



# STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN!

  
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# CARTER PLAN

8/14/77

Proposals

+  
Summary of Proposals  
with Questions +  
Answers

ANALYSIS of CARTER PROPOSALS 8/77

UFWA

Dr. Joseph Sommers UCSD

Dr. Shelley MARAM CSU Fullerton

GLACAA memo dated 5/27/77

Re various pending legislation +  
proposals including Carter proposals

## THE CARTER PLAN - WHAT IT MEANS

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION HAS PREPARED A DANGEROUS SET OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS. THESE PROPOSALS, WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE 95th CONGRESS, NOT ONLY WILL CURTAIL THE RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF MILLIONS OF MEXICANS AND LATIN AMERICANS CURRENTLY RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES -- THEY THREATEN THE RIGHTS OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING AMERICANS AS WELL.

### WHO ARE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS?

Undocumented workers are hardworking U.S. taxpayers who live and work in the U.S. and are an integral part of our country's economy. Their exact number is unknown, but guesswork places their number somewhere between four and six million.

They come from all countries, but chiefly from Mexico and Latin America. The Immigration and Naturalization Service says that most are from Mexico since Mexicans constitute the highest number of deportees annually--800,000 in 1975.

### UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS NEED UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY.

Undocumented workers and their families are the most exploited people in our society. Their lack of resident status deprives them of sharing in the freedoms that citizens and permanent residents enjoy. They live under the constant threat of deportation. They are paid miserable wages, have no job security and are denied access to unemployment insurance, social security, disability insurance, medical care and labor law enforcement despite the fact that they pay heavy state and federal taxes for these privileges.

Undocumented workers are also subjected to a wide variety of consumer frauds, are prey to the whims of unscrupulous landlords and are denied access to public housing programs as well as job training.

UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY for undocumented workers and their families is the only real solution to the current tragedy that deprives millions of workers of their most fundamental rights as human beings.. It is the first step to include these productive workers and their families in the mainstream of American life.

### A CHARTER OF RIGHTS FOR UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS.

In addition to unconditional amnesty, we as Americans should promote a clearcut charter of rights for all immigrant workers in the United States. This charter includes:

1. The right of all workers to fulfill their needs as individuals and as families by having full employment in their country of origin. (In the case of Mexico, six million Mexican workers are employed only three months a year.)

2. Freedom from deportations and separations of family members.
3. The right to unify families.
4. The right to normalize status without having to return to the country of origin.
5. Equal rights in all areas of employment:
  - a. Job security, seniority, equal pay, equal access to promotions, to organize and to hold trade union office.
  - b. Access to unemployment insurance, social security, Medicare and labor law enforcement.
6. Full housing opportunities for immigrant workers and their families.
7. Full educational opportunities for the children of immigrant workers and their families.
8. The right to use one's native language in citizenship acquisition, judicial proceedings, and all contractual arrangements, public and private.
9. The right to vote for those who acquire permanent resident status.
10. The right of inviolability of person--that is, the right not to be stopped, searched or interrogated by law enforcement authorities, merely because of one's racial characteristics.

#### TOWARDS A RE-DEFINITION OF THE ISSUE

Until now, a handful of legislators and government officials, business interests, some unions and the press have defined the immigration issue in the narrowest of terms. They say that undocumented immigrants pose a serious threat to the U.S. economy by taking jobs and utilizing social services at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer.

This philosophy is based on the erroneous assumption that our society has just so many jobs to be filled. Any economist will refute this "lump of labor fallacy" as nonsense. Actually, our economy is elastic rather than static. Immigrants do not impose a burden on the economy--rather, as producers and consumers, they make it grow.

Dr. Oscar Handlin wrote, in 1952, that the cost of raising a young immigrant to the age of 18 was \$10,000. Dr. Thomas J. Espenshare of Florida State University has said that a low-income family must spend an average of \$44,000 to raise a child to be of working age (Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1977).

The few studies that have been done on the economic impact of undocumented workers refute the hysterical anti-alien propaganda that appears in the daily press.

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

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

\*\*\*The Linton report, commissioned by the U.S. Department of Labor in 1975 concluded that the average wage of undocumented workers in border counties was \$1,74 and that only 31.5 per cent of those workers interviewed had filed U.S. income tax forms, though most had paid taxes for years. Nevertheless, 73 per cent of these immigrants had federal income taxes withheld and 77 per cent had social security payments deducted.

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

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

Nevertheless, the Carter Administration has chosen an extremely repressive legislative package to deal with what it terms a "silent invasion of illegal aliens."

#### WHAT DOES THE CARTER IMMIGRATION PACKAGE CONTAIN?

The following proposals to the 95th Congress have been made by President Jimmy Carter's task force on immigration. The cabinet level committee is made up of Attorney General Griffin Bell, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, and representatives of several government agencies. The proposals are as follows:

- 1) A limited form of amnesty for undocumented immigrants which will probably only cover 500,000 persons.

- 2) A revised Rodino bill threatening employers with sanctions for knowingly hiring aliens not authorized to work in the U.S.
- 3) A worker identification card which all workers must possess in order to be employed.
- 4) Increased security measures along the U.S. - Mexican border.
- 5) A special nondeportable status for those who have entered the U.S. after the amnesty cutoff date. It is expected that the rights of the nondeportable will be severely limited.
- 6) A temporary worker program allowing Mexicans to work for specific periods in the U.S. similar to the bracero program which began during World War II and continued to the mid-sixties. This program is not included in the present legislative package, but it might be introduced in the future.

The approach of the Carter Administration is not only an uncreative approach to a serious and long-neglected problem, it is also hysterical and dangerous. The provisions of the Carter package are designed not for working people but for the political and economic convenience of U.S. business interests who want and will continue to get cheap, unorganized labor whenever they want it.

Though Carter's spokesmen have assured us that they want to prevent undocumented immigrants from being exploited, their proposals will have just the opposite effect. Let's take a look at each proposal:

1) AMNESTY: Those who apply for amnesty must have never been a public charge. Moreover, property ownership may be a factor in determining who is eligible for amnesty. Furthermore, amnesty will be offered only to those who have had an uninterrupted residence of seven years or more without any significant break. This would be impossible for most Mexicans who regularly return to Mexico.

The amnesty program is to some degree illusory since many undocumented residents in the U.S. have already had their status changed under similar procedures now available under the law. INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo has said (Los Angeles Times, July 13, 1977) that any amnesty provisions would be very limited. Several million aliens would continue to live here under the most inhuman conditions, underpaid, overworked and virtually without any rights.

It is highly probable that Carter's amnesty program will be a prelude to massive roundups and deportations, tactics that have never solved any problems, and instead make a criminal class out of millions of hardworking U.S. taxpayers.

Deportations have historically torn apart families, and in recent years thousands of U.S. born children have been deported while husbands and wives have been separated. During the deportations of the

1930s and later, with Operation Wetback (1954), thousands of persons were forced to leave the country because of mistaken identity, or merely because they had brown skin or spoke Spanish.

Furthermore, amnesty could be a complete failure unless it is carefully planned and administered by groups other than the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Australian government, offered three months of amnesty to undocumented immigrants in 1976. Natural fears of the Ministry of Immigration, language barriers, the fact that the government had used immigration as a repressive tool in the past, together with poor planning caused the program to fail miserably.

When the amnesty program terminated, the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs authorized a campaign "to root out the remaining illegal aliens," and told the press that there would "definitely be no more offers of amnesty in Australia."

The Carter Administration will probably pursue the same policy, despite the fact that it proclaims the human rights issue throughout the world.

2) A REVISED RODINO BILL: Congressman Joshua Eilberg (D.-Pa.) is now promoting an employer sanctions bill similar to the Rodino bill which passed twice in the House but failed in the Senate. Ostensibly, the Eilberg bill seeks to penalize employers for hiring undocumented immigrants. But a similar law was passed in the California legislature several years ago (the Dixon Arnett law) and employers were not penalized. Instead, Mexican and other Hispanic workers faced tremendous discrimination on the basis of their skin color and Spanish tongue. The United Farm Workers of America has denounced the Rodino bill for this reason.

So called "employer sanction" laws are actually designed to help employers at the expense of their workers. They also force the employer to do the work of law enforcement agencies in checking I.D.'s and other documents.

3) IDENTIFICATION CARDS: The Carter Administration is also proposing special identification cards for workers authorizing them to work legally in the U.S. Carter has temporarily dropped this proposal because of resistance from Attorney General Griffin Bell who knows what type of opposition a national identity card will get from civil libertarians throughout the country. A modified proposal is still being studied--to have Social Security cards coded to distinguish between those eligible to work and those not authorized. Similar I.D. cards are now used in South Africa to promote apartheid. The opportunities for the government to use these cards as instruments of repression are limitless. Anyone without such a card could be subjected to systematic harassment by all law enforcement authorities.

4) CLOSING THE BORDER: INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo advocates increased surveillance along the U.S. - Mexican border as one of the prime goals of his tenure. He has also said that amnesty will never be effective unless the border is more tightly patrolled. He has therefore requested a larger budget and has deployed over 100 new agents along the border.

Not to be outdone by a Democratic Administration spokesman, Senator George Deukmejian (R. - Long Beach) is suggesting that a 14-mile long military reservation be established along the border from the coast to Otay Mountain to prevent immigrants from illegally crossing into the United States. Deukmejian believes that militarizing the border would eliminate unnecessary legal proceedings against "illegal aliens" and it would provide peacetime employment for military personnel.

In recent weeks and months, Mexican newspapers in border cities such as Tijuana, Mexicali and Juarez have been carrying stories about increased harassment and brutality on the part of U.S. Border Patrolmen against Mexican citizens attempting to cross the border. A news article in El Mexicano, a Tijuana paper, (8 July, 1977) reported that a uniformed U.S. Border Patrol officer attacked a 12-year-old boy named Rodolfo Rodriguez Chavez who was swimming with two other children near Tijuana at spot 20 feet on the U.S. side of the border. The boy told Mexican officials that the Border Patrolman shouted something at him, (in English) then proceeded to beat him, breaking his left arm.

The same news article reported that U.S. Border Patrolmen shot and seriously wounded a 22-year-old man who was leading other people across the border, also near Tijuana. The man, identified as Braulio Arellano Gamero, was fleeing toward Colonia Libertad in Tijuana when he was shot five times in his left leg. He was then taken to a Tijuana hospital where he was interrogated by Mexican authorities.

Such acts of violence have prompted Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers to denounce the Border Patrol "for victimizing hundreds of Mexicans attempting to enter the U.S. illegally." (Migration Today, June, 1977)

A Congressional investigation of the U.S. Border Patrol should take place before any additional staffing and budgetary increases are approved.

5) NONDEPORTABLE STATUS: The Carter Administration is offering nondeportable status to those who have entered the U.S. after a seven year cutoff date but prior to Jan. 1, 1977. Nondeportable aliens will be allowed to work, but under the same exploitable conditions as before, and will also be denied social services and other benefits. Nor will these people be allowed to change their status.

The distinction between illegal and nondeportable status is very slight, but the latter is worse for immigrants since it precludes rights and privileges which were formerly obtainable.



6) TEMPORARY WORKER PROGRAM: Heavy pressures from organized labor and other lobbies have apparently prevented the Carter Administration from proposing a renewal of the old bracero program by which Mexican laborers were contracted for specific periods chiefly to benefit U.S. farmers.

Yet it is not unlikely that the present administration will attempt some kind of a compromise with agricultural interests and with the Mexican government to renew the bracero program. Braceros are basically indentured slaves who are paid extremely low wages and used as a wedge against farm labor organizing. It is not surprising that Republican legislators are pushing for a full scale bracero program, at a time when the United Farm Workers are making great strides in California and in other Southwestern states.

Furthermore, when growers in Presidio Texas complained of a labor shortage earlier this year to pick their crops, INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo authorized more than 800 Mexican workers to cross the border. If the Carter Administration takes this case by case approach to farm labor, it will be initiating a bracero program under a different guise.

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WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP:

- 1) Write your senators and Congresspersons, demanding unconditional amnesty and a charter of rights for undocumented workers.
- 2) Keep informed about legislative efforts on behalf of undocumented workers by contacting the following places nearest you.
- 3) Send a donation to help us defray the costs of our legislative efforts;

\$500 \_\_\_ \$400 \_\_\_ \$300 \_\_\_ \$200 \_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

## FACT SHEET

### UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS AND THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS

The Carter administration has prepared a dangerous set of legislative proposals concerning the issue of undocumented immigrants. These proposals, which will be presented to the 95th Congress, will seriously jeopardize the lives and liberties of millions of undocumented workers and American workers.

In the midst of a sagging economy, the "illegal alien" is a convenient scapegoat for the press to single out, claiming the undocumented workers take jobs away from American citizens, depress wages and working conditions, increase welfare rolls, do not pay taxes, hinder union organization and even effect the U.S. balance of payments adversely.

#### Who are the undocumented workers?

The undocumented workers are hard working gente who enter this country for a chance to earn a living and escape the harsh economic conditions in their homelands. But their illegality makes them vulnerable, exploitable and frequently leaves them without steady employment. The undocumented workers are among the lowest paid sector of the labor market according to the Linton report (1975). The report also indicates, the undocumented worker contribute more in taxes than they collect in social services. The United Farmworkers report that the undocumented worker does join unions.

Undocumented workers spent 60% of their earnings in the U.S. The undocumented workers are doing the work that the American urban poor refuse---dishwashers, day laborers, bus boys, canners, maids, etc. In short, the undocumented worker and their efforts make it possible for the economy to grow. As one grower put it "When we want you to come, you come, When we don't, you git."

SUMMARY AND IMPACT OF PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS

AMNESTY

- Permanent legal alien status for immigrants who have lived continuously in the U.S. from January 1, 1970 to the present.

Permanent legal status applicants must submit to a personal interview and provide documented proof that they have resided continuously in the U.S. for seven years. They will be prey to counterfeiters for forged documents. Jorge Bustamante, advisor to the Mexican government, and Leonel Castillo, I.N.S. commissioner agree that any amnesty provisions will be very limited. Bustamante points out that less than 3% of undocumented workers would be effected by amnesty since most Mexican workers enter and leave the U.S. within a few months.

- Temporary legal alien status for those who enter the U.S. between January 1, 1970 to January 1977.

Temporary legal alien status applicants will be unable to vote, run for office, bring in family members from abroad or be eligible for social services such as Medicaid, food stamps, etc. Their only benefit will be the right to work.

- Deportation for illegal immigrants who do not apply for legal alien status and those who enter the U.S. after January 1977.

Deportation is the penalty for those who enter the U.S. after January, 1977 and those who are eligible for legal status but do not apply. Deportation will result in countless acts of repression for undocumented workers and U.S. citizens who speak Spanish or have brown skin. Such activities would resemble the 1930's and 1950's when more than 3.8 million expulsions took place in southwestern U.S. Between 15% and 30% of these deportees were U.S. citizens. Additionally, deportations will tear families apart.

- Temporary work permits for foreign workers.

Temporary foreign work permits will guarantee that employers always have a labor supply. It means that agribusiness will have a steady supply of cheap labor whose transient stay in the U.S. makes it unlikely that they will join unions. For example, when growers in Presidio, Texas complained of a labor shortage this year to pick their crops, INS commissioner, Leonel Castillo authorized more than 800 Mexican workers to cross the border.

### Employer Sanctions

- Civil penalties would fine employers up to \$1,000 per alien for knowingly hiring undocumented aliens.
- All workers must possess a worker I.D. in order to be employed.

Passage of such a law would not deter employers from hiring undocumented workers according to Joshua Eilberg, Congressman on congressional committees on immigration. He says, "a civil fine would become merely the cost of doing business for many employers!" It would also be limited to employers who engage in a "pattern of practice" of hiring undocumented workers.

The new law would create a massive violation of civil rights, not only of undocumented workers but of native born Mexicans and Latin Americans. It promises to generate discrimination practices against Mexican and Latin American workers in the U.S. Putting the burden on the employers to ascertain immigrant status of a worker can only diminish the civil rights of all Americans.

Furthermore, it forces the employer to do the work of the Border Patrol and other law enforcement agencies in checking I.D.'s and other documents. The use of I.D. cards offers countless opportunities for the government to use them as instruments of repression. Similar I.D.'s are now used in *South Africa* to promote apartheid.

ENFORCEMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

- More equipment and personnel to stop illegal entries at U.S. borders
- Cooperation with countries like Mexico which are major sources of emigration

Plans to increase <sup>by 2000</sup> the personnel at the border <sup>✓</sup> aimed at stopping the flow of immigration of whom 65% are Mexican. Last year 750,000 undocumented workers were detained in the U.S. and returned to Mexico. In closing the border the government ignores the fact that the unrealistic annual quota of 120,000 western hemisphere immigrants helped give birth to the problem of the so-called "illegal" immigration.

Despite increased number of Border Patrol agents, INS has publicly admitted its inability to apprehend "illegal Aliens". Local police have begun to participate in rounding up illegal aliens, although immigration law is a federal law, outside their jurisdiction. Mexicans and Chicanos will be subject to increased harassment and brutality by La Migra and police. Acts of violence have already been reported in the press. Furthermore the INS has carried out several large scale dragnet raids in major U.S. cities--usually in factories, <sup>fields</sup>

and Chicano barrios. These raids create an atmosphere of terror in the Mexican and Latin communities. They violate the constitutional rights of both native born and foreign born.

The U.S. government plans to cooperate with the Mexican government "in an effort to promote thier economy" and thus create jobs in Mexico to stem immigrants from ~~the~~ looking for jobs in the U.S. This position ~~is~~ does not take into account the fact that U.S. corporations are responsible for the high unemployment rates in Mexico. U.S. owned corporations own 79% of the industrial and agricultural firms in Mexico that employ small numbers of skilled laborers. At least 15% of the working age population is unemployed, 40% can only find occassional work. Another 20% of Mexican workers depend on income earned in the U.S. This high unemployment rate in Mexico coupled with a sealed border create a highly explosive situation <sup>in Mexico.</sup>

## INFORMACIÓN VERÍDICA SOBRE EL OBRERO INDOCUMENTADO Y LAS PROPUESTAS DE CARTER

LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE CARTER HA PREPARADO UNA PELIGROSA SERIE DE PROPUESTAS LEGISLATIVAS TOCANTE A LA CUESTIÓN DE LOS INMIGRANTES INDOCUMENTADOS. ESTAS PROPUESTAS QUE SERAN PRESENTADAS AL CONGRESO 95avo. PERJUDICARÁN MUY EN SERIO A LAS VIDAS Y LAS LIBERTADES DE MILLONES DE OBREROS INDOCUMENTADOS ASÍ COMO A LOS OBREROS NORTEAMERICANOS.

DENTRO DEL MARCO <sup>en el</sup> DE UNA ECONOMÍA QUE DECAE, EL SO-LLAMADO "ILEGAL" ES UN CHIVO EXPIATORIO CONVENIENTE CUAL LA PRENSA PUEDE CONCENTRAR SU ATAQUE HACIENDO RECLAMOS FALSOS COMO, QUE EL INDOCUMENTADO LE QUITA TRABAJOS A LOS CIUDADANOS NORTEAMERICANOS, QUE OCA-SIONA SUELDOS BAJOS Y EMPEORA LAS CONDICIONES DE TRABAJO, QUE AUMENTA LAS LISTAS DE LOS BENEFICIADOS POR EL WELFARE, QUE NO PAGA CONTRIBUCIONES, QUE ES UN ESTORBO EN CUANTO A LA ORGANIZACIÓN SINDICAL Y QUE HASTA AFECTA EL BALANCE DE PAGOS DE LOS EE.UU.

### ¿QUIENES SON LOS INDOCUMENTADOS?

LOS OBREROS INDOCUMENTADOS SON PERSONAS QUE TRABAJAN DURO Y QUE ENTRAN A ESTE PAÍS BUSCANDO LA OPORTUNIDAD DE GANARSE LA VIDA Y DE ESCAPAR DE CONDICIONES ECONOMICAS Y ARDUAS QUE EXISTEN EN SUS PAÍSES. PERO SU "ILEGALIDAD" LOS HACE VULNERABLES, EXPLOTABLES Y CON FRECUENCIA LOS DEJA SIN EMPLEO PERMANENTE. LOS OBREROS INDOCUMENTADOS COMPONEN EL SECTOR MÁS MAL PAGADO DENTRO DEL MERCADO OBRERIL DE ACUERDO CON EL REPORTE LINTON (1975). ESTE REPORTE TAMBIÉN ADVIERTE QUE EL INDOCUMENTADO CONTRIBUYE MUCHO MÁS EN "TAXES" QUE LO QUE COLECTA EN SERVICIOS SOCIALES. LA UNIÓN DE LOS TRABAJADORES CAMPESINOS (UFW) REPORTA QUE EL INDOCUMENTADO SÍ ENTRA A LAS UNIONES.

LOS INDOCUMENTADOS GASTARON UN SESENTA POR CIENTO DE SUS GANANCIAS DENTRO DE LOS EE.UU. LOS INDOCUMENTADOS ESTAN HACIENDO LOS TRABAJOS QUE LA MAYORÍA DEL NORTEAMERICA URBANO SE REHUSA A HACER---, LAVAPLATOS, TRABAJOS DE DÍA A DÍA, DE CRIADAS, Y OTROS DE ESTE INDOLE. LOS ESFUERZOS DEL INDOCUMENTADO EN REALIDAD HACE POSIBLE QUE CREZCA LA ECONOMÍA. COMO LO DIJO UN AGRIMONOPOLISTA, " CUANDO NOSOTROS QUERRAMOS QUE VENGA, VIENE. CUANDO NO TE QUEREMOS, FUERA!"

### RESUMEN Y EL IMPACTO DE LAS PROPUESTAS DE CARTER AL CONGRESO

#### AMNESTÍA

\*LEGALIZACIÓN PERMANENTE Y LEGAL A LOS INMIGRANTES QUE HAYAN VIVIDO DENTRO DE LOS EE.UU. CONTINUAMENTE DESDE EL PRIMERO DE ENERO, 1970 HASTA EL PRESENTE.

LOS QUE SOLICITEN ESTE STATUS PERMANENTE Y LEGAL DEBEN SOMETERSE A UNA ENTREVISTA PERSONAL Y PROVEER COMPROBACIÓN DOCUMENTADA DE QUE HAYA RESIDIDO CONTINUAMENTE DENTRO DE LOS EE.UU. POR UN PERÍODO DE SIETE AÑOS. ESTÁN EXPUESTOS A SER VICTIMIZADOS POR FALSIFICADORES DE DOCUMENTOS. JORGE BUSTAMANTE, CONSEJERO AL GOBIERNO DE MEXICO Y LEONEL CASTILLO, COMISIONADO DEL DEPTO. DE INMIGRACIÓN ESTÁN DE ACUERDO QUE CUALESQUIER ESTIPULACIÓN O MEDIDA QUE SE TOMA SOBRE LA AMNESTÍA VA A SER MUY LIMITADA. BUSTAMANTE DECLARA QUE MENOS DE UN 3% DE LOS INDOCUMENTADOS SERÁN AFECTADOS POR LA AMNESTÍA YA QUE LA MAYORÍA DE LOS OBREROS SIN DOCUMENTOS ENTRAN Y SALEN DE LOS EE.UU. DENTRO DE UNOS CUANTOS MESES.

\* CONDICIÓN TEMPORAL PARA EL EXTRANJERO QUE ENTRÓ A LOS EE.UU. DENTRO DEL PRIMERO DE ENERO, 1970 HASTA ENERO, 1977.

AQUELLOS QUE SOLICITEN EL ESTADO LEGAL Y TEMPORAL NO TENDRAN EL DERECHO A VOTAR, NO PODRAN SER CANDIDATOS A PUESTOS PÚBLICOS, NO PODRAN TRAER A MIEMBROS DE SU FAMILIA DEL EXTRANJERO, NI SERAN ELEGIBLES A SERVICIOS SOCIALES COMO AYUDA MÉDICA NI LAMPILLAS PARA LA COMIDA, ETC. EL ÚNICO BENEFICIO QUE OBTENDRÁN ES EL DERECHO A TRABAJAR.

\*DEPORTACIÓN PARA TODOS LOS INMIGRANTES "ILEGALES" QUE SOLICITEN ESTADO LEGAL PARA EXTRANJEROS Y DEPORTACIÓN PARA TODOS LOS QUE ENTRARON A LOS EE.UU. DESPUÉS DE ENERO DEL 1977.

\* EL CASTIGO PARA TODOS LOS INMIGRANTES "ILEGALES" QUE NO SOLICITEN SU CONDICIÓN DE EXTRANJEROS LEGALES SERA LA DEPORTACIÓN, ASÍ COMO PARA TODOS LOS QUE ENTREN A LOS EE.UU. DESPUES DEL PRIMERO DE ENERO DEL 1977.

LA DEPORTACIÓN SERÁ EL CASTIGO PARA AQUELLOS QUE ENTREN A LOS EE.UU. DESPUÉS DE ENERO 1977 Y TAMBIEN HASTA AQUELLOS QUE AUNQUE ESTEN ELEGIBLES PERO QUE NO SOMETAN SU SOLICITUD POR EL ESTADO LEGAL. LAS DEPORTACIONES TRAERAN COMO RESULTADO UN SIN NUMERO DE ACCIONES REPRESIVAS PARA LOS OBREROS INDOCUMENTADOS ASÍ COMO PARA LOS CIUDADANOS ESTADOUNIDENSES QUE HABLEN EL ESPAÑOL O QUE SEAN DE COLOR CASTAÑO. ESTAS ACTIVIDADES SE PARECERAN A LAS DE LOS AÑOS 1930's Y LOS 1950's CUANDO SE EXPULSARON A MÁS DE 3.8 MILLONES DE LOS ESTADOS DEL SUDOESTE DE LOS EE.UU. ENTRE UN 15% Y UN 30% DE LOS DEPORTADOS EN ESE ENTONCES ERAN CIUDADANOS DE LOS EE.UU. LAS DEPORTACIONES TAMBIEN LLEVARAN COMO RESULTADO LA SEPARACIÓN Y RUPTURA DE LAS FAMILIAS.

\*PERMISOS TEMPORALES DE TRABAJO PARA OBREROS DEL EXTRANJERO.

PERMISOS TEMPORALES DE TRABAJO PARA OBREROS DEL EXTRANJERO SOLO LE GARANTIZA AL PATRÓN UN AMPLIO ABASTECIMIENTO DE LA CLASE OBRERA. QUIERE DECIR QUE LOS AGRICOMERCIENTES TENDRAN UN ABASTECIMIENTO CONTINUO DE MANO DE OBRA BARATA CUYA ESTANCIA TRANSITORIA DENTRO DE LOS EE.UU. LES DIFICULTARÁ LA ENTRADA Y PARTICIPACIÓN EN LAS UNIONES. POR EJEMPLO, CUANDO LOS AGRIMONOPOLISTAS EN PRESIDIO, TEXAS SE QUEJARON DE HABIA UNA CARESTÍA DE TRABAJADORES QUE LEVANTARAN SUS COCECHAS, EL COMISIONADO DEL DEPTO DE INMIGRACIÓN, CASTILLO, AUTORIZO LA ENTRADA A 800 OBREROS DE MEXICO A QUE CRUZARAN LA FRONTERA.

SANCIONES AL PATRÓN

CASTIGOS CIVILES MULTARÍAN A LOS PATRONES HASTA MIL DOLARES POR CADA EXTRANJERO AL CUAL LE DIERON TRABAJO CONCIENTEMENTE.

TODOS LOS TRABAJADORES DEBERÁN POSEER UNA TARGETA DE IDENTIDAD COMO OBRERO PARA PODER SER EMPLEADOS.

AL PASARSE TAL LEY NO LE IMPEDIRÁ AL PATRÓN DE OCUPAR A INDOCUMENTADOS COMO DICE JOSHUA EILBERG, CONGRESISTA DENTRO DE COMITÉS CONGRESIONALES SOBRE LA INMIGRACION, EL DICE ASÍ, "UNA MULTA CIVIL SE CONVERTIRÍA SIMPLEMENTE EN EL COSTO DE HACER NEGOCIO PARA MUCHOS PATRONES!" ESTA MULTA TAMBIEN SERÍA LIMITADA A SOLO AQUELLOS QUE YA HAYAN SEGUIDO EL EJEMPLO DE PRACTICA DE DARLE TRABAJO AL INDOCUMENTADO.

ESTA LEY CREARÍA UNA VIOLACIÓN EN MASA DE LOS DERECHOS CIVILES, VIOLACIONES NO SOLAMENTE CONTRA EL INDOCUMENTADO SINO VILACIONES DE LOS DERECHO CIVILES DE LOS MEXICANOS Y LATINOS NACIDOS EN LOS EE.UU. PROMETE PRODUCIR PRÁCTICAS DISCRIMINATORIAS CONTRA LOS MÉXICO Y LATINO AMERICANOS EN LOS EE.UU. HECHANDO A CUESTAS AL PATRON LA NECESIDAD DE QUE ÉL VERIFIQUE EL ESTADO O CONDICIÓN INMIGRATORIA DEL OBRERO TAN SOLO PUEDE DISMINUIR LOS DERECHOS CIVILES DE TODOS LOS NORTEAMERICANOS. ADEMAS, FORZA AL PATRÓN A QUE HAGA EL TRABAJO DE LA PATRULLA FRONTERIZA DE INVESTIGAR SUS TARGETAS DE IDENTIDAD Y OTROS DOCUMENTOS. EL USO DE TARGETAS DE IDENTIDAD OFRECE UN SIN NUMERO DE OPORTUNIDADES QUE EL GOBIERNO PUEDE USAR COMO UNSTRUMENTOS DE REPRESIÓN. TARGETAS DE IDENTIDAD PARECIDAS A ESTAS SE USAN AHORA EN ÁFRICA DEL SUR PARA FOMENTAR EL RACISMO Y LA POLÍTICA DE SEPARATISMO ENTRE RAZAS.

CUMPLIMIENTO FORZOSO Y LA POLÍTICA DEL EXTRANJERO

\* MÁS EQUIPOS Y APARATOS Y PERSONAL PARA PONER PARO A LA ENTRADA DE INDOCUMENTADOS EN LAS FRONTERAS DE LOS EE.UU.

\*CO-OPERACIÓN CON PAISES COMO MÉXICO QUE SON FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE EMIGRACIÓN.

SE HACEN PLANES PARA AUMENTAR EL PERSONAL EN LAS FRONTERAS, UN AUMENTO DE 2000 AGENTES MÁS DIRIJIDO A PARAR EL FLUJO DE INMIGRACIÓN, EL 65% VINIENDO DE MEXICO. 750,000 OBREROS SIN DOCUMENTOS FUERON DETENIDOS EL AÑO PASADO Y DEPORTADOS A MÉXICO. AL CERRAR LA FRONTERA, EL DEPTO. DE INMIGRACIÓN IGNORA EL HECHO DE UNA QUOTA IRREAL DE 120,000 INMIGRANTES DEL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL HA AYUDADO A EXA CERBAR EL PROBLEMA DEL SO-LLA-MADO ILEGAL.



A PESAR DEL AUMENTO EN EL NÚMERO DE AGENTES DE LA PATRULLA FRONTERIZA, EL DEPTO. DE INMIGRACIÓN HA ADMITIDO PUBLICAMENTE SU INABILIDAD EN APRENDER INDOCUMENTADOS. LA POLICÍA LOCAL HA EMPEZADO A PARTICIPAR EN ESTOS ACORRALAMIENTOS DE INDOCUMENTADOS, A PESAR DE QUE LA LEY DE INMIGRACIÓN ES LEY FEDERAL Y POR LO TANTO FUERA DE SU JURISDICCIÓN. TRAERÁ COMO RESULTADO UN AUMENTO

EN LA REPRESIÓN Y LA BRUTALIDAD POR PARTE DE LA MIGRA Y POLICÍA. YA SE HAN REPORTADO VARIOS ACTOS DE VIOLENCIA EN LA PRENSA. ADEMÁS, YA EL DEPTO. DE INMIGRACION HA LLEVADO A CABO REDADAS A LA FUERZA EN GRAN ESCALA EN LAS PRINCIPALES CIUDADES DE LOS EE.UU. -PRINCIPALMENTE EN FÁBRICAS Y EN BARRIOS CHICANOS. ÉSTOS ATAQUES CREAN UNA ATMÓSFERA DE TERROR DENTRO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MEXICANAS Y LATINAS. ESTOS ATAQUES VIOLAN LOS DERECHOS CONSTITUCIONALES DE LOS NACIDOS AQUÍ Y DE LOS NACIDOS EN EL EXTRANJERO.

EL GOBIERNO DE LOS EE.UU. PLANEA COOPERAR CON EL GOBIERNO DE MÉXICO "EN UN ESFUERZO PARA FOMENTAR SUS ECONOMÍAS" Y ASÍ CREAR TRABAJOS EN MÉXICO PARA TRATAR DE REFRENAR EL FLUJO DE INMIGRANTES QUE VIENEN EN BUSCA DE TRABAJO EN LOS EE.UU. ESTA POLÍTICA NO TOMA EN CUENTA EL HECHO DE QUE SON LAS CORPORACIONES NORTEAMERICANAS LAS RESPONSABLES POR EL ALTO PROMEDIO DE DESEMPLEO QUE EXISTE EN MÉXICO. COMPANÍAS NORTEAMERICANAS SON DUEÑAS DE UN 79% DE LAS FINCAS INDUSTRIALES Y AGRICULTURALES EN MÉXICO QUE EMPLEAN UN PEQUEÑO NÚMERO DE OBREROS HÁBILES Y EXPERTOS. A LO MENOS UN 15% DE LA POBLACIÓN DE EDAD MADURA PARA TRABAJAR ESTA AHORA SIN TRABAJO, UN 40% DE LA POBLACIÓN PUEDE CONSEGUIR SÓLO EMPLEOS OCASIONALES. OTRO 20% DE LOS OBREROS MEXICANOS DEPENDEN DE INGRESOS GANADOS EN LOS EE.UU. ESTE ALTO PROMEDIO DE DESEMPLEO EN MÉXICO, ASÍ COMO UNA FRONTERA HERMETICAMENTE CERRADA HA DADO COMO RESULTADO UNA SITUACION MUY EXPLOSIVA EN MÉXICO.

## HEALTH CARE—A HUMAN RIGHT OR A PRIVILEGE?

While President Carter steps up his campaign to protect human rights throughout the world, Los Angeles County is moving in the direction of denying the human right of health care to persons who cannot document their residency status or who are not destitute.

The far-reaching ramifications of a proposed policy on the limitation of health care, based upon a County Counsel opinion that this service is General Relief, are frightening.

Let's examine some of the implications of this odious policy:

### UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS

The only health care available will be:

1. Emergency services to alleviate severe pain or to diagnose and treat a medical condition which if neglected would lead to disability or death.
2. Public health services related to the protection of the general public, such as the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.

Preventive health care will be eliminated. Pregnant women, children and elderly persons will be the chief targets of this restrictive policy.

### LOW INCOME PROPERTY OWNERS

Since County Counsel defines health services as General Relief, which is a reimbursable form of aid, any indigent property owner who does not have MediCal will be forced to sign a lien on his property over to the County.

Senior citizens who have Medicare and cannot pay their portion of the medical bills will have to sign this property lien to receive County health services.

### PATIENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Los Angeles County's unique spinal injury facilities at Rancho Los Amigos and the burn unit at USC/County Medical Center will no longer be available to those in need of these services, unattainable elsewhere, unless they are indigent residents.

Current practice is to admit all patients requiring these specialized services, regardless of income. Fees paid by more affluent patients keep the facilities in the black.

**HELP FIGHT THIS INHUMANE HEALTH CUTBACK!**

Contact:

Barbara Gedanke  
American Civil Liberties Union  
(213) 487-1720

Jean McDowell  
Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency  
(213) 629-5511, Ext. 206

# WHAT THE CARTER PLAN FOR IMMIGRATION LAWS

## MEANS

# TO THE WORKING PEOPLE

**NATIONAL IMMIGRATION COALITION**

**8601 LANKERSHIM BLVD SUN VALLEY, CA 91352**

**CENTRO DE INMIGRACIÓN**

**GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER**

**600 NEW JERSEY NW WASHINGTON, D.C 20001**

# **DOES CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PACKAGE MEAN REAL HUMAN RIGHTS FOR IMMIGRANT WORKERS AND MORE JOBS FOR ALL WORKERS?**

Of what significance is President Carter's program for the undocumented worker?

Is it amnesty or a trap to find out who is here without a visa?

President Carter's proposals to the solution of the problems of the undocumented will only create more problems, difficulties and persecutions for the Spanish-speaking workers here without visas.

Instead of giving them more rights and human compassion, he seeks to put them in a more difficult position with less rights and provides immigration authorities with easier methods to track, hunt or locate the undocumented.

Instead of providing more jobs, they will increase the unemployment problem.

Instead of providing more jobs for the U.S. born citizen and for the permanent residents; both being Spanish-speaking, they will give them only more obstacles, more discrimination, and less security in their jobs.

Instead of compassion for those who do not have a visa, they will bring more hostilities upon them, making harder for them to unite with their families.

Instead of being protected, they are left helpless, and instead of guarantees, they create an atmosphere of false promises, confusion and more deportations for the undocumented.

## **IS IT REALLY AMNESTY OR 'HONEY ON THE CLAW'?**

Let's see what the President proposes.

1. The so-called amnesty is nothing but frosting on the cake. It does not propose an unconditional amnesty.

What Mr. Carter and Lionel Castillo, Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are trying to assure is that the Amnesty that they are proposing will permit between 300,000 or possibly 500,000 who have been here since 1970 to apply to stay here.

But in order to apply they must comply with the following requirements:

- a. they must not have left the country since 1970.
- b. they must own property and have steady and consistent employment since this date.
- c. they must have prepared and paid their income taxes and they must not owe the government any money whether they be from taxes, welfare payments, or health care, payments owed to clinics or hospitals.
- d. they must not have a police record.
- e. they must not have any sicknesses like tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc.
- f. those who apply for amnesty and are rejected will

be deported.

**HOSE NOT DEPORTED WILL BE FORCED TO WORK!**

2. Those who have been living here after 1970 but before 1977 without visas may be able to stay for a maximum term of five years if they fulfill the following requirements.

- a. support themselves by working.
- b. they must not solicit or have solicited welfare or medical services in government hospitals or clinics.
- c. they cannot immigrate under permanent resident status.
- d. they cannot immigrate or bring their families.
- e. they will not have rights to Social Security, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, public assistance, health benefits at clinics or hospitals.

In fact they will be treated as persons and workers of inferior or second class category...indentured servants or BRACEROS.....WITHOUT ANY RIGHTS.

**THE BILLS THAT ARE TO FINE EMPLOYERS WILL IN REALITY GIVE BOSSES MORE POWER OVER WORKERS AND UNION HIRING HALLS TO DISCRIMINATE!**

The law proposed by President Carter to fine and penalize the employer who employs undocumented workers, (which according to the Eilberg-Rodino do not have the right to work in the United States), will not serve that purpose but will work against all the Spanish-speaking workers whether they be citizens, permanent residents or undocumented. The law will also penalize the union hiring halls. Even more dangerous for the worker is that the foreman, the contractor, and the employment agencies are given the right to determine if the birth certificates of the U.S. citizens, and the documents of the permanent residents are legal.

They also have the right to determine if the Social Security cards are legal before hiring them or keeping them on the job. A more dangerous point for Latinos is that the law will cause much more discrimination because the employers will not employ Spanish speaking workers because they will not want to determine if they can be fined or not.

In the state of California we are still suffering the havoc of a similar law (Dixon-Arnett) as that proposed by Rodino and Eilberg. This law is used by the employers to violate the union contracts, to violate the seniority and employment security of the workers who demand and have struggled for their rights.

**THE NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD IS STEP TO CONTROL AMERICANS!**

The new Social Security and identification card that President Carter proposes will be a work permit that will apply to those of Hispanic ancestry as is used against the black people in South Africa.

It is repugnant to all Americans having to carry this type of identification for traveling, working, etc, since this has always been considered one of the basic fundamental freedoms such as the right to freedom of movement, respect for the privacy of a person and any infringement on his right to privacy. Identification cards are for those police states and dictatorships such as those of Hitler and Mussolini, now also those of Pinochet in Chile and the government of South Africa, which have all violated the personal freedoms of the persons solely because of their race, color, religion

or belief.

Why does it have to start with our people?

**A NEW BRACERO PROGRAM WITHOUT APPROVAL OF CONGRESS!**

**New Importation Program Of Temporary Agriculture Workers.**

This is the name given to the new program of braceros being pushed forth by the Agribusiness interest in government. Given the fact that there was strong opposition by the labor unions and numerous Hispanic organizations, the President still assured the Agriculture industry that he would protect their interest by ordering more than 800 temporary workers into Presidio, Texas, in order to provide cheap labor to the melon farmers in that area.

We should not be surprised that the Carter Administration will seek an agreement between the Agribusiness people and the Mexican government to achieve the importation of "temporary seasonal workers". Such agreements will be announced as a means of regulating the entrance of the agricultural worker. Naturally they will also propose it as a means of protecting the same worker from bad conditions and abuses by the employer. They will use this new method to "regulate and protect the Mexican Bracero. They will implement it slowly using a case by case or region by region approach. The end results will be an on-going Bracero program by executive order which the Congress will have very little to say about.

**A GREATLY INCREASED BORDER PATROL MEANS MORE REPRESSION!**

The reinforcement of the Border Patrol is not only to prevent the entrance of those the Press and Government call "the hordes of illegals," "Mexico is going to flood the United States," but is also to maintain and control an easy, exploitable people who are vulnerable to violations of their human rights. Cesar Chavez, the director of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, has well classified the Border Patrol as "the Gestapo of the Mexican People". There will be more murders of Mexicans and Latin Americans who only come to work; more bribes; more lies and tricks placed upon them by officers acting under color of law.

**HOW NOT TO HELP MEXICO PROVIDE ENOUGH JOBS FOR ITS WORKERS!**

Much has been said by government spokesman and other so-called "experts" on Immigration in Latin America and the reasons for immigration to the United States. Under the guise of benevolence, in a Marshall Plan type of help and mutual help, it is suggested that this country that is so powerful and rich, will out of its good heart help those poor countries of Latin America to develop their economy to be able to sustain half of it's working class and farm workers with jobs and income. The truth and the results of this type of help is that it has always put and will keep on placing the economics and governments of these countries in a more total dependency of the United States; also be in more debt and under the control of the International bankers like that of the International Monetary Fund. The results have been and continue to be counter productive to the countries of Latin America. The most tragic cases have been that of Chile, followed by Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Argentina. There is a need for a new political line, but not the one that is being talked about now. Latin America needs its economic and political independence based on a broad internal and democratic policy with the sentiments of the people.

# WRITE THESE PERSONS OR VISIT THEM DURING XMAS!

## MEMBERS OF IMMIGRATION SUB-COMMITTEES

### Senate:

|                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| James Eastland (D. Miss.) Chairman | Senate Office Bldg. |
| James Abourezk (D. S. D.)          | " " "               |
| Edward Kennedy (D. Mass.)          | " " "               |
| Paul Laxalt (R. Nev.)              | " " "               |

### House:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Joshua Eilberg (D. Pa.) Chairman | Rayburn 2135   |
| Billy Lee Evans (D. Ga.)         | Cannon 506     |
| Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R. N.Y.)     | Rayburn 2428   |
| Samuel B. Hall (D. Tex.)         | Cannon 318     |
| Herbert E. Harris II (D. Va.)    | Longworth 1133 |
| Elizabeth Holtzman (D. N.Y.)     | Longworth 1025 |
| Harold Sawyer (R. Mich.)         | Longworth 1009 |

### WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP:

- 1) Write your senators and Congresspersons, demanding unconditional amnesty and a charter of rights for undocumented workers.
- 2) Keep informed about legislative efforts on behalf of undocumented workers by contacting the following places nearest you.
- 3) Send a donation to help us defray the costs of our legislative efforts;

\$500 \_\_\_ \$400 \_\_\_ \$300 \_\_\_ \$200 \_\_\_ \$100 . \_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

AN ANALYSIS  
OF  
CARTER'S PROPOSALS  
ON IMMIGRATION LAWS  
AND POLICIES

By Professors Mark Day Southwest College  
Dr Joseph Sommers UC San Diego  
Dr Shelley Mariani CSU Fullerton  
Dr Mauricio Mason USC History  
Bert Corona CSU Los Angeles  
UFWA AFL-CIO  
ACLU So Cal Exec. Bd.



# CHAVEZ REJECTS CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PROPOSALS

UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO  
THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION  
SELLAND ARENA, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA  
AUGUST 26, 27 and 28, 1977

Resolution 73

RESOLUTION ON IMMIGRATION REFORM

Submitted by National Executive Board

WHEREAS, the wealth of America has been built atop the sweat and sacrifice of foreign-born peoples from every part of the world, and

WHEREAS, the history of U.S. agriculture has been marked by a brutal exploitation of immigrant workers by the masters of agribusiness, and

WHEREAS, President Carter has proposed legislation to reform the U.S. immigration laws,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the membership of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, sitting in convention in Fresno, California, that this organization oppose the immigration reform measure offered by the Carter administration, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Union support the granting of a total amnesty to undocumented aliens, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Union continue its opposition to legislation making it illegal for employers to hire undocumented aliens as such employer sanctions will prompt wholesale discrimination in employment against all workers who have dark skins and speak languages other than English, whether they be undocumented, resident aliens, or citizens, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Union urges the government of the United States to commit this country's resources to improving the economics of nations from which undocumented aliens immigrate as the only long-term solution to the U.S.'s immigration problem, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legal immigration quota for Mexico and the Western Hemisphere be increased to a just level, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that priority be given for the immigration of the families of aliens.

(Español al Reverso)

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION HAS PREPARED A DANGROUS SET OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS. THESE PROPOSALS, WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE 95th CONGRESS, NOT ONLY WILL CURTAIL THE RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF MILLIONS OF MEXICANS AND LATIN AMERICANS CURRENTLY RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES -- THEY THREATEN THE RIGHTS OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING AMERICANS AS WELL.

#### WHO ARE UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS?

Undocumented workers are hardworking U.S. taxpayers who live and work in the U.S. and are an integral part of our country's economy. Their exact number is unknown, but guesswork places their number somewhere between four and six million.

They come from all countries, but chiefly from Mexico and Latin America. The Immigration and Naturalization Service says that most are from Mexico since Mexicans constitute the highest number of deportees annually--800,000 in 1975.

#### UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS NEED UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY.

Undocumented workers and their families are the most exploited people in our society. Their lack of resident status deprives them of sharing in the freedoms that citizens and permanent residents enjoy. They live under the constant threat of deportation. They are paid miserable wages, have no job security and are denied access to unemployment insurance, social security, disability insurance, Medical care and labor law enforcement despite the fact that they pay heavy state and federal taxes for these privileges.

Undocumented workers are also subjected to a wide variety of consumer frauds, are prey to the whims of unscrupulous landlords and are denied access to public housing programs as well as job training.

UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY for undocumented workers and their families is the only real solution to the current tragedy that deprives millions of workers of their most fundamental rights as human beings.. It is the first step to include these productive workers and their families in the mainstream of American life.

#### A CHARTER OF RIGHTS FOR UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS.

In addition to unconditional amnesty, we as Americans should promote a clearcut charter of rights for all immigrant workers in the United States. This charter includes:

1. The right of all workers to fulfill their needs as individuals and as families by having full employment in their country of origin. (In the case of Mexico, six million Mexican workers are employed only three months a year.)

2. Freedom from deportations and separations of family members.
3. The right to unify families.
4. The right to normalize status without having to return to the country of origin.
5. Equal rights in all areas of employment:
  - a. Job security, seniority, equal pay, equal access to promotions, to organize and to hold trade union office.
  - b. Access to unemployment insurance, social security, Medicare and labor law enforcement.
6. Full housing opportunities for immigrant workers and their families.
7. Full educational opportunities for the children of immigrant workers and their families.
8. The right to use one's native language in citizenship acquisition, judicial proceedings, and all contractual arrangements, public and private.
9. The right to vote for those who acquire permanent resident status.
10. The right of inviolability of person--that is, the right not to be stopped, searched or interrogated by law enforcement authorities, merely because of one's racial characteristics.

#### TOWARDS A RE-DEFINITION OF THE ISSUE

Until now, a handful of legislators and government officials, business interests, some unions and the press have defined the immigration issue in the narrowest of terms. They say that undocumented immigrants pose a serious threat to the U.S. economy by taking jobs and utilizing social services at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer.

This philosophy is based on the erroneous assumption that our society has just so many jobs to be filled. Any economist will refute this "lump of labor fallacy" as nonsense. Actually, our economy is elastic rather than static. Immigrants do not impose a burden on the economy--rather, as producers and consumers, they make it grow.

Dr. Oscar Handlin wrote, in 1952, that the cost of raising a young immigrant to the age of 18 was \$10,000. Dr. Thomas J. Espenshare of Florida State University has said that a low-income family must spend an average of \$44,000 to raise a child to be of working age (Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1977).

The few studies that have been done on the economic impact of undocumented workers refute the hysterical anti-alien propaganda that appears in the daily press.

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

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

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

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

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

Nevertheless, the Carter Administration has chosen an extremely repressive legislative package to deal with what it terms a "silent invasion of illegal aliens."

#### WHAT DOES THE CARTER IMMIGRATION PACKAGE CONTAIN?

The following proposals to the 95th Congress have been made by President Jimmy Carter's task force on immigration. The cabinet level committee is made up of Attorney General Griffin Bell, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, and representatives of several government agencies. The proposals are as follows:

- 1) A limited form of amnesty for undocumented immigrants which will probably only cover 500,000 persons.

- 2) A revised Rodino bill threatening employers with sanctions for knowingly hiring aliens not authorized to work in the U.S.
- 3) A worker identification card which all workers must possess in order to be employed.
- 4) Increased security measures along the U.S. - Mexican border.
- 5) A special nondeportable status for those who have entered the U.S. after the amnesty cutoff date. It is expected that the rights of the nondeportable will be severely limited.
- 6) A temporary worker program allowing Mexicans to work for specific periods in the U.S. similar to the bracero program which began during World War II and continued to the mid-sixties. This program is not included in the present legislative package, but it might be introduced in the future.

The approach of the Carter Administration is not only an uncreative approach to a serious and long-neglected problem, it is also hysterical and dangerous. The provisions of the Carter package are designed not for working people but for the political and economic convenience of U.S. business interests who want and will continue to get cheap, unorganized labor whenever they want it.

Though Carter's spokesmen have assured us that they want to prevent undocumented immigrants from being exploited, their proposals will have just the opposite effect. Let's take a look at each proposal.

1) AMNESTY: Those who apply for amnesty must have never been a public charge. Moreover, property ownership may be a factor in determining who is eligible for amnesty. Furthermore, amnesty will be offered only to those who have had an uninterrupted residence of seven years or more without any significant break. This would be impossible for most Mexicans who regularly return to Mexico.

The amnesty program is to some degree illusory since many undocumented residents in the U.S. have already had their status changed under similar procedures now available under the law. INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo has said (Los Angeles Times, July 13, 1977) that any amnesty provisions would be very limited. Several million aliens would continue to live here under the most inhuman conditions, underpaid, overworked and virtually without any rights.

It is highly probable that Carter's amnesty program will be a prelude to massive roundups and deportations, tactics that have never solved any problems, and instead make a criminal class out of millions of hardworking U.S. taxpayers.

Deportations have historically torn apart families, and in recent years thousands of U.S. born children have been deported while husbands and wives have been separated. During the deportations of the

1930s and later, with Operation Wetback (1954), thousands of persons were forced to leave the country because of mistaken identity, or merely because they had brown skin or spoke Spanish.

Furthermoe, amnesty could be a complete failure unless it is carefully planned and administered by groups other than the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Australian government, offered three months of amnesty to undocumented immigrants in 1976. Natural fears of the Ministry of Immigration, language barriers, the fact that the government had used immigration as a repressive tool in the past, together with poor planning caused the program to fail miserably.

When the amnety program terminated, the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs authorized a campaign "to root out the remaining illegal aliens," and told the press that there would "definitely be no more offers of amnety in Australia."

The Carter Administration will probably pursue the same policy, despite the fact that it proclaims the human rights issue throughout the world.

2) A REVISED RODINO BILL: Congressman Joshua Eilberg (D.-Pa.) is now promoting an employer sanctions bill similar to the Rodino bill which passed twice in the House but failed in the Senate. Ostensibly, the Eilberg bill seeks to penalize employers for hiring undocumtned immigrants. But a similar law was passed in the California legislature several years ago (the Dixon Arnett law) and employers were not penalized. Instead, Mexican and other Hispanic workers faced tremendous discrimination on the basis of their skin color and Spanish tongue. The United Farm Workers of America has denouncdd the Rodino bill for this reason.

So called "employer sanction" laws are actually designed to help employers at the expense of their workers. They also force the employer to do the work of law enforcement agencies in checking I.D.'s and other documents.

3) IDENTIFICATION CARDS: The Carter Administration is also proposing special identification cards for workers authorizing them to work legally in the U.S. Carter has temporarily dropped this proposal because of resistance from Attorney General Griffin Bell who knows what type of opposition a national identity card will get from civil libertarians throughout the country. A modified proposal is still being studied--to have Social Security cards coded to distinguish between those eligible to work and those not authorized. Similar I.D. cards are now used in South Africa to promote aparthed. The opportunities for the government to use these cards as instruments of repression are limitless. Anyone without such a card could be subjected to systematic harassment by all law enforcement authorities.

4) CLOSING THE BORDER: INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo advocates increased surveillance along the U.S. - Mexican border as one of the prime goals of his tenure. He has also said that amnesty will never be effective unless the border is more tightly patrolled. He has therefore requested a larger budget and has deployed over 100 new agents along the border.

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DOUBTING OF THE BORDER

Not to be outdone by a Democratic Administration spokesman, Senator George Deukmejian (R - Long Beach) is suggesting that a 14-mile long military reservation be established along the border from the coast to Otay Mountain to prevent immigrants from illegally crossing into the United States. Deukmejian believes that militarizing the border would eliminate unnecessary legal proceedings against "illegal aliens" and it would provide peacetime employment for military personnel.

In recent weeks and months, Mexican newspapers in border cities such as Tijuana, Mexicali and Juarez have been carrying stories about increased harassment and brutality on the part of U.S. Border Patrolmen against Mexican citizens attempting to cross the border. A news article in El Mexicano, a Tijuana paper, (8 July, 1977) reported that a uniformed U.S. Border Patrol officer attacked a 12-year-old boy named Rodolfo Rodriguez Chavez who was swimming with two other children near Tijuana at spot 20 feet on the U.S. side of the border. The boy told Mexican officials that the Border Patrolman shouted something at him, (in English) then proceeded to beat him, breaking his left arm.

The same news article reported that U.S. Border Patrolmen shot and seriously wounded a 22-year-old man who was leading other people across the border, also near Tijuana. The man, identified as Braulio Arellano Gamero, was fleeing toward Colonia Libertad in Tijuana when he was shot five times in his left leg. He was then taken to a Tijuana hospital where he was interrogated by Mexican authorities.

Such acts of violence have prompted Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers to denounce the Border Patrol "for victimizing hundreds of Mexicans attempting to enter the U.S. illegally." (Migration Today, June, 1977)

A Congressional investigation of the U.S. Border Patrol should take place before any additional staffing and budgetary increases are approved.

5) NONDEPORTABLE STATUS: The Carter Administration is offering nondeportable status to those who have entered the U.S. after a seven year cutoff date but prior to Jan. 1, 1977. Nondeportable aliens will be allowed to work, but under the same exploitable conditions as before, and will also be denied social services and other benefits. ~~Nor will~~ these people be allowed to change their status. The distinction between illegal and nondeportable status is very slight, but the latter is worse for immigrants since it precludes rights and privileges which were formerly obtainable.

PAST 5 YEARS FOR  
REQUIREDS  
PROTECTIVE  
NO?  
FOR  
HAVE THEIR FAMILIES JOIN IN EFFECT WE ARE AREATING A SUB-CLASS OF ALIEN IN THE U.S. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN OUR HISTORY.

6) TEMPORARY WORKER PROGRAM: Heavy pressures from organized labor and other lobbies have apparently prevented the Carter Administration from proposing a renewal of the old bracero program by which Mexican laborers were contracted for specific periods chiefly to benefit U.S. farmers.

Yet it is not unlikely that the present administration will attempt some kind of compromise with agricultural interests and with the Mexican government to renew the bracero program. Braceros are basically indentured slaves who are paid extremely low wages and used as a wedge against farm labor organizing. It is not surprising that Republican legislators are pushing for a full scale bracero program, at a time when the United Farm Workers are making great strides in California and in other Southwestern states.

Furthermore, when growers in Presidio Texas complained of a labor shortage earlier this year to pick their crops, INS Commissioner Leonel Castillo authorized more than 800 Mexican workers to cross the border. If the Carter Administration takes this case by case approach to farm labor, it will be initiating a bracero program under a different guise.

*(using Admin. first path. then  
changing the law)*

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP:

- 1) Write your senators and Congresspersons, demanding unconditional amnesty and a charter of rights for undocumented workers.
- 2) Keep informed about legislative efforts on behalf of undocumented workers by contacting the following places nearest you.
- 3) Send a donation to help us defray the costs of our legislative efforts;

\$500 \_\_\_ \$400 \_\_\_ \$300 \_\_\_ \$200 \_\_\_ \$100 . \_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



MEMBERS OF IMMIGRATION SUB-COMMITTEES

Senate:

|                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| James Eastland (D. Miss.) Chairman | Senate Office Bldg. |
| James Abourezk (D. S. D.)          | " " "               |
| Edward Kennedy (D. Mass.)          | " " "               |
| Paul Laxalt (R. Nev.)              | " " "               |

House:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Joshua Eilberg (D. Pa.) Chairman | Rayburn 2135   |
| Billy Lee Evans (D. Ga.)         | Cannon 506     |
| Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R. N.Y.)     | Rayburn 2428   |
| Samuel B. Hall (D. Tex.)         | Cannon 318     |
| Herbert E. Harris II (D. Va.)    | Longworth 1133 |
| Elizabeth Holtzman (D. N.Y.)     | Longworth 1025 |
| Harold Sawyer (R. Mich.)         | Longworth 1009 |

UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS: THE CASE AGAINST THE CARTER PROPOSALS

As the American public is coming to learn, there is a world of difference between President Carter's style and the actual substance of his programs. The President's proposals on undocumented workers, unveiled at the White House on August 4th, are a case in point. A careful reading of the presidential language, and of the accompanying fact sheet issued by the White House Press Secretary, shows that the style appears moderate, but the substance is hard-line.

On the one hand the proposals carefully use the term "undocumented aliens" in order to avoid the criminal connotations of "illegal aliens". Further, the President seems to remember the immigrant tradition in American history when he says, ". . . many of them have been law-abiding residents who are looking for a new life and are productive members of their communities". On the other hand, the proposals themselves, when analyzed, are hardly moderate. If adopted they would result in deportations for many, sub-American status for many more, and dramatically increased social and economic pressure on neighboring Mexico. Let us examine the specific proposals one by one, and then analyze the assumptions on which they are based.

Firstly, the President proposes criminal penalties and fines for employers engaging in the "pattern or practice" of hiring undocumented workers. The consequences, were this to be enacted into law, would be both repressive and discriminatory. Repression would derive from the fact that employers would then be functioning as agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). They would be required to examine documents and in effect to make judgments on legality. Needless to say, this newly imposed status would give them control of the destiny

of job applicants. Such a law would create discrimination, as has been pointed out by Congressman Roybal of Los Angeles. The employer concerned with avoiding a fine or prosecution might well decide that the only safe course is to hire no one with a Spanish surname or the appearance of Mexican descent.

A second proposal emanating from the White House is to increase by almost 100% the number of enforcement officers whose mission is to prevent illegal border crossings. It is not too far fetched to recall our experience in Viet Nam. By now we should know that increasing the use of force in order to impose a solution to problems of social and international relations is counter-productive. Such proposals can only do damage. They will result, if adopted, in increased violence all along the frontier--violence which will aggravate relations with neighbouring Mexico and stand in the way of positive development plans to which we will refer below. Further, it is predictable that with many agents at its disposal, INS, conscious of new limitations on legal residence, will increase its already demonstrated capacity to conduct roundups and raids in border cities, leading to mass deportations.

The third and perhaps most potentially harmful proposal has to do apparently with legalization of status. Actually its function, were it to be adopted, would be to institutionalize road blocks to legalization and to freeze into a sub-legal status millions of undocumented workers. In the first place this proposal speaks of "permanent resident status for those who have lived in this country continuously since 1970". The reference here is to a tiny fraction, probably much less than 10%, of those undocumented workers now in the country. Further, even these apparently favoured individuals would, beyond question, have tremendous

difficulty proving continuous residence. For those workers who have arrived between 1970 and January 1, 1977, a new category is proposed; this in our view is the most dangerous category, now being described in prettied-up language as temporary resident alien status. Persons able to prove entry before January 1, 1977, would be allowed five years of residence in this country. Once again the question of proof of entry raises its ugly head. How does one show continuous residence if one has been paid in cash or if one has been unemployed part of the time involved?

However, beyond this booby-trap in the proposal, the President's specifications contain additional negative features. For example, holders of temporary resident alien status would be forbidden from bringing other members of the family to reside with them. What happened to President Carter's pious praise for the institution of the family as the bed-rock of our nation? Further, holders of this status would not be entitled to the social services, whether employment insurance, welfare aid, or medical assistance, to which other American citizens have access. Mind you, they will be paying the taxes which finance these benefits. What happened, in this year after our Bicentennial celebration, to our revered American tradition, "no taxation without representation"?

The last part of this proposal provides that those who have entered since January 1, 1977, will be subject to immediate deportation. If we take INS figures as any sort of basis, this can mean that by next year upwards of one million persons may be labeled as immediately deportable. Even more ominous is the fact that other millions would be unable to prove that they are not in this category. At best they might hope to come forward and register, gaining the ambiguous right to work under

sub-American conditions for five years, knowing that they would then be deported. At worst they would have to remain in hiding and fear, holding only sub-standard jobs, and subject to wage extortion or to expulsion at any time. The spectre of mass deportation, harking back to ugly moments in our national history during the 1930's and the 1950's, is once again evoked by President Carter's plan.

The fourth and vaguest proposal comes as a statement of general intent. The President promises, on a long range basis to develop plans that will increase employment opportunities in the countries of origin of undocumented workers. There is nothing apparently wrong here but, we feel that two comments are in order. First, the very vagueness implies delay or lack of interest when compared with the specificity of the other proposals. Second and even more potentially difficult, it is clear that present U.S. economic relations with Mexico (the principal country of origin) are conducted in such a way as to increase Mexico's dependency on the U.S. Rather than create jobs, these economic relations seem to produce the following results:

a) An increase in Mexico's international indebtedness, which currently has reached a staggering 25 billion dollars.

b) A tendency for Mexico's irreplaceable natural resources, such as oil and natural gas, to flow in response to U.S. needs. For example, by exporting crude oil as a result of U.S. pressure, Mexico loses the opportunity to develop oil refining and petro-chemical industries which would indeed provide jobs for thousands of potential immigrants. Obviously, what is involved here, as has been pointed out repeatedly by underdeveloped nations in the United Nations, is the overbearing role of transnational corporations.

In simple terms, the assumptions underlying the Carter proposals merit criticism. The first, mentioned above, is that increased use of force can achieve social goals. A second incorrect assumption is that undocumented workers take jobs from American citizens. As the Wall Street Journal has observed, (June 18, 1976) this country's economic well-being has been constructed from the labor of immigrants. An immigrant worker creates economic activity, is himself or herself a consumer, and thus contributes to the creation of other jobs in a nation whose gross national production is constantly growing. A third assumption is that undocumented workers have been a social burden, costing the taxpayer of our nation money because of their access to social services. This myth has been disproven many times, and the White House knows it. One example: a San Diego County study showed that undocumented workers paid 48 million dollars in taxes one year, and received during that time 2 million in social benefits such as welfare and unemployment insurance. <sup>P</sup> Actually an alternative approach, while politically more challenging, is both necessary and feasible. It would involve movement in the direction of unconditional amnesty, of human rights (your phrase, President Carter) for undocumented workers, a moratorium on all deportations, repeal of last year's restrictive Eilberg law (which reduced immigration quotas for Latin America), and a genuine program of U.S.-Mexico relations based on the needs of people, not corporations, on both sides of the border.

The last time such a program existed was in the years 1934-40, during the "good neighbor" era of Presidents Roosevelt and Cárdenas. During those years Mexico, with tacit support from U.S. (notwithstanding pressure from the oil companies), implemented basic structural changes

to democratize land distribution, agricultural and oil production, industrial relations and popular education. As a result new jobs were created, intolerable inequities in the distribution of income were corrected, and the influence of foreign corporations on Mexico's domestic policies was reduced. We would be well advised to re-examine U.S. and Mexican history, for past experience always holds lessons for the present.

Joseph Sommers

Sheldon Maram  
Department of History  
California State University  
Fullerton

*also send to*

*Selinda Lopez*

*12321 Trask Ave.*

*Garden Grove, Ca. 92640*

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRATION AND MEXICAN DEVELOPMENT

The debate over the "illegal alien problem" appears to have entered a new stage. The focus is now moving toward programs to increase employment opportunities in Mexico and thereby reduce labor migration from that nation, which is the main source of undocumented immigration. In Washington, in the media, and in the academic community, various proposals to encourage economic growth in Mexico through U.S. aid are being recommended.

Gaining in popularity is the notion that Mexico's development has been misguided. Following the developmental model of the United States, Japan, and Western Europe, Mexico has used her limited capital resources to purchase machinery and technology that produce economic growth but few jobs. Hence, Mexico already is the second most industrialized nation in Latin America, but 50% of her workers are unemployed or underemployed. Needed, according to the theory, is labor-intensive development, which relies primarily on what Mexico has in abundance--workers--to promote growth without a heavy investment in mechanization.

At first glance, this theory is compelling. Labor-intensive industrialization would certainly produce more jobs. What the theory ignores, however, is that powerful vested in-



terests are wedded to capital-intensive production.

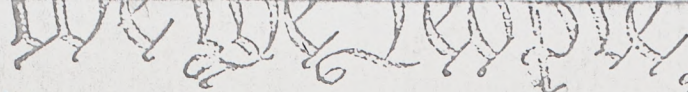
U.S. corporate investments in Mexico are mainly in capital-intensive industries. U.S. companies earn billions of dollars each year from the sales of goods they manufacture in Mexico, from the sales of machinery to Mexican industry, and from licenses sold to Mexican firms to produce U.S.-designed capital goods. A shift to labor-intensive development would jeopardize these investments. Businesses exist to make profits not social experiments.

The Mexican business community believes, as does the American, that mechanized development offers fewer risks and higher profits. This interconnection between Mexican and American business is not just on a philosophical level. Some 59% of Mexican exports go to the United States and about 63% of her imports come from the United States. Multinationals based in Mexico often have Mexican partners, raise capital through the sale of stock in Mexico, and employ Mexicans at all administrative levels.

The Mexican government in turn has supported capital-intensive development for more than thirty years. The government occasionally has effected policies at odds with important sectors of the business community. But that community remains the chief prop of the nation's one-party political system.

With the most potent forces in Mexican society deeply committed to maintaining capital-intensive industrialization,

which does not produce enough jobs for the Mexican people, it matters little what type of aid program the United States would devise. The aid would not help reduce unemployment significantly. It would be sufficient to support a large bureaucracy at a comfortable standard of living and to establish well-publicized pilot programs. Then ten years later social scientists would speculate on why the programs failed. Without fundamental changes in her economy, Mexico will continue to be a country where the majority of the people live in misery. And the migration will continue.



of the United States of America have found it necessary to express our utter displeasure and contempt with the Congress and President of this country for allowing a long train of abuses perpetrated in our country by foreign nationals who at will are invading our borders, taking our jobs, demanding health, education and welfare but have no interest in learning our language or becoming citizens of this country. Our patience with these acts and our elected officials is now at an end. You have been deaf to our voices too long and we hereby demand that you our elected representatives take the following actions.

1. The immediate securing of our borders to illegal entry with the use of federal troops if necessary.
2. The immediate return of any illegal alien who has entered the United States within the last seven years and the deportation of any illegal alien who after residing in this country more than seven years does not renounce their foreign citizenship and make application for U.S. citizenship.
3. Implementation of a "Foreign Labor Pool" for the benefit and control of temporary migrant workers.
4. The mandatory confiscation of all vehicles used in smuggling of aliens.
5. The immediate restructuring of bilingual programs in our public education system to emphasize English as the primary language.
6. The immediate halting of all payments of taxpayers' money for health, education, welfare and social services for known illegal aliens.
7. Mandatory prison sentences for smuggling, harboring, aiding and abetting known illegal aliens.
8. Civil fines for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.
9. The immediate discharge of any public employee who knowingly authorizes health, education, welfare or social services to any person not a citizen or legal immigrant.

|    |                 |            |           |
|----|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | Signature _____ |            |           |
|    | Address _____   | City _____ | Zip _____ |
| 2. | Signature _____ |            |           |
|    | Address _____   | City _____ | Zip _____ |
| 3. | Signature _____ |            |           |
|    | Address _____   | City _____ | Zip _____ |

**PETITION**



(39)

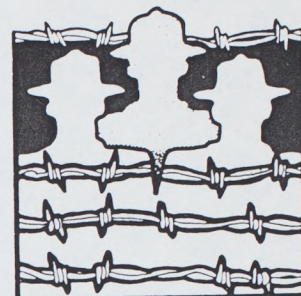
# el plan de Carter deportará a los Mexicanos



Este campo de concentración para obreros emigrados en El Paso, Texas, demuestra nuevamente como la clase dominante usa medidas fascistas en sus esfuerzos de suprimir y dividir a la clase obrera.

## PELIGRO DE PORTACION

# PICKET the COYOTE



INS Boss  
Leonel "Coyote" Castillo  
is coming to town!  
**Town & Country Hotel  
Convention Center**

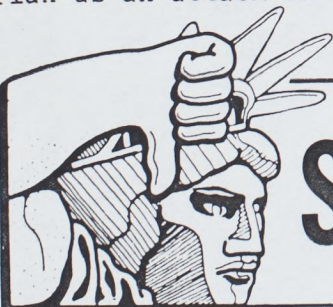
**Monday  
Nov. 21  
8:30am**

(500 Hotel Circle North, Mission Valley)

## **Join the** Ad Hoc Coalition for Human Rights

We demand that Commissioner Castillo remove INS Officials James O'Keefe and Allen Clayton and that he investigate the allegations that members of right-wing terrorist groups are employed by the INS.

We demand that Castillo, like all responsible Chicanos, condemn the Carter Immigration Plan as an attack on the Chicano/Mexicano community.



# STOP THE CARTER PLAN!

For more information about transportation to the picket contact: **Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.**

1837 Highland Avenue  
National City CA 92050  
(714) 474-8195





**A CRITICAL LOOK AT**

## **CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN**

THE PLAN:

Makes unlawful the hiring of undocumented aliens, with enforcement by the Justice Department against those employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of such hiring. Penalties would be civil--injunctions and fines of \$1,000 per undocumented alien hired.

Substantially increase resources available to control the Southern border; (2,000 additional border patrolmen) and other entry points, in order to prevent illegal immigration.

Adjusts the immigration status of undocumented aliens who have resided in the U.S. continuously from before JANUARY 1, 1970 to the present and who apply with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIEN STATUS; b). Creates a new immigration category of "TEMPORARY RESIDENT ALIEN" for undocumented aliens who have resided in the U.S. continuously prior to JANUARY 1, 1977; c). Makes no status change and enforces the immigration law against those undocumented aliens entering the United States after JANUARY 1, 1977.

COME HEAR -

# **HERMAN BACA**

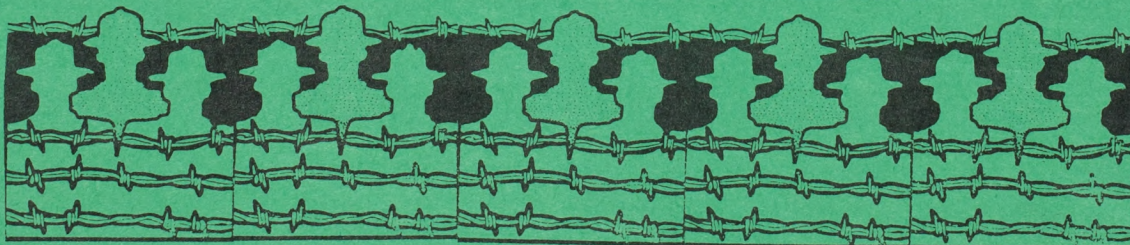
CHAIRPERSON of COMMITTEE for CHICANO RIGHTS

**TUESDAY, NOV. 22**

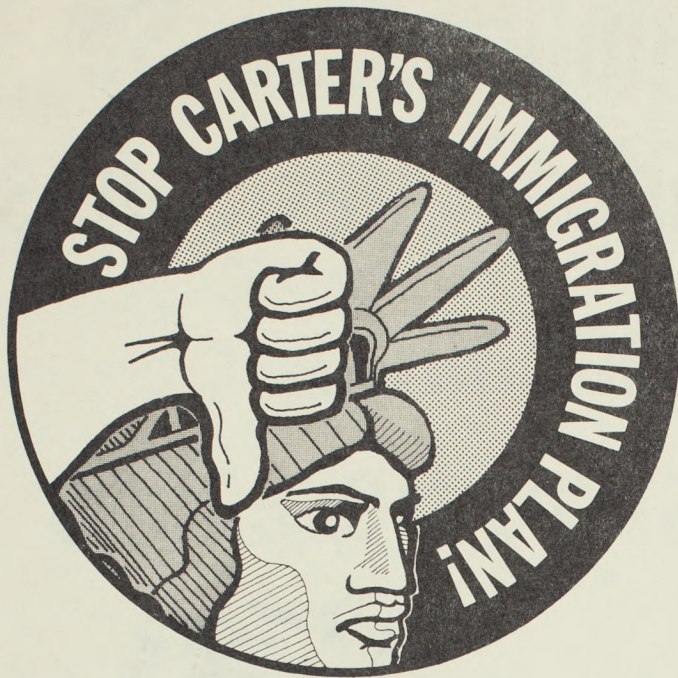
**7 P.M.**

**CUBBERLY rm. E 2**

**STANFORD UNIV.**



**Sponsored by MEChA**



# Sen. Kennedy, I Urge You To Join Me And All Americans Who Are Working To Defend Our Civil Constitutional And Human Rights.

U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy  
U.S. Senate Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy,

I appeal to you, a Catholic and a humanitarian, to follow the example of such outstanding Americans as Cesar Chavez, Senator Alan Cranston, Father Alan McCoy and Bishop Juan Arzube and oppose President Carter's Immigration Plan.

I urge you to oppose the employer sanctions proposal (Rodino-type bill) because I feel that it will increase the unemployment in the Chicano/Latino community. I urge you to oppose the doubling of the U.S. Border Patrol because it will lead to an increase in violations of the civil, constitutional and human rights of the Chicano people. I urge you to expose Carter's "amnesty" as a sham that will create a semi-slave status for millions of Latinos.

I urge you, in your position on the Senate Judiciary Committee, to allow community representatives to be heard on this issue. I support all efforts to obtain a just and fair treatment for the undocumented immigrants who work and pay taxes and receive little or none of the social benefits their taxes pay for.

I support all efforts to protect and defend the civil, constitutional and human rights of all people in the United States.

In your reply to my letter, I ask that you make your position clear on 1.) Carter's Immigration Plan; 2.) Community representation at the Senate Judiciary Committee Hearings on Carter's immigration proposals.

Respectfully Yours,

Signature :

Print Name:

Mailing Address:

City, State, Zip

DISTRIBUTED BY:



**Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.**

1837 Highland Avenue National City CA 92050

(714) 474-8195



42

# Sen. Kennedy, Le Suplico Que Se Junte Conmigo Y Todos Americanos Quienes Estan Luchando Para Defender Nuestros Derechos

Senador Edward Kennedy  
U.S. Senate Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senador Kennedy,

Le suplico a Usted, como Catolico y humanitario que siga el ejemplo de Americanos excepcionales como Cesar Chavez, Senador Alan Cranston, Padre Alan McCoy y Obispo Juan Arzube y luche con ellos en contra del Plan de Inmigracion del Presidente Carter.

Insisto que combata la proposicion de castigar los patrones (documento-tipo-Rodino) porque aumentara el desempleo en las comunidades Chicanas/Latinas.

Queremos desenmascarar, con su ayuda, la proposicion de "Amnestia" como una falsedad, que creara entre el pueblo Latino, una condicion de semi-esclavitud.

Con su puesto en el comite Judicial del Senado, puede permitir que representantes de las comunidades hablen sobre este punto.

Apoyo los esfuerzos para obtener tratamiento justo y legitimo para los inmigrantes sin documentos, quienes trabajan y pagan impuestos sin recibir ningun o muy pocos de los beneficios sociales que son mantenidos por los impuestos. Doy apoyo a los esfuerzos que protegen y defienden los derechos humanos, civiles y constitucionales de toda la gente de los EE.UU.

En su respuesta a mi carta, le pido que explique claramente su posicion sobre los siguiente; 1.) El Plan de Inmigracion de Carter; 2.) La representacion de la comunidad en los juicios del Comite Judicial del Senado sobre las proposiciones de Carter.

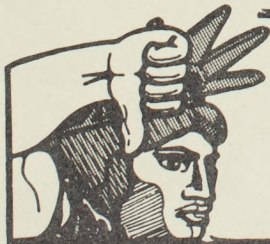
Sinceramente,

Firma:

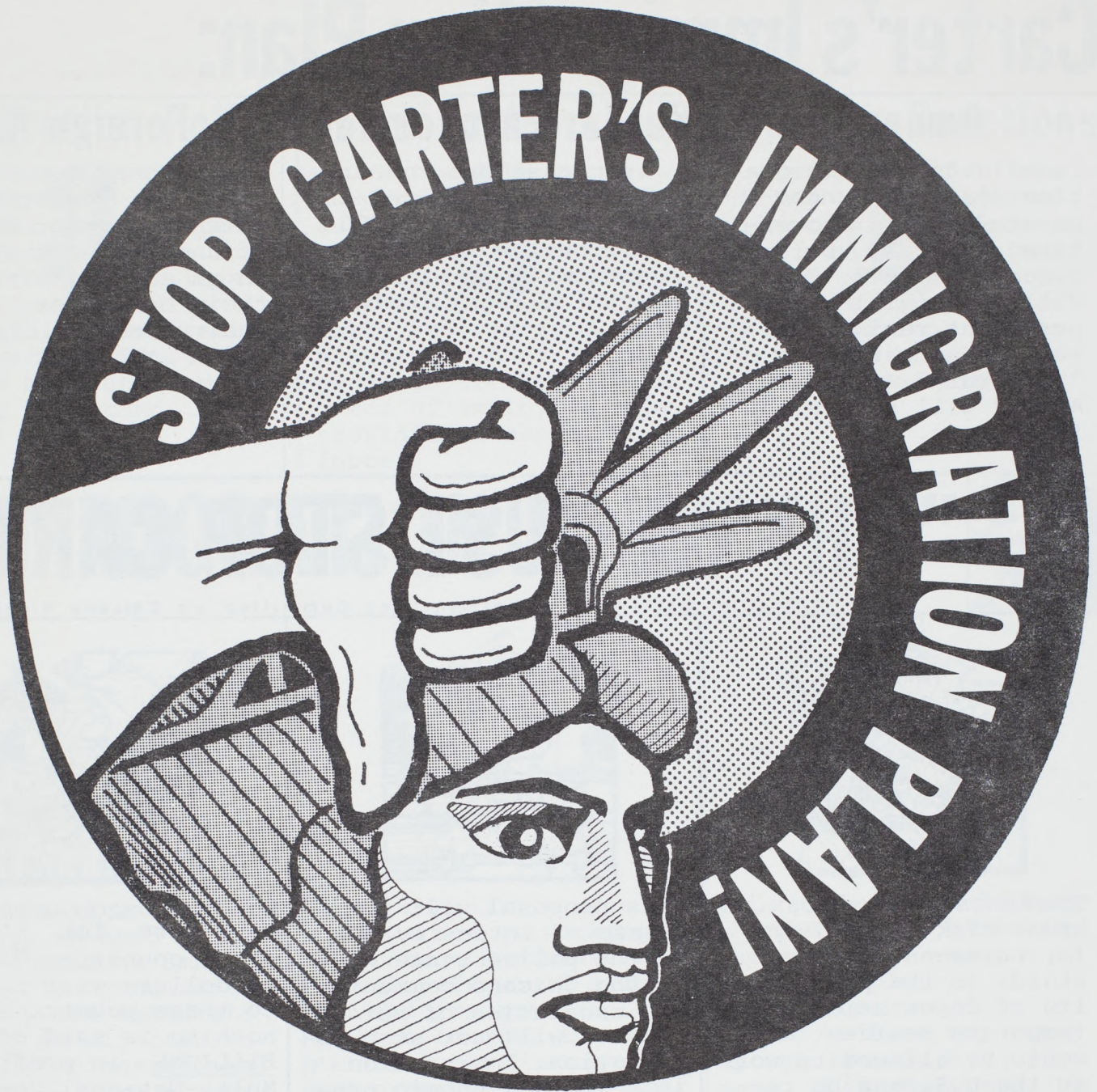
Nombre Escrito:

Domicilio :

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc. 1837 Highland Avenue National City CA 92050 (714) 474-8195



## DERROTE EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION CARTER STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN



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**A Chicano Perspective  
on the  
President's Immigration Proposals**

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**Compiled By:**



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.  
1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, CA 92050  
(714) 474-8195

# Carter's Immigration Plan:

## Amnesty

...adjusts the immigration status of undocumented aliens who entered the U.S. before January 1, 1977. Some will be eligible for permanent resident status. A new category of "Temporary Resident Alien" will be created for others.

## Border Enforcement

...increase the resources available to control the Southern Border; 2,000 additional Border Patrol Agents will be hired to prevent illegal immigration.

## Foreign Aid

...proposes cooperation with the governments which are major sources of undocumented aliens, in an effort to improve their economies and their controls over alien smuggling rings.

## Immigration Policy

...reviews existing immigration laws and policies. It supports pending legislation to increase the annual legal limitation of Mexican and Canadian immigration to a total of 50,000 allocated between them according to demand.

## Foreign Workers

...reviews the current temporary foreign worker (H-2) certification program so as to control the problem of undocumented aliens. It is possible to structure this program so that it responds to the legitimate needs of employers, by providing a needed work force.

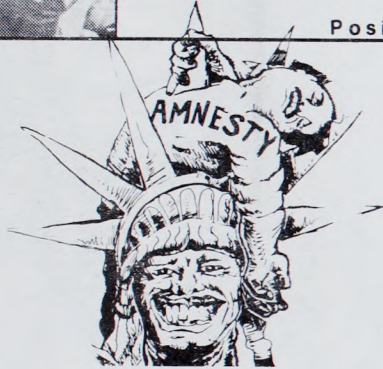
## Employer Sanctions

...makes unlawful the hiring of undocumented aliens, with enforcement against those employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of such hiring. Penalties would be civil injunctions and fines.

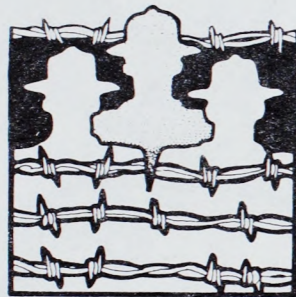


# "WHY WE MUST STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN"

Position Statement by Herman Baca, Committee on Chicano Rights



The Amnesty is a hoax. A great risk in applying for permanent resident status is the possibility of deportation. The temporary resident alien would be allowed to work in the U.S. and be required to pay taxes to support a government that would not allow them to be politically represented, to be united with their families or to use the social services their taxes pay for. A "semi-slave" state is created.



This proposal will increase of intensity of the police state within the Chicano community. The escalation of border tension will not stop immigration. Immigration is a socio-economic problem, not a law-enforcement problem. The added agents will mean more violations of the Chicano Latino community's civil, constitutional and human rights.



We can't stop unemployment here, let alone in other countries. Millions of dollars will be sent to these countries, but nothing is said of the BILLIONS in profit that Multi-National Corporations take out of these same countries.



This proposal is a band-aid. What we need are: 1.) Unconditional amnesty with family reunification; 2.) The immediate stopping of all deportations; 3.) Congressional hearings to form a just immigration policy.



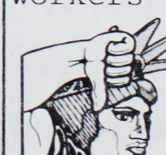
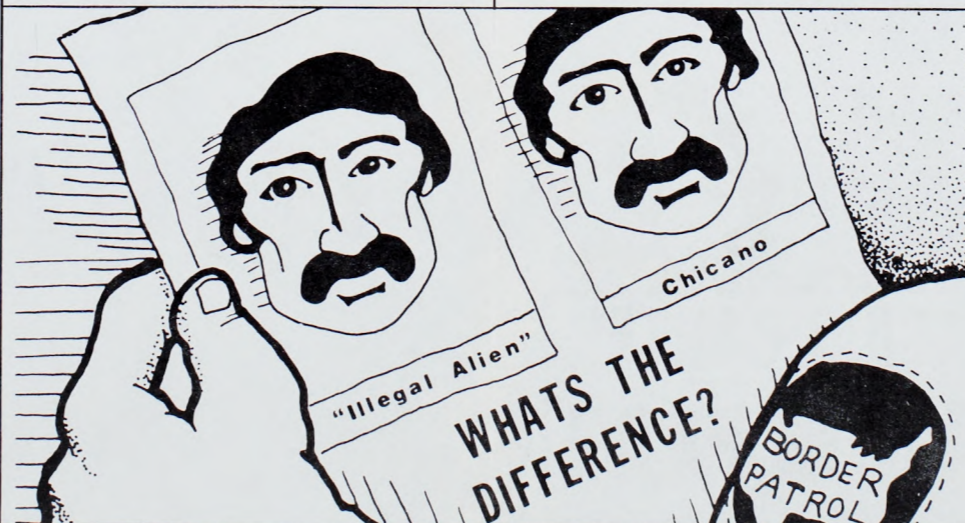
This proposal is proof that Carter is working to protect business interests. It would allow for the importation of workers to meet the demands of Agribusiness and other employers for cheap, easily exploitable labor. It is nothing but a sugar-coated "Bracero Program". This proposal is a contradiction when one considers that on the one hand Carter wants 2,000 Patrol Agents to keep out immigrants and on the other hand Carter wants to import immigrant workers for big business.



This proposal would make federal agents of every employer. The easiest way for employers to avoid fines would be to refuse to hire any brown or Spanish-speaking persons. Chicanos would be threatened with increasing unemployment. A South African-type I.D. card for workers is being considered. This sanction attacks our community instead of the root of the problem.



**DERROTE EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION CARTER  
STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN**



**DERROTE EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION CARTER  
STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN**

# Which Side Are You On? | ¿En Que Lado Estas?

## For the Plan en favor del plan

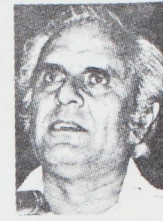


Leonel Castillo  
Immigration and  
Naturalization Service  
Salary: \$50,000

## Against the Plan contra el plan



Cesar Chavez



Bert Corona



Corky Gonzales



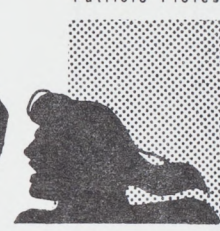
U.S. Congressman  
Roybal



Bishop  
Patricio Flores



Vilma Martinez  
MALDEF



Ed Murga  
LULAC

Chicanos throughout the U.S. who have marched,  
and signed petitions to STOP CARTER'S PLAN!

## MAKE YOUR DECISION !

Things you can do to help stop Carter's Immigration Plan:

1. Organize a committee in your community to stop Carter's Immigration Plan.
2. If you have a news publication, give prominent play to convince your readers of the need to stop it!
3. Write letters or send telegrams to Senators and Congressmen stating your opposition to the Plan.
4. Give cash support to those organizations working to stop Carter's Immigration Plan.

## LLEQUE A SU DECISION!

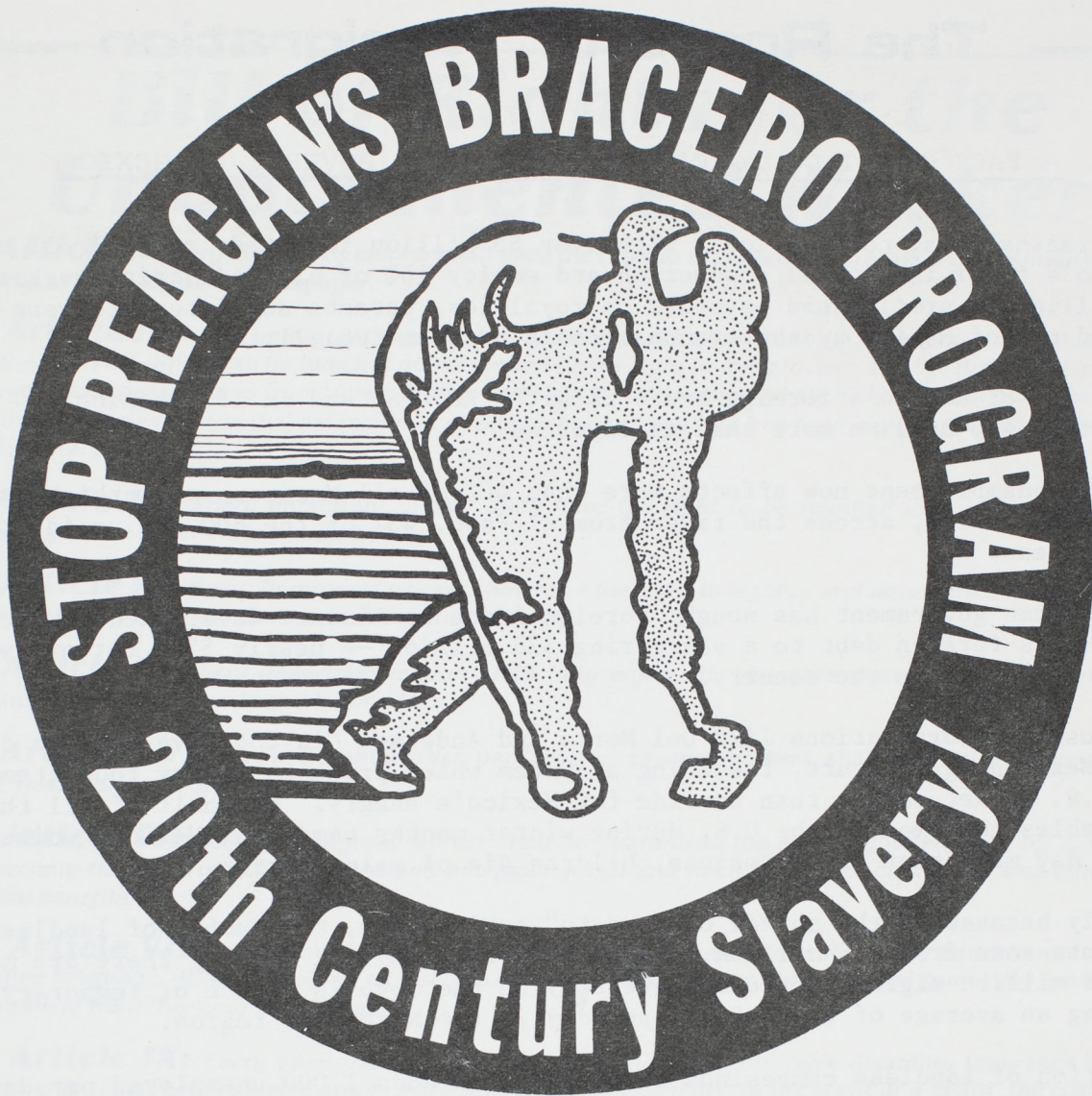
Lo que usted puede hacer para poner el alto al Plan de Inmigracion de Carter es lo siguiente:

1. Organizar un comite en su comunidad.
2. Si tiene alguna publicacion, convenza a sus lectores de la necesidad de derrotar este Plan.
3. Escriba cartas o mande telegramas a miembros del congreso afirmando su oposicion.
4. Contribuya fondos a organizaciones que intentan derrotar el Plan.

CONTACT US AT: Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc. 1837 Highland Avenue National City CA 92050 (714) 474-8195



# DERROTE EL PLAN DE INMIGRACION CARTER STOP CARTER'S IMMIGRATION PLAN



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**A Chicano Perspective  
on the  
President's Immigration Proposals**

---

**Compiled By:**



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.  
1837 Highland Avenue  
National City CA 92050  
(714) 474-8195

45

# The Roots of Immigration

## A FACT SHEET ON FOREIGN DOMINATION & POVERTY IN MEXICO

- The transnational corporations, with over \$5 billion invested, control 35% of Mexico's total industrial production and employ 16% of all industrial workers. \$2 billion in profits and payments on royalties, patents and interests were sucked out of Mexico by the transnationals between 1961-71.
- About 3/4 of Mexico's foreign trade is with the U.S. and in 1975 Mexico imported \$4.5 billion more than it exported.
- Chronic unemployment now affects more than 40% of all Mexicans of working age. In Ciudad Juarez, across the river from El Paso, 43% of the 800,000 residents are jobless.
- The Mexican government has sought foreign loans to finance development, which has pushed its foreign debt to a staggering \$28 billion -- nearly \$500 for every man, woman and child in the country.
- Agribusiness corporations like Del Monte and Anderson Clayton have come to dominate Mexican agriculture, fostering a system which produces luxury food items for the U.S. market rather than provide for Mexico's hungry. One half of all the vegetables consumed in the U.S. during winter months come from Mexico, while every day more than 1,000 Mexican children die of malnutrition.
- Largely because of the spread of "modern" agriculture, the number of landless peasants rose from 1.5 million in 1950 to some 5 million today. There are more than 8 million migrant workers constantly on the move in search of temporary jobs, earning an average of \$2.50-\$3.00 per day in the Northwest region.
- Migration of landless campesinos to urban areas adds 1,000 unemployed per day to Mexico City, already with a population of 13 million. It is the most polluted city in the Western Hemisphere and is expected to be the largest by the year 2000.
- Approximately 3.5 million peasants and fishermen live on less than one peso (five cents) a day, according to a recent study from Mexico. 9.9 million Mexicans eat no meat. 11.1 eat no eggs. 18.3 million consume no milk products. 80 per cent of these families live in rural communities where there is no medical services, electricity or running water.
- Numerous studies have shown that the presence of large foreign corporations and their ties with the Mexican ruling elites has increased the concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands. Robert McNamara of the World Bank claims that Mexico's richest 10% now take over 50% of the national wealth, while the poorest 40% have seen their share shrink from 14% to 11% in the past twenty years.
- The average working life of a miner in Mexico is 10 years, due to overwork and black-lung disease, and doctors estimate that every day 4 million Mexican workers are subjected to poisonous fumes in their workplaces.

-NACLA

# **Bill of Rights for the Undocumented Worker**

**Article I:** Every immigrant worker shall have the right to establish legal residency by demonstrating a status as wage earner and taxpayer.

**Article II:** Every immigrant worker shall have all of the Constitutional Rights guaranteed all persons in the U.S. This right shall include but not be limited to: the right to due process, and the right to be free in their persons and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and such rights shall not be violated by raids in factories, residential areas and in public places and shall be free from deportations and other unconstitutional practices.

**Article III:** Every immigrant worker shall have the right to be reunited with his or her family in country where he or she is a wage earner.

**Article IV:** Every immigrant worker shall have the right to legalize and adjust their status within the U.S. without having to return to their country of origin.

**Article V:** Every immigrant worker shall fully enjoy all the rights guaranteed to citizen workers including socio-economic and labor rights.

**Article VI:** Every immigrant worker, particularly seasonal workers, shall be provided adequate housing, health and safety provisions.

**Article VII:** Every immigrant worker shall be guaranteed the same rights enjoyed by U.S. citizens especially the right of access to free and adequate social and health services, child-care, and other similar social benefits.

**Article VIII:** Every immigrant person shall have the right to quality public education in his or her native language, utilizing English as a second language and shall not be restricted from fully practicing the culture of his or her country of origin.

**Article IX:** Every immigrant worker shall have the right to receive disability insurance (partial or permanent), workers compensation, retirement and death benefits. In the event of a death, the cost of transporting the deceased to his or her country of origin shall be borne by the employer, and any corresponding benefits shall be delivered to the family of the deceased without regard to their place of residency.

**Article X:** Every immigrant worker shall have a right to organize and to collective bargaining, including the right to join existing unions or form new ones, for the defense of their labor rights and for the improvement of their wages and living and working conditions.

A) The right to collective bargaining shall include agricultural and public service workers in order to protect their right to organize.

**Article XI:** Every immigrant worker shall have the right to utilize his native language in all legal proceedings, (i.e., to acquire citizenship, in judicial proceedings, etc.) and in all private or public contract agreements.

**Article XII:** Every immigrant worker shall have the right to exercise their right to vote in their native country's federal elections. This right should be facilitated through consulates and all other places (union-halls, schools, etc.) designated by competent authorities.

**Article XIII:** Every immigrant worker shall have the right to vote in local and state elections from the moment of legalizing their immigration status without having to become citizens. The right is based on their status as taxpayers, workers and residents.



International Coordinating Committee

**1st International Conference for the Full Rights of Undocumented Workers**

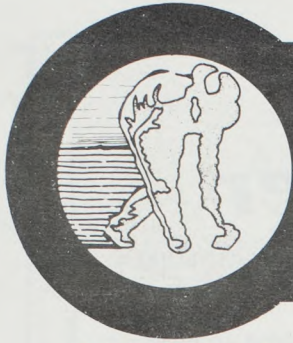


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Chicago, Illinois 60608  
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San Juan, Texas 78589  
(512) 787-5984



# STOP REAGAN'S BRACERO PROGRAM

## YOU CAN HELP! - ORGANIZATE RAZA!

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP STOP REAGAN'S IMMIGRATION PROGRAM

1. Organize a committee in your community to stop Reagan's Bracero Program.
2. If you have a news publication, give prominent play to convince your readers of the need to stop it!
3. Picket, demonstrate or write a letter to your Senators and Congressmen opposing the Reagan Bracero Program.
4. Give cash support to those organizations working to stop Reagan's Bracero Program.

LO QUE USTED PUEDE HACER PARA PONER EL ALTO AL PROGRAMA DE BRACERO DE REAGAN ES LO SIGUIENTE:

1. Organizar un comite en su comunidad.
2. Si tiene alguna publicación, convenga a sus lectores de la necesidad de derrotar este Programa.
3. Organizar piquetes, manifestaciones o escribir cartas, telegramas a miembros del congreso afirmando su oposición.
4. Contribuya fondos a organizaciones que intentan derrotar el Programa.

## JOIN THE 100'S OF CHICANO/LATINO ORGANIZATIONS



THAT WENT ON RECORD ON MAY 24, 1980, AT THE NATIONAL CHICANO IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE, OPPOSING ALL FORMS OF CONTRACT LABOR SUCH AS THE H-2 PROGRAM, TEMPORARY VISA PROGRAM OR FOREIGN GUEST WORKER PROGRAM.

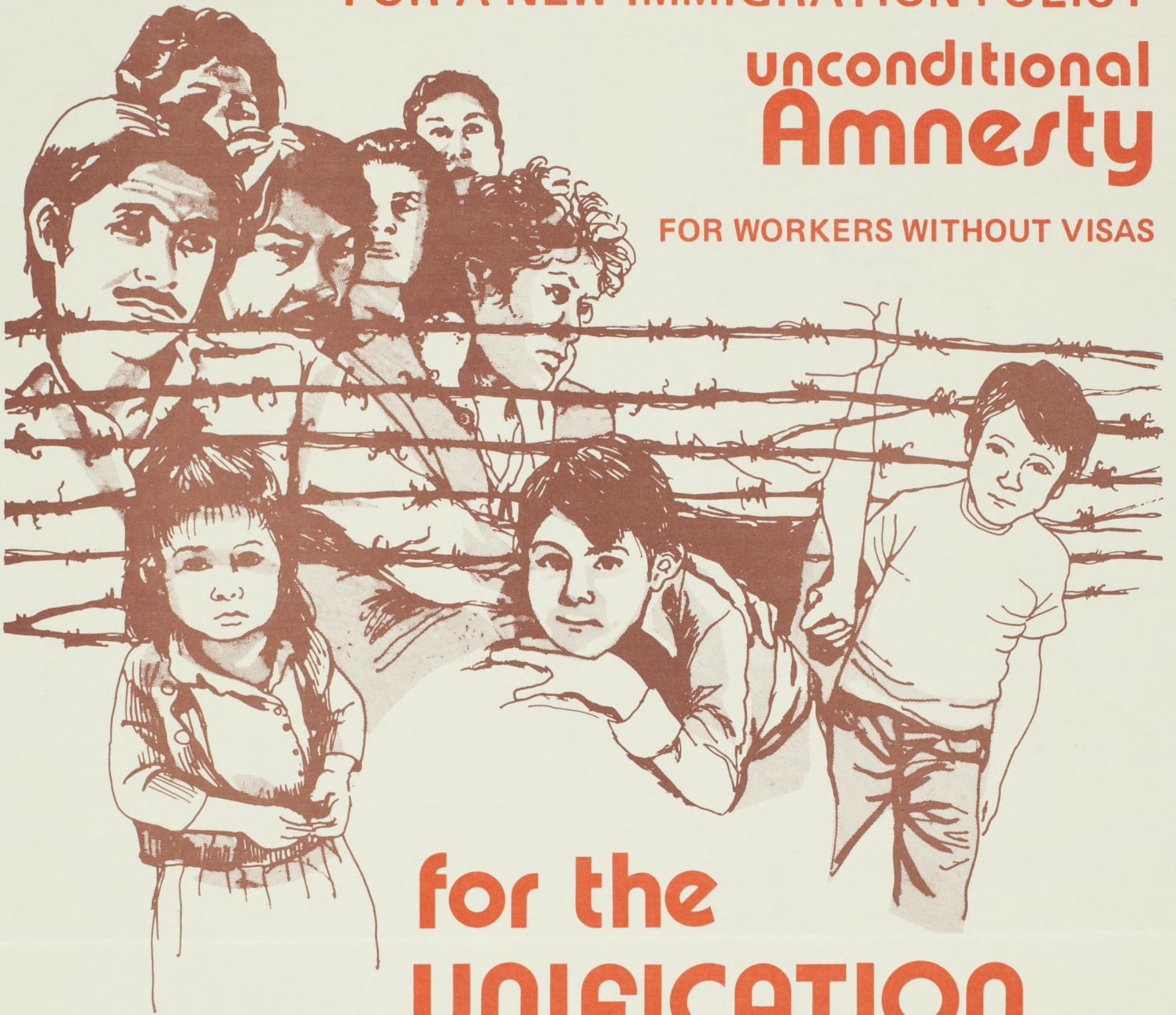
AMAE, Southbay San Diego/American G.I. Forum, National, California, & San Diego/AMIGOS, San Diego/ August 29 Chicano Moratorium Coalition / Arizona Farm Workers/Barrio Station San Diego/Bishop Gilberto Chavez/ Brown Berets California Statewide MECHA/Centro Adelante Campesinos, Arizona/Centro de Inmigracion, Wash. D.C./ Chicano Health Coalition, San Diego/Chicanos Unidos, Texas/Chicano Park Steering Committee, San Diego/Club Azteca CB Congreso Para Pueblos Unidos, California/Crusade for Justice, Colorado/El Clarin, Chicago/El Movimiento Artistico, Chgo./El Pueblo, Texas/Federation Internationale Des Droits de l'Homme, Paris, France/Voz del Pueblo Farm Labor Organizing Committee, Ohio/Hernandez Mexicana General de Trabajadores, L.A./Hispanic Community Ministry Lutheran Church, Arizona/International Chamber of Commerce / National Chicano Moratorium Coalition / La Prensa, San Diego, Stockton/La Raza Legal Alliance, Houston, Texas/La Raza Health Alliance, California/Ladies Pride, San Diego/Las Hermanas, National /Los Perros, Los Angeles/Legal Aid Society, San Diego/ Legal Service Center for Immigrants, Chicago/Life Car Club, San Diego/MAPA, Imperial Valley /Mario Cantu, Defense Committee, Texas/MECHA CENTRAL, San Diego/Mexican American National Organization, Los Angeles/ Midwest Coalition in Defense of Immigrants, Chgo./National Federation of Priests/National Lawyers Guild/LULAC NATIONAL/National Mexican American Correctional Association/National Center for Immigrants Organizational Feminil/PADRES, National/Padre Hidalgo Center, San Diego/Office of Civil Rights, G.I. Forum, San Jose/MANZO, Area Council Arizona/REACT CB club, San Diego/Bishop Patricio Flores, Texas/Black Berets, San Jose San Diego City College, MECHA/Specials, San Diego/Spanish Speaking Executive Catholic Commission, San Diego, County/Sherman Unidos, San Diego, County/San Diego Low Rider Car Council/ San Antonio Human Rights Council/ Spanish Speaking Political Association, San Diego/Teatro Urbano, L.A./Tucson Coalition for Justice, Arizona/United California Mexican American Association, California/National Coalition On The Hannigan Case



FOR A NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

# unconditional Amnesty

FOR WORKERS WITHOUT VISAS



## for the UNIFICATION of Families

### A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR WORKERS WITHOUT VISAS

Along with an unconditional amnesty, we Americans, who love and respect our human rights and liberties in this democratic society, propose the following Bill of Rights for those workers and persons without documents or visas in the United States.

1. The right of each worker to fulfill his needs in life for him and his family by depending on a steady job in their country of origin.
2. The right of not being deported or not being separated from his family.
3. The right to be reunited with his family in the country where he is presently living.
4. The right to obtain his permanent resident visa without having to leave and return to his country of origin.
5. The right to vote should be granted to all persons here under permanent resident status.
6. The right to all benefits of employment.
  - a. This would include job security, seniority, equal pay for equal work, opportunity to advance, and the right to positions within the unions.
  - b. The right to receive unemployment insurance, disability insurance, medical assistance, Social Security and all other rights under the labor laws of this country.
7. The right to obtain affordable housing.
8. Equal opportunities for the sons and daughters of these workers without visas to enter the colleges, universities, and other centers of learning.
9. The right of freedom of movement and all the other rights granted in the Constitution of the United States of America.
10. The right to use their own language to obtain citizenship, defend themselves in court, government agencies, and in other forms of civil contracts and particularities.

#### Sponsors:

Campaign for Economic Democracy  
National Immigration Coalition  
Los Angeles Committee Defense of the Bill of Rights  
Orange County Immigration Coalition  
National Committee Against Repressive Legislation

San Diego Committee on Chicano Rights  
Cesar Chavez, UFWA, AFL-CIO  
Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally  
Centro de Inmigracion, Washington D.C.  
Cong. Edward Roybal

Labor Donated

¡POR UNA JUSTA POLÍTICA DE INMIGRACION!

# Amnistía incondicional PARA PERSONAS SIN VISAS



## for la UNIFICACION de Familias!

### UNA CARTA DE DERECHOS PARA TRABAJADORES SIN VISAS

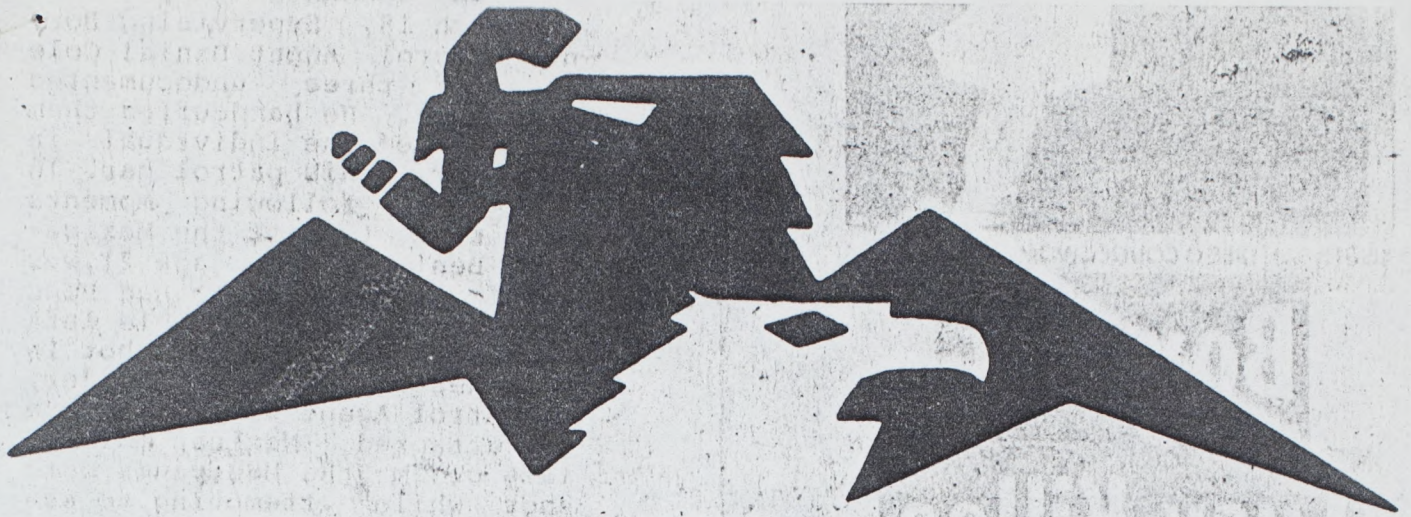
Junto con la amnistía incondicional, nosotros los americanos que amamos y respetamos los derechos humanos y las libertades de la sociedad democrática, proponemos la siguiente Carta de Derechos para esos trabajadores y personas sin documentos o sin visas en los Estados Unidos.

1. El derecho para cada trabajador de satisfacer las necesidades de vida para él y su familia por medio de un trabajo seguro en su propio país.
2. El derecho de no ser deportado o separado de su familia aquí.
3. El derecho de reunirse con su familia en este país.
4. El derecho de obtener residencia permanente y visa sin tener que salir de este país.
5. El derecho de votar debe ser otorgado a todas las personas que ya son residentes permanentes.
6. El derecho a todos los beneficios de empleo.
  - a. Este incluye seguridad de empleo, derecho de escalafón, pago igual por trabajo igual, oportunidad a los ascensos y el derecho a ocupar puestos dentro de los sindicatos o uniones.
  - b. El derecho a recibir pago de seguro de desocupado, pago por enfermedad, asistencia médica, Seguro Social y los derechos de las leyes laborales de este país.
7. El derecho a habitaciones a precios modestos.
8. Igual oportunidad para hijos e hijas de estos trabajadores sin visas a matricular en los colegios e universidades y otros centros de educación superior.
9. El derecho a usar su propio idioma: para obtener la ciudadanía, defenderse en las cortes, en agencias del gobierno y en otras formas de contratos civiles y particulares.
10. El derecho de libertad de movimiento y todos los demás derechos otorgados a personas bajo la Constitución de los Estados Unidos de América.

#### Auspiciadores:

Campaign for Economic Democracy  
National Immigration Coalition  
Los Angeles Committee Defense of the Bill of Rights  
Orange County Immigration Coalition  
National Committee Against Repressive Legislation

San Diego Committee on Chicano Rights  
Cesar Chavez, UFWA, AFL-CIO  
Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally  
Centro de Inmigración, Washington D.C.  
Dip. Eduardo Roybal



# CCCR

**Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.**

# BORDER

# 'POWDER KEG'



**CCR**  
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.  
1837 Highland Avenue  
National City CA 92050  
(714) 474-8195

**Compiled By: DAVID AVALOS**



Sen. Kennedy

## Baca Taking His Case To Washington

By LINDA KOZUB

Staff Writer, The San Diego Union

Herman Baca, a leader of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said yesterday he is going to Washington, D.C., to urge that congressional hearings be held here to examine allegations of "increasing violations of human rights" by U.S. border officials.

Baca said at a press conference he will be joined by representatives of the United California Mexican American Association and the Legal Aid Society when he leaves tomorrow for three days in Washington.

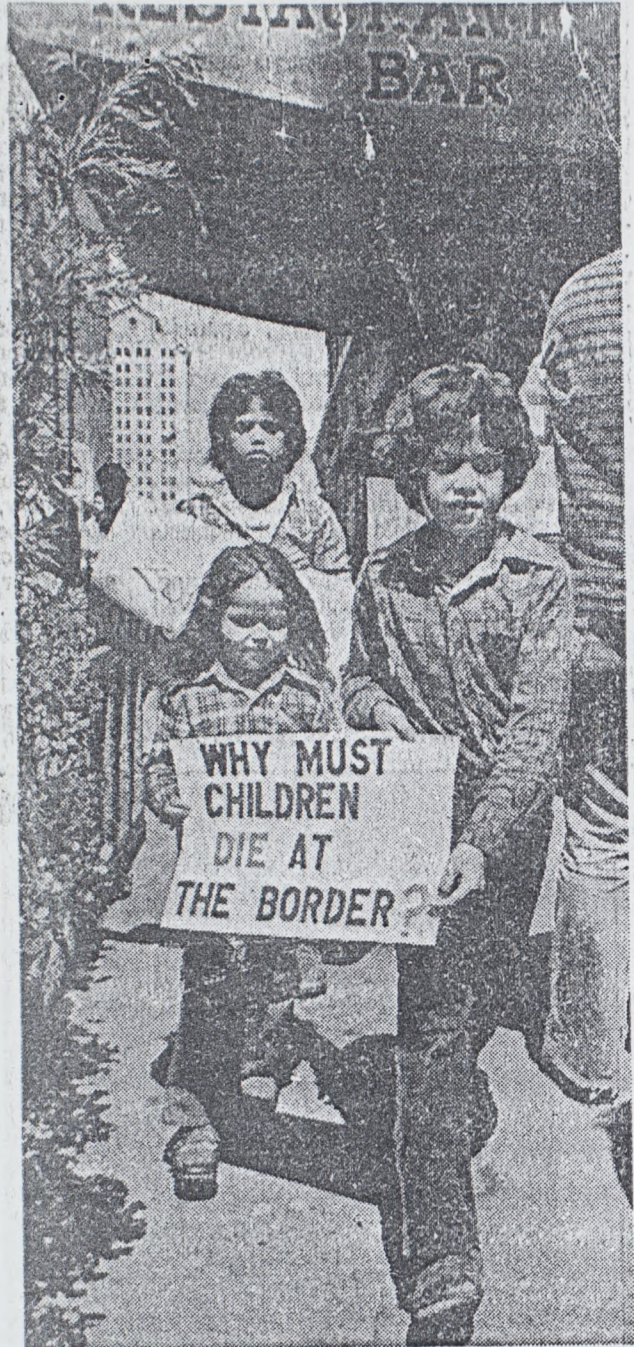
He said meetings have been arranged with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; and Rep. Ed Roybal, D-Calif., chairman of the House subcommittee on appropriations, as well as representatives of the attorney general's office, House immigration subcommittee and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

"We view our request for congressional hearings as a means to expose the dehumanizing symptoms of this country's national immigration policy, and an effort to prove to the American public that President Carter's 'human rights' program is debunked on the issue of immigration," Baca said.



— Staff Photo by Ted Winfield

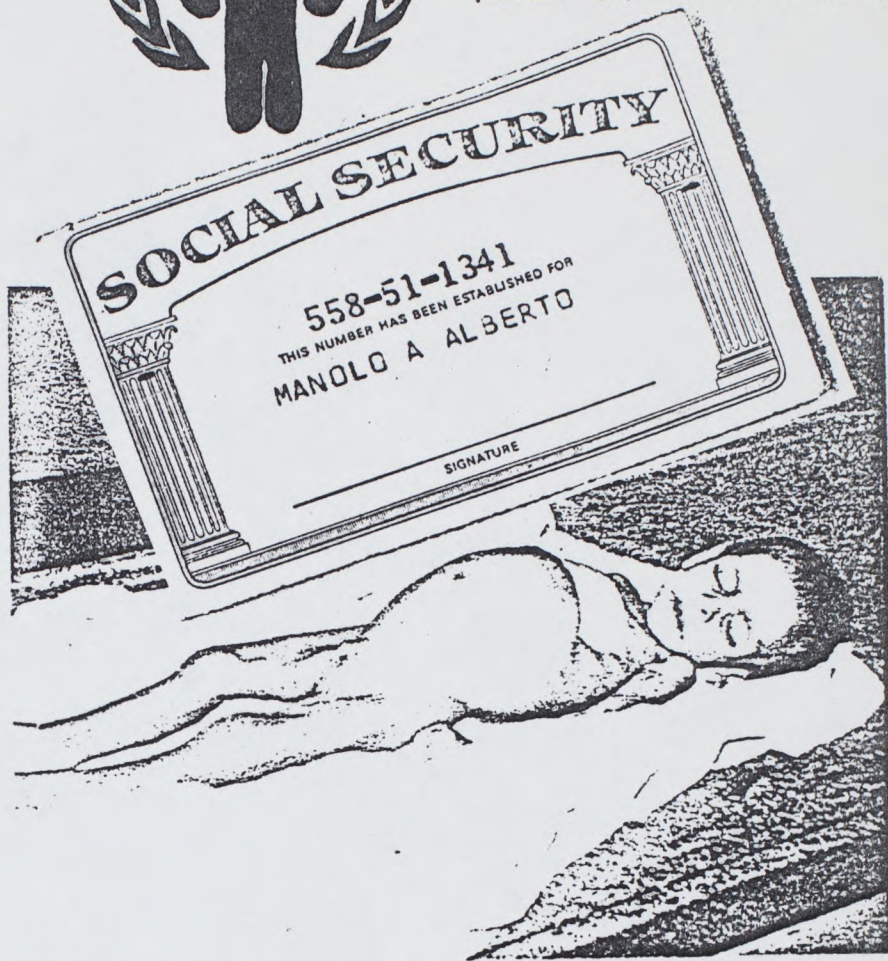
Herman Baca, left, of the Committee on Chicano Rights, criticizes recent U.S. Border Patrol shootings of illegal aliens. Sitting next to him at a San Ysidro press conference are Benito Rincon Hernandez, center, and Rogelio Mendez Diaz, who witnessed a March incident in which an alien was killed.



RAZA, SI—Children join picketers outside U.S. Grant Hotel protesting Carter Administration policies on immigration. Some 50 persons demonstrated while Leonel Castillo, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service addressed an "Hour in the Barrio" luncheon.



International Year of the Child



## Officials Called Cruel in Barring Ill Child at Border

Woman Who Sought Help Says Inspectors Were Callous Toward Infant Who Died 3 Days Later

BY PHIL GARLINGTON  
Times Staff Writer

6/21/79

The woman who brought an ailing 18-month-old American baby to the San Ysidro border checkpoint last Friday has charged that immigration inspectors were "cruel and callous" in refusing to let the baby be taken to a U.S. hospital.

The baby, Manolo Augustine Alberto Anzalo, a U.S. citizen by virtue of being born to an illegal alien in Los Angeles, died three days later in a Tijuana hospital, after numerous efforts to arrange his transfer to a San Diego hospital had failed.

BOY, 4, DIES WHILE WAITING TO CROSS BORDER

# Two deaths at border probed

By **ROBERT GOLUM**  
Star-News Staff Writer

It was the early morning hours of March 20, and the heart of 4-year-old Alberto Cañedo was beating its last beats.

As if his final act had to be a last grab at life, the stricken youth — suffering complications of open heart surgery which had taken place in San Diego — reached up and with a deathly grip, clutched the clothing of the aunt who held him.

But that last grab at life went unanswered. He expired in the arms of an aunt desperately trying to get him medical attention in the United States.

**THAT IS** the chilling tale told this week by Guadalupe Canedo Astorga who on March 20 was delayed at the international border as she tried to head north for medical help. Without a multiple-entry visa they had had to wait for clearance during each crossing for medical attention.

Sometimes crying, Cañedo Astorga told a congressional subcommittee — in San Diego to investigate Cañedo's and another border death — the sad tale of how her nephew died in her arms as the two waited to head north.

"Whatever happened to me I don't want to happen to someone else," Cañedo Astorga told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Ed Roybal (D-Los Angeles) and attended by Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Chula Vista.).

**CANEDO ASTORGA'S** testimony was among the highlights of the day-long hearing attended by some 80 persons, but heard by some 300 listening to loudspeakers outside the U.S. Customs Building in San Ysidro.

The hearing was held not to effect any change, but to gather evidence — evidence that eventually pointed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service as the chief decision-making body involved when the two children died.

"I asked them to give me attention, and they didn't pay any attention to me," Cañedo Astorga testified.

"The day of the death a Mexican police officer — I told him the child was very sick — went to the front of the line (border) and told an officer the child was very sick.

"When the (U.S. ) officer approached me," she said, "I uncovered the child and she saw he was very sick."

**WHAT HAPPENED** next, according to hearing testimony, is what used to be standard operating procedure at the border.

Cañedo Astorga, with babe in arms, was directed to secondary inspection, accompanied by a small yellow slip that can indicate anything from further search needed to emergency.

"I waited there a long time," she said.

According to Canedo Astorga, she became desperate and left her car.

But, she reported, "an officer said, 'I don't care. You go down there so they can check your identification.'"

She went back and was told an ambulance was on the way. But "when the ambulance arrived, the child got hold of my clothes and died in my arms."

**FLANKED** by Van Deerlin and a Treasury subcommittee staffer, Roybal took a hard look at that death and the death of Manolo Alberto, an 18-month-old U.S. citizen, who died of starvation June 16 — three days after U.S. officials denied him entry into the U.S.

Testifying in the death of Alberto were family friend Lupe Alonzo, an American citizen, and customs inspector and social welfare graduate Barbara Capolungo, whose frank testimony gave the hearings an almost surrealistic tone.

Calling on supervisors after seeing the emaciated Alberto, Capolungo "involuntarily" said "this baby is starving." The child, she said, "looked like a Biafra baby. He had no fat or muscle.

"The baby's skin was dry and loose. On the neck and stomach there was an unusual infection.

"In my own mind," Capolungo went on, "the baby was in third stage malnutrition, when the body starts consuming its organs to sustain itself."

**CAPOLUNGO** also described her futile efforts to get the child help and the incredible bureaucratic snafu that occurred because of the overlapping roles of customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.

According to Capolungo, Lupe Alonzo and Alberto were first met at the border by primary inspector Phillip Rihard who, thinking there might be narcotics in the car, sent them through to secondary inspection.

Though it was customs people who first saw the dying child — and could have cleared him for passage — the

disposition of Alberto at that point became the responsibility of immigration officers.

**THE DECISION** to either let the child in or turn him back fell upon Immigration officer Mary Louise Burns and her superior, Hank Owens, neither of whom appeared to defend themselves at the hearing. The subcommittee's jurisdiction covers only customs, so immigration officials could not be asked to testify.

Capolungo said immigration agents in their secondary inspection, "start off angry in the hopes to catch the person off guard."

According to Capolungo, Burns said, "I can tell he's Mexican without looking at the birth certificate," that turned out to be a valid American one issued out of Los Angeles.

"I was deeply disturbed," Capolungo said. "A baby was dying in front of us."

"She (Burns) said the birth certificate was not the baby's and that she was sending the baby back to Mexico as an alien. Burns had taken the women (carrying Alberto) back to Mexico without my knowledge."

**AS IT** turned out, there was a solution. Alonzo could've gained a medical parole that would have allowed the child entry.

But no one told her — Capolungo because she feared being charged with "interfering with" immigration officers, and Burns, for whatever reason she and Owens had.

Critical in the deaths of both babies was the fact that neither was accompanied by police or ambulance — a must for speedy passage.

**AT THE** hearings both Van Deerlin and Roybal made clear something should be done to prevent such a recurrence.

During testimony, Van Deerlin told the crowd he wants to "see we don't have similar problems."

He proposed a "trans-border ambulance service," the establishment of which he left in the hands of local government officials.

Van Deerlin's was the only concrete idea for change proposed by officials. Because the hearing was held to investigate, it often took the tone of a trial where no verdict would come.

**BLAME FOR** the deaths inevitably turned toward Immigration officials — who had the final say in both cases.

And though given no chance to testify, the INS in a release from commissioner Leonel Castillo, revealed there would be a probe.



Herman Baca

## Baca remarks end in shouting match

Chicano activist Herman Baca of National City and Rep. Ed Roybal (D.-Los Angeles) traded caustic barbs this week as Roybal's U.S. Treasury subcommittee continued its look into the recent deaths of two babies at the San Ysidro port of entry.

"We question the planning and structure of the hearing," Baca said during his testimony. Referring to alleged cases of violence at the border, Baca said he has "seen case after case dismissed with a see-no-evil, hear-no-evil, speak-no-evil attitude.

**BACA** called the hearings a "sideshow, a farce, a whitewash. We were elated that finally, someone in Congress was willing to come," he said.

But he nevertheless protested "the manner in which this hearing was structured."

Because of the location of the hearing — customs offices at the Port of Entry — Baca charged it was "like investigating the wolf in the wolf's den.

"We know the primary cause of the deaths of those two children was INS

(Immigration and Naturalization). So what are you investigating?"

The main reason for protest by Baca and others was the limited scope of the hearings. The Committee for Chicano Rights had reportedly sought an open hearing in which to describe alleged border abuses by federal agencies involved.

**BUT ROYBAL'S** committee, which has jurisdiction over customs, concerned itself only with that agency.

"We have waited seven years," Baca screamed at Roybal. "We believe this hearing should've been open."

(Informed sources reported that Baca knew the hearings would be limited in scope.)

It was also revealed during the hearings that Roybal and other committee members — none of whom were present — had received threatening calls.

"We're sorry that you received threatening calls, Mr. Roybal," Baca

said. "But we've been receiving them for 10 years.

**AT ONE** point, it was revealed that plans to hold the hearings at Smythe Elementary School were shelved because of security concerns.

"What surprises me more than anything," Roybal reported, "is your lack of gratitude. You (Baca) have the nerve to stand there for local consumption and say what you did.

"The truth of the matter is that I'm the only one who helped you. What you want Mr. Baca is a demonstration, a big show, and you're getting it."

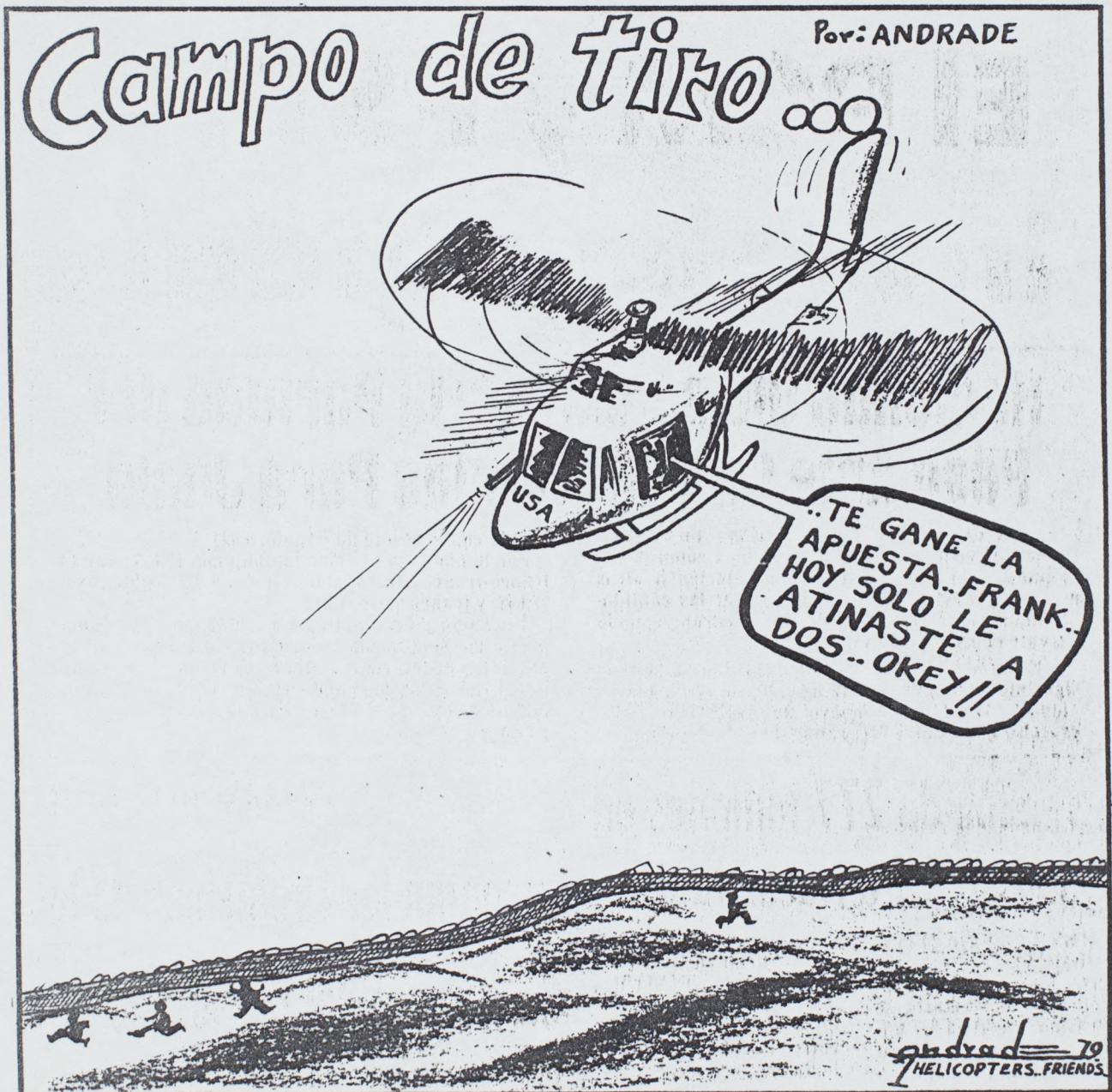
"Mr. Congressman, we want a solution," Baca countered.

"I'm doing my job on my solution," Roybal said. "No one here in San Diego can vote for me."

The blow-up eventually ended in a shouting match with Baca supporters walking out.

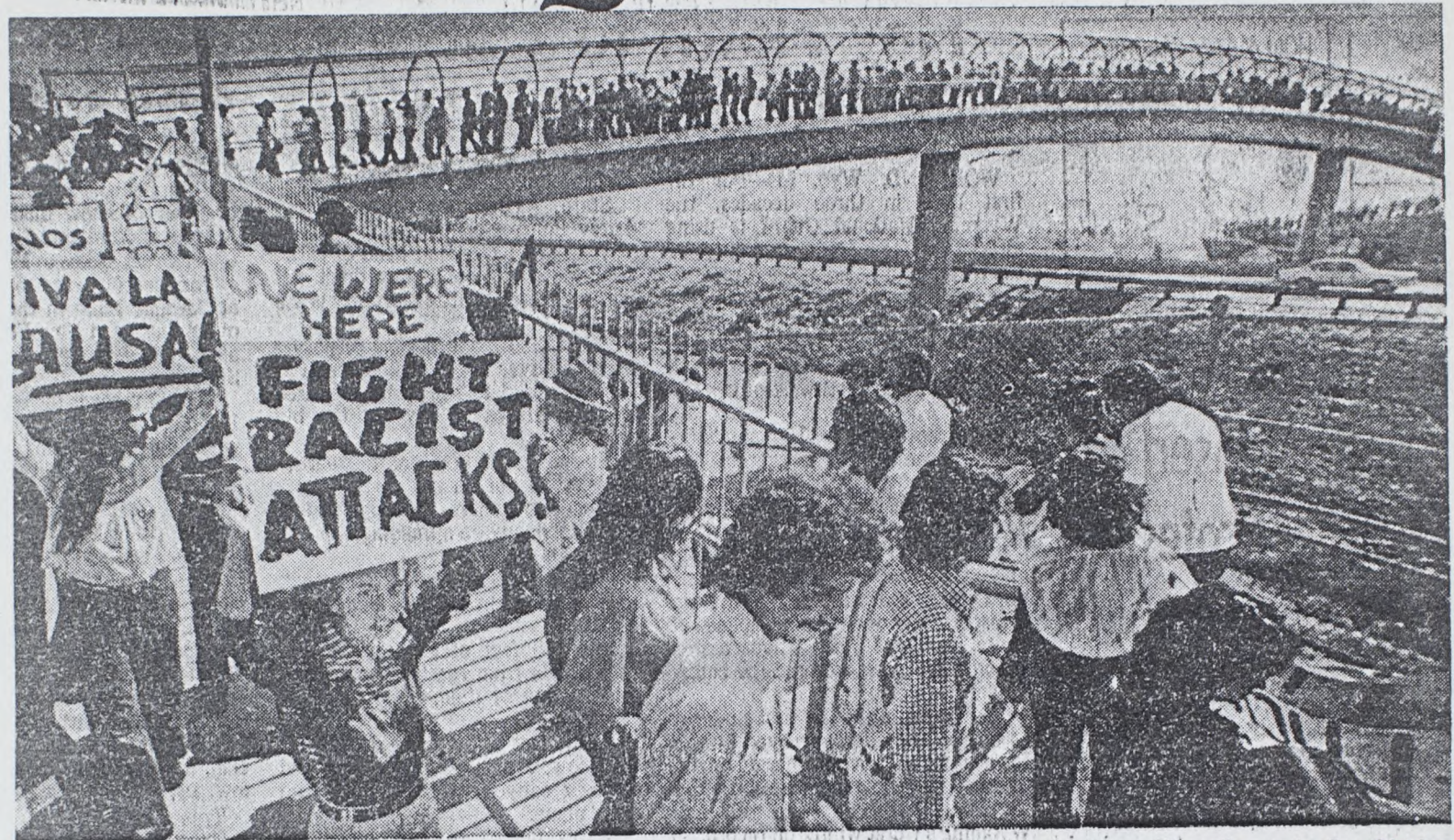
Later Roybal pledged that "anything that has gone on is not going to deter the committee from getting the facts."

# Ilegal Balaceado Desde un Helicóptero de la Border Patrol





# Los Angeles Times



Protesters against proposed fences along the Mexican border stream across Interstate 5 walkway in San Ysidro.

Times photos by Michael Yada

## Chicanos Stage Demonstration at Border

Herman Baca, a Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc. spokesman from National City, told a rally that the proposed fence between Mexico and the United States is an insult to Spanish-speaking peoples on both sides of the border.

"It can only serve as a symbol to all that the immigration policy is one of racism, discrimination and bigotry against 16 million Chicanos and Latinos," Baca said.

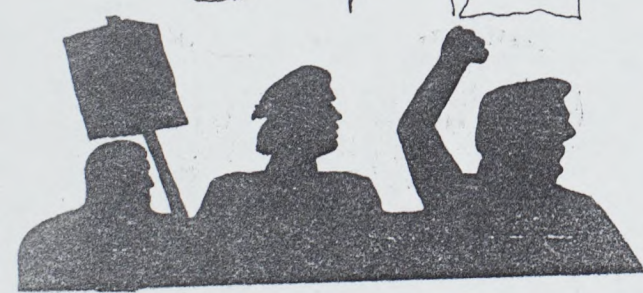
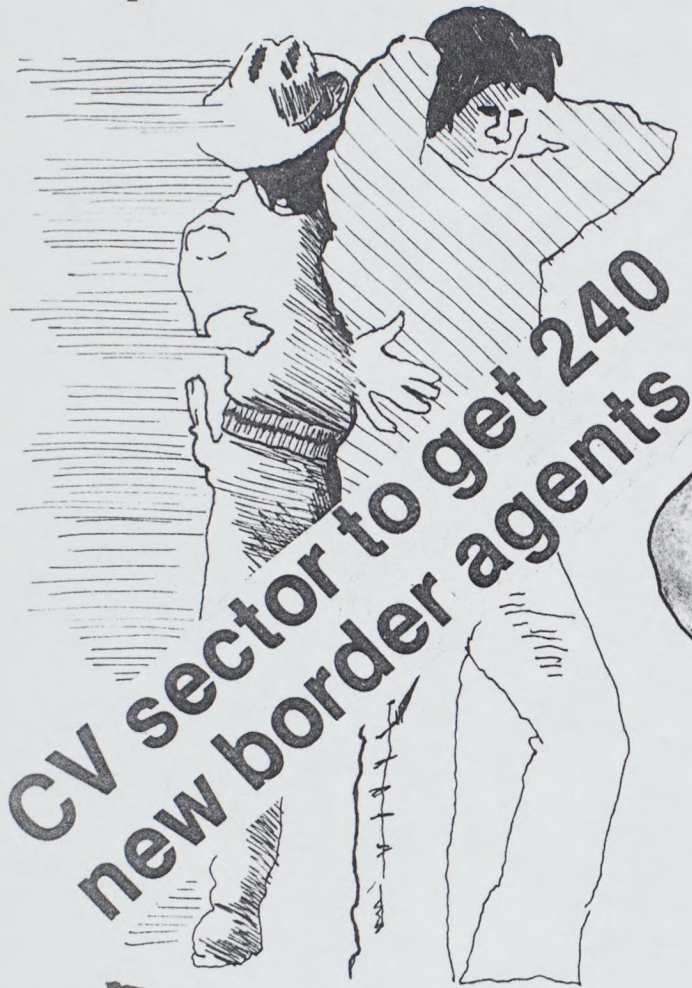
**NATIONAL PROTEST MARCH** AGAINST THE MILITARIZATION OF THE BORDER  
STOP THE "CARTER CURTAIN"

SUNDAY  
FEBRUARY 11, 1979  
12:00 NOON  
LARSON PARK, SAN YSIDRO, CALIFORNIA

CCR CCR

CONTACT: COMMITTEE ON CHICANO RIGHTS, INC. 1837 HIGHLAND AVE., NAT'L CITY, CA. 92059  
(714) 434-0195

# Panel OKs Funds For Border Patrol Expansion Here



# DUMP CARTER



# Border Fence Construction To Begin

## 5.6-Mile San Ysidro Barrier Due; Building To Start In May

Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Construction is scheduled to begin May 15 on 5.6 miles of impenetrable fencing along the U.S.-Mexico border at San Ysidro to stop illegal aliens entering from Mexico, the Justice Department announced yesterday.

An additional 2.4 miles of similar fencing will be built at the same time through downtown El Paso, Texas.

The new sections will cost \$1.8 million and are scheduled to be completed by the end of the year, said Terence Adamson, special assistant to Attorney General Griffin Bell.

A decision to build the eight miles of fence along the 1,945-mile border was reached in early March and presented to the Mexican government. There was no objection, Adamson said.

However, he added, 3.6 miles of the six miles originally planned for El Paso had been deleted from the initial construction plan out of concern for adverse Mexican reaction.

Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo has criticized the U.S. for trying to stop the flow of Mexicans who sneak in seeking jobs.

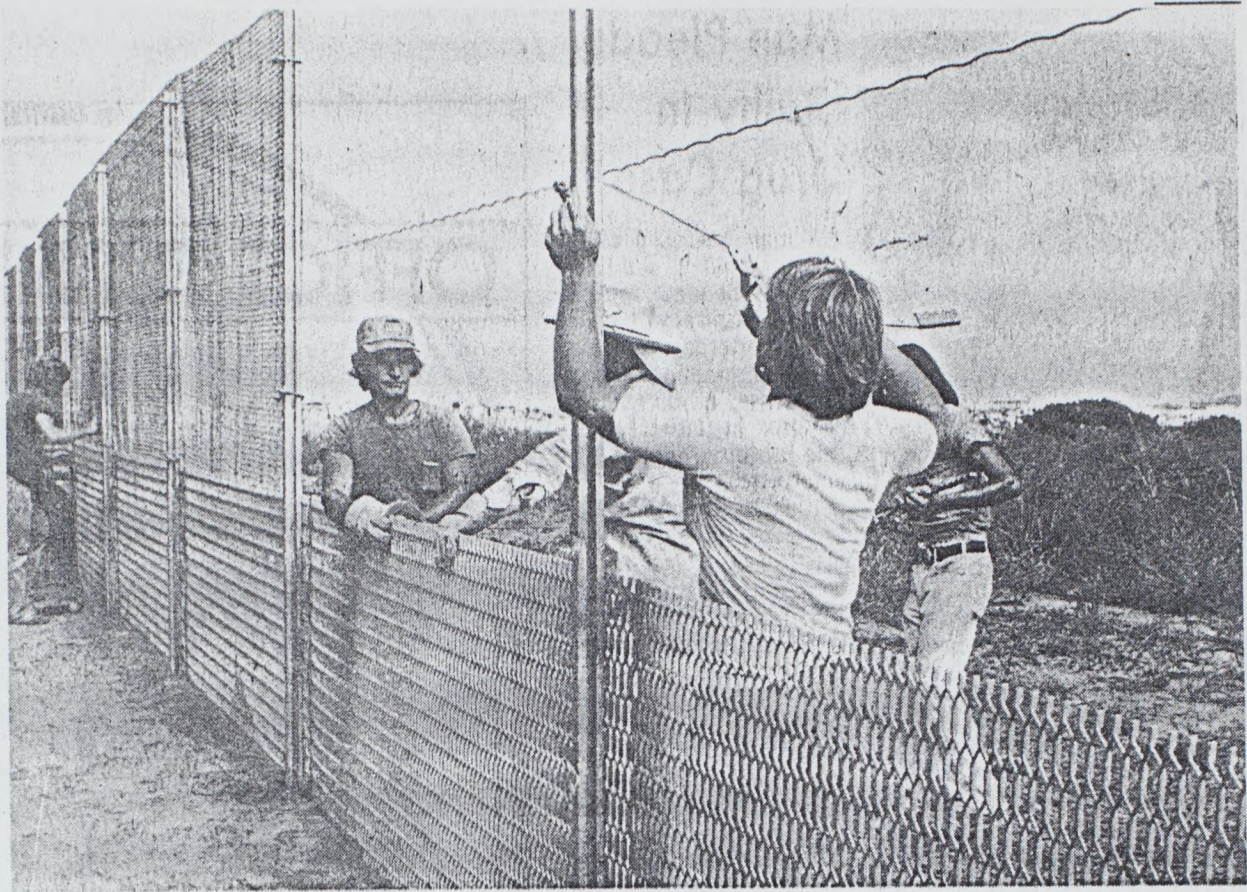
The Carter administration, working to improve relations with Mexico, has been trying lately to avoid actions that would cause irritations.

One irritant was the U.S. rejection in December 1977 of Mexico's price for natural gas. Another was the announcement last fall by a private contractor that he would be building 12 miles of border fence designed to cut off the toes and fingers of anyone trying to climb it.

Reports in mid-March indicated the fence might not be built at all, but President Carter ordered the fence redesigned. Following consultations between the State and Justice departments and their Mexican counterparts, nearly four miles of El Paso fencing was dropped from the initial contract.



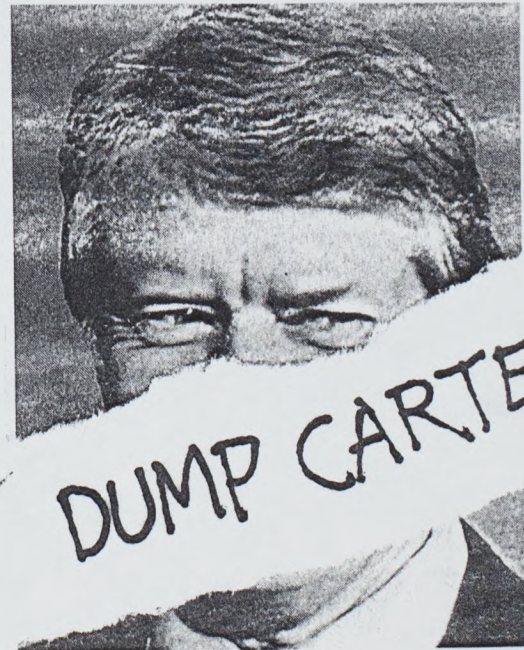
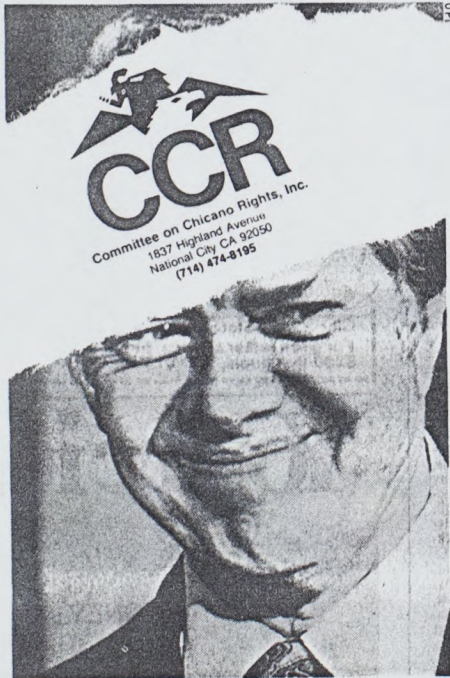
Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.



— Staff Photo by George Smith

Workers erect sections of a \$2 million fence being built along the U.S.-Mexican border. The barrier is almost 10 feet tall, but project supervisor Grover

“Skip” Deese says “this is not a serious fence” and adds he does not think it will stop the flow of illegal aliens into the United States.



# Brown Expands Bid For Hispanic Support

## Fair Treatment Asked By Carter For Aliens

San Diego Union Staff Dispatch

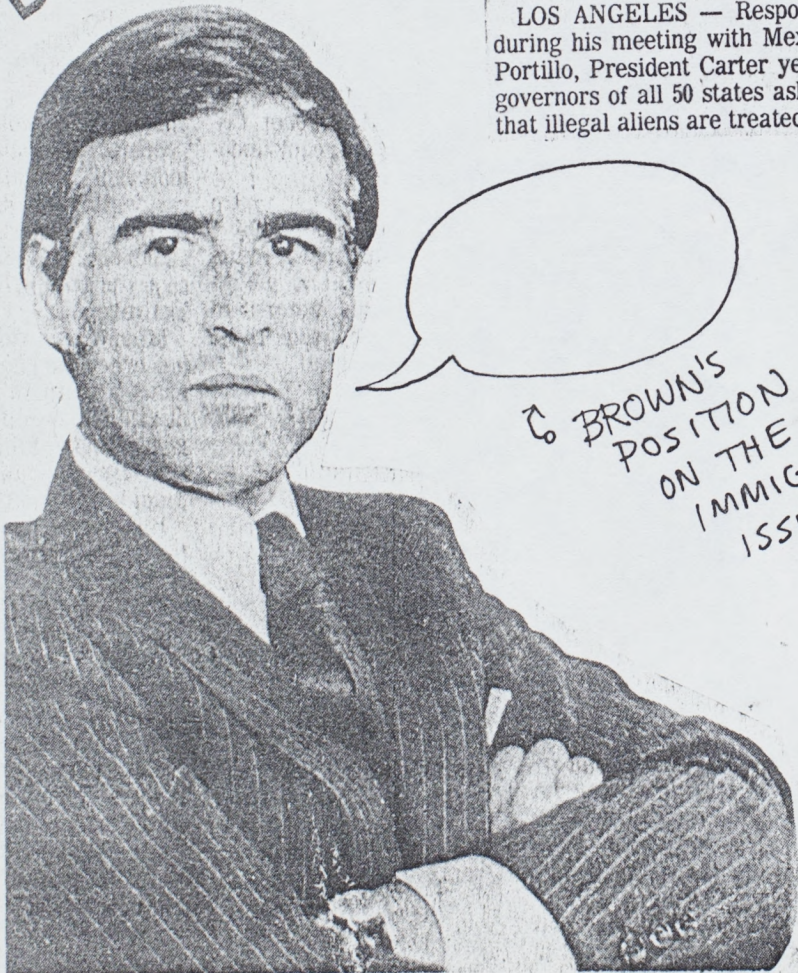
LOS ANGELES — Responding to a concern raised during his meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, President Carter yesterday sent a letter to the governors of all 50 states asking them personally to see that illegal aliens are treated fairly in the United States.

## Curb Backs Access For Mexico Labor

Respectful Treatment Urged For Illegal Aliens In U.S.

By DONALD H. HARRISON  
Politics Writer, The San Diego Union

Lt. Gov. Mike Curb, speaking at a crowded double anniversary event of the Mexican and American Foundation, indicated yesterday he will push for a program to permit Mexican laborers legal access to this country.



↑ BROWN'S POSITION ON THE IMMIGRATION ISSUE

GOVERNOR BROWN

# WHAT DO CARTER IMMIGRA CONTA

The approach of the Carter Administration is not only an uncreative approach to a serious and long neglected problem, it is also hysterical and dangerous. The provisions of the Carter package are designed not for working people but for the political and economic convenience of U.S. business interests who want and will continue to get cheap, unorganized labor whenever they want it.

Though Carter's spokesmen have assured us that they want to prevent undocumented immigrants from being exploited, their proposals will have just the opposite effect. Let's take a look at each proposal.

**1** **AMNESTY:** Those who apply for amnesty must have never been a public charge. Moreover, property ownership may be a factor in determining who is eligible for amnesty. Furthermore, amnesty will be offered only to those who have had an uninterrupted residence of seven years or more without any significant break. This would be impossible for most Mexicans who regularly return to Mexico.

The amnesty program is to some degree illusory since many undocumented residents in the U.S. have already had their status changed under similar procedures now available under the law. INS commissioner Lionel Castillo has said (Los Angeles Times, July 13, 1977) that any amnesty provisions would be very limited. Several million aliens would continue to live here under the most inhumane conditions, underpaid, overworked, and virtually without any rights.

It is highly probable that Carter's amnesty program will be a prelude to massive roundups and deportations — tactics that have never solved any problems — and instead make a criminal class out of millions of hard-working U.S. taxpayers.

Deportations have historically torn apart families, and in recent years, thousands of U.S.-born children have been deported while husbands and wives have been separated. During the deportations of the 1930's and later, with Operation Wetback (1954), thousands of persons were forced to leave the country because of mistaken identity, or merely because they had brown skin or spoke Spanish.

Furthermore, amnesty could be a complete failure unless it is carefully planned and administered by groups other than U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Australian government offered three months of amnesty to undocumented immigrants in 1976. Natural fears of the Ministry of Immigration, language barriers, the fact that the government had used immigration as a repressive tool in the past, together with poor planning caused the program to fail miserably.

When the amnesty program terminated, the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs authorized a campaign "to root out the remaining illegal aliens," and told the press that there would "definitely be no more offers of amnesty in Australia."

The Carter Administration will probably pursue the same policy, despite the fact that it proclaims the human rights issue throughout the world.

**2** **A REVISED RODINO BILL:** Congressman Joshua Eilberg (D.-Pa.) is now promoting an employer sanctions bill similar to the Rodino Bill which passed twice in the House but failed in the Senate. Ostensibly, the Eilberg bill seeks to penalize employers for hiring undocumented immigrants. But a similar law was passed in the California legislature several years ago (the Dixon-Arnett law) and employers were not penalized. Instead, Mexican and other Hispanic workers faced tremendous discrimination on the basis of their skin color and Spanish tongue. The United Farm Workers of America has denounced the Rodino Bill for this reason.

So-called "employer sanction" laws are actually designed to help employers at the expense of their workers. They also force the employer to do the work of law enforcement agencies in checking I.D.'s and other documents.

**3** **IDENTIFICATION CARDS:** The Carter Administration is also proposing special identification cards for workers authorizing them to work legally in the U.S. Carter has temporarily dropped this proposal because of resistance from Attorney General Griffin Bell who knows what type of opposition a national identity card will get from civil libertarians throughout the country. A modified proposal is still being studied — to have social security cards coded to distinguish between those eligible to work and those not authorized. Similar I.D. cards are now used in South Africa to promote apartheid. The opportunities for the government to use these cards as instruments of repression are limitless. Anyone without such a card could be subjected to systematic harassment by all law enforcement authorities.

The following proposals to the 95th Congress have been made by Presidential level committee is made up of Attorney General Griffin Bell, Labor Secretary and other government agencies. The proposals are as follows:

1. A limited form of amnesty for undocumented immigrants which will be very limited.
2. A revised Rodino Bill threatening employers with sanctions for knowingly hiring undocumented immigrants.
3. A worker identification card which all workers must possess in order to work in the U.S.
4. Increased security measures along the U.S. - Mexican border.
5. A special nondeportable status for those who have entered the U.S. since 1965. The rights of the nondeportable will be severely limited.
6. A temporary worker program allowing Mexicans to work for special periods. This program began during World War II and continued to the mid-sixties. This program might be introduced in the future.

**THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION HAS PREPARED PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF IMMIGRATION WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS TO CURTAIL THE RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF ALL AMERICANS CURRENTLY RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES AND OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING AMERICANS AS WELL.**



Until now, a handful of legislators and government officials, business leaders, and the media have taken the immigration issue in the narrowest of terms. They say that undocumented immigrants are taking jobs and utilizing social services at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers.

This philosophy is based on the erroneous assumption that our economy is a "lump of labor fallacy" as nonsense. Actually, our economic burden on the economy—rather, as producers and consumers, is minimal.

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

\*\*\*An extensive study conducted by teams of research scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology showed that Mexican workers contribute more to the U.S. labor market.

\*\*\*The Linton report, commissioned by the U.S. Department of Labor, showed that the average wage of Mexican workers in border counties was \$1.74 and that only 31.5 percent had paid taxes for years. Nevertheless, 73 percent had social security payments deducted.

\*\*\*A thorough study undertaken in 1975 by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors showed that Mexican migrants earn an estimated \$260 million in wages annually in San Diego. These immigrants pay \$48 million a year in state and federal taxes and contribute to the state's economy.

\*\*\*The report of the Domestic Council on Illegal Aliens, a group known for its extreme views, stated that the numbers and specific impact of illegal immigration in the U.S. are minimal.

Nevertheless, the Carter Administration has chosen an extremely narrow and restrictive approach to the invasion of illegal aliens."

# DES THE TION PACKAGE AIN?

ident Jimmy Carter's task force on immigration. The cabinet secretary Ray Marshall, and representatives of several govern-

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**ED A DANGEROUS SET OF LEGISLATIVE UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS. THESE TO THE 95TH CONGRESS, NOT ONLY WILL OF MILLIONS OF MEXICANS AND LATIN TED STATES - THEY THREATEN THE RIGHTS ELL.**



ess interests, some unions, and the press have defined the im- mented immigrants pose a serious threat to the U.S. economy by xpayer.

society has just so many jobs to be filled. Any economist will nomy is elastic rather than static. Immigrants do not impose a hey make it grow.

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y Human Relations Commission found that undocumented im- Diego County, and spend \$150 million each year in the county. s well as renter tax credits and sales taxes.

rmed by former President Gerald Ford, concluded that little is the U.S.

pressive legislative package to deal with what it terms a "silent

## 4

**CLOSING THE BORDER:** INS Commissioner Lionel Castillo advocates increased surveillance along the U.S.-Mexican border as one of the prime goals of his tenure. He has also said that amnesty will never be effective unless the border is more tightly patrolled. He has therefore requested a larger budget and has deployed over 100 new agents along the border.

Not to be outdone by a Democratic Administration spokesman, Senator George Deukmejian (R.-Long Beach) is suggesting that a 14-mile-long military reservation be established along the border from the coast to Otay Mountain to prevent immigrants from illegally crossing into the United States. Duekmejian believes that militarizing the border would eliminate unnecessary legal proceedings against "illegal aliens" and it would provide peacetime employment for military personnel.

In recent weeks and months, Mexican newspapers in border cities such as Tijuana, Mexicali and Juarez have been carrying stories about increased harassment and brutality on the part of U.S. Border Patrolmen against Mexican citizens attempting to cross the border. A news article in *El Mexicano*, a Tijuana paper, (8 July, 1977) reported that a uniformed U.S. Border Patrol officer attacked a 12-year-old boy named Rodolfo Rodriguez Chavez who was swimming with two other children near Tijuana at a spot 20 feet on the U.S. side of the border. The boy told Mexican officials that the Border Patrolman shouted something at him, (in English) then proceeded to beat him, breaking his left arm.

The same news article reported that U.S. Border Patrolmen shot and seriously wounded a 22-year-old man who was leading other people across the border, also near Tijuana. The man, identified as Braulio Areilano Gamero, was fleeing toward Colonia Liberatad in Tijuana when he was shot five times in his left leg. He was then taken to a Tijuana hospital where he was interrogated by Mexican authorities.

Such acts of violence have prompted Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers to denounce the Border Patrol "for victimizing hundreds of Mexicans attempting to enter the U.S. illegally." (*Migration Today*, June, 1977)

A Congressional investigation of the U.S. Border Patrol should take place before any additional staffing and budgetary increases are approved.

## 5

**NONDEPORTABLE STATUS:** The Carter Administration is offering nondeportable status to those who have entered the U.S. after a seven year cutoff date but prior to Jan. 1, 1977. Nondeportable aliens will be allowed to work, but under the same exploitable conditions as before, and will also be denied social services and other benefits. Nor will these people be allowed to change their status.

The distinction between illegal and nondeportable status is very slight, but the latter is worse for immigrants since it precludes rights and privileges which were formerly obtainable.

## 6

**TEMPORARY WORKER PROGRAM:** Heavy pressures from organized labor and other lobbies have apparently prevented the Carter Administration from proposing a renewal of the old bracero program by which Mexican laborers were contracted for specific periods chiefly to benefit U.S. farmers.

Yet it is not unlikely that the present administration will attempt some kind of a compromise with agricultural interests and with the Mexican government to renew the bracero program. Braceros are basically indentured slaves who are paid extremely low wages and used as a wedge against farm labor organizing. It is not surprising that Republican legislators are pushing for a full scale bracero program, at a time when the United Farm Workers are making great strides in California and in other southwestern states.

Furthermore, when growers in Presidio, Texas complained of a labor shortage earlier this year to pick their crops, INS Commissioner Lionel Castillo authorized more than 800 Mexican workers to cross the border. If the Carter Administration takes this case by case approach to farm labor, it will be initiating a bracero program under a different guise.

An alternative approach to the Carter Proposal is both necessary and feasible. It would involve movement in the direction of unconditional amnesty, of human rights for undocumented workers, a moratorium on all deportations, an increase in the immigration quota from the Western hemisphere and a genuine program of economic development based on the need of people, not private business interests, on both sides of the border.

# UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS



## AN EXPLOITED NATIONAL RESOURCE

Undocumented workers and their families are the most exploited people in our society. Their lack of resident status deprives them of sharing in the freedoms that citizens and permanent residents enjoy. They live under the constant threat of deportation. They are paid miserable wages, have no job security and are denied access to unemployment insurance, social security, disability insurance, medical care and labor law enforcement despite the fact that they pay heavy state and federal taxes for these privileges.

# Workers Protest Carter Amnesty Plan

## Caravan To Washington DC

On April 3, a caravan of undocumented workers and Mexican domestic workers in conjunction with Maricopa County Organizing Project of El Mirage, Arizona, the Manzo Council of Tucson, Arizona, and the National Immigration Coalition of Sun Valley, Calif., will leave Arizona to arrive in the capital April 8. The undocumented workers will give testimony in Washington, D.C. to protest the Carter Amnesty Plan. The caravan will be joined by supporting civil rights groups and plans to hold publicity drives enroute to Washington, D.C.

## Workers Strike On Arizona Citrus Ranches

In the Autumn of 1977, the Maricopa County Organizing Project was instrumental in rallying over 500 undocumented workers to go out on strike, forcing three of the citrus growers in Maricopa County to sit down and listen to the undocumented workers. This was a first in this country. The workers stood up to the most powerful growers in the state, Bodine, Fletcher, and the Goldwater-Martori families, and were able to win all of their demands during negotiations.

Undocumented workers are the most exploited underclass in the country. They have now begun to fight for their rights, but they cannot do it alone. They need your help. If you support human rights for these workers, you can:

1. Write your Congressman to urge that the Carter Proposal be dropped in favor of further investigative research into the problem.
2. For more information or to send money donations to the ongoing struggle, please contact:

Maricopa County Organizing Project  
Box 819, El Mirage, AZ 85335  
Tel. (602) 977-1410

National Immigration Coalition  
8601 Lankershim Blvd. Sun Valley, CA 91352  
Tel: (213) 657-1171

Manzo Council  
1025 N. Grande, Tucson, AZ 85705  
Tel.: (602) 623-5739

Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc.  
1837 Highland Avenue  
National City, Calif. 92050

## A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR WORKERS WITHOUT VISAS

Along with an unconditional amnesty, we Americans, who love and respect our human rights and liberties in this democratic society, propose the following Bill of Rights for those workers and persons without documents or visas in the United States.

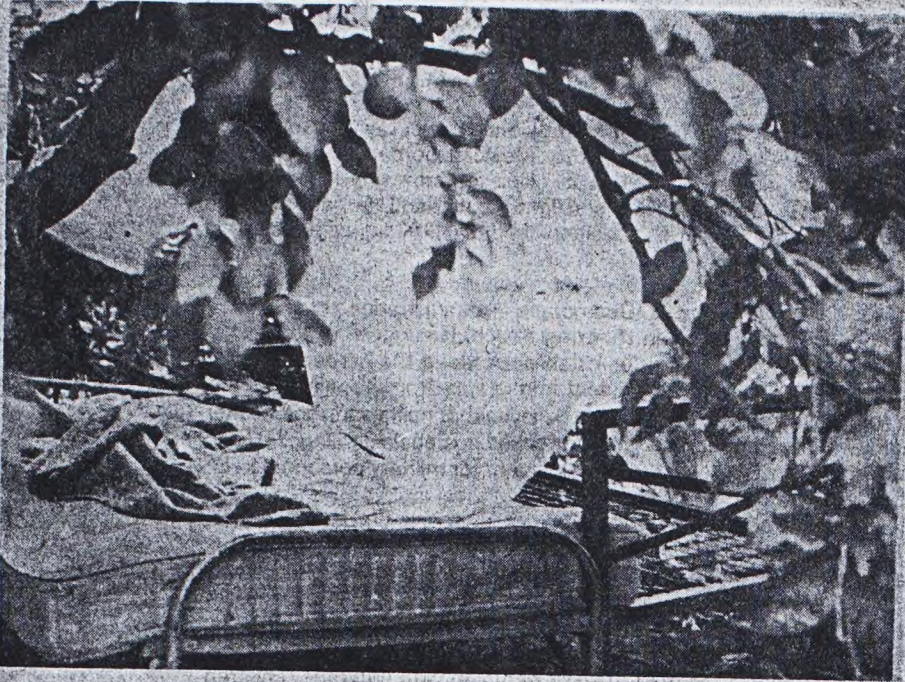
1. The right of each worker to fulfill his needs in life for him and his family by depending on a steady job in their country of origin.
2. The right of not being deported or not being separated from his family.
3. The right to be reunited with his family in the country where he is presently living.
4. The right to obtain his permanent resident visa without having to leave and return to his country of origin.
5. The right to vote should be granted to all persons here under permanent resident status.
6. The right to all benefits of employment.
  - a. This would include job security, seniority, equal pay for equal work, opportunity to advance, and the right to positions within the unions.
  - b. The right to receive unemployment insurance, disability insurance, medical assistance, Social Security and all other rights under the labor laws of this country.
7. The right to obtain affordable housing.
8. Equal opportunities for the sons and daughters of these workers without visas to enter the colleges, universities, and other centers of learning.
9. The right of freedom of movement and all the other rights granted in the Constitution of the United States of America.
10. The right to use their own language to obtain citizenship, defend themselves in court, government agencies, and in other forms of civil contracts and particularities.

(Sponsored by the Committee for Human Rights for Undocumented Workers.)



## WHO ARE "ILLEGAL ALIENS"?

# A CLOSE ENCOUNTER OF THE THIRD KIND



Sleeping area at Goldmar Labor camp.



Goldmar workers in open-air kitchen.

**As with so many of our national prejudices—a misleading term, "illegal alien" is used to speak of people who, once we know their stories, are neither other worldly, nor lawless invaders, but human beings . . . our brothers and sisters. Undocumented workers, as we prefer to name them, are for the most part hardworking taxpayers who live and work in the U.S. and are an integral part of our nations economy. They come from all countries—but chiefly from Mexico and Latin America. The undocumented Mexican farmworkers who pick lemons at the Goldmar, Bodine, and Fletcher ranches outside of Phoenix, Arizona, have written the following statement to the American public:**

We came to the U.S. only to find work, we don't want to cause problems for anyone. We did not come to take jobs away from anyone, because we are doing work that the people here do not do. We are benefiting from this work, but we are also benefiting the country. This country is receiving a lot of money from our work. Each Saturday they take a certain amount of money from us for the taxes of the U.S. government. 6% of each dollar is the minimum taken out. We don't want to cause any injury to this country -- the only real offense we have caused this country is to enter illegally. But we are certain that if the U.S. passes this law that allows them to fine ranchers \$1,000 for hiring an undocumented worker, this will be a great injury for the ranchers and for the country itself. With only one month without our work, the U.S. would lose millions and millions of dollars. The harvest of fruit in many states is done solely by undocumented workers.

If the government gives us an opportunity to come here legally, we could buy more things here to bring to Mexico. We could buy cars and televisions -- and this would create a commercial tie between the two nations.

It is with our own efforts that we have taken care of ourselves here. Now we have organized ourselves. We have ranch committees that represented us during the recent strikes we have had. Now that we have representation the contractors cannot cheat us on our bags or mistreat us. We have an emergency fund to which everyone contributes each month. This fund is used for those who arrive without money or blankets, and for those who have medical emergencies, such as one co-worker who had his arm shot off by robbers.

We live in the orchards beneath the trees. We scarcely leave the orchard for fear that the police or "Migra" (border patrol) will catch us. We only go to the store to buy food. When they catch a Mexican without papers it is very hard. The Migra carry "macanas" (clubs) and often beat the people.

The law of God says that we are all equal; it is the law of man that separates us. As brothers we are all equal. Whatever the color or race, we all have the same feelings. The only real difference is in the languages. If only we could understand each other . . .

The Workers of Goldmar, Bodine, and Fletcher ranches.



Juana Ramirez, mother of five, is a lemon picker at Bodine's Pleasant Valley Ranch.

Workers plan strategy with Lupe Sanchez, director of Maricopa County Organizing Project, during the strike at the Goldwater-Martori (Goldmar) Ranch. This was the first time in labor history that undocumented farmworkers went out on strike, and the effort was successful.