

not the recommended annual payment to the Pension Board of 11% of the worker's salary basis will provide an adequate retirement income above the supplemental level, especially for lay workers receiving low salaries.

12. OVERTURE: IMMIGRATION AND THE UNDOCUMENTED WORKER

The Moderator recognized the Rev. Samuel W. Fogal (CT), Co-Chairperson of Section B, for a continuation of the Section report. Mr. Fogal referred the delegates to Advance Materials, Section II, pages 137-140, Section III, page 20, and moved the adoption of the resolution on Immigration and the Undocumented Worker. Mr. Fogal called on Mr. Llewellyn Jones (IL) to speak to the Overture. Mr. Jones said that this Overture deals with an issue that is far removed from most of us involving the exploitation of a large group of workers. The Overture gives us the opportunity of being involved in finding a solution to a very difficult problem.

The Rev. Arthur A. Ludwig (CA-SY) was recognized and moved to amend the Overture by deleting the words in paragraph A3 and substituting the words "encourage and request all fifty states and their departments of public welfare to render social services to undocumented immigrants." It was agreed to make this change in the Overture. There was discussion, and it was

79-GS-70 VOTED: The Twelfth General Synod adopts the Overture on Immigration and the Undocumented Worker as amended:

Overture: Immigration and the Undocumented Worker

The Twelfth General Synod of the United Church of Christ supports the following:

During the ensuing biennium, comprehensive policy and program should be developed for the work of the United Church of Christ on the issues of immigration and the plight of the undocumented worker. Implementation may be related to the Office for Church In Society project on "The Rights of New Immigrants," co-ordinated with other instrumentalities. In addition, an advisory or consultative body should be gathered inviting representation from new immigrant groups to participate in planning and program.

Recognizing that a national consultative group, as described above, will recommend future policy positions, the following principles upon which further policy may be developed are as follows:

- A. National immigration legislation should:
 1. create a more equitable and realistic basis for the establishment of immigration quotas (e.g., for Mexico from 20,000/year to 50,000/year)
 2. restore former immigration law by which United States born children retained the right of documentation for their parents assuring the unity of family
 3. encourage and request all fifty States and their departments of public welfare to render social services to undocumented immigrants
 4. refrain from imposing sanctions and/or fines on employers for hiring the undocumented worker.
- B. The efforts of Commissioner, Leonel Castillo, to make the Immigration Naturalization Service more humane

and responsive to the human rights of immigrants, should be supported.

- C. U.S. relations with the countries of immigrant origin are intrinsic to any resolution (e.g. Mexico), and those relations and conditions which create immigration problems should be examined. Close collaboration with our United Church Board for World Ministries would be advisable.
- D. Basic human rights must, at all times, be the principal and underlying basis leading to any legislative or administrative solution to the issues of immigration.

Resource and educational materials should be circulated throughout the denomination on the history of immigration in this country, some background on several of the principal immigrant groups of the current era, and public policy matters surrounding this issue. At the same time, instrumentalities, conferences, associations, and congregations are invited to study this issue and to share resources to implement this effort. Coordination should be designated by the Executive Council to the appropriate instrumentality of the church.

13. OVERTURE IN SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT GRANTING FULL VOTING REPRESENTATION FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Fogal referred the delegates to Advance Materials, Section IV, page 14, and moved the adoption of the revised Overture in Support of the Constitutional Amendment Granting Full Voting Representation for Washington, D.C. Mr. Fogal called on the Rev. Richard W. Beebe, (ME) to speak to the Overture. Mr. Beebe said that the Overture speaks to an injustice which exists in the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., in a nation that prides itself on justice. This is an opportunity for the General Synod to speak on another justice issue. There was discussion, and it was

79-GS-71 VOTED: The Twelfth General Synod adopts the Overture In Support of the Constitutional Amendment Granting Full Voting Representation for Washington, D.C.:

Overture: In Support of the Constitutional Amendment Granting Full Voting Representation for Washington, D.C.

PURPOSE:

To ask the Twelfth General Synod of the United Church of Christ to support the proposed Constitutional amendment approved by U.S. Congress in 1978 and sent to the states for ratification granting the District of Columbia full voting representation, and

To ask the Twelfth General Synod to urge Conferences, Associations, local churches and members of the United Church of Christ to actively support the ratification efforts in their respective states.

EVIDENCE/RATIONALE:

Because the nearly 700,000 Americans who live in the District of Columbia (a population larger than eight states of the Union) already carry responsibilities of citizenship (237 D.C. residents lost their lives in Vietnam), we firmly believe they should have the same privileges enjoyed by all other Americans.

The lack of full voting representation means that presently District of Columbia residents have no vote and limited voice in the legislation which affects not only taxation and

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city administration, but the affairs of the nation as a whole.

Our American tradition guarantees "no taxation without representation," and yet in 1977 the residents of the District of Columbia paid 1.4 billion dollars in federal taxes imposed by a Congress in which these residents have only one non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives, and no one in the Senate.

Furthermore, the 700,000 citizens of the District of Columbia do not share in the basic rights shared by the rest of us in shaping all of the affairs of the nation and its relationship with the family of nations.

We believe not only in the fundamental justice which this amendment will imply (if it is ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures) but that it will mark a significant step along the path of strengthening the bonds of unity of us as one people.

If the amendment is approved by at least 38 states, it would provide:

1. Congressional representation for the District of Columbia equal to that of other citizens; i.e. two Senators and Representatives allocated by the population formula;
2. In presidential elections, the number of electors equal to that of a state of equal population; and
3. The right to ratify Constitutional amendments.

(It would in no way change the local government nor the ultimate control which Congress exercises over the District as provided in the U.S. Constitution.)

WHEREAS, there is a fundamental issue of justice at stake in the ratification of the Constitutional amendment granting full voting representation for the residents of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, there is a high priority and concern for human rights within the United Church of Christ; and

WHEREAS, there is a significant concern and involvement in the struggle for "first-class citizenship" for the residents of the District of Columbia by members of local churches in the Potomac Association of the Central Atlantic Conference,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Twelfth General Synod of the United Church of Christ supports the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment granting full voting representation to the residents of the District of Columbia; and

—urges each conference to actively support ratification efforts in their state(s), and requests the President of the United Church of Christ to inform the governors of the 50 states of this action and encourage their support.

14. RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO CONVERSION OF OLYMPIC VILLAGE INTO A FEDERAL PRISON

Mr. Fogal referred the delegates to Advance Materials, Section III, pages 22-23, and moved the adoption of the substitute Resolution in Opposition to Conversion of Olympic Village Into A Federal Prison. Mr. Fogal called on Ms. Lynn Cobden (NY) to speak to the resolution. Ms. Cobden described what will happen in the winter of 1980 to a small remote village in upstate New York when it becomes for two weeks a miniature world community as host to the World Olympics, after which the property is scheduled to become a

Federal prison isolated and without community services. Adoption of this Resolution will speak against a dehumanizing and brutalizing prison system and urge that Olympic Village remain a facility for young people. There was discussion, and it was

79-GS-72 VOTED: The Twelfth General Synod adopts the Resolution in Opposition to Conversion of Olympic Village Into a Federal Prison:

Resolution: Opposition to Conversion of Olympic Village into a Federal Prison

SUMMARY

A Resolution recording opposition to conversion of the Olympic Village into a Federal prison and support of STOP (Stop the Olympic Prison) efforts for a more socially meaningful alternative afteruse.

BACKGROUND

Brief description of background appears in the body of the statement following. Additional information contained in January, 1978 issue of REACHOUT, the publication of the Criminal Justice Team of the New York Conference, UCC. Prior church actions include:

1976 N.Y. Conference Resolution on Prison Moratorium

1977 Eleventh General Synod Resolution on a Moratorium on Construction of New Prisons and Jails

1978 N.Y. Conference Resolution Opposing the Olympic Prison

THEOLOGICAL RATIONALE

Amos 5:10-13, 24; Luke 4:16-19; Matthew 25:34-36

WHEREAS, the International Winter Olympics are scheduled to be held in Lake Placid, New York, from February 13 to February 24, 1980; and

WHEREAS, there was an agreement by the Federal Government to fund construction of a \$22 million housing complex (the Olympic Village now under construction) for the international Olympic athletes on the condition that its "secondary" use would be as a prison; and

WHEREAS, such a decision means that for two weeks mostly white, mainly affluent youth from around the world will reside in the facility while competing in the Olympiad, an event dedicated to international sports, international competition and international understanding, only to be replaced by hundreds of youth, mostly minority, mainly poor from the urban centers of the Northeast sentenced to "serve time" hundreds of miles from their home communities and far from any support social service systems; and

WHEREAS, the Olympic prison was planned in a closed process under the cover of fundhousing for athletes, precluding the normal Congressional scrutiny that questions the need for new prisons and where to locate them if felt justified; and

WHEREAS, the vast majority of all federal prisoners are nonviolent, for which cheapest more humane and more effective alternatives to prison such as probation, finest community service, mediation and restitution are already available; and

WHEREAS, the Olympic prison location (in defiance of all modern correctional thinking and the Bureau of Prison's own standards) is 350 miles from the nearest major