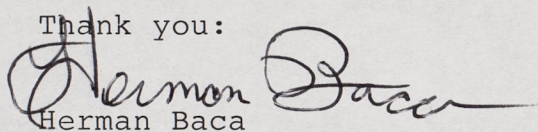
February 14, 1998

Mr. Bernie Jones, Editor
SD Union
Editorial Dept.

Mr. Jones:

Regarding the "opinion" Treaty of Guadalupe which the SD Union printed on 2/13/98. Our thanks to you, for your time, effort, and consideration.

Thank you:


Herman Baca

**710 E. 3rd Street
National City CA 91950
(619) 477-3800**

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 150 Years of Conquest

By Herman Baca
 President Committee on Chicano Rights

One hundred and fifty years have come and gone since the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo by the U.S. and Mexico. A treaty that officially ended hostilities and the U.S./Mexico War. Ironically, the treaty which has shaped the attitudes, prejudices policies, and relations between the U.S. and Mexico—and which also signifies one of the momentous historical events to every person of Mexican ancestry has passed with little comment or commemoration.

In the U.S. and Mexico (who lost one half of its territory) and even among the 15 million Chicanos (the descendants of those who remained after the war) little was said or done to remember this event.

The question then is, who should remember or care about the signing of a treaty 150 years ago?

I believe that for those most effected—Chicanos—the importance of the treaty is—like it or not—the Treaty of Guadalupe is our genesis; our baptism into U.S. society.

The treaty in one way or another, has dictated our citizenship status (second class) the perception by the Anglo society of us, and eventually how they treated us.

I also believe that most of the historical and current problems we have suffered at the hand of the majority Anglo society can be attributed to the signing of the treaty in 1848. Current issues which affect our efforts for enfranchisement such as, Gov. Pete Wilson and the right-wing politics of “Mexican Bashing;” the Unz Initiative which proposes to ban bilingual education; the militarization of the U.S./Mexico border; the increase size of the Border Patrol; youth issues; high school drop out rates; lack of real political representation; etc. are all but a manifestation of the effects of the treaty.

But the real problem for Chicanos in relationship with the treaty is as historian Carey McWilliams stated:

“It should never be forgotten that, with the exception of the Indians, Mexicans are the only minority people in the U.S. who were annexed by conquest, the only minority, Indians again excluded, whose rights were specifically safeguarded by treaty provision.”

In other words, Chicanos, like Native Ameri-

cans in the U.S. are a “conquered” people covered by an internationally-recognized treaty. And like hundred of other treaties made with the Native Americans, Guadalupe Hidalgo has also been violated in regards to the protection of Chicano rights.

One can at least state, that the Native Americans under their treaties have gotten bingo and gambling casinos. But what Chicanos point to?

There is an old adage, “conquerors come not to give you riches, but to take your riches.” The historical land grabs, the racism and the discrimination suffered by generations and being made strangers in our fathers’ lands, all prove the old adage true.

Aside from pointing to our root problems, the treaty outlines our guaranteed rights, and even proposes possible solutions to the current attacks on chicanos by racist and right-wingers.

Case in point is the Unz initiative, which if approved by the voters would ban bilingual education in California schools. The political reality is that California has every right to ban bilingual education for Afro-Americans, Europeans, Asians, and Latin-Americans. But, it cannot ban bilingual education for the descendants (Chicanos) of those who remained after the treaty was signed. California would be in violation of the treaty which guarantees respect and protection of the chicanos’ language, culture, and religion.

Still, we are witnessing yet another case where cheap politicians conveniently choose to ignore the terms of the treaty. This attitude, along with the Anglo majority forbidding the studying of this document in schools, has resulted in 150 years of abuses and systematic violations of the rights of persons of Mexican ancestry.

As the one hundred fifty years passes, it is my firm belief that in not remembering or commemorating this important document, that the omission will be corrected in the near future. It will be rectified because as Chicanos become the majority in the Southwest, and they begin the process to educate, politicize, organize and enfranchise themselves, they are going to have to become familiar with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo so that they can better understand their history, pro-

Amigos De Los Trabajadores Inmigrantes
Friends of The Immigrant Worker
7530 Jerez Ct. #15
Carlsbad, CA 92009



FROM OSVALDO I. VENZOR

13 de Febrero 1998

Muy Estimado Herman:

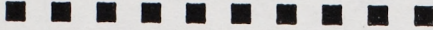
Lei el articulo que
tu escribiste sobre el tratado de
Guadalupe Hidalgo, y esta muy bueno
y con much certesa.....

Incredible that Mexico
gave up California, Utah, Nevada, most
of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, parts of
Colorado and Wyoming...All for a mere
15 million dollars . Estos cabrones
gringos.....

I believe we should
have a wake for the tremendo loss of
territory, amongst other things.

I will call you and
come by and talk about it.....

Amigos De Los Trabajadores Inmigrantes
Friends of The Immigrant Worker
7530 Jerez Ct. #15
Carlsbad, CA 92009



FROM OSVALDO I. VENZOR

2/13/98

The gringos raised
hell about the large
Mexican flag in
Juevez - They complained
that it was so large
that it flew into
El Paso

AW

EL PUEBLO MEXICANO DEL ESTADO DE CALIFORNIA

We the Chicano Organizations of San Diego County.

Chicano Federation
Raza Unida
M.A.P.A.
S.S.P.A.
G.I. Forum
M.A.A.C.
Las Chicanas
M.E.CH.A.'s
E.O.P. (S.D.S.C.)
Servicios de Emigracion, INC.

hereby demand the implementation of the following proposals:

- I. A totally new immigration policy and legislation and complete abolishment of the present Border Patrol along the U.S.-Mexico border and establishment of an "Open Door" policy in accordance with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- II. Revision of the entire Walter-McCarran Act so that the present resultant oppressive effects upon the Chicano People in the U.S.A. and the Mexican people of Mexico shall be totally abolished according to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- III. Pending the establishment of an "Open Door" policy under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that under no circumstances may Chicanos or Mexicans be arrested and held for "illegal entry" by police, sheriff, public service agencies or the border patrol. That full "due process" be implemented in the detention, assignment or hearing procedures and that the entrapment and unconstitutional practices of obtaining "waiver of rights" signatures and "voluntary departure deportation" through seducements and/or threats by the border patrol be forbidden.
- IV. All families now divided by deportation under present laws (e.g. 212.A15) and practices shall be reunited at once without further red tape, threats or harrasment, and all persons without documents living in the U.S.A. who are from Mexico shall be able to obtain them without going through deportation proceedings, arrests and interminably long delays.
- V. That because those Mexicans who live and work in the U.S.A. without documents pay all the same taxes such as consumer, payroll, income taxes and even included in their rents payments to property owners also pay the actual property taxes as native born residents or documented immigrants.....that they be allowed

to avail themselves of the benefits of social security unemployment insurance, disability insurance, workmens' compensation, welfare, health and medi-care, MDTA training and all other public social services instead of being deported when they apply for these benefits.

VI. That all Mexicans who have been living in the U.S.A. for at least a year be able to vote whether they are citizens or not since they are being taxed in the exact same measure as those residents who are citizens. That voter registration may be done in Spanish as well as in English.

VII. That the "25 mile" radins of the "working zone" be abolished immediately!

II. Revision of the entire Walter-McCortan Act so that the present resistant oppressive effects upon the Chicano people in the U.S.A. and the Mexican people of Mexico shall be totally abolished according to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

III. Pending the establishment of an "Open Door" policy under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that under no circumstances may Chicanos or Mexicans be arrested or held for "illegal entry" by police, sheriff, public service agencies or the border patrol. That full "due process" be implemented in the detention, assignment or hearing procedures and that the emigration and organizational practices of obtaining waiver of rights, signatures and voluntary departure deportation, through seductions and/or threats by the border patrol be forbidden.

IV. All families now divided by deportation under present laws (e.g. 11, 412) and practices shall be reunited or once without further red tape, threats or harassment and all persons without documents living in the U.S.A. who are from Mexico shall be able to obtain them without going through deportation proceedings, arrests and interminably long delays.

V. That because these Mexicans who live and work in the U.S.A. without documents pay all the same taxes such as consumer, payroll, income taxes and even included in their rents payments to property owners also pay the actual property taxes as native born residents or documented immigrants... that they be allowed