El Pueblo ha entrevistado a Henry Cisneros, el alcalde de San Antonio. Henry Cisneros, el alcalde de San Antonio, fue entrevistado por Marc Moreno para publicar clasificación de varias propuestas.

**Finesilver explota a obreros**

San Antonio siempre ha tenido un ambiente de pueblo pequeño y muchas compañías han usado ese ambiente para presentar una falsa imagen de ser negocios pequeños. Una de esas compañías es la fabrica de ropa de trabajo Finesilver.

Finesilver ha estado en San Antonio por 106 años pero siempre ha mantenido la atención pública mientras ingresa millones de dólares en ganancias.

A pesar que hay ganancias enormes igual que Levi-Struass, Finesilver siempre ha pagado sueldos bajos y beneficios ridículos como si fuera un pequeño negocio.

Finesilver pertenece a 2 hermanos quienes heredaron el negocio. Su producto principal es ropa de trabajo para hombres y uno de sus clientes en la cadena multi-nacional J.C. Penny's la cadena multi-nacional J.C. Penny's.

**vuelde la ropa de Finesilver bajo el nombre 'Big Mac'.**

La fabrica ocupa aproximadamente 1500 trabajadores. Paga el salario mínimo federal y no ofrece ningún plan de retiro ni protección medica. La planta fria en invierno y muy caliente en el verano. No se permite descanso y unicamente media hora para comer. Ofrece el típico de una fábrica para los que tienen el dinero pero es muy inmoral sin tener donde sentarse.

Las ambalances de emergencia de la ciudad frecuentemente van a la fabrica ya que los trabajadores se desmayan debido al cansancio o al calor en la fábrica. En la fábrica las hermanas Finesilver, sin embargo, ofrecen una taza de café gratis a los empleados que llegan 1 hora temprano en la mañana!

Finesilver tiene un plan 'por pieza' para compensar, según ellos, el recorte de horas de trabajo diarias de 8.6, para la mayoría de empleados este plan significa menos pago si no trabajan mas rápido y acaban muchos bultos. Cada bulto consta de 36 piezas y el trabajador recibe 70c por cada una que termine. Si termina 6 bultos en la jornada, recibe 420c.

¿Que significado tiene esto para la compañía? Le aumenta el margen de ganancia, disminuye los gastos y aumentar produccion. Luego la compañía le vende la mercancía a tiendas como La Perty y

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Y MUCHO MAS!!
there are changes that need to be made. They might involve some personal changes, supervisory level changes. I'm not saying the chief of police but some of the others and they might involve procedural changes such as the problems that occurred about the intelligence bureau and the way they were being used and it might involve some improvements in change of command, and wages, morale, but the basic structure is sound.

QUESTION: It's been discussed in a lot of places that the power that our city manager currently holds could be outrageous. At one point San Antonio could have survived under that type of management but perhaps now San Antonio should move into the trend of having less power in one city manager and propose that the change is due to the change in the city. Do you feel that San Antonio is moving towards that step?

I think, to be honest, that San Antonio probably is moving in that direction. To the degree that we have made some modifications in the council manager form of government.

QUESTION: People have said that the present form of government gives the city manager all the power, all the authority. Is that the way you feel? And what is the trend of having less power in one city manager? Do you feel that this is the root to the problem. And also people have been saying that they have been blamed for a lot of things that have been developing in the last few years. The major question that has been questioned by past city administrations and are at the point of exploding in the city and sooner or later when this happens, you as a Mexican-American, will have the opportunity to step forward.

Well, the city manager does have absolute power but he does carry alot of power. If one is going to be blamed, you might as well have taken the responsibility. Well, this is a good point. In answer to your question, yes, I believe we are moving in that direction.

QUESTION: How do you explain that most citizens treat you as a friend rather than an official government figure?

Well, I guess mostly it has to do with age and it has to do with the fact that I remain very informal and I try to remain accessible.

During the time I was in the College, those few years, you know, I was accessible, if some folks want me to go to a basketball game at the gym, or go to church at San Juan De Los Lagos. I gave a festival at St. Timon's if whatever, I'd go. And so I just know most of the people.

Once you get to know people and you see that they are not going to blame you or that you are not responsible than your son, it's not very difficult. San Antonio has some aspects to it that are really like small towns, everybody knows everybody has or dealings with everybody we tend to be more informal and that is why my style, I never felt that I needed to put barriers either as a councilman or as mayor.

QUESTION: Do you think your special rapport that you seem to have with the general public helps you to deal with the problems of racism that exist against Mexicanas and blacks?

I guess it helps in that it trusts you. It doesn't have a very little extra measure before you catch the full blame of criticism for an action. But it's also a big responsibility. By putting faith in you, that trust and you don't want to lose that friendship. In any words, it would be wrong if I were to use that friendship and in effect betray that friendship and that trust. So there is a great sense of responsibility to try to take actions and make decisions that prove that friendship.

QUESTION: In your election, time, newspaper, and a lot of other magazines have covered your story, you have become nationwide news and you have been compared to governor Brown of California and you have been portrayed as the major role in the future of our country.

What do you think of Henry Cisneros for our country in the year 2000?

Well, that's long way off, so there is no sense even thinking about it.

QUESTION: Do you think the nation is not ready for a Mexican-American president such as yourself?

Well, sure, I think that is true. And I don't expect that to happen for a long time.

Those things might be possible someday, but not necessarily for us. We have too far down the road. But frankly, I'm very much at peace with myself at this moment.

When I was in the City Council, I spent 6 years and I knew at some point, and I have something everyone believes, every country has everybody or has dealings with everybody. We tend to be more informal and that is why my style, I never felt that I needed to put barriers either as a councilman or as mayor.

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U.S. armed forces personnel from training foreign military units engaged in combat and or human rights violations. The sole justification for these illegal steps toward a new Vietnamese Central American Front is that it would be "rightful" to use White Paper on Communist Interference in El Salvador which has been shown by The Wall Street Journal, The Times, and others to be a total fabrication. In fact, The Wall Street Journal quotes the State Department's Office of Public Law. Georgetown University Law Center, is tax-deductible because the Center was founded by the then-unknown American troops operating under any government control. Diverted from the "calms' activities went on to supplying military equipment in a sense of its own in the face of a new Our lawsuit may become one of the most significant attempts. Amnesties International reported that it took evidence that legal action 'had been mounted in the early stage of our interesse. Co Thy lawsuit may become one of the most significant attempts. Amnesties International reported that it took evidence that legal action 'had been mounted in the early stage of our interesse. Co Thy lawsuit may become one of the most significant attempts. Amnesties International reported that it took evidence that legal action 'had been mounted in the early stage of our interesse. Co Thy lawsuit may become one of the most significant attempts. Amnesties International reported that it took evidence that legal action 'had been mounted in the early stage of our interesse. Co Th
Typical S.A. “Industry”

Creating Wealth For The Rich

Esta es una vista de la fábrica Finesilver donde los obreros producen y ganancias la familia Finesilver. A view of the Finesilver plant where workers produce tremendous profits for the Finesilver family. (photo/foto: El Pueblo)

Workers Keep Finesilver In Luxury

San Antonio has long been known for its ability to maintain an atmosphere of a small town and many local large corporations have used such an atmosphere to present a false image of being a small business. One such company is the Finesilver Manufacturing Company.

San Antonio has been the home for Finesilver for the past 100 years. The company has maintained a low profile within the community while making millions in profits. Although its operation brings in high profits equal to those of corporations like Levi Strauss, it has maintained low wages and benefits to its employees similar to a small business.

Finesilver is owned by 2 brothers who import the family business. Their main line is men’s work clothes.

One of the company’s bigger accounts is that of J.C. Penney’s which carries their merchandise under the Big Mac label.

Finesilver employs approximately 1500 workers. It offers minimum wages, no retirement plan and no sick benefits. The building is cold in the winter and hot in the summer. The company offers no coffee breaks and only a half-hour for lunch. There is a small cafeteria in the building for those who can afford to eat there but it is an uncomfortable place to eat at without any heat.

Emergency EMS units are frequently seen at the factory because many workers often pass out due to heat or exhaustion and there is no infirmary available.

The Finesilver brothers do offer a free cup of coffee for those workers who can arrive 1 hour early in the morning!

Finesilver also provides a workplan to “compensate” for the cut in working hours so less than an 8-hour day. For most workers this means less pay unless they can put out more bundles.

Each bundle consists of 36 pieces and the employee can receive $20 for each completed. If 5 are completed hourly, the employee can make approximately $35 more than the hourly wage. If you are young, very experienced or very fast you can probably make enough bundles to clear minimum wage in 6 hours.

What does this do for the company? It raises its margin of profit because it cuts down on maintenance costs and certainly creates more productivity. Then they turn around and sell this merchandise to local businesses such as La Feria and Klein’s who in turn make $50.00 per set of a shirt and pants.

Most customers of these retail stores are the same people who are employed by Finesilver so in fact the employer not only underpays its employees for production but also over-charges them when they go buy the same merchandise they produce.

Not only does Finesilver overwork and underpay its workers but also has nothing to offer them after a lifetime of employment. Under the present conditions they rely only on Social Security for their old age. However, due to the present instability of the Social Security system, these workers will probably be left without benefits.

The Finesilver family, however, enjoys luxury. Their home is located in a 5-acre estate in the deep northside of San Antonio unlike most of their employees who rent old homes because they can’t afford anything better.

This is certainly capitalism at its best. The big prosperous employer has all the luxuries and the people who make the luxury possible have nothing.

The runs by the Reagan Administration will put a big blind on these workers because many of them rely on social programs to make ends meet due to the low wages paid by Finesilver.

Support Your Newspaper

EL PUEBLO

Protect Your Child’s Safety

One of the biggest worries shared by all parents is the protection of young children as they travel to and from school. Their child’s trek to and from school each day can be a constant source of apprehension. Parents should teach their children basic, common sense precautions and work with school officials and the FTA to protect the children’s safety.

The following are some of the steps parents should take:

- Give your children a healthy suspicion for "strangers," and a stranger is anyone a child’s parents don’t know, even if the person knows the child’s name or “seems like a fellow.

- Teach your children to never open the door to a stranger and never enter a stranger’s home.

- Children should never accept food or an automobile ride from a stranger.

- If a stranger bothers your child, he or she should remember the stranger’s description, his clothing and the color and license number of his car.

- Know the length of time it takes your child to walk to and from school. Immediately check any delay in arriving home.

- Keep your children’s school and teacher on record and where they congregate. Visit the school and become acquainted with teachers and school officials.

- Tell your children never to admit being home alone—or on the phone or to someone at the door.

Children should be encouraged to talk with their parents any time they have a problem, whether the problem is with a stranger, friend or relative.

A Finesilver worker lives here. This is typical of the housing used by Finesilver workers. (Photo/foto: El Pueblo)

Esta es una vista de la fábrica Finesilver donde los obreros producen y ganancias la familia Finesilver. A view of the Finesilver plant where workers produce tremendous profits for the Finesilver family. (photo/foto: El Pueblo)

Esta es parte de la lujosa mansión de la familia Finesilver la cual se encuentra en una zona residencial exclusiva. (Continued from Page 1)

Kline donde venden la ropa al por menor cobran $20.00 por un pantalón y camisa. Muchos de los clientes de estas tiendas son las mismas personas que trabajan en Finesilver. Así es que el patrón no únicamente les paga muy poco por hacer la ropa pero también les cobra mucho cuando van a comprar esa misma ropa que ellos producieron.

Finesilver no cobra más paga poco y trabaja mucho a sus empleados pero también les niega beneficios de retiro. La única protección que tienen al jubilarse es el programa de Seguro Social. Sin embargo, los trabajadores posiblemente perderán esta protección ya que el clima político de hoy ha puesto en peligro ese programa.

La familia Finesilver, sin embargo, disfruta de gran lujo. Su mansión se encuentra en una finca de 5 acres al norte de la ciudad mientras sus empleados viven en viviendas de renta pública.

Este demuestra claramente lo que es el capitalismo. Los patrones ricos disfrutan de lujo mientras los obreros que hacen ese lujo posible con su trabajo no tienen absolutamente nada.

Los recortes sociales del presidente Reagan causaron aún más problemas para estos trabajadores ya que, debido a los bajos sueldos, muchos de ellos dependen de esos programas públicos para poder sobrevivir.
The Charter Plan II

As if workers have not received enough of their inhumsan treatment during the Clinton presidency, President Reagan has once again hanged down a strong wind to the people in his July 30 Immigration and Refugee Plan.

Representatives of all facets concerned with the immigration issue, including organized labor and the U.S. Border Patrol, the Latino community and leaders, and even the Mexican government, have delivered strong opposition to Reagan’s proposal. A fierce reply came in particular from Fidel Velasquez, President of Mexico’s Workers Congress (CTM), who stated that the CTM “condemns the Reagan Plan because it abuses the human rights of millions of workers by being a discriminatory, unilateral measure that has no equal justice and violates the most essential civil and labor rights.”

Reagan’s plan could be easily dubbed “The Charter Plan II” because it fails to address fundamental social and economic concerns of the immigration issue. Former President Carter’s proposal, which was an experimental “guest worker” plan, called for 30,000 temporary workers. The new plan calls for 50,000 temporary workers by 1950.

In review, the proposal would make it illegal to hire undocumented workers in only the border, but also coastal areas where workers would never work. It would also motivate those already in the U.S.; raise immigration quotas; and establish a “legalization” program that would follow a 10-year period.

While the offering seems good, the benefits are almost nil. In fact, there are more dangers than benefits. The National Immigration and Refugee Consultation conference held at Trinity College in Washington, D.C., in August, more than ninety organizations directly involved in the defense of immigrants and refugees vehemently defined Reagan’s proposal. Out of this conference came the formation of the National Immigration and Refugee Network, an advocacy coalition that will plan out strategies and alternative plans in defense of, and not against, immigrant workers. The analysis of the plan coincides with most other organizations’ opinion:

Employer sanctions would really be borne by the workers, and not the employers, and would create anti-immigrant attitudes and a new generation of undocumented workers. The sanctions would further be another excuse for businesses, close factories, terminate minority workers, and disrupt organization of labor.

The Border Patrol would certainly target its enforcement on the Mexican workers. Statistics have shown that 45 percent of undocumented workers have been Mexican; they represent 95 percent of detainees.

The “legalization” programs, while guaranteeing temporary status, would prohibit family reunification, and would not guarantee social benefits although workers would be required to pay taxes. It would also prohibit unionization, eliminating a worker’s most fundamental safeguard for protection on the job. The new proposal would make it mandatory for workers to “renew” their legal temporary status every three years, a requirement that would only result in future fear of deportation.

There are also some foreign policy implications that would have to be scrutinized. For example, the U.S. attempts to enlist Mexico’s assistance by restricting other countries access to the U.S. through墨西哥 and would disrupt unity efforts among Latin American countries, violate Mexico’s sovereignty, and question international acceptable practices.

What has to be made clear is that we are not dealing simply with an insensitive administration— we are dealing with a tyrant who is attuned to making public his biases and poor judgment of bread and butter issues. This was most evident in his decision to arbitrarily fire 15,000 striking workers of the Organization of Air Traffic Controllers, but yet found no problem in supporting “morally and materially” the workers strikes in Poland.

If anything significant came out of Reagan’s concoction, it was a resurgence of the people’s action to unite and organize resistance to an essentially anti-immigrant and anti-worker plan. Little else can be as important and necessary as a worker’s offensive to Reagan’s blatantly racist measures. The fact that so many organizations responded as quickly as was shown, can be a positive sign for the united efforts that lie ahead.

“Nun aviso, hombre. Cuando el sospechoso trabajador se lastra se le pregunta, en español, qué es lo que aconteció.

A PROMOTION AFTER 26 YEARS!!

The Coca-Cola Bottling Co., has promoted Pete R. Martinez to top rank. He states, Now we all together, was it lack of motivation on the part of Martinez that it took him 26 years to obtain this position? Or was it apathy on the part of the company in not promoting better advancement programs for minorities such as Martínez?

We must stop blaming the lack of success on things such as motivation. The truth is that because of financial hardship of a lot of Mexican people are deprived of educational advancement. We are proud of Pete for his success. But we wonder how many more men such as himself are employed by the company to do the same work that Mexican-American will be recognized to a high ranking position. Let hope it isn’t 26 years.

Volunteers Needed

The United Way Help Line is a 24 hour Crisis Intervention Service. It offers counseling as well as information and referrals. Each month the Help Line averages over 4,000 calls from all public, religious, occupational, economic and age groups. The line provides forms and provides referrals to callers troubled with personal and/or social problems, such as alcoholism, child abuse, depression, drugs, housing, legal matters, loneliness, marital problems, mental health, physical illness, poverty, rape, school, sexual problems, suicide, venereal disease.

Louis Hernandez, director of Volunteer Services, urges readers of El Pueblo who are bi-lingual to volunteer...learn to help our El Barrio.

Persons interested in becoming a United Way Help Line Volunteer Counselor must: 1) Be 18 years or older; 2) Complete a 16 hour classroom training program conducted by mental health professionals; 3) Complete an additional 16 hours of training and supervision before being placed on a minimum of four hours a week for at least one year; 5) Apply by phone: 227-HELP 61 Bidilingual or learn to help our El Barrio.

Announcing, brothers. When the suspect worker has been arrested or evicted, the United Way calls for decent housing, wages, equal protection under the law, etc., etc. They just two pens on the handle, one big whip, and Bi to make him, amigo.

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El Plan Carter II
Nuevo “Bracero” Program?

Como si el trato inhumano que reciben los trabajadores a manos de la “justicia social”, no fuera suficiente, el presidente Reagan ha añadido un insulto más al dar conocer su Plan de Inmigración y Refugiados el pasado 5 de julio.

Representantes de organizaciones con interés en el tema de inmigración, incluyendo al movimiento obrero organizado, la patrulla fronteriza, la comunidad latina y aun el gobierno de México, han demostrado su oposición a las propuestas de Reagan. Una fuerte respuesta provino de Fidel Velaques, presidente del Congreso de Trabajo de México (CTM), cuando declaró: “El CTM...condena el Plan Reagan porque lastima los derechos humanos de millones de trabajadores, por ser una medida discriminatoria, unilateral y equitativa de los más esenciales derechos civiles y laborales.

Fácilmente el Plan Reagan podrá implementar el “Plan Carter II” porque no se dirige a los problemas sociales y económicos, fundamentales de la inmigración y es poco el cambio de las propuestas del pasado presidente Carter. Reagan ha incluido un plan de “trabajadores huéspedes” con un total de 50,000 obreros. Esto reafirma el fenómeno que caracterizó el Programa de Braceros de los años cuarenta y cincuenta.

La patrulla fronteriza podría estar más en la frontera mexicana como en el extranjero. Las estadísticas demuestran que aún cuando el 45 por ciento de los trabajadores indocumentados son mexicanos, ellos representan el 95 por ciento de los detenidos. El programa de “legalización”, aún cuando garantiza la residencia temporal, prohibirá la reunificación de las familias y no garantizará los beneficios sociales aún cuando el trabajador esté obligado a pagar impuestos. Al mismo tiempo se le prohibirá el que ingrese a unión eliminando uno de los derechos fundamentales del trabajador que es su protección en el trabajo. La nueva propuesta obligaría al trabajador “a renunciar” su estancia temporal cada tres años, un requerimiento que aumenta el temor a la deportación.

En resumen, la propuesta haría ilegal el dar trabajo a trabajadores sin documentos; incrementaría no nada más la patrulla fronteriza, pero también creará patrullas costeras para prevenir la entrada a los E.U., aumentaría las cuotas de inmigración; y establecería el programa de “legalización” que estaría acompañado por un período de diez años de espera. Aunque lo que se ofrece aparentemente se ve bien, los beneficios serían mínimos. En la conferencia Nacional Immigration and Refugee Consultation llevada acabo en el Trinity College en Washington, D.C., en agosto, de más de noventa organizaciones directamente involucradas en la defensa de los derechos de inmigrantes y refugiados rechazaron vehementemente las propuestas de Reagan. De esta conferencia salió la formación del National Immigration and Refugee Network (la Red Nacional Sobre Inmigración y Refugiados), una coalición que avoca un plan de estrategias y planes alternativos en defensa de, y no en contra, del trabajador inmigrante. El análisis del plan coincide con la mayoría de las posiciones de otras organizaciones.

La situación contra el patrono en su vertiente real sobre las espaldas de los trabajadores y crecido en el público una actitud anti-inmigrante. Además, las sanciones serán públicas que para que los negociantes cierren: fábricas, despidan al trabajador minoritario y deshagan la organización de los trabajadores para sindicalizarse.

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Ellas también crearía implicaciones internacionales que merecen analizarse. Por ejemplo, el interés de los E.U. de conseguir la asistencia del gobierno mexicano para que restrinja el acceso de otras naciones a los E.U. por México frenaría los esfuerzos unitarios de los países latino-americanos, violaría la soberanía mexicana y pondría en duda las prácticas internacionales.

Lo que queda claro es que no estamos tratando simplemente con una administración interesada...estamos tratando con un tirano que hace público sus propios requisitos, indicios en asuntos tan fundamentales como el de la supervivencia. Y esto quedó realmente evidenciado en su decisión arbitraria de despedir a 12,000 trabajadores de la Organización de Controladores del Tráfico Aéreo, pero no tuvo ningún problema para apoyar “moral y materialmente” a los huelguistas polacos.

Si algo de significación salió de esta ensalada de Reagan, fue la emergencia en la acción popular para unirse y organizar la resistencia ante un plan tan anti-inmigrante como anti-óbrero. Nada puede ser tan importante y necesaria como la defensa de los trabajadores a las medidas desfavorables de Reagan. El hecho de que estas organizaciones trabajen tan rápido como se hicieron indiscutible una señal positiva, y va a los esfuerzos de unidad que están por delante.

Refugees Need Your "Help" Now

Thousands of Salvadorans refugees have been arriving in the U.S. seeking to escape the deadly repression unleashed by the U.S.-financed regime in El Salvador. As they arrive in the U.S. most of them are confronting a nightmare of abuse and injustice. Hundreds of these refugees are being detained here in Texas by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization (INS) at the Los Fresnos detention center.

People with whom we have visited the center have come out describing an inhuman disregard for the health and safety of the refugees and other undocumented detainees. INS agents are putting the refugees in a desperate situation of pending deportation and appeal and political asylum. In Ad

*Salvadoran families are separated with no means of contacting each other, some family members are returned to El Salvador without the knowledge of others.

*Transfer and the threat of transfer from one location to another is used as a means of controlling detainees. Trainers are made for such transfers, as holding meetings, requesting milk, and complaining about sanitation or medical care.

*There are no organizations in the Texas valley providing free legal services. Legal Services no longer has an immigration component in the Valley.

*The few refugees who do receive a hearing before the Immigration Judge (no different by law are usually bailed through in large groups and mass deported in the space of a few minutes.

The above are only a few of the many abuses and injustices being carried out against Salvadorans refugees at the Los Fresnos center.

Deporation of the Salvadoran detainees means certain death for them after they arrive back in El Salvador. The Nepoleonic Druze junta meets them at the airport and are carried away to be interrogated concerning their terrorist activities. Most are never seen alive again.

At the present time, the only legal defense available to the Salvadoran refugees is being provided for by attorneys Lisa Broyles and Thomas Garcia. These two volunteers have been finding it increasingly hard to fight for their rights in court. All donations can be sent to:

Thomás García & Lisa Broyles
301 E. Madison
Hartington, NE 68739
telephone: (512) 425-9552

The Coalition for Peace in El Salvador (COPEI) continues bringing public attention to the U.S.-financed murders of thousands of people. August was the bloodiest month on record in El Salvador, and the scene of other, worse massacres.
EL PUEBLO UNIDO

133 Años de Colonialismo

Le interesa más el equipo Dallas Cowboys que el asesinato de Hector Santacoy cometido por el policía ángel James Cummack?

Le avergüenza hablar español — aunque su inglés sea deficiente?

¿Prefieres llamarme “hispano” para no admitir que es mexicano?

Crítica todo lo mexicano pero alaba y defiende la “cultura” anglo-sajona?

Muchos mexicanos que radican en EUN, principalmente aquellos nacidos en EUN, sufren de estos y otros complejos y confusiones causadas por 133 años de abusos y explotación por una sociedad racista anglo-sajona.

Lo que todo esto significa simplemente es que esas personas son el producto final de colonialismo.

Como se discutió brevemente en la columna pasada, los trabajadores mexicanos en los EUN se ven tornados por el plan económico racista y anti-trabajador del presidente Reagan. Pero la amenaza se agudiza más debido a la falta de organización y liderato progresista entre las masas mexicanas.

Esta limitación en nuestra fuerza colectiva es en sí también un producto del mismo colonialismo.

Para poder entender a fondo el por qué muchos mexicanos en EUN se han convertido en personas políticamente apáticas o pasivas (algunos dirían conformados) ante tanto bando y racismo, primero es necesario entender el significado y el impacto que tiene el proceso colonialista.

En otras palabras, primero tenemos que entender como un gobierno racista y abusivo puede efectivamente subyugar a un pueblo al cual le ha robado no únicamente su territorio sino que, también su identidad.

El proceso de acondicionamiento mental que ha usado para convertir a muchos mexicanos residentes de este territorio en víctimas pasivas, se inició inmediatamente después de la guerra contra México de 1848 y se ha continuado desde entonces.

Durante sus primeras etapas la estrategia era dirigida a destruir cualquier resistencia a opinión organizada contra los actos criminales cometidos por el gobierno de EUN contra México y su pueblo.

Miles de hombres, mujeres y niñas mexicanos fueron asesinados salvajemente por anglos asesinos incluyendo los Ritchies (Texas Rangers) con el consentimiento y patrocinio del mismo gobierno de EUN.

Durante las siguientes décadas los mexicanos sufrieron segregación racial descarada y una vida diaria de vergüenza y abuso.

En todos las escuelas profesores Anglos les repiten a niños mexicanos día tras día que son inferiores y deben aceptar cualquier abuso que los ánglos decidan hacerles.

Niños Mexicanos crecieron viendo a sus padres sufrir degradación por patrones, policías y hombres de negocio Anglos.

Un proceso de acondicionamiento mental fue (y aún lo es) fomentado por los dirigentes gubernamentales (los ricos explotadores) de EUN. Nunca fue, ni hoy lo es, un racismo aiñado o accidental.

Esta estrategia siempre ha sido la estrategia a largo plazo de los que gobernaron a EUN para su beneficio económico (la explotación de trabajadores y recursos naturales).

Al no poder asesinar a todo un pueblo "conquistado", los gobierno colonialistas e imperiales tratan de neutralizar a ese pueblo.

Los Nezahus usaron una combinación de ataques culturales y violencia descarada para destruir y dominar a los judíos. Desde los 1800’s, el ‘civilizado’ gobierno de EUN ha utilizado violencia (Santacoy, Morales, gopolías por la Migrá, etc.) y ataques contra nuestra cultura.

La esencia del compromiso es el mismo: Destruir la identidad de un pueblo para facilitar su subyugación política y económica.

El resultado de esta campaña es evidente entre la generación de hoy.

Muchos mexicanos ignoran completamente sus raíces. Ya no son Mario Flores ni María García ni si lo Lloyd Flores o Stacy García. Ya no hablan español. En breve, ya no se considerarán mexicanos ni se identificarán con la cultura de su propia gente y consecuentemente algunos hasta están dispuestos a ayudar a subyugar a su misma raza.

Después de este aparente triunfo en su campaña colonialista, el gobierno de EUN hoy tiene la confianza de asignar a algunos de ‘sus mexicanos educados’ a posiciones administrativas sensitivas. Es más, el proceso colonialista ha ‘progresado’ a un paso en el cual el gobierno ocupa a Mexicanos para que impongan sus leyes injustas y racistas contra los mismos mexicanos.

Es fundamental que todos entiendan claramente las condiciones en las que hoy nos encontramos si queremos desarrollar una estrategia correcta dirigida a organizar al pueblo mexicano en EUN.

Para poder entender el ‘por que estamos como estamos’ necesitamos saber de nuestra cultura, nuestras raíces, la lucha de nuestros antepasados, etc. En breve, necesitamos entender nuestra historia.

En la siguiente parte de esta serie hablaremos uno de poco de la rica historia de resistencia demuestra pueblos de este territorio que hoy lo identifican como el sur- este de EUN. Veremos como la mayoría de nuestra gente ha resistido individualmente y colectivamente a pesar de la masiva campaña dirigida a mantenerlos sometidos.

A pesar de la historia falsa de nuestro pueblo de este territorio conocida como por ‘historiadores’ racistas anglos como T.R. Fehrenback hemos logrado aprender la verdad leyendo la historia verdadera escrita por historiadores como Rodolfo Acuña, Ernesto Galarza y otros...

A final de cuentas, será ese proceso de re-aprender nuestra historia verdadera y recuperar nuestra identidad lo que nos hará libres.

La siguiente parte de esta serie hablará a fondo sobre el primer pueblo que en México se enfrentó a los invasores como en el valle de México, ya que así lo entiendamos como lo entiendan nuestros oponentes en la misma labor.

Exigen Libertad para Presos Políticos

Toman Iglesia En México

Mexico Church Occupied

SAN HILIPITO CHURCH

A peacefiul takeover of the San Hilipito Church in Mexico City took place recently to dramatize demands for the immediate freedom of political prisoners, exiles and activists who have disappeared.

As reported previosuly in El Pueblo, there are many clandestine jailis in México as well as military camps used to suppress any who oppose the poverty and exploitation that exists throughout México.

Corrupt government officials directly the illegal fiilings, terror and murders such as the killing of Misael Nunez Acosta, a teacher murdered by hired killers paid by government officials to identify the teachers movement. The teacher federation was demanding basic reforms such as just wages for teaching professionals who are underpaid.

The takeover of San Hilipito Church was carried out to focus public attention to these and other abuses.

This symbolic act was carried out by several groups. It was also supported by the members of several organizations who have disappeared. Rosario Ivarra de la Piedra, one of the founders of the National Front Against Repression, spoke on behalf of all the members present stating that, "...we are merely voicing the constitution’s right by asking the government to give back our sons and daughters or to tell us where they are being held..."
EL PUEBLO UNIDO

133 YEARS OF COLONIALISM

Do you care more about the Dallas Cowboys than about the killing of Hector Santos Cy by policeman James Cammack? Are you embarrassed to speak Spanish—even if your English is limited? Do you prefer to call yourself "Hispanic" rather than admit that you are Mexican? Are you critical of nothing Mexican while praising and defending the Anglo "culture"?

Many Mexicans living in the U.S., especially among those born and raised here, suffer from these and other complexes resulting from 133 years of abuse and exploitation by a racist Anglo society. In short, they are the intended product of Colonialism.

As discussed briefly in last month's column, Mexican workers in the U.S. are threatened by anti-worker and racist "Reaganomics." But the greatest threat comes from the limiting of economic strength and progressive leadership within the Mexican masses. This limitation is in itself another product of the colonialism.

In order to fully understand why many Mexicans have become docile—same would say "complacent"—subjects of abuse and racism, one must first understand the full meaning of colonialism. In other words, we must first analyze and understand how an absolute and racist government can effectively subjugate an oppressed people from which it has forcibly taken not only their land but also their identity.

The process of mental conditioning which has been used to control Mexicans residing in this territory began immediately after the 1848 war with Mexico and has continued ever since. At the earliest stages, these tactics were aimed at destroying any resistance or organized opposition to the criminal acts committed by the U.S. government against Mexico and its people.

Thousands of Mexican men, women and children were murdered by Anglo criminals including the Texas Rangers with the consent and encouragement of the U.S. government. The following decades saw Mexicans segregated into a daily life of drudgery and abuse. In every school, Anglo teachers drilled into Mexican children day after day that they were inferior and should accept whatever fate the Anglos reserved for them. Mexican children grew up watching their parents suffer degradation at the hands of Anglo houses, policemen and businessmen.

This mental conditioning process was (and still is) actively enforced by the U.S. government. It was not only its direct implementation, but also isolation. Short of murdering every "conquered" subject, colonial and imperialist governments must neutralize the people they subjugate.

The Nazis used a combination of limited cultural attacks and unlimited violence to destroy and subjugate the Jews. Since the early 1800's, the more "civilized" U.S. government has used legal violence (Santos Cy, Campos Torres, Migra bustings, etc.) and massive devaloration propaganda against the Mexican people.

The end result is the same: The destruction of a people's identity to facilitate their subjugation.

The result of such campaign is evident among today's generation of Mexicans in the U.S.

Many of them have completely lost all identification with their own family's roots. They no longer speak Spanish. They no longer refer to their own people's culture and identity. Consequently, they are even willing to help subjugate their own people.

Because of the apparent success of its colonialist policies, the U.S. government now feels safe appointing some of its "educated" Mexicans to sensitive administrative positions. In fact, the colonization process has evolved into an "advanced" stage where the government can now allow colonized Mexicans to enforce its unjust and racist laws against other Mexicanos.

Understanding this objective conditions we find ourselves in is fundamental to the development of a correct strategy aimed at organizing a strong movement among Mexicans in the U.S.

In the next part of this series, we will analyze briefly our people's history of resistance throughout the territory known today as the Southwestern U.S. We will see that despite the massive campaign aimed at keeping us meek and docile (subjugated), most of our people have resisted individually and collectively. Despite the desired division of this territory and our people written by racist Anglo historians like T. R. Fehrenbacher, we have learned the truth by writing the true history as written by historians like Ernesto Galazar, Rodolfo Acuna and others. In the final analysis, it will be that learning of the truth by our people that will set us free.

SOMOS UN PUEBLO SIN FRONTERAS

After a 6-Year Battle

A Family's Determination Survives CPS' Abuses

As reported previously in El Pueblo, the Paco Cantu family of San Antonio has been fighting the consumer blackmail by the City Public Service Board. They have refused to sign the CPS's infamous "rate adjustment" which was imposed on consumers as a way to steal more money from them.

After several years of living without CPSB utilities, the Cantu family continues to struggle against the government bureaucracy. Since his lawsuit against the CPS, the S. A. Police Department and the City of San Antonio, Paco and his family have been victims harassment, acts of intimidation and accusation of several charges later proved to be lies.

One of the charges was "theft of utility service." Paco was found guilty of this charge and sentenced. However, then he got caught in the bureaucracy of the 'justice' system.

"I was told the sentence would be reduced because my case was to be appealed," Paco told El Pueblo. However, on August 31, 1981, he received a call from his attorney informing him to report to the probation office to sign some documents concerning his probation.

It turns out that Paco is expected to start reporting as of now for a probation period of 6 years. This is after one year and 4 months of living without utilities.

"Suppose my case is reversed by the Courts of Appeal. What about the time that I will have to rely and help our own people face? If you want to assure yourselves that I will not leave town. Why should I run? I won't be guilty of any crime."

The Cantu family is a family that has not been heard. The abuse and injustices of the City Public Service, the 65 years of my struggle is not enough for me to run. If for this I am punished, then I welcome whatever punishment the 'justice' system bestows upon me."

Our Future Is Up to You

Help Us Continue Publishing The Truth

We invite our readers and supporters to help continue El Pueblo. El Pueblo is strictly a volunteer effort and no monies for payment for his/her time and talents. Funds needed for printing, photography, mailing, and other expenses are obtained through benefit dances and festivals. However, your donations and active participation of El Pueblo is to grow our community.

As an independent community-based newspaper, El Pueblo must depend on your help.

Those of us who help with all the work required to publish El Pueblo do so because we believe that the Mexican people and must have our own newspapers that tell the truth and is not controlled by any politician or self-serving political group.

The current and future economic, social and political dangers require that we become more active if we are to defend ourselves from racism, low-pay, unemployment, police abuse and many other dangers our people face.

No use else is going to do for us to become strong enough to fight against the system. We are confident that together we can do it. Our own history prove that we can do it. Contact El Pueblo and volunteer your help. Call us at 254-425.

The el Pueblo se publica con los esfuerzos de voluntarios y nadie recibe pago por su tiempo y talento. El dinero necesario para pagar las matrículas, las tarifas de correo, y otros gastos se obtiene por medio de bailes y festivales de beneficencia. Sin embargo, se necesita de sus donaciones y su activa participación para que El Pueblo crezca mas y se convierta en una voz poderosa en la comunidad mas fuerte y efectiva.

Como periódico independiente con base en la comunidad, El Pueblo obviamente depende en la respaldo de ustedes.

Los que laboramos voluntariamente en la publicación de El Pueblo lo hacemos porque creemos que el pueblo mexicano y latino puede y debe tener su propio periódico que de la verdad y que no esté controlado por ningún político ni grupo político.
El obispo de Amarillo, Texas, Leroy Matthiesen, habló en San Antonio el martes, 11 de noviembre de 1981 en el auditorio del centro de ciencias de la Universidad de Texas, 7700 Floyd Curl Drive, en el hospital (el condado) a las 7:30 P.M.

El discurso del Obispo Matthiesen calmará un día dedicado a la Convocación sobre la Amenaza de una Guerra Nuclear. Esta Convocación será patrocinada por todo el país por más de 110 universidades incluyendo a UTSA, SAC, SL Mary's, Incarnate Word, Trinity y Our Lady of the Lake.

El Obispo Matthiesen ha creado una controversia con sus declaraciones públicas en contra del armamento nuclear. Recientemente pidió a los católicos que trabajan en la planta nuclear Pantex de Amarillo que renuncien a sus trabajos en protesta. La planta Pantex produce armamentos nucleares para el pentágono.

A pesar de que sus declaraciones han sido criticadas en Amarillo, una ciudad con fama de sostener una política conservadora y racista, el Obispo Matthiesen cree que sus declaraciones han tenido un efecto positivo.

Ha logrado enfocar la atención pública al peligro nuclear. "Es increíble", dice Matthiesen, "como la gente ha comenzado a vivir tomando algo que terminará la vida de todos."

Los obispos de Texas han respaldado a Matthiesen. Sus declaraciones coinciden con las del Concilio Vaticano II y las aspiraciones del papa Juan Pablo II quien ha dicho que el desarmamento nuclear mundial es la única manera de asegurar verdadera paz y seguridad para la humanidad, la humanidad.

Para más información, por favor llame al Doctor William Donovan, miembro del grupo nacional Grujos Para Responsabilidad Social, en San Antonio al teléfono 696-5330.

Amarillo Bishop Leroy Matthiesen, the courageous man who recently made the front page of The New York Times by de- nouncing the neutron bomb, will speak to the public on November 11, 1981, at 7:30 P.M. in the University of Texas Health Science Center Auditorium, 7700 Floyd Curl Drive, next to Baylor County Hospital. His speech will conclude the one-day Convocation on the Threat of Nuclear War, sponsored nationally throughout the country at over 120 campuses including U.T.S.A., St. Mary's, S.A.C., Incarnate Word, Trinity, and Our Lady of the Lake.

Bishop Matthiesen's stand has created considerable controversy in Amarillo. He recently suggested that Catholics employed at Pantex nuclear plant quit their jobs rather than assemble nuclear weapons.

Although Bishop Matthiesen's plea has been met with considerable resistance in Amarillo, a town which prides itself on its religious and political conservatism, the Bishop believes he has accomplished a lot.

He has managed to bring an issue to the conscience of the people. "It's amazing," he says, "how people are beginning to live with the unavoidable."

The bishops of Texas have given full support to Bishop Matthiesen. His statement is in keeping with the II Vatican Council and the appeal of Pope John Paul II who believes that nuclear disarmament is the only approach to achieving true peace and the safety of all humanity.

In the Words of Bishop Matthiesen: "Let us educate ourselves on nuclear armament. Let us support those who are calling for an end to the arm race!"

For further information, contact Dr. William Donovan, Physicians For Social Responsibility, San Antonio at 696-5320.

The Medical Aspects of Nuclear War

This topic is being discussed by the country's leading experts on nuclear war in a series of national symposia entitled "The Medical Consequences of Nuclear War", organized by Physicians for Social Responsibility, Inc. The following message summarizes the findings of the symposia. PSR has sent this information to world of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Leaders, including President Reagan and Chairman Brezhnev.

Danger — Nuclear War

As physicians, scientists, and concerned citizens, alarmed by an international climate that increasingly presents nuclear war as a "rational" possibility, we are impelled to renew a warning, based on medical and scientific analyses, that:

1. Nuclear war, even a "limited" one, would result in death, injury, and disease on a scale that has no precedent in the history of human existence.

2. Medical "disaster planning" for nuclear war is meaningless. There is no possible effective medical response. Most hospitals would be destroyed, most medical personnel dead or injured, and most supplies unavailable. Most "survivors" would die.

3. There is no effective civil defense. The blast, thermal and radiation effects would kill even those in shelters, and the fallout would reach those in the open.

4. Recovery from nuclear war would be impossible. The economic, ecological, and social fabric on which human life depends would be destroyed in the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and much of the rest of the world.

5. In sum, there can be no winners in a nuclear war. Worldscale fallout would contaminate much of the globe for generations and atmospheric effects would severely damage all living things.

Therefore, in the interests of protecting human life, we appeal to you to:

1. Defuse the current tensions between our countries.

2. Ban the use of all nuclear weapons.

3. Recognize the threat posed by the very existence of our enormous nuclear arsenals, and begin dismantling them.

We urge you to meet with us to discuss the medical consequences of nuclear war.

We urge all physicians in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to join us in this appeal.

This letter derives from our understanding of the destructive potential of nuclear explosions that would result should a nuclear war occur. To share with you our perspective on this possibility, we ask you to consider the following:

* The bomb dropped on Hiroshima had the explosive force of approximately 15,000 tons (15 kilotons) of TNT. Today, the U.S. has over 30,000 nuclear bombs and Russia has 20,000. Nuclear weapons in present day arsenals range in size from one kiloton to 20 megatons (20 million tons of TNT. All the bombs dropped during the eight and a half years the U.S. fought in Vietnam were equivalent to four million tons of TNT (4 megatons).
* A 20 megaton thermonuclear bomb exploded on a clear day at ground level on a large east-coast city would create a fire-ball one and a half miles in diameter, with temperatures of twenty to thirty million degrees fahrenheit. Everything in the downtown area, the streets and earth below the surface, would be vaporized, leaving a crater several hundred feet deep.
* At six miles from the epicenter, all people would be instantly killed by a burst neutron flash travelling at the speed of light. Glass would melt, and buildings would collapse when hit by a supersonic shock wave and winds of 300 miles per hour.
* Within a ten mile radius, or roughly the distance to Route 128 from Boston, to Newark from New York City, or to the Maryland Beltway from Washington, D.C., the blast wave. 180 mile per hour winds, and fires would inflict almost total casualties with at least 50% dead and 40% injured. Even at 20 miles from the epicenter, 50% of the population would be killed or injured by the direct thermal radiation and blast pressures. A single nuclear device would instantly lead to the deaths and severe burn injuries. The entire U.S. intensive care facilities would be rendered useless for over 100,000 cases.
* Many would be killed by random spontaneous fires fueled by local storage tanks, natural gas lines, gasoline and L.N.G tanks. These fires might coalesce into an enormous firestorm 1200 square miles in area, fanned by 100 - 200 mile per hour winds, creating temperatures capable of cooking and asphyxiating those in shelters.