

#### 4. Mobilization of Transportation Facilities

The . . . Meeting . . . resolves:

1. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics:

(a) That they adopt immediately, in so far as possible, adequate measures to expand and improve all the communications systems of importance to continental defense and to the development of commerce between the American nations;

(b) That they make every effort consistent with national or continental defense fully to utilize and develop their respective internal transportation facilities in order to assure the rapid delivery of those goods which are essential to the maintenance of their respective economies. . . .

#### 5. Severance of Commercial and Financial Relations

The . . . Meeting . . . recommends:

That the Governments of the American Republics, in a manner consistent with the usual practices and the legislation of the respective countries, adopt immediately:

(a) Any additional measures necessary to cut off for the duration of the present Hemispheric emergency all commercial and financial intercourse, direct or indirect, between the Western Hemisphere and the nations signatory to the Tripartite Pact and the territories dominated by them;

(b) Measures to eliminate all other financial and commercial activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American Republics, measures which shall have, among others, the following purposes: . . .

To supervise and control all commercial and financial transactions within the American Republics by nationals of the states signatory to the Tripartite Pact, or of the territories dominated by them, who are resident within the American Republics, and prevent all transactions of whatsoever nature which are inimical to the security of Western Hemisphere.

Whenever a government of an American republic considers it desirable . . . the properties, interests, and enterprises of such states and nationals which exist within its jurisdiction, may be placed in trust or subjected to permanent administrative intervention for purposes of control; moreover, such government of an American Republic may resort to sales to its nationals. . . .

#### 17. Subversive Activities

The . . . Meeting . . . resolves . . . .

To recommend to the Governments of American Republics the adoption of . . . legislative measures tending to prevent or punish as crimes, acts against the democratic institutions of the States of the Continent in the same manner as attempts against the integrity, independence or sovereignty of any one of them; and that the Governments of the American Republics maintain and ex-

pand their systems of surveillance designed to prevent subversive activities of nationals of non-American countries, as individuals or groups of individuals, that originate in or are directed from a foreign country and are intended to interfere with or limit the efforts of the American Republics individually or collectively to preserve their integrity and independence. . . .

#### 19. Coordination of the Systems of Investigation

The . . . Meeting . . . resolves:

That the Governments of the American Republics shall coordinate their national intelligence and investigation services, providing adequate personnel for the inter-American interchange of information, investigations and suggestions for the prevention, repression, punishment and elimination of such activities as espionage, sabotage and subversive incitement which endanger the safety of the American Nations. . . .



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## The Bracero Program

The Governments of Mexico and the United States

A shortage of unskilled labor during World War II prompted the United States to negotiate an agreement with Mexico under which Mexican workers and their families would be admitted to work temporarily in the United States, mainly on farms and railroads. The purpose was to free U.S. workers for military service. The first of a series of "bracero" (laborer) agreements was signed on July 23, 1942, and led to the employment of tens of thousands of Mexicans. Discriminatory treatment and acts of violence against Mexicans increased during the war, however, leading the Mexican government to prohibit braceros from work-

ing in Texas from 1943 to 1947. After the war, the program was extended and its original provisions amended under a variety of official arrangements until it was finally terminated in 1964.

In order to effect a satisfactory arrangement whereby Mexican agricultural labor may be made available for use in the United States and at the same time provide means whereby this labor will be adequately protected while out of Mexico, the following general provisions are suggested:

1) It is understood that Mexicans contracting to work in the United States shall not be engaged in any military service.

2) Mexicans entering the United States as a result of this understanding shall not suffer discriminatory acts of any kind in accordance with the Executive Order No. 8802 issued at the White House June 25, 1941.

3) Mexicans entering the United States under this understanding shall enjoy the guarantees of transportation, living expenses and repatriation established in Article 29 of the Mexican Labor Law.

4) Mexicans entering the United States under this understanding shall not be employed to displace other workers, or for the purpose of reducing rates of pay previously established.

In order to implement the application of the general principles mentioned above the following specific clauses are established.

(When the word "employer" is used hereinafter it shall be understood to mean the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America; the word "sub-employer" shall mean the owner or operator of the farm or farms in the United States on which the Mexican will be employed; the word "worker" hereinafter used shall refer to the Mexican farm laborer entering the United States under this understanding.)

### Contracts

a. Contracts will be made between the employer and the worker under the supervision of the Mexican Government. (Contracts must be written in Spanish.)

b. The employer shall enter into a contract with the sub-employer, with a view to proper observance of the principles embodied in this understanding. . . .

### Transportation

All transportation and living expenses from the place of origin to destination, and return, as well as expenses incurred in the fulfillment of any requirements of a migratory nature shall be met by the employer. . . .

### Wages and Employment

a. (1) Wages to be paid the worker shall be the same as those for similar

in no case shall this wage be less than 30 cents per hour (U.S. currency); piece rates shall be so set as to enable the worker of average ability to earn the prevailing wage.

a. (2) On the basis of prior authorization from the Mexican Government salaries lower than those established in the previous clause may be paid those emigrants admitted into the United States as members of the family of the worker under contract and who, when they are in the field, are able also to become agricultural laborers but who, by their condition of age or sex, cannot carry out the average amount of ordinary work. . . .

d. Work for minors under 14 years shall be strictly prohibited, and they shall have the same schooling opportunities as those enjoyed by children of other agricultural laborers. . . .

f. Housing conditions, sanitary and medical services enjoyed by workers admitted under this understanding shall be identical to those enjoyed by the other agricultural workers in the same localities.

g. Workers admitted under this understanding shall enjoy as regards occupational diseases and accidents the same guarantees enjoyed by other agricultural workers under United States legislation. . . .

i. For such time as they are unemployed under a period equal to 75% of the period (exclusive of Sundays) for which the workers have been contracted they shall receive a subsistence allowance at the rate of \$3.00 per day. For the remaining 25% of the period for which the workers have been contracted during which the workers may be unemployed they shall receive subsistence on the same bases that are established for farm laborers in the United States. . . .

k. At the expiration of the contract under this understanding, and if the same is not renewed, the authorities of the United States shall consider illegal, from an immigration point of view, the continued stay of the worker in the territory of the United States, exception made of cases of physical impossibility. . . .

Mexico City, the 23rd of July 1942. [Entered into force August 4, 1942]

