Names On "Trick List" Revealed

As a public service, this issue of EL PUEBLO reveals some of the names identified on index cards naming the alleged customers of Theresa Brown's brothel.

The weekly marches protesting the killing of Santoscoy by a city policeman continue. (see P.4)

Continuan las marchas semanales de protesta por el asesinato de Santoscoy por la policía. (vea P.5)

Forman Nuevo Grupo Anti-Racista

Una coalición nueva en San Antonio llamada Coalición de Organizaciones Hispanas y Obreras planea acelerar la huelga "hasta la corte suprema, si es necesario" para corregir las prácticas racistas laborales que han dejado al mexicano y otras minorías atrás en la escala económica.

La Coalición se concentrará en combatir la discriminación en la base de la fuerza aérea Kelly aquí en San Antonio. Manuel Muñoz Jr., director de distrito de LULAC, anunció durante una reciente conferencia de prensa esta nueva campaña para obtener "igualdad de empleo para todo hispánico en Kelly."

Representantes del sindicato AFGE (trabajadores federales) y una organización de mujeres mexicanas, Mujeres Trabajadoras en Gobierno, participaron en la mesa de prensa que se llevó a raíz del estudio publicado por la Comisión de Derechos Civiles de EEO.

Este estudio demuestra la discriminación que aún existe en varias industrias en San Antonio incluyendo la base aérea Kelly.

"Ya no podemos tolerar las injusticias que han sufrido los hispanos en Kelly por

The cards include the names of the "high and mighty" of San Antonio, who in the past have constantly accused the Blacks, the Mexicans, the poor and working people of being immoral, corrupt and law breakers.

The publication of these names involves much more than a simple media event.

It serves to expose the double standard of justice whereby working men and women become quick victims of the judicial system and are forced to spend their hard earned money proving in court that they have constitutional rights.

On the other hand, the wealthy businessmen and influential politicians can commit any of the names that appear on the index file. Each card contains the name of the alleged "customer."

Management Problems At Kelly Continue

Major General Lynwood Clark, commander of Kelly Air Force Base, is again being accused of racism and mismanagement.

In recent months General Clark’s ability to manage the giant AF base has been challenged not only by the workers at Kelly but also by several investigations by other government agencies and private organizations.

For example, the Dallas based Office of Special Counsel concluded after a lengthy investigation that racist and even illegal personnel management practices at Kelly were common under Clark.

Another investigation conducted by a major television network uncovered serious material management deficiencies and gross safety violations like:

1. Dangerous chemicals have been used at Kelly without proper protection for workers resulting in several documented injuries and even deaths.

Now, the embattled General Clark is being challenged over 3 recent decisions.

One involves the promotion of Robert Blocker. Blocker is credited with promoting the base's Office of Special Investigation (OSI) to conduct an illegal investigation against important Muñoz officials. As reported in previous issues of EL PUEBLO, Muñoz has fought and won a long battle against racist practices at Kelly.

Blocker was rewarded by General Clark for his harassment and persecution of Muñoz and for his racist practices by promoting him to GS-15, another promotion being challenged involves John Winfield.

Winfield's promotion to GS-13 took place despite a sworn statement by a technician at the base's civilian personnel...
EL PUEBLO UNIDO

Examples Of Unity In Action

The previous issue of EL PUEBLO reported how workers at Stainless Ice-Tanter Company (SITCO) of 702 S. Fernando had won a significant victory by winning union recognition. That victory has now produced concrete positive results.

SITCO workers, through their UTE Local 1127, have won their first contract which will improve their pay and working conditions. The following chart shows conditions at SITCO before and after the contract:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overtime pay after 40 hours</td>
<td>Overtime pay after 40 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In time</td>
<td>In time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double pay</td>
<td>3 days sick leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 weeks vacation after 8 years</td>
<td>3 weeks vacation after 8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of service</td>
<td>Years of service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisors doing</td>
<td>Supervisors doing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chart clearly shows the detail that a difference exists, between struggling collectively and trying "to make it" individually.

The negotiation committee, consisting of Romeo Bonocini, Jaime Juarez, Pete Vasquez, Fred Mendoza, Baldemar Alamin and Jaime Martinez, were able to win this contract only because the bosses at SITCO knew that the workers were united and determined.

This unity and determination, if it continues unbroken, will defeat any tricks the bosses will undoubtedly use to destroy the organization, break the will to fight back, and cancel all the concessions won in the contract. The events at SITCO are important.

They reflect the cold realities faced by workers in this city as well as the only solution: UNITY IN ACTION!!!

The workers overcome seemingly unsurmountable obstacles and a powerful enemy. UTE provided the expertise and the organisational resources; while the workers provided the will, the strength and the ultimate victory.

Se Inician Juicios Contra Activista

El primero de 3 juicios federales contra Francisco "Kiko" Martinez se esta llevando a cabo en Colorado.

Los procuradores federales, el procurador del distrito de Denver, la policia de Denver y la prensa comercial estan continuando su campaña para destruir a Kiko a pesar de toda la evidencia a su favor. Kiko es acusado de estar implicado en 3 incidentes de bombas en 1973. Sin embargo, el gobierno fracaso en su intento de probar las acusaciones en las cortes estatales.

Activistas en todo EUN estan preocupados que el gobierno federal esta simplemente tratando de descreditar y eliminar a Kiko de actividades como abogado y activista en su comunidad.

Varias comunidades se han movilizado para respaldar a Kiko.

Kiko Martinez Faces Federal Trial

The first of 3 federal trials against Francisco "Kiko" Martinez is currently under way in Pueblo, Colorado.

U.S. Attorneys, the Denver District Attorney, the Denver police and the Denver media are continuing their campaign to railroad Kiko despite overwhelming evidence in his favor.

Kiko is accused of three bomb incidents back in 1973. However, during a hearing in one lower state court, the government failed to substantiate its allegation that there was a conspiracy in 1973 between Kiko and "persons unknown." Activists throughout the U.S. are concerned that the government is simply trying at any cost to discredit and eliminate Kiko due to his activity as a lawyer and community activist which made him identifiable and a target for elimination or neutralization.

Demonstrations supporting Kiko have taken place in different cities throughout the country.

For further information, letters of support and to mail much-needed donations for Kiko's defense, please write to:

Defense Committee
P. O. Box 753
Alamosa, Colorado 81101
Tel: (303) 589-2420
**Conozca su salud**

Por: El Dr. Mario Jiménez

¿Qué es la presión de la sangre?

Es la fuerza con la que el corazón manda la sangre al cuerpo. Se mide por dos términos: Sistólico, al latir el corazón y diastólico al relajarse. Es que cuando el corazón da un latido está forzando la sangre por las arterias. Cuando relaja, no hay esfuerzo. Cifras que el médico usa para denotar la presión son, por ejemplo, 120/70, sistólico/diastólico.

¿Qué es alta Presión?

Las arterias son las vías principales por las cuales el corazón manda la sangre como una parte del cuerpo a otra. Por lo tanto estas arterias tienen a sus ves arterias más chisacas (arteriolas) que son análogas en algunas personas. Lo mismo puede ser resultado de varios factores, como el híper, mala dieta, o algún ejercicio.

Al ser muy angostas la arteriola, el corazón tiene que forzar más presión para que pase la sangre por la arteriola. Por lo tanto, "alta presión".

¿Qué es la hipertensión?

 Esto es resultado de cuando hay constante alta presión de sangre. La causa no es bien definida pero se puede controlar con buena dieta, ejercicio, y descanso.

El problema de alta presión es que no da un cuadro clínico. O sea, a las personas no les nota cambios en su salud, sino que después de varios años les afecta. Esto es debido a que ignoramos síntomas como dolor de cabeza, mareos y cansancio.

Sobre el tiempo la alta presión resulta con ataque de corazón, o fallo renal.

La presión normal es diferente para hombre y mujer.

Cómo se trata la hipertensión:

Se considera una buena dieta, descanso, y un buen programa de ejercicio no mantendría de buena salud contra hipertensión, sin embargo hay medicamentos que pueden controlar la presión cuando está bajo el uso, cuidado, y tratamiento de un médico.

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**Clínica Amistad Planea Una Semana de Salud En El Barrio**

Patrocinada por "La Clínica Amistad" y el Barrio, Mayo 11 al 15 de 1981.

Encuentro vivencial sobre:

- Cultura
- Costumbres
- Tradiciones
- Valores referidos A La Salud

Todo lo relacionado con la salud. Cuando la gente del barrio se enferma: A dónde va? Qué hace? Con qué se cura? Qué usa?

**PROGRAMA**

Primeras Noches: Mayo 11, 1981, 7:30 pm

Tema: Medicina Moderna y Medicina casaera.


Conferenciantes: Sra. Otilia Dr. Mario Jiménez.

Se hablará sobre la medicina es especialmente, plantas medicinales. Participación de la comunidad, grupos dinámica, foro abierto.

Segunda Noche: Mayo 12, 1981, 7:30 pm

Tema: Religiosidad y salud.


Conferenciente: Sra. Ángela Heredia.

Se hablará sobre altarcitos, manolas, novenas, carismáticos, curación de la carpa, curanderos. Participación de la comunidad. Grupos de dinámica.

Tercera Noche: Mayo 13, 1981, 7:30 pm

Tema: Tradiciones y costumbres sobre la salud: enfermedades y remedios.


Se hablará sobre: mal de ojo, susto, empucho, mollera, calabazas, en el alodo, cambio de tiempo, remedios, etc. Participación de la comunidad.

Cuarta Noche: Mayo 14, 1981, 7:30 pm

Tema: Medicina Preventiva, Sanidad.

Lugar: Iglesia Llamada Inmaculada Concepción.

Conferenciente: Por confirmar.

Se hablará sobre: Por qué se eferma la persona. Que debe hacer para una buena salud. La persona que quiere estar sano no solo del cuerpo sino también del espíritu y de la mente.

Quinta Noche: Mayo 15, 1981, 7:30 pm

Tema: Medicina en la literatura.

Lugar: La Clínica Amistad, 1501 W. Veterans Memorial.

Conferenciente: Se hablará sobre "El Pueblo del Pueblo". Habrá música, marrachís, comida, recreo.

El Público está invitado. Venga usted con su familia. La medicina es un asunto de la comunidad.

Por qué una "Semana de la Salud en el Barrio"?

Quizá se hagan muchas personas esta misma pregunta. Y la respuesta es la siguiente: Vamos hacer una semana de la salud en el Barrio porque estamos convencidos que de la salud es un asunto de la comunidad. Sucedía que cuando se habla de medicina, inmediatamente se piensa en Escuela de medicina, en hospitales, en laboratorios, y otras compañías de aparatos médicos.

Asimismo, también se piensa en el doctor y su oficina y sus cobros. Hasta se piensa en la enfermedad como una condena, y no nos percatamos que con la enfermedad se vuelve más fuerte el que la padece.
EDITORIAL

Who Will Be The Next Victim?

In Texas, the life of a Mexican is not worth much. If this statement was not true, the cold-blooded murder of 25-year old Héctor Santoscoy by patrolman James Cammack would not go unpunished.

This sad fact not only at the dignity of all Mexican people but also it reduces our society into a brutal lawless existence where only the most savage survive.

So, not even the pro-police demagogues, have been able to justify this murder. Evidence and eye-witnesses prove that Santoscoy was lying under the house and simply fired several bullets into Santoscoy. Up to this point, there was no charge against Cammack and he was simply a suspect of unarmed robbery.

The obvious question in this case are:
1. Why did Cammack decide to crawl under the house?
2. Why didn't the police simply wait-out Santoscoy?
Without any food, water nor weapons, Santoscoy would not have lasted long in such narrow space under the house.
3. Why was Cammack until a policeman in spite of his previous involvement in the beating death of a Black man?
4. Why is Cammack getting so much protection when all evidence indicates he is, at the very least, an unstable dangerous person?

The history of the Southwest is covered with the blood of thousands of Mexicans murdered by racist sheriffs, vigilantes, Texas Rangers and "modern" cops.

The only difference between the massacres of the 1800's and early 1900's and today's murders of Mexicans is that today the system uses various mechanisms to legitimize such murders.

The grand juries, Internal Investigation Units, and the U.S. Justice Department are some of these mechanisms.

We do not seek justice to prevail in the Santoscoy case. One way or another the so-called judicial system will cover it up and protect Cammack.

Our call is for all people who believe in justice to learn from and oppose this flagrant abuse of power.

Remember that the next victim of the killer-cops may be yourself or someone dear to you.

El equipo de EL PUEBLO / The staff of EL PUEBLO
Rodolfo Flores, Carlos Dominguez, Ema Flores, Maria Rodriguez

The following persons contributed to this issue:
Juan Hernández, Armandina Saldivar, L. Tovar, Dr. Mario Jiménez.

EL PUEBLO is a non-profit community newspaper published by a non-profit chartered organization.
We welcome articles on issues important to the community. Each writer is responsible for his/her work. The views expressed by signed articles do not necessarily represent the staff's views.

Donations and help with the writing, typing, lay-out and sales is needed. No experience is necessary.

Send your material to: P. O. Box 9281, S.A. TX 78204

El Salvador Needs Your Support

U.S. workers must stand up and oppose further military aid by the U.S. government to the right-wing regime in El Salvador.

The Reagan administration has decided to send billions more in military aid to keep the fascist junta in power despite the thousands of people who have been murdered.

Being the usual excuse of alleged "Russian and Cuban interference" in El Salvador, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is also pressuring other nations to join the U.S. in propping up the discredited regime.

History shows that the impoverished people of El Salvador have suffered many decades at the hands of regimes controlled by the U.S. government. No one, not even the right-wing demagogues, have denied this fact.

Now that the Salvadorans are determined to finally take control of their own destiny and control their own country Reagan and the corporations he represents are preparing to murder as many Salvadorans as necessary to keep control of that country.

These murders are being carried out using military weapons paid for with U.S. taxpayers money. So it is the working people of the U.S. who must demand that the Reagan administration stop all aid to the fascist regime immediately.

The funding cuts planned by Reagan on social services such as lunch programs, food stamps, employment programs and others, are being made in order to have more than a $20 billion increase in military spending. In other words, the money "saved" by letting U.S. workers suffer even greater misery will be used to murder Salvadoran workers.

We urge people in San Antonio to join the many thousands throughout the U.S. who have been opposing Reagan's intervention in El Salvador.

Contact Latin America Assistance, a nonprofit, nonpartisan San Antonio committee and offer your help. Latin America Assistance can be contacted at: P. O. Box 7219 San Antonio, Texas 78207 or telephone (512) 732-0960.
¿Quién Sera La Siguiente Víctima?

En Texas, la vida de un mexicano no vale mucho.

Si esto no fuera verdad, el horrible asesinato de Héctor Santoscoy, de 25 años de edad, por el policía James Cammack no se pasará sin castigo.

Este acto salvaje no nada más ataca la dignidad y el bienestar del pueblo mexicano sino que también reduce a esta sociedad a una existencia brutal donde sobrevive únicamente el más salvaje.

Nadie, ni los más fanáticos sirvientes de la policía, han podido justificar este asesinato.

La evidencia y testigos del crimen prueban que Santoscoy estaba acostado abajo de la casa sin ninguna arma. El policía Cammack se arrastró bajo la casa y le disparó varios tiros a Santoscoy hasta matarlo. Todavía hata ese momento, Santoscoy era simplemente sospechado de haberse metido a una tienda a robar —sin armas ni violencia.

Las preguntas obvias en este caso son:

1. ¿Por qué decidió Cammack enterarse abajo de la casa?
2. ¿Por qué los policías no esperaron simplemente a que saliera Santoscoy? Sin comida, sin agua y sin armas Santoscoy no estaba durado mucho tiempo metido en ese espacio tan estrecho.
3. ¿Por qué Cammack sigue aún como policía a pesar de su previa participación en la muerte a golpes de un pri­mero negro?
4. ¿Por qué se protege a Cammack a pesar de toda la evidencia que indica ser un hombre inestable y peligroso?

La historia de México cubierta de sangre de miles de mexicanos asesinados por sheriffs, vigilantes, rinchés y policías “modernos” racistas.

La única diferencia entre los massacres de mexicanos durante las décadas de los 1800’s y los asesinatos de hoy es que hoy el siste­ma utiliza varios mecanismos para justificar estos asesi­natos de mexicanos.

Algunos de estos mecanismos son el “gran jurado,” “uni­dades de investigación interna,” el “departamento de jus­ticia,” etc. etc.

Por eso nosotros no esperamos que se haga justicia en el caso de Santoscoy. De una manera u otra el mentado “sistema jurídico” cubrirá y protegerá a Cammack.

Nuestro llamado es a toda persona que cree en que debe haber justicia para que aprenda de y ayude a resistir contra estos abusos de autoridad.

Recuerde que la siguiente víctima de los policías asesi­nos podría ser usted mismo o alguno de su familia.

Benefit Dance
Boile De Beneficio

Friday, March 27, 1981 8:00 P.M. until midnight
EL CAMARONITO BALLROOM
411 Old Hwy 90 West

Donation: $2.00 per person
(Presale tickets only)
(Boletos de preventa únicamente)

Liqueur bottles to be raffled * Rifa de botellas

All proceeds will be used to pay for legal expenses in the fight for our right to publish EL PUEBLO. Please help us defray these high expenses.

Las ganancias serán usadas para pagar el alto costo de los gastos incurridos en nuestra lucha por el derecho de publicar una prensa libre.

For tickets call: 434-6115
New Group Joins Anti-Racist Fight

A new San Antonio group called Coalition of Hispanic and Labor Organizations plans to take up the cudgel "to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary" to rectify the racist employment practices that have marred the area's history.

Representatives of AFGE and a Mexican women's group, Government Employees Mujeres, were among the speakers at a recent press conference triggered by the recent U.S. Civil Rights Commission's finding of a "pattern and practice" of employment discrimination at major San Antonio facilities, including Kelly Air Force Base.

Muñoz revealed evidence that Mexicanos "tried to work within the system" by working with Major General Lynwood E. Clark since assumed command at Kelly more than three years ago.

We also presented reports showing an even bleaker picture than in the Commission study which revealed little progress in minority advancement opportunities at Kelly, the City, Maker Board, Trinity University, and the S.A. city government.

Muñoz further elicited political evidence showing Mexican workers' plight worsens even more significantly in the cities.

"While the Anglo makes enough money to send his children to college and universities and give them economic advantages, what's happening to the typical Mexican at Kelly?" Muñoz asked.

"That's happening," he added, "as if we are making it, as many are, their working almost inhuman hours to get what Anglo's are getting under "legitimate" promotion policies at Kelly and elsewhere in this city.

Muñoz also revealed that mutuals border on "toxic.

We aim to attend all district meetings and show our support for larger groups in the same struggle."

Mexico: A coalition of organizations and individuals have called for a day of solidarity with the working people in the U.S. on March 1, 1981, has been declared as a day of solidarity with the Workers of the U.S.

The purpose of this event is to unite the people throughout Latin America and workers in the U.S.

There's a concern in Latin America as well as among progressive groups in the U.S. that right-wing forces both in Latin America and the U.S. have been seeing the struggle between the people in Latin nations. This division and racism can be used to rally public support in the U.S. for what is essentially a form of a new U.S.

The March 1 event will be culminated with a massive rally featuring speakers from Mexico and other locations.

For further information, contact EL PUEBLO or: Foro Mexicano de Ayu a la Vida (FORO) at 6701 University Ave., Suite 12, San Diego, CA 92115.

EL PUEBLO Februawy, 1981

News Briefs

Washington - As hundreds of labor unions in the U.S. continue to show their opposition to the right-wing regime in El Salvador, the hierarchy of the AFL-CIO has decided to hold a national conference in February to discuss issues related to the situation.

The AFL-CIO has been divided on the issue of trade union and labor rights in El Salvador, with some unions supporting the government and others opposing it.

The conference, which is scheduled for February 22-24, will bring together representatives of labor unions from around the country to discuss strategies for supporting workers' rights in El Salvador and to plan for future initiatives.

Sandra, a 20-year-old Mexican woman, has been detained by police in the southern state of Oaxaca after she participated in a demonstration calling for the release of political prisoners.

Sandra was arrested while participating in a march in support of political prisoners and was released on bail after her arrest.

In a statement, the Mexican Human Rights Commission condemned the arrest and called for the immediate release of all political prisoners.
"Trick List" Reveals Dangerous Mentalities

By: Armindra Saldivar

(Mrs. Saldivar has degrees in sociology and is also in the family business, which is the column based on her professional experiences and observations.)

There may be many reasons for publishing Madam Theresa Brown's list. Some are as follows:

1. They were contributing to the corruption of the young women who used the business.
2. They were contributing to the corruption of the young women who used the business.
3. They were contributing to the corruption of the young women who used the business.

Another reason for printing the list is that some of the customers satisfied his sexual urges by calling the girls vulgar names or did not participate in physical activity.

Another example: Sexual psychological tendencies toward the girls and nuns were quite evident, such as being beaten or being whipped by the girls.

Another prominent politician had written word "dangerous" on his card. Another had the word "fruitcake" next to his name. Other remarks made about their sexual preferences are too indecent to print.

It is my professional opinion that some of the customers may use the cards for purposes of information and for misleading other customers. It is a matter of public opinion whether such cards should be used or not. It is a question of public interest whether such cards should be used or not.

In fact even District Attorney Joe Bill White wants to influence the public against the trick list and its authenticity because some of those on the list give him political contributions which I found out when I checked some of those on the list with his political financial statements.

Maybe a question we should be asking is "Why is it that Bill White is refusing to allow anyone to see the list?" He has stated that the list be confiscated by the police. I question that because in the process of my research on the list I learned that the list was confiscated from her by the police as was a copy of the list on flammable paper.

I would like to state that we have taken precautions in protecting ourselves from lawsuits and harassment. If we are taken to court we will give in detail the sexual preferences of that customer plus who recommended him, plus other information that we have in our possession about the list that we have. The list goes as far back as 16 years and the 25% of information that is saved in case we go to court will make Peyton Place look like kindergarten.

Two Clear Examples That Double-Standard Of Justice Exists In S.A.

San Antonio.— City Manager Tom Huebner has not received a traffic citation nor reprimand for wrecking a city car, driving while intoxicated and endangering the life of other drivers.

Motorists driving behind Huebner's car on McCollister Expressway the night of an accident testified that his car was zigzagging prior to running into the sidewalk. The car then resulted in completely wrecking the city car and Huebner receiving minor injuries.

Routine police procedures require a blank donation involved in an accident be taken to jail and booked. In Huebner's case no action was taken.

San Antonio.— A former SITCO lineman has learned that Mayor Lila Cockrell and City Manager Tom Huebner have been protecting a city councilman who intentionally rammed his car into another vehicle.

Police report #32893 shows that Councilman Van Horn Archer intentionally rammed a car owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Serna of 1934 Ann Arbor while their car was parked outside City Hall.

The Serna's have gone to City Hall to obtain a building permit and parked in a space marked "Permits Only" indicating that it was reserved for persons seeking permits.

Serna waited in the car while her husband went inside City Hall for the permit. Councilman Archer arrived and seeing his parking space taken became angry and rammed the rear of the Serna car "pretty hard" according to the police report.

Officer Ferris warned Archer "not to use curse words" and to stop threatening Mr. Serna. The final outcome is Archer will receive a traffic ticket nor was he reprimanded.

Councilman Joe Cockrell and Huebner know about the incident but have done nothing about it.
Los mexicanos han visto crecer sus ingresos en los últimos años, pero aún están lejos de alcanzar la paridad con los de los Estados Unidos. Durante el periodo 1980-1990, la inflación se mantuvo en un promedio anual del 3.2 por ciento. Esto superaba la capacidad de los trabajadores de México para mantener su poder adquisitivo, ya que el costo de la vida creció más rápido que los salarios.

La inmigración de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos es el resultado de una serie de factores, incluyendo la necesidad de trabajar para sobrevivir, el deseo de una mejor vida y la aspiración de ser dueños de su propio trabajo. La inmigración de trabajadores es un hecho de la vida en México y es un problema que se enfrenta a nivel nacional y local.

En el caso de la inmigración de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos, la mayoría de ellos son trabajadores indocumentados que buscan un empleo y una vida mejor. Muchos de ellos son víctimas de abuso y explotación, y muchas veces se ven obligados a trabajar en empleos que son considerados inseguros o inhumanos.

En el caso de los trabajadores indocumentados, la inmigración les otorga una ventaja: la posibilidad de una vida mejor. Sin embargo, también lleva consigo una serie de desafíos, incluyendo la posibilidad de ser deportados, la explotación laboral y la falta de derechos laborales.

En resumen, la inmigración de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos es un fenómeno que ha tenido un impacto significativo en la economía de México y en la vida de los trabajadores indocumentados. Aunque ha sido beneficiosa para algunos, también ha llevado consigo desafíos y desafíos.

Existen varios esfuerzos para regular la inmigración de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos. En el caso de México, el gobierno ha implementado programas para regular la inmigración de trabajadores, incluyendo programas de registro y programas de apoyo para los trabajadores indocumentados.

En resumen, la inmigración de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos es un fenómeno que ha tenido un impacto significativo en la economía de México y en la vida de los trabajadores indocumentados. Aunque ha sido beneficiosa para algunos, también ha llevado consigo desafíos y desafíos.