

## Carter Alien Program:

# Border Violence And Slave Labor

George Grayson, an academic writing in the current issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine, demands that the U.S.-Mexico border be shut down. This is the only way, he states, to force Mexico into labor-intensive rural work-camps and away from capital-intensive industrialization.

These views are shared at the highest levels of the U.S. government. When briefed on the Grayson plan this week, the White House liaison with the Justice Department on illegal aliens, Ana Gutierrez, responded enthusiastically: "Exactly. We feel exactly like Grayson. That's why we felt strongly that Vice-President Mondale had to take a strong stand in Mexico (during his Jan. 20-22 trip—ed.)...He made it very clear to the Mexican government that the Administration's proposed illegals program was not negotiable...Now if they were serious about labor-intensive jobs, we'd be happy to talk."

But the planners behind Carter's "illegal aliens" program are looking beyond merely imposing slave labor on one of Latin America's most advanced economies. As revealed in interviews and preliminary investigations this week, the scenario involves setting off conditions of virtual warfare along the U.S.-Mexico border, militarization of the region, and possible military takeover in Mexico on the "South American" model.

At a minimum, implementation of the scenario would destroy Mexico's capability to use its oil and uranium reserves to leverage its economy into "advanced sector" modes of development. It would eliminate Mexico from any role potentially contrary to U.S.-British monetarist interests. The heritage of fighting for Third World development and a new world economic order left by former president Echeverria would be shattered.

The scenario — already well into implementation phase — ultimately involves nothing less than the Paddock Plan for the genocide of 30 million Mexicans. Paddock, a U.S. agronomist closely connected to zero population growth organizations, stated in 1975 that Mexico's "population problem" could only be dealt with by "sealing the border." He declared that half of Mexico's population — over 30 million Mexicans — had to be eliminated, and that with the border sealed, these 30 million would go through "war, pestilence, and famine."

Vice President Mondale and Labor Secretary Marshall's forces in the Administration, however, face two great problems in implementing the fundamental objectives of the illegal aliens "package." Firstly, there is almost universal repugnance at the idea of setting up fences and militarizing the border. Secondly, Mexico is bitterly resisting the U.S.-ordered repudiation of its commitment to industrialization and advanced technology.

As Gutierrez reported, the Mexicans just "don't seem to have much interest" in Mondale's proposals for labor-intensive rural projects run by the World Bank.

The forces behind the Administration's illegal alien program are, therefore, especially counting on the U.S. Chicano movement to serve as their manipulated tool in solving both these problems. On the one hand, they expect agents provocateurs and those duped into following such agents into a Quebec-modeled "separatist movement" to escalate border violence which would serve as the pretext for militarization. The scenario for such "Chicano Quebecs" has been detailed by Arthur Corwin, State Department advisor in 1974 and 1975. On the other, they look to Chicano leaders, softened up by a decade of large-scale Ford Foundation profiling and support operations on both sides of the border, to undertake the Administration's work of selling Mexico rural workcamps and restricted energy development.

The Mondale-Marshall forces are sure to have followed details of the Late January visit made by a delegation of U.S. Chicano leaders to Mexico. The delegation, which met with President Lopez Portillo and other officials, was headed by José Angel Gutierrez, the Texas Raza Unida party chief whose operations closely fit the "chicano Quebec" scenarios. Members of the delegation were then closeted with Jorge Bustamante, the "migrant labor expert" at the Ford Foundation's largest Mexican client institution, the Colegio de Mexico. That same week (see excerpts below) Bustamante released the details of a program for labor-intensive rural projects in central Mexico which he presented as the "only alternative" to increasing violence along the border and an eventual military coup.

### *KKK: Test Run*

The announcement of the U.S. Administration's illegal aliens program last August immediately set into motion the unification of the Chicano movement's "middle-class" elements and the terrorist-oriented wing based in lumpen strata.

This amalgamation was hastened considerably when, on Oct. 17, David Duke of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan made a surprise appearance on the San Isidro, California, border and announced the Klan was beginning its own armed border patrol. Within a few days he and his vigilantes — widely documented to be under U.S. intelligence agency control — disappeared; but not before a tremor of shock had passed through the Southwest Mexican-American community and the paramilitary Brown Berets had mobilized in Texas to counter the KKK provocation.

The conditions were set for a "controlled environment" of fear in the Chicano community. Many more traditional Chicano leaders were now open to considering "counter-terror" as a potentially appropriate response to the beatings and assassinations of fellow Chicanos that had been perpetrated or condoned by official law-enforcement agencies and right-wing vigilante groups. This controlled environment left them vulnerable to provocateurs from either side and halted discussion of any broad-based economic program capable of bringing other minorities and sections of labor at large into line against the Carter program.

The KKK deployment ensured maximum "unity" at a well-attended conclave of Chicano and Latino groups in San Antonio Oct. 28-30. At this meeting a Dec. 3 conference in Phoenix of Chicano leaders from a wide range of organizations was scheduled. At Phoenix, the decision was made to send a delegation to meet with President José Lopez Portillo.

The growing influence of the proterrorist wing, if not reversed, could allow U.S. intelligence operatives to eventually slander the Mexican government with the charge of "aiding terrorism" across the border.

*"Without the Ford Foundation  
We'd Never Be Here"*

The policy input aimed at exploiting the Chicano movement's contacts with Mexico as a transmission belt for the Mondale-Marshall rural-labor schemes is handled jointly by the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington and the Ford Foundation in New York. IPS specializes in funneling the conception that "economic development equals oppression" into the more "radicalized" layers. The Ford Foundation, leading a string of other private funding conduits, provides the "nonpolitical" legal and lobbying back-up. "Without the Ford Foundation we'd never be here," said an executive of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). MALDEF was founded on Ford money in 1968, and last year received more than \$700,000 from the Foundation. The Washington-based National Council of La Raza, a lobbying and support group providing services to 108 member organizations, is equally dependent on Ford Foundation largesse.

On the other side of the border, the Ford Foundation provided the funds to establish the sociology department at the Colegio de Mexico in 1970, whose "migrant studies" unit is the base of operations of Jorge Bustamante today. Ford Foundation money continues to be a mainstay of the Colegio.

Through these various conduits the Ford Foundation's commitment to Malthusianism and zero growth — expressed in terms of environmentalism, "alternate energy sources" (solar instead of nuclear), "adequate technology," and population control — is channeled into the Chicano community.

The "solar power for Mexico" argument is a particularly important feature of the package. The only model of "development" compatible with the perspectives of solar energy is that focusing on dispersed, technology-poor rural settlements: the Mondale-Bustamante plan. It is no coincidence that Bustamante calls for solar power and ignores nuclear potential; a top MALDEF official labeled the Mondale approach "the only solution" to the illegals problem and simultaneously insisted, "We sure don't oppose Schlesinger's energy program"; Grayson (see *Executive Intelligence Review* vol. 5 no. 3) ends his seven-point program for closing the border and stopping industrialization with a call for "energy conservation" and solar power to prevent nuclear development. Corwin agrees that "energy conservation" is the only way for Mexico.

#### *The Chicano Alternative*

The great concern shared by those who planned the Carter illegals program, IPS, and the Ford Foundation, is that a re-alignment could occur in the Chicano movement which would break the present controlled environment and allow issues of high-energy growth and creation of jobs at advancing skill levels to come to the fore. The recent resolution on energy put forward by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sets such a precedent. A leader of one of the largest and oldest Chicano organizations expressed the potential for a parallel fight in the Chicano movement when he stated: "Any program which lowers economic expectations helps the anti-Chicanos."

## **Mexican Sociologist: The Alternative To Chicano Terrorism Is Slave-Labor Jobs**

*Dr. Jorge Bustamante, a Mexican sociologist specializing in border problems and migrant populations, has become a leading profiler of the Chicano movement in the United States based on extensive field study. He is currently heading a socioeconomic study of Mexican aliens under the auspices of the University of Notre Dame and El Colegio de Mexico, a leading Mexican thinktank that is heavily funded by the Ford Foundation. Bustamante recently outlined a proposal to stop the flow of illegal Mexican aliens into the United States in the Jan. 30 issue of the Mexican daily Uno Mas Uno. Excerpts of that article appear below.*

The principal objectives of this proposal are two: 1) to avoid the massive congestion of undocumented emigrants, potential or returning, in Mexican border towns, and 2) to minimize the exploitation of Mexican migrant workers in the U.S.

Regarding the first objective, the scenario for what I called some weeks ago an explosive "sandwich" in the border area must be briefly repeated. This scenario is based on the following suppositions: 1) an increase in the north-to-south return flow of undocumented workers provoked by the increase of restrictive measures in the U.S.; 2) an increase in the south-to-north flow of emigrants to the U.S. due to increases in unemployment and (the rate of) inflation in Mexico. Another more speculative, but not totally improbable, element is the possible intervention of the Mexican Army to maintain order in a border area congested by unemployed in a state of frustration and desperation produced by an unusual disruption of the social order, including outbreaks of urban guerrilla activity.

Such a possibility would have national and international political implications that would make a "South Americanization" of the Mexican State more probable. It must be understood that it is not the same to send the Army to Guerrero (a state which is the center of rural guerrilla activity — ed.) as to the border. Here, the possibility of bilateral military communication and collaboration could stimulate extraconstitutional temptations in some Mexican military men.

On the other hand, if a disruption of the social order in the border area acquired political tones, those involved on this side (i.e. guerrillas — ed.) could find refuge on the other (U.S.) side in Mexican-American communities. This refuge could prove to be, in practice, more unassailable than the mountains of Guerrero or Oaxaca (another center of rural guerrilla activity).

### *The Remedy*

1. Establishment of an emergency employment program in Mexico for the areas of heaviest emigration toward the U.S. As opposed to other employment

programs, this plan would be designed expressly to gradually reduce emigration. Contrary to the "escape valve" proposals, such as working out a new agreement on undocumented workers, creating jobs goes to the root of a problem of emigration from the countryside to the cities that has as its destiny not only the U.S., but the metropolitan centers of our country. In this conjunctural context in which the problem of undocumented workers is defined at a binational level, Mexico would be committed to gradually reduce the flow of emigration to the U.S. through said plan of emergency employment.

The essential part of this plan consists in the organization of collective units of labor-intensive production of semi-industrialized agricultural products as well as manufactured products through a system of assembly plants. The geographic location of this plan would be in the states of Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi and southern Coahuila.

(Employment of the unemployed coming from the center of Mexico) would be realized in the agricultural area using the technological advances achieved in irrigation through hydroponics, and in solar and wind energy. Production would be aimed at reducing the dependency of this area on "importation" of food from other regions of the country and from abroad.

2. Regularization of the migration status of all undocumented workers who could prove they had worked in the U.S. during 1977 or that they were working there now.

The undocumented workers that had not covered the requirements of regularization would have to return to Mexico. One of the objectives of the emergency jobs plan would be to absorb the greatest possible number of these returning emigrants.

What has been laid out here is only an attempt to elaborate something that may be an alternative to proposing nothing at all or to waiting to react to North American proposals. The difference could be understood as the difference between the attitude of someone who does not think of any alternatives beyond martyrdom, and the attitude of someone who decides to attempt the realistic recovery of initiative.

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## **U.S. "Expert": Chicano Quebecs In The Cards**

*Arthur Corwin is an American "expert" on illegal immigration of Mexican workers in the U.S. In June 1975 he submitted a report entitled "America's Illegal Alien Dilemma" to the Domestic Council on Illegal Aliens chaired by then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The report was the product of proposals presented by Corwin in 1974 and 1975 to the State Department and to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico in a "highly confidential" seminar*

on border problems. Secretary of Labor Marshall reportedly distributed copies of the report to fellow policymakers during the Administration's drafting of its illegals program in the first half of 1977.

Excerpts from this report as quoted in the Mexico City daily *Excelsior* of Jan. 24, 1978 follow.

In one or two generations, half of Texas could become a "Chicano Quebec" through separate political arrangements and the same process could be repeated in parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and southern California as the reconquest of Aztlán proceeds.

This is probable (and there are indications it is happening now) if the present population of Mexico doubles during the next 18 years (the pessimistic estimate) or during the next 20 years (the optimistic one), as projected by Mexican demographers, and if the U.S. government continues to be lost in the flood as far as effective control of the border is concerned.

Prototypes of "Chicano Quebecs" exist on Indian reservations and in Zavala County (Texas) where the Raza Unida Party has almost complete control, thanks to its Chicano base of support.... Puerto Rico is the political model Chicanos could imitate if... Chicanos were to consolidate political power without any cultural identity with the American way of life.

The following is an exclusive EIR interview with Arthur Corwin.

*Q: The winter issue of Foreign Policy magazine published an article by George Brayson in which he advocates Carter's illegals program as the minimum step necessary to begin closing of the border almost completely. Only with the border closed off, Grayson argues, can the necessary refocusing of Mexico's internal development, toward labor-intensive models of rural projects, rather than capital-intensive industrialization projects, get off the ground. Grayson finishes with a call for Mexico to adopt an energy conservation policy similar to the U.S.'s, and to develop solar power in order to forestall development of nuclear power.*

*A: I didn't put the ideas into the paper I did on "America's illegal aliens dilemma," but I discussed the same points as Grayson when I talked with U.S. Embassy officials in 1974 and 1975. I talked to them about closing the border, how this was needed to get Mexico to face up to the policy changes that it otherwise was not prepared to take. They would never revamp the PRI party, for instance. I have been saying for a long time, either we close the border unilaterally or we close it in the context of a new braceros program where we actually get Mexico to police its side of the border. So I think Grayson is right on target. He seems to have gotten at some of the more profound implications of border control. Now what I say as well is that closing the border is as important on the U.S. side as on the Mexican. It would force the U.S. to face up to its problems, too. If there were no cheap labor, the U.S. could change around its welfare and unemployment programs.*

As for the energy question, I think I'd agree with him on that. It's obvious Mexico needs some sort of energy conservation. It really has no surplus of oil or gas. It's

not realistic to be expecting to export a great deal. The domestic demand is too high. The government is counting too heavily on oil.

*Q: I know your report discusses the possibility of "chicano Quebecs" in the southwest within a generation or so. Do you think the question of a separatist movement may develop faster? And do you think a terrorist element exists?*

*A: Well, many of the frustrated militants in the Raza Unida movement in Texas are seriously considering terrorist actions, to hold on to popular support. They are pushing hard with the demand of total amnesty for illegals. If they don't get it, there could be violence. The KKK actions along the border last fall got the Chicano groups mobilized. That would be counterterrorism as they see it....*

The Klan scare gave a push to such paramilitary preparations. In such a situation the Texas Anglos might lose their cool, send in the Rangers....

So the point that I'm making is that the potential for violence is there. If Carter doesn't modify his program, the hotheads might go for it. It has already happened in Mexico. There have been groups taking a terrorist and guerrilla role. The connection to the border areas is so close....

In south Texas particularly, you could get to the point where the U.S. simply couldn't control what was going on...and then would suddenly clamp down. That could set things off. The Brown Berets are armed. They don't walk around on the streets with arms but they've got them....

The illegals are often refugees from Mexican violence. They are smuggling arms back into Mexico. It's a good pretext: cache arms here, needed in Mexico. But there's no reason to suppose that they could not be used here.

...Many Anglos are very concerned. They are wondering if they can keep their hold on some of these counties. You know in 1970 Gutierrez of La Raza Unida called for the Anglos to be eliminated. Now some Anglos have been more alarmed than others. But I know people, "Anglo refugees" as I call them, who have been run out of Zavala County (Texas) and moved over the county line.

...The Raza Unida Party will look for a Boston Massacre—situation to keep public favor. They just haven't made the inroads they needed.

The Chicanos see correctly that there's no future for them without an open door to immigration. They may get a little violent to ensure this.

## Chicano Radical: "We're Hooking Up With Levesque and the PLO"

*The following interview with Frank Shaffer Corona, a recently elected school board official in Washington, D.C., and a member of the delegation of chicano leaders who met with Mexican President López Portillo in late January, reveals the prototerrorist tendency of that wing of the chicano movement most closely connected to the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington and its offshoots. It is this tendency that Arthur Corwin and other terrorist profilers count on to bring the bulk of the chicano movement into scenarios of escalating border violence, the pretext for militarization and shutting down the border totally.*

*Q: You've seen the Corwin Report, haven't you? As I understand it, he lays out a scenario for "Chicano Quebecs" springing up in the Southwest, a separatist movement which could learn lessons from Puerto Rico as well. It would use federal funds for local areas to establish virtual 'enclaves' in U.S. territory.*

*A: That's right. And the dangerous thing about it — is that he's right. We're already hooking up with Levesque's group and the PLO. Their situation is the same as ours. What would the U.S. do if it was faced with coordinated action between Belize, the PLO, Quebec, Aztlan and Puerto Rico?*

*Q: When Mondale was in Mexico, he pushed labor-intensive job programs in the rural areas — World Bank programs mainly. What's your view of that approach?*

*A: Look, the U.S. Commerce Department just released the latest estimates of Mexican oil at 120 billion barrels. The Saudi reserves are only 32 billion more. Everybody knows the North Slope will be exhausted pretty soon. The oil in the Western Hemisphere is in Mexico. That's the bottom line. You can connect anything from the World Bank to that, probably better than I. I'm really into human rights, not international finance.*

*You should talk to Erdman. The author of "The Crash of '79". Have you read it? No? Read it. It's about how a war between Iran and the Saudis leads to Iran using nuclear bombs on the Saudi fields.... now if something like that happened, where do you think the world would turn for oil?*

*Q: The whole emphasis of the Mondale-World Bank proposal is to set up virtual slave-labor conditions in the rural areas....*

*A: (interrupting) Let me lay one on you. The AFL-CIO has tremendous information, they've got the research data on runaway shops. Do you know, we lose 300,000-400,000 permanent jobs a year. That's 15-20 percent of our unemployment every two or three years. And no one talks about it. If you want to get the story, call some people from the People's Business Commission — what used to be the People's Bicentennial, you know, Jeremy Rifkin. They have the AFL-CIO info.*

*Q: Have you seen the NAACP Resolution on Energy? It presents the need for energy expansion in terms which totally demolish Schlesinger. It would seem an appropriate perspective for Hispanics as well.*

*A: I'd like to see that. I've been thinking for some time of coordinating with black groups. I think I could pretty easily get to see Jessie Jackson, Coretta Scott King and Vernon Jordan.*

*Q: When you spoke before of coordinated action between such groups as the PLO, Quebec, and Aztlan, you asked what the U.S. would do. What faction in the U.S. did you mean?*

*A: Well, the government. And the big corporations. We're about to enter the dark ages again. The corporate structure is leading toward a new feudalism. You have the 'court' and then the 'lower nobles' and the peasants are 'labor'.*

## White House Official: Carter Program is Nonnegotiable

*The following excerpts are from an Executive Intelligence Review interview with Ana Gutierrez, White House liaison with the Justice Department on illegal aliens.*

*Q: Is it possible that the Administration will reopen discussion of the Carter illegal aliens plan to give greater input to the Chicanos?*

*A: The Chicanos were brought in all along in discussions on the Carter policy. If they want to change it now, they would have to go to the Congress. As for Mexico, Mondale made it very clear to the Mexican government that the illegals program was not negotiable. There are some things they may not like about it, but that's too bad. It's a bitter pill they will have to swallow. It's very clear that Mexico will have to do something on their side. Now if they were serious about labor-intensive jobs, we'd be happy to talk. But the illegals program is not negotiable.*

*Q: Is the Zavala County (Texas) kind of situation spreading, where Chicano groups move for more political power? There the Raza Unida Party is in control.*

*A: There is a conscious attempt on the part of some Hispanics, to make themselves more visible, vocal, take more local control. Some of them seem honest, a few, irresponsible. They seem to be modeling themselves on the French Canadian example to some extent. They've talked to officials in the Mexican government — or rather, to people on the fringes of the Mexican government.*

*Q: What about the outlook for Congressional debate and passage of the illegal aliens program? People in Sen. Bentsen's office seem to be a little concerned with weakness of support in the Senate.*

*A: Well people have been surprised by the reaction of the Hispanics. Especially Sen. Kennedy. When he went to Los Angeles recently he ran into a big Chicano demonstration. But I think there are enough people who want to do something so that there will be hearings. We'll look at whatever they come up with. Something may not come out for a long time. But it's necessary that there be a full airing of different views.*

*Q: Is Mexico moving on more labor-intensive programs as advocated in the Carter proposal last summer?*

*A: The Mexicans don't seem to have much interest. Mondale brought this up, Lucey has brought it up a couple of times. Mexico is not ready to submit to conditions from international lenders. The World Bank has indicated it is willing to commit several hundred million dollars more to such programs in Mexico, if Mexico did certain things. Mexico is not going along.*

*Q: In the winter issue of Foreign Policy, George Grayson details a plan for tightening the illegals situation to force Mexico to fundamentally shift gears on its development focus — away from capital-intensive development programs around industrialization and into labor-intensive ones.*

*A: Exactly. We feel exactly like Grayson. That's why we felt strongly that the Vice President had to take a strong stand in Mexico, make the point clearly to Mexico.*