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# Aliens seeking amnesty may pay \$150-plus fees

By Benjamin Shore

Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration today proposed regulations for implementing the new immigration law, but skirted a key

issue of how much to charge each undocumented alien who applies to become a legal resident.

Immigration and Naturalization Service officials today denied a New York Times report that the agency had proposed a fee of \$100.

"It's going to be higher than that, but we just haven't decided yet," said one official, who declined to be identified.

Another official, Executive Associate Commissioner Mark Everson, told reporters today that the "working range" is between \$150 and \$250.

The INS is soliciting comment on the draft regulations until Feb. 5. A revised set of rules will be published in the Federal Register on Feb. 25, more public comment will be sought, and final regulations will be issued in mid-April, INS officials said.

Earlier speculation suggested the legalization fee might be as high as \$150. Hispanic and other organizations have criticized the prospect of fees this high, saying many undocumented aliens would not be able to afford them.

The administration insists that Congress intended the legalization process to be paid for entirely from  
*Please see ALIEN, A-8*

1/20/82  
E.K.

A-8 THE TRIBUNE

## ★Alien

*Continued From Page 1*

the fees, but many members of Congress have rejected that interpretation of the law.

The draft regulations also formally propose that undocumented aliens applying for legalization be permitted to present affidavits if they do not have employment and housing records to prove they are eligible.

INS Commissioner Alan C. Nelson previously had suggested that affidavits from employers, neighbors and church officials likely would be accepted.

The law says that all undocumented aliens who established permanent homes in the United States before January 1982 would be eligible. But few undocumented aliens have had or kept documentary proof of their residence and employment.

The INS earlier announced that the 12-month legalization application period called for in the new law will begin May 5.

The proposed regulations closely reflect the law and the intent of Congress as expressed in hearings over the past few years, but for the first time they detail exactly how the INS intends to enforce the measure.

Although employers have known they would have to ask all — not just foreign-looking — job applicants for some identification, the regulations spell out a process that will mean additional paper work.

Employers must ask to see documents ranging from a passport from American citizens to a combination of a Social Security card and a driver's license with a photo. Other combinations of identification are spelled out.

An employer then must fill out a new federal form, which INS will provide, listing the specific documents that were examined, and make the forms available for inspection upon demand by INS or Labor Department officials. Employers must attest that they had no reason to suspect that the documents were not authentic.

Under the law, employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens are subject to fines beginning at \$250 per worker and ranging up to \$10,000 per worker and possibly jail for repeat offenders.

The employer-sanctions provisions will begin June 1. Until June 1988, though, first-time violators will be given only warning citations.

However, employers will be required to look at identifying documents and fill out the new forms regarding all people hired after last Nov. 6, when the law was enacted. The INS did not say when the forms would be available for employers.

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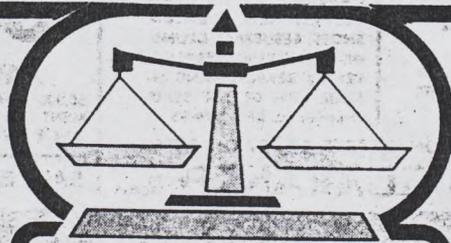
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# Bias against Mexicans seen in INS amnesty

By Joe Gandelman  
Staff Writer

Mexicans will be especially affected by the new immigration law, experts and officials of organizations that deal with immigrants said yesterday.

The officials, representing organizations on both sides of the border, generally criticized tentative immigration regulations announced Tuesday by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to implement the law.

INS officials said the regulations, which will undergo public hearings before emerging in final form in April, will be a financial hardship to Mexicans and favor migrants from Europe and Asia.

"(The regulations) mean that what motivated the reform act in the first place was a punitive attitude rather than one to coolly resolve the issue of people being in this country without documentation," said Jess Haro, chairman of the board of the Chicano Federation in San Diego County.

INS officials said they may charge immigrants legal residency application fees of from \$150 to \$250. Within 24 hours of taking a job, both citizen and immigrant would have to give employers proof of residency, such as a naturalization certificate, passport or documents, such as a Social Security card and drivers license.

Meanwhile, applicants who left the country for more than 30 days in a single absence in the last five years or who were outside the United States for more than 150 days between January 1982 and the application date could not be legalized under the law's highly touted amnesty provision.

According to the law, immigrants who had permanent homes in the United States and maintained "con-

tinued residency" could qualify for legalization.

"If they wanted to exclude Mexican undocumented immigrants they are doing it the right way," said Jorge Bustamante, president of the Tijuana-based College of the Northern border and one of Mexico's leading experts on migration. "These rules will create a tremendous burden for the American bureaucracy to produce legal documents and a tremendous incentive for the falsification of documents."

Another Tijuana-based migration expert, Jose Luis Perez Canchola, director of the Center for Migration Information and Studies, said the rules prove the law is "a simulation of amnesty." He said legalization fees are too costly for poor workers and that the 30-day limit is "very damaging" to Mexico in particular.

"These are immigrants who move around a lot around the border, especially agricultural workers," Perez said. "This rule eliminates hundreds of thousands of Mexicans (from the amnesty) since it's very common to go to Mexico in December around Christmas and return to the United States in February. This is not the case with Europeans."

In San Diego, Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, pointed to legalization fees and said: "The U.S. government has now joined all of the other *coyotes* in getting their *mordida*, or 'bite.'" Smugglers of undocumented aliens are nicknamed "coyotes" and "mordida" is a bribe.

"We're talking about (immigrants) on a subsistence level. This shows the government, through the administrative arrogance of the INS, is renegeing on the supposed intent of the U.S. Congress," Baca said. "You'll have a straitjacket amnesty as long as the INS is in charge."

5-14-87

## Van de Kamp Targets Immigration Fraud Schemes

California Atty. Gen. John K. Van de Kamp said Tuesday that his investigators have been looking into at least 20 cases of fraudulent exploitation of illegal aliens who are seeking legalization under the new federal immigration law.

Van de Kamp said the cases, most of which would involve misdemeanor charges, have been referred to district attorneys in several California cities, including Los Angeles. The attorney general added that he expects many more cases to surface as the legalization process continues. "We're only at the beginning of the cycle," he said.

Van de Kamp said that in the

fraud cases being investigated, illegal aliens paid \$500 or more for useless information or were given false guarantees that they would be given amnesty.

In a press conference, Van de Kamp urged local prosecutors to crack down on lawyers, public notaries and immigration consultants who prey on immigrants by charging them exorbitant fees, failing to deliver on promises and selling fraudulent documents.

"We need to assure [immigrants] that they do not have to place themselves at risk by coming forward to seek protection under the law from persons or agencies trying to take advantage of their

desire to become legal residents," he said.

Representatives of several immigrant service groups said they have been receiving a steady number of complaints from illegal aliens about incidents of fraud and deception. Yolanda Arias, an attorney with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said her group has been receiving at least three complaints a week since January.

"The typical scenario is that an attorney or a consultant is paid a substantial amount of money after promising to help on an immigration case and then the client never hears from them again," Arias said.

# South Bay Chicanos object to guest workers

A plan approved in the U.S. Senate to let Mexican workers legally pick fruits and vegetables in the United States would be "a step backwards to slavery," according to a National City Chicano rights group.

The guest worker program was an amendment added by Sen. Pete Wilson to a bill by Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., making it illegal to knowingly hire illegal aliens. Simpson's bill provides large fines as punishment.

Simpson's bill also would legalize aliens who have lived and worked in the United States since before January 1980.

The entire immigration measure passed by a vote of 69-30, and a similar bill will go before the House Judicial Committee next month.

Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights, said he is concerned Mexican workers will be mistreated under the guest worker program and Chicanos in the United States will be subjected to a "police state," being required to show proof of citizenship to employers and Border Patrol agents. Baca met with reporters at his National City printing shop.

Baca said the immigration bill and the guest worker amendment will create "the whole specter of a police state for the nation's 20 million Chicanos. It will create a climate of repression and violence."

Another concern of Baca's is that the workers be treated as American workers would be, with the same rights and

protections.

"I believe a society takes on a responsibility when it accepts a person's labor," Baca said. He said the workers should be guaranteed such things as a fair wage, housing and protection from abuse by growers.

Baca said Wilson has become "the biggest coyote (alien smuggler) in the history of this country" by creating the guest worker program, in a prepared statement.

Bill Livingston, spokesman for Wilson, said the guest worker program would allow a pool of no more than 350,000 foreign workers at any one time.

Livingston said Wilson's guest worker plan is quite a bit different than past plans, including the Bracero program of the

1940's, 50's and 60's. Under that program, the workers were bound to work for only one particular grower.

The guest worker program goes to great lengths to protect seasonal workers, Livingston said. Growers would be obligated to provide housing or housing allowances to the workers. The workers could join unions and go on strike. The growers would also have to pay workman's compensation in event the workers were injured.

Under Wilson's plan, growers of perishable goods could apply to have foreign workers if they could not get enough American workers to pick their crops before they spoiled. They would have to pay the government an 11 percent surcharge based on the workers'

wages to pay for the program.

Livingston said the workers would be covered by the same safety regulations and laws as American workers, conditions that didn't happen under the Bracero program.

The workers would be allowed to stay in the country for nine months in accordance with the nine-month harvesting season, and would then be required to return to Mexico. To ensure their return, 20 percent of their wages would be held in a trust account until the end of the nine months.

One good thing about Wilson's plan, said Livingston, is that workers would not be bound to work for a particular grower. If the worker is mistreated or underpaid, he or she can "say shove it and go up the road,"

Livingston said.

"The guest worker program going to give them (the workers rights and protections)," said Livingston. "I think if a non-domestic worker is abused, he or she will be far more likely to make it known, because they are legally in the United States."

The need for foreign workers in the fields comes from a reluctance by American workers to take farm jobs, since the work is seasonal and often requires migration through several states, said Livingston.

"For domestic workers there are alternatives that are more appealing," Livingston.

Baca was to hold another conference in Tijuana to inform journalists and Mexican people about the new law.

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# Aliens are getting word about amnesty ripoffs

By Ed Jahn  
Staff Writer

5.0 5261  
2/14/80

The first victims were pitiable: scared, misinformed undocumented aliens desperate to establish residency under the new immigration law, giving their life savings to hucksters guaranteeing amnesty.

"It was sad," said Yolanda Martinez, a community services specialist with the Chicano Federation. "The word would get out that some lawyer with a nice office was guaranteeing amnesty. People would hear a rumor that someone made amnesty and then they'd all have to go to the lawyer and try.

"The worst part (for us) is telling someone how they have been taken. We haven't got the fancy office and

we tell them the bad news, when all they want to hear is the good news."

In one instance, a woman trying to establish her residency was charged \$2,700 for a process that will probably take less than \$200 when the legalization process begins next May, Martinez said. Under the immigration bill passed by Congress in October, residency will be made available to aliens who can show that they have been living in the United States prior to January 1982.

In the weeks since President Reagan signed the landmark legislation, the frenzy finally may be giving way to reason, however. A different word out on the streets and the re-

See ALIENS on Page B-8

## Aliens: They're getting word

Continued from B-1

ports of ripoffs in San Diego have nearly ceased.

Part of that is due to a widespread information campaign by Catholic Community Services, the social-service agency that the Immigration and Naturalization Service indicates will be one of the agencies it will appoint to provide preliminary processing for aliens under the new law.

In Los Angeles, the Spanish-language newspaper *La Opinion* recently printed 500,000 pamphlets warning people in that city desiring legalization to hold off at least until the INS gets the regulations written.

"But all that hasn't stopped the lawyers and a lot of them are going to get rich," said Peter Schey, legal adviser for the Los Angeles-based National Center for Immigrants Rights.

Schey pointed out that some Spanish-language periodicals in Southern California have devoted entire sections to legal ads on immigration and a surprising number of lawyers are now billing themselves as immigration-law specialists.

"We've had people tell us they were promised amnesty from attorneys for all the way up to \$3,500," said Charles Woods, executive secretary of the San Diego County Farm Bureau. "We've already seen problems from this and are preparing letters in English and Spanish telling

our members to warn their employees not to go to lawyers or consultants right now because they may not need them."

Along with the letter is an explanation of the reform law "and the advice that you probably won't need to pay fees except for paper work," Woods said.

As one local lawyer jokingly put it: "They should call this the Immigration Lawyer's Welfare Act of 1986."

"It's a bit like tax law," said Jan Bejar, a lawyer who runs the Immigration Law Clinic here. "You see a lot of people get into that area, and call themselves experts, especially when there's some kind of tax reform in the news.

"In San Ysidro, you see people, not necessarily lawyers, just set up shop. They're fast-talkers and really know how to sucker people in. Essentially, they're practicing law without a license. With nobody to regulate them, you're stuck with going after them

civily."

The California Bar Association recently took steps to limit unethical practices in the field of immigration law, however.

"We were starting to get very concerned in the state over the unauthorized practice of immigration law," said Frank Winston, a San Francisco immigration lawyer who now heads the Bar board of governors' new subcommittee on discipline.

"There had been growing reports of lawyer misconduct in Southern California — people making flat-out guarantees of amnesty and promising amnesty within a set period of time," Winston said. "First of all, district attorneys haven't given this high priority because there weren't a lot of complaints. Now we're hearing a lot more things that raise our eyebrows.

"Secondly, the problem is unlike  
See ALIENS on Page B-9

# Aliens: The sharks and shysters gather

Continued from B-8

most others because the alien is not normally going to be a whistleblower. They are dependent on these lawyers getting them the benefits. Other victims are glad to come forward but these people like to avoid hassles, obviously.

"The committee will focus on lawyers who overreach in their quest for clients through false or misleading advertising," he said. "There will be First Amendment problems, but we want to be sure they aren't making assurances or promises or stating things blatantly inconsistent with the law."

The California Bar Association also has designated the practice of immigration law as a specialty, meaning lawyers who meet certain criteria can represent themselves as certified specialists in the field of immigration law, he added.

"As it is now, a lawyer can call himself a specialist, hold himself out to be an expert, by self-proclamation," Winston said. In the future, however, as in the fields of criminal, civil and family law, lawyers will be able to call themselves immigration-law specialists after they present a certain number of cases, are approved through peer review and pass an exam, he said.

The first exam will not be held until next October, five months after the documentation program officially begins.

Meanwhile, the "once in a lifetime" nature of this immigration reform law will put enormous demands on lawyers and consultants who will be allowed to assist aliens through the legalization process, according to Ronald Bonaparte, chairman of the Southern California chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

Bonaparte is organizing a series of seminars in Los Angeles in February through the University of Southern California School of Law to prepare lawyers, consultants and personnel specialists for the upcoming legalization process.

Bonaparte, who is teaching 60 hours on immigration law through the USC School of Law this winter, said he expects to see employers hiring immigration-law specialists due to the numerous regulations employers must follow in order not face sanctions from the INS.

He also predicted that there will be lawsuits filed by employees with Spanish surnames who will contend they were fired because their employers wanted to avoid sanctions.

"The employer may think they used fraudulent ways to get the job," Bonaparte said. "So the first to be fired may be people with Latin names."

The problems of this law are just beginning, the experts say. Lawmakers have yet to put together the regulations for implementing the immi-

gration reform bill and Congress still needs to fund it.

At the end of the year-long amnesty period provided by this law, Bona-

parte said, expect another huge rush of applicants and opportunistic lawyers trying to take advantage of the "once-in-a-lifetime opportunity."

# Aparece el Coyotismo Para Explotar a Indocumentados

Araceli DOMINGUEZ MEDINA  
ABC/National City

A pesar de que todavía no se conoce la reglamentación para la aplicación de la Ley Simpson-Rodino que entró en vigor el día primero de los corrientes, ha aparecido ya el coyotaje no sólo entre abogados y notarios públicos, sino también por parte de algunas agencias que se dedican a engañar a los trabajadores indocumentados.

Por otra parte la mencionada ley no resolverá el problema. Será un fracaso que repercutirá seriamente en la relación México-Estados Unidos y los mexicanos serán los únicos afectados al tomárseles como chivo expiatorio.

El presidente de la Asociación Pro Derechos Chicanos

y de los Trabajadores Indocumentados, Herman Baca, declaró lo anterior ayer al tiempo de señalar que esa organización ha enviado una carta al vocero de la Cámara de representantes, Jen Wreghit, para demandar ante el congreso norteamericano que le sea retirado todo el poder al Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización

(SIN) y a la patrulla fronteriza.  
Se está demandando lo anterior en virtud de que los dirigentes chicanos consideran al SIN y a la Border Patrol como los menos indicados para llevar a cabo el pro-  
[Pasa a la Pág. 9]

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## Aparece el... [Viene de la Primera Pág.]

grama de amnistía contemplado en la nueva ley, debido a la historia de racismo y falta de humanidad que caracteriza a ambos, dijo el informante.

Añadió el líder chicano que consideran sus connacionales, que ni el SIN ni la patrulla fronteriza, a través de su campaña de relaciones públicas que emprendieron luego de que se aprobó la Ley Simpson-Rodino, lograrán despertar la fe en esas dos organizaciones de parte de los indocumentados, precisamente por el espíritu de racismo que es su característica a lo largo de la historia de Estados Unidos.

La petición hecha ante el congreso estadounidense es en el sentido de que sea una agencia totalmente independiente del SIN y de la patrulla fronteriza, la que se encargue de poner en marcha el programa de amnistía, para que ésta sea realmente justa y humana ya que de lo contrario resultará un fracaso, como han sido otros programas que aplicaron en SIN y la Border Patrol.

Hizo notar el informante que se corre el riesgo de que el SIN y la Patrulla Fronteriza se conviertan en "jurado y acusador". Además recordó que el Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización de Estados Unidos tiene un retraso de 9 años en los programas de solicitudes de inmigración.

Dijo Herman Baca que si el SIN no ha podido ponerse al corriente con el trabajo de 9 años, mucho menos podrá procesar millones de nuevas solicitudes que le llegarán en caso de que aplicara el programa de amnistía.

Dijo el informante que prueba del espíritu racista propio de ese departamento y de quienes trabajan en él, es precisamente las recientes declaraciones hechas por el comisionado del SIN por el Distrito Oeste, Harold Ezell, quien dijo que seguirán las aprehensiones y ordenó que se les "quite la piel a los indocumentados y se les cueza".

"Estas declaraciones prueban que el SIN y sus dirigentes nunca se podrán quitar el racismo que traen por herencia".

Al mencionar que aún cuando se desconoce la reglamentación para la aplicación la Ley Simpson-Rodino, ha aparecido ya el coyotaje, dijo Baca, que está recomendando que nadie acuda a las oficinas del SIN ni firmen la salida voluntaria de Estados Unidos, ni paguen a notarios ni a abogados, que solamente los tratarán de engañar "ya que nadie, hasta el momento, conoce las reglas del juego".

"Hay que esperar, el juego no ha comenzado", añadió al tiempo que subrayó que hay muchas preguntas que no tienen respuestas como en el caso el programa de trabajadores huéspedes. No hay pláticas sobre ello con el gobierno mexicano, al que no se le ha consultado para nada, lo que quiere decir que será un robo de los trabajadores mexicanos, solamente para explotarlos".

Destacó Herman Baca que hasta el momento nadie ha dicho quién habrá de garantizar el respeto a los derechos humanos de los trabajadores temporales, como tampoco se habla del respeto de los derechos laborales y económicos de estos.

Consideró finalmente el dirigente chicano que la Ley Simpson-Rodino será un fracaso en Estados Unidos y repercutirá seriamente en las relaciones entre México y Estados Unidos y no resolverá el problema como pretenden los norteamericanos. Por el contrario, hay un gran peligro de que se tome a los mexicanos como chivo expiatorio y se les culpe de todos los males de la Unión Americana.

# New Immigration Law May Spur Fraud, Experts Say

12/86

By PATRICK McDONNELL, Times Staff Writer

Passage of the immigration reform bill is likely to increase the number of document counterfeiters and swindlers claiming to offer bona fide immigration counseling for a fee, authorities in San Diego say.

They say some storefront consultants in San Diego have reportedly begun distributing leaflets advertising supposed skills in dealing with the pending law. There is also concern that counterfeiters will step up the already booming business in bogus driver's licenses, Social Security cards, rent receipts and other documents that may be

essential under the new law.

"The opportunity certainly is there for the growth of fraud," said Clifton Rogers, deputy district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Diego.

William Newsome, deputy San Diego city attorney who heads the consumer fraud unit, added, "It wouldn't surprise me if this type of thing began to crop up more and more, given a greater interest in [legal] immigration."

The new legislation, mandating broad changes in the nation's immigration laws, received final con-

gressional approval last week. President Reagan is expected to sign it into law.

Even without the complex new legislation, immigration law is sufficiently Byzantine to cause immigrants to seek advice from attorneys, public service agencies or private consultants. There have been numerous allegations across the country in the past—particularly in areas with large numbers of illegal aliens—that storefront consultants with little knowledge of immigration law have charged thousands of dollars to do little more than fill out routine forms.

Some immigration experts fear an increase in immigration fraud under the new law, which has already created considerable confusion in the illegal alien community. Among the prime sources of confusion are the law's provisions for an "amnesty" for illegal aliens who have resided in the United States continuously since Jan. 1, 1982. The INS has yet to spell out the exact criteria to qualify for such legalization, but there are already indications that some profiteering has occurred.

"I understand that some immi-  
Please see LAW, Page 8

## LAW: Immigration Fraud May Increase, Experts Say

Continued from Page 1

gration consultants have already put out leaflets," said Marco Antonio Rodriguez, executive director of Centro de Asuntos Migratorios, a nonprofit agency that works with immigrants in San Diego County. "They're already inducing candidates for amnesty to come in and start the process, and there is no process to start."

Another potential source of abuse is the market for bogus documents, even though the new immigration law would substantially increase penalties for immigration document fraud.

Last summer, Mexican and U.S. authorities cracked down on a fake document-producing ring operating in Tijuana and Los Angeles that may have defrauded more than 3,000 people, mostly Mexican citizens. Victims paid as much as \$1,200 each to supposedly be granted permanent residence status in the United States, authorities said. Members of the ring impersonated INS workers and issued the victims bogus documents, authorities said. Under the new law, illegal aliens seeking legalized status could use documents such as rent receipts, paycheck stubs and other records to demonstrate their continuous residence in the United States. Many observers point out, however, that undocumented workers who otherwise qualify under the

law are unlikely to have kept detailed records, and will be forced to turn to forged documents.

"The immigration bill, in my opinion, opens up a Pandora's box of fraud," said Frank Morell, an immigration attorney in San Diego.

"I think the only people who may ultimately benefit from legalization will be the people in the business of manufacturing fraudulent documents," said Linda Wong, associate counsel with the Southern California office of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. "You're talking about people who do not leave a paper trail behind them."

In addition, the new law's imposition of sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens will probably mean that many employers will require prospective workers to demonstrate proof of U.S. residence, including documents such as driver's licenses and Social Security cards. Replicas of such documents are already readily available on the black market, and many believe that the supply is likely to increase as the documents become even more critical.

"What choice do people have?" said Herman Baca, chairman of the Committee on Chicano Rights in San Diego. "It's either starvation in Mexico or you pick up a fraudulent document."

# L.A. Bishop to Establish 20 Alien Amnesty Centers

By MARITA HERNANDEZ, *Times Staff Writer*

LOS ANGELES—In an effort to help members of the predominantly Latino Los Angeles Roman Catholic Archdiocese affected by the new landmark immigration reform law, Archbishop Roger Mahony plans to set up as many as 20 centers to help illegal immigrants apply for amnesty under the measure, according to archdiocesan officials.

In a written statement released over the weekend, Mahony expressed "support for the overall effect of the new law" that offers legal status to "that large 'shadow society' of people who have lived among us for many years but without the benefit of fully participating in the American community."

Mahony expressed concern, however, that some provisions of the measure, enacted Friday after many years of negotiations, would result in prolonged separations between some workers and their families. He also urged businessmen not to "panic" over the law's sanctions against employers, who face fines and even jail terms if they knowingly hire undocumented workers.

Noting the potential for discrimination against workers who "look or sound 'foreign,'" Mahony urged employers to not allow their hiring practices "to be influenced by panic over the possibility of penalties in the future."

Mahony also noted that provisions in the law may result in delays of up to eight years for

agricultural workers to have their families join them in this country and said that this runs counter to the church's goal of family unity. The archbishop, a longtime champion of minority rights, said he plans to work with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to speed up this process.

The archdiocese, which has offered immigration counseling to immigrants and refugees at a downtown service center for about three decades, plans to open more than a dozen such centers throughout its five pastoral regions in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, the Rev. Joseph Battaglia, an archdiocese spokesman, said Sunday.

The centers will help immigrants determine their eligibility under various sections of the new law and guide them through the INS application process, Battaglia said. He added that the archdiocese hopes in this way to help the historically understaffed immigration agency implement the amnesty provisions of the law, which will take effect May 1.

"We will cooperate as much as possible with INS to help them help these people," Battaglia said.

INS officials have announced plans to open 13 legalization offices in Los Angeles County to handle applications from as many as 1 million illegal immigrants who may qualify for amnesty. To qualify, immigrants must prove that they have lived in this country continuously since at least 1982.



# PERSPECTIVE

**Michael Tuck**

10NEWS, P.O. Box 85347, San Diego, California 92138, Telephone (619) 237-1010

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To begin with let me say there's no way to justify a lawman shooting a 12-year-old boy, under most rational circumstances. But then again, the word "rational" doesn't have much place in that chainlink war zone we politely refer to as the international border. There's not much "rational" about the job we expect from our border patrol agents and the condition they have to face — arresting the same people, night after night — never knowing when a bandit, a smuggler or a coyote (a guide) will pull a gun or a knife — constant rock and bottle assaults from Mexican nationals on the other side of the fence, an increasing number in recent months. There's no real help from Mexico which does little, if anything, while its most desperate citizens flee in search or work. In fact, it's left to the U.S. Border Patrol to protect those illegals from border bandits, other Mexicans, as often as not Tijuana police. And these are vicious people who intimidate their victims not with just the threat of violence but with violence itself. Approaching a group of illegals at night, the bandits are known to immediately smash one in the face with a rock, or stab him so the others will quickly submit.

On Thursday night four Tijuana police were caught on this side of the border. I have since learned the Border Patrol had them under observation for several minutes through an infra-red scope and there was every indication the Tijuana cops were bandits. After their arrest though, local authorities had to free them within several hours — POLITICS. Then the next day, border patrol agents were back at their futile, thankless jobs. They were wrestling a known coyote, when his younger brother and some others start throwing rocks from the other side of the fence. Don't let anybody tell you "it was just a rock." You'll know right away they've never been hit in the head by one. A rock is a dangerous weapon — a popular form of execution during biblical times. In the melee the boy was shot. It shouldn't have happened. But Mexico, with its crooked cops and "look the other way" attitude is as much to blame as anybody. That Mexico now plans a formal protest is total hypocrisy. It should reinforce its own glass house before it starts throwing stones at the U.S. Border Patrol.

I'm Michael Tuck and that's my perspective.

Aired April 22, 1985

# Two Hispanic groups warn Democrats on immigration bill

By Don Davis  
Staff Writer

A pair of Hispanic political organizations yesterday denounced an immigration bill pending in Congress and pledged to reconsider their allegiance to the Democratic Party should Capitol Hill Democrats vote for it.

Herman Baca of the Committee on Chicano Rights said the measure was "nothing but a greedy labor bill posing as immigration reform to insure that the agribusiness growers and others have a cheap source of exploitable Mexican labor."

The complaints were aimed at two similar immigration bills authored by Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., and

Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J. The Senate has approved the Simpson version but full House action is not expected until next year. The Rodino bill is still being considered by the House immigration subcommittee. The bills are the latest in a series of unsuccessful attempts at immigration legislation that would clamp civil and legal penalties on employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens and would legalize the status of some such immigrants already in the United States.

An amendment tacked onto the bill by Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., would allow 350,000 Mexican workers into the country for seasonal farm work, under certain strict conditions.

Bea Molina, president of the Mexican American Political Association, denounced the Wilson amendment as being kin to the old "bracero" guest worker program. "It has already failed in the United States," she said.

"Pete Wilson has become the biggest *coyote* in the United States," Baca said, using a Spanish term for outlaws who smuggle Mexican workers across the border.

"They are proposing crazy tactics that have never, ever worked," said Molina. "The Spanish community can no longer stand back. This is not just an issue that impacts the Hispanic community. It touches the whole economy."

"The issue of the Simpson-Rodino

immigration bill, along with the amendment proposed by Sen. Wilson ... is going to be laid right at the front door of the Democratic Party, which controls the House of Representatives," Baca told reporters. "It will determine whether our community will continue its historic support

of the Democratic Party and its candidates, or if our community will find other political alternatives."

Molina said the alternatives would hinge upon the growing percentage of Hispanic voters in California and could take the form of a Third World party, a Hispanic party, or more at-

tention being paid to the Republican Party.

Molina and Baca said a statewide campaign was being organized to pressure California congressmen, particularly Democrats, to vote against the bill.

# **Campaña en EU Contra la ley Simpson Rodino**

NATIONAL CITY, Calif.-Los más representativos líderes mexicano-americanos se reunirán el sábado en Sacramento, a fin de emprender una campaña en contra del proyecto de Ley Migratoria Simpson-

[ PASA A LA PAGINA 4 ]

EL MEXICANO  
11/14/85

## **Campaña de ...**

(Viene de la Primera Página)

Rodino, calificada de racista, y tratando de presionar con sus 20 millones de electores hispanos al Partido Demócrata para que sus diputados la rechacen en la Cámara de Representantes.

Así lo anunciaron ayer Beatriz Molina la presidenta de la Asociación Política Mexico-Americana (MAPA) y Herman Baca, presidente del Comité Pro Derechos Chicanos en San Diego.

En conferencia de prensa se lanzaron en contra del proyecto Simpson-Rodino y la añadidura de Pete Wilson para contratar 350,000 trabajadores agrícolas mexicanos o más, porque representa el proyecto de ley más racista que haya pasado el Congreso Norteamericano desde la guerra entre México y Estados Unidos en 1850.

Baca señaló que los mexicano-americanos van a tratar de presionar a los líderes del Partido Demócrata, pidiéndoles que sus diputados no aprueben la Ley Simpson-Rodino, aprovechando que ellos tienen la mayoría en la Cámara de Representantes.

Señalaron que básicamente los hispanos habrán de saber si es el Partido Demócrata el que apoyará a los grupos de las minorías, a efecto de saber si votarán por ellos o buscarán una mejor opción política en Estados Unidos.

Para los grupos de mexicano-americanos, el proyecto Simpson-Rodino, castigando a los patronos que contraten ilegales y la enmienda Wilson para trabajadores huéspedes, es sólo un sofisticado sistema de esclavitud con mano barata mexicana en favor de los agricultores, hoteles, restaurantes y fábricas de costura, donde las jornadas laborales son pesadas.

La lideresa Molina, externó que el sábado estarán celebrando el 25 aniversario de la organización MAPA, la más grande políticamente de hispanos en California y allí se lanzarán abiertamente en contra del proyecto Simpson-Rodino.

# ★Cheat

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Moreno, and many like him, lived in a small shack and cooked his meals from staples bought from a truck that came by a couple of times a week.

The shack was just that. Vulnerable to wind, rain and cold. A small wood stove. Sleeping on the floor, covered with a thin blanket and newspapers.

The supply-truck driver soon became Moreno's link to the outside.

Moreno found the driver friendly, someone to talk to.

And when Moreno got his first paycheck, the driver cashed it for him — for a \$2 fee.

The driver also extended credit for groceries from time to time.

Later, after Moreno saved about \$300 that he wanted to send back to Mexico to his family, the truck man offered to help, going so far as to compose a letter to Moreno's wife.

And the driver took Moreno into Encinitas and let him sit in the car while the truck man went into a convenience store and bought two money orders, charging Moreno for the service.

Moreno watched the driv-

er put the money orders and letter in an envelope. Then he was driven back to the ranch.

That was the last Moreno and his family ever saw of his hard-earned money.

His was just one case that has come to the attention recently of the North County Chicano Federation, headed by Marina Sanchez.

"Money orders are one of the biggest rip-offs there are around here," Sanchez said. "We looked into Moreno's case and found out how he had been bilked.

"It took us three months, and by that time Moreno had returned to his home with little more than what he left with — about \$200 he was able to save after paying off everyone."

The truck driver, according to an investigation by the federation, had used the money orders to make two car payments.

However, by the time the investigation was completed Moreno was back in the Mexican interior, and without him the federation be-

lieved it would be impossible to prosecute the case.

Contrary to what many people believe, Sanchez said, the illegal alien usually has the highest respect for the law and will go to great pains to avoid problems with authorities.

"It is easy to blame the illegal alien for anything that happens — burglaries, dope and petty theft," she said, "but the opposite is true. More often they are the victims.

"Because they are in this

country illegally, they don't want to draw attention to themselves.

"The vast majority are an almost invisible society that are very subservient, humble, honest and far from the mainstream of life in this country.

"They are easy pickings. They are exploited, and they don't know where to turn for help. In most cases they are fatalists, and what happens happens."

Sanchez said that as the illegal alien learns the

ropes he often makes his way off the ranches and into shacks.

However, she said, he often winds up in overcrowded, dilapidated motels in Leucadia or Encinitas, living four or five men to a room.

"For this, they pay as much as \$80 a week," Sanchez said. "They can't complain because they know they might be turned over to the Border Patrol.

"Growers also take a big

cut from their wages. We found one case where a worker was paid \$104 for 72 hours of work and had \$29 deducted for food.

"The minimum wage is \$2.90 an hour. This worker

was being paid less than \$1.50 an hour.

"In another case, the grower was taking the full share of Social Security deductions from the workers' pay, in clear violation of

the law.

"These workers are not even treated as humans. They don't have human rights and are worse off than third- or fourth-class citizens."

## The promised land sometimes reneges

By FRANK SALDANA

Atilano Moreno, like many other Indians from the interior of Mexico, knew how to work hard, but little else.

His education was virtually nonexistent.

From his early childhood in the Sierra Madre, he had been exploited by his patron and often ignored by authorities.

Then Moreno (not his real name) made his way north to a ranch in northern San Diego County

He was indebted to the "coyote" who helped get him across the border for \$200. He owed the "mule" who led him to the ranch where he began working in the fields seven days a week from dawn to dusk for about \$100 a week — more money than he had ever earned before.

See CHEAT, A-11

S.D.  
TRIBUNE  
6/8/83

# Cadence picks up in Border Patrol recruit training

By Diane Lindquist  
Staff Writer

GLYNCO, Ga. — The U.S. Border Patrol recruits who train amid the pines, swamps, mosquitoes and gnats here at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center have been tagged "the Gestapo."

They march in formation from class to class preceded by a U.S. flag, reciting military-type cadences as they go. Their shouts and gunshots are heard throughout the 1,500-acre low-land camp halfway between Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Chief Patrol Agent L. Gene Corder, a friendly, fatherly man who came from El Centro more than a year ago to take charge of the training, is amused by the nickname. He considers it a good-natured poke at the agency.

The cadence calling, he said, helps each recruit to breathe correctly. "It's not just something to attract attention, but it does sound good," he said, chuckling as 45 recruits

marched by in double-time, shouting, "One, two, three, four."

"We're a uniformed group, and we're proud of it," Corder said.

But increased violence along the San Diego portion of the 1,700-mile border that separates Mexico and the United States has focused new attention on the Border Patrol.

Such incidents as the shooting of a 12-year-old Mexican boy by an agent, the wounding of an agent whose life was saved by a bulletproof vest, and allegations of roughing up a Calexico doctor who apparently was mistaken for an alien have raised questions about whether the Border Patrol has become more of an army and less of an apprehender of undocumented aliens.

And the questions begin with the training these agents get.

At the academy in rural Georgia, against a sea of recruits in their crisp olive-green uniforms or blue T-

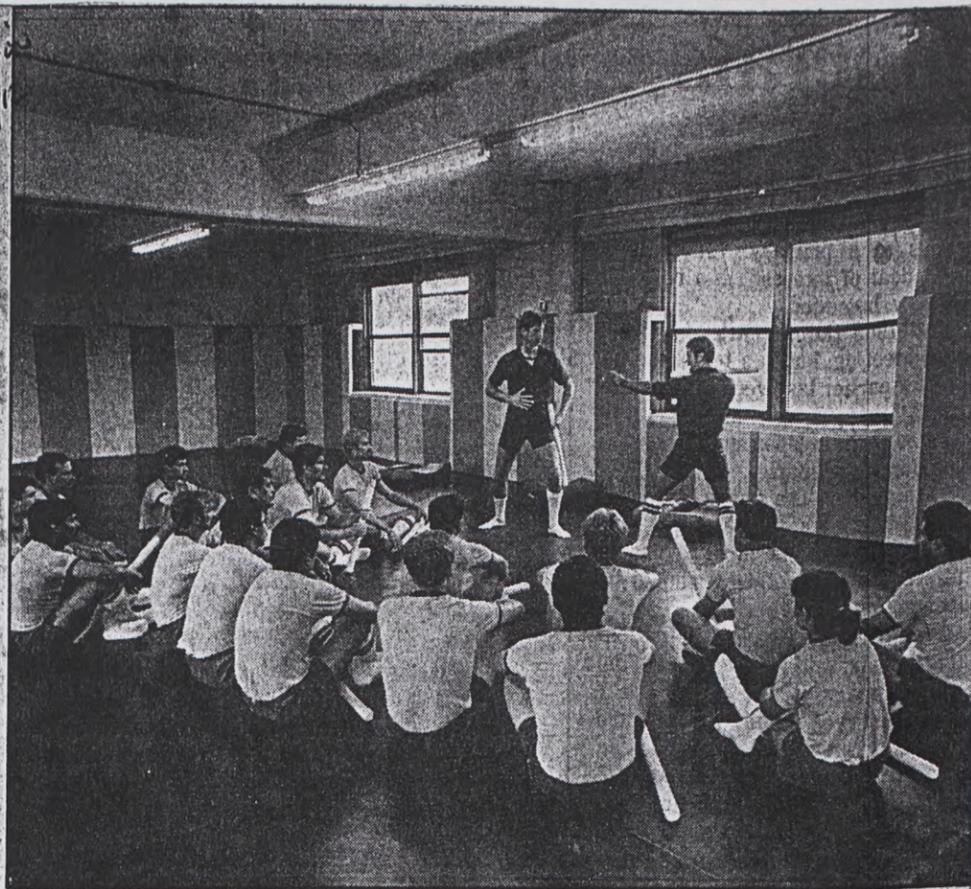
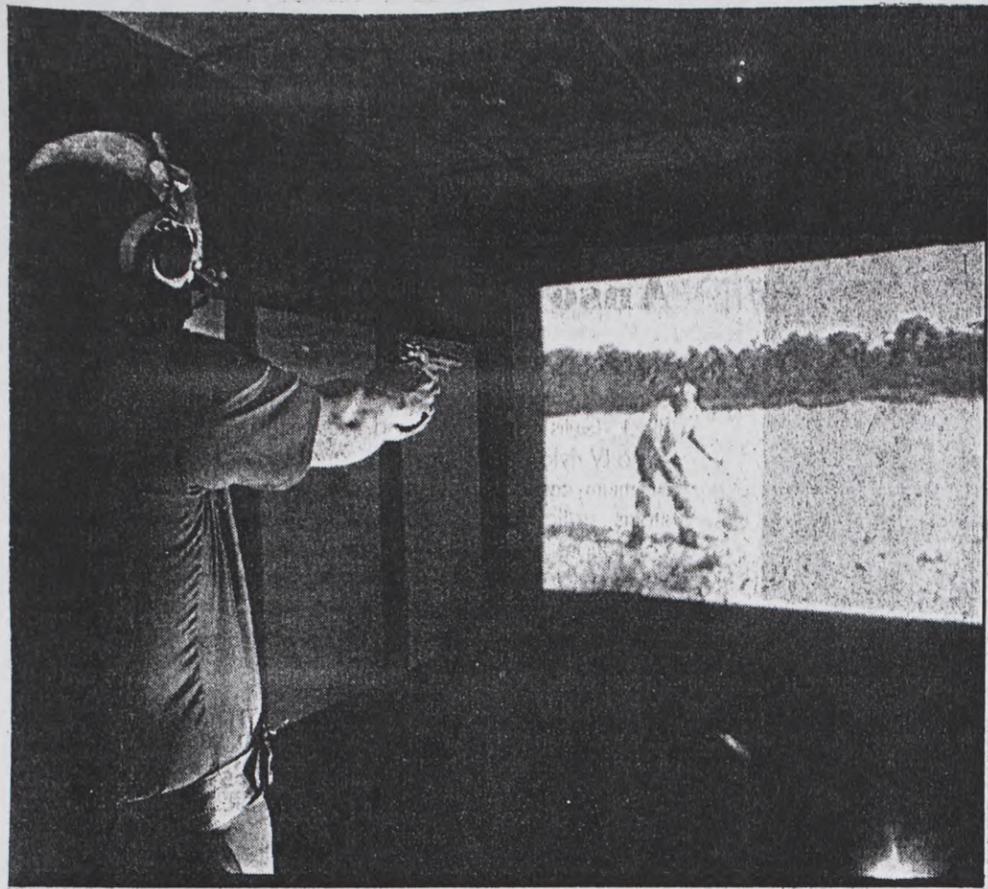
See BORDER on Page A-10



Craig Trumbo/Special to the San Diego Union

Border Patrol recruits at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Ga., score themselves on bullet placement as part of their training. Classes have grown at the facility after the government mandated an increase in the Border Patrol force.

5/12/85  
Union



Craig Trumbo/Special to The San Diego Union

L. Gene Corder, left, chief patrol officer, demonstrates the use of the Judgment Pistol Range in

which a videotape projects an actual "shoot/no-shoot" scene and the trainee makes the appropriate

decision. At right, trainees work out with batons, the preferred method of self-defense.

# Border: Patrol recruit training picks up cadence

(Continued from A-1)

shirts and shorts, leaders admit that their training methods are similar to those used in the military.

But, there's a difference, said Thomas P. Fischer, director of training for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which includes the Border Patrol.

"In the military you have free-fire zones, anything that moves, we don't have that. There's professional restraint," Fischer said.

For instance, Border Patrol regulations forbid agents from drawing or using weapons to arrest or subdue aliens except in self-defense, in defense of another officer or in defense of an innocent third party.

"We don't want to send anybody out there that has any cowboyish, gruntish idea of how to treat people," Fischer said.

A trainee holding a loaded .357-Magnum stood in front of a movie screen watching as a band of suspected undocumented aliens approached.

When the group is ordered to halt, the man in front reaches into a bundle, pulls out a gun and starts to fire.

The trainee is supposed to shoot.

In another scene, other suspected aliens are moving across an open field. Again, they are told to halt — and again a man reaches into a bag and pulls out a gun. This time, however, the gun is put on the ground.

The trainee is not supposed to shoot.

"If we're going to see a mistake, we'll see it here," Fischer says of the judgment films that have become a crucial part of the agent's training. Recruits are run through a series of these films that force them to decide when to shoot — and equally as important — when not to shoot.

Also part of the training are classes in Spanish, lifesaving techniques, hand-to-hand combat, obstacle courses, immigration law, ethical conduct, vehicle control and Latin culture.

Recruits must pass with a grade of 70 percent or more before going on to a year of in-the-field training and additional classes.

"Of an average class of 48," Fischer said, "we're running between 10 and 14 percent attrition. Of those who leave us, I'd say 5 percent is

personal, I'd say 5 percent is law- or language-related. The other 3 or 4 percent, I'd say is the physical requirements."

Ever since Congress last year authorized the addition of 1,000 agents for the Border Patrol, which will increase its strength from 2,000 to 3,000, the academy has been flooded with trainees. Instead of the normal seven classes of 48 students each, 22 classes will go through the 17-week training program this fiscal year.

To accommodate this influx, 51 agents were brought in from the field to help the staff of 30, and more space has been set aside on the former Navy base for training.

"There was a concern in the beginning that with this many people we might have problems, but it's worked out really well," Corder said. "There's been fine recruits. It restores your faith in the young people of this country."

Trainees are drawn from all over the United States, but mostly from border states. Many have had previous careers connected with law enforcement and, consequently, are older, in their mid-20s to early 30s.

When they graduate, they'll start out earning \$14,149 a year, but the complicated federal pay scale moves them rapidly through raises of about \$400 a step. The average agent makes about \$33,000 a year.

Rodney McDonald, 31, who is bound for the San Clemente sector in July, was a Stillwater, Okla., police officer. Teri Templer, 33, was an immigration interpreter in San Francisco. Gerald Noland, 31, a sociology professor at Bowling Green State University, joined because he wanted to do something different.

Reuben Padilla, 29, of Yuma, said he quit his job as a Marine Corps air station firefighter because he always wanted to be a Border Patrol agent.

"I think something needs to be done to stop these people from coming here," Padilla said.

About 30 percent of the recruits are Hispanic.

"We used to keep track of the ratio of Hispanics when we were trying to recruit more of them," Corder said, "but now we have so many we don't keep count."

In showing off the well-equipped

gym, the sophisticated technology, the classrooms in new buildings and those in converted German POW-built barracks, Fischer said the expansion has been done in a cost-efficient manner without compromising the training.

"It used to be that training was one of the first things cut, but not anymore," he said. "It all starts here — the integrity, the pride, the esprit de corps."

When these trainees graduate, they will be a part of a force that's two-thirds larger than the San Diego Police Department.

The increase in the ranks has been a long time coming, say the leaders of this training academy.

Corder puts it this way: "We've got 8,000 miles of border, and we've had 2,000 agents to patrol it. We think this is going to help."

"I can't prophesy how much impact it will have. No one believes the increase will stop illegal immigration, but it certainly will help."

"Use your voice as a weapon," a pistol instructor advised his trainees. "If you find a bunch of wets in the bush, make sure they hear you."

Another group of recruits, in choosing a class motto for their T-shirts, picked "Coyote Chasers."

Two teams being formed to learn the techniques of the baton are called "agents" and "dirtbags."

Academy spokesmen say the use of such racist terms is not encouraged — but, they argue, it is human nature that causes them to crop up.

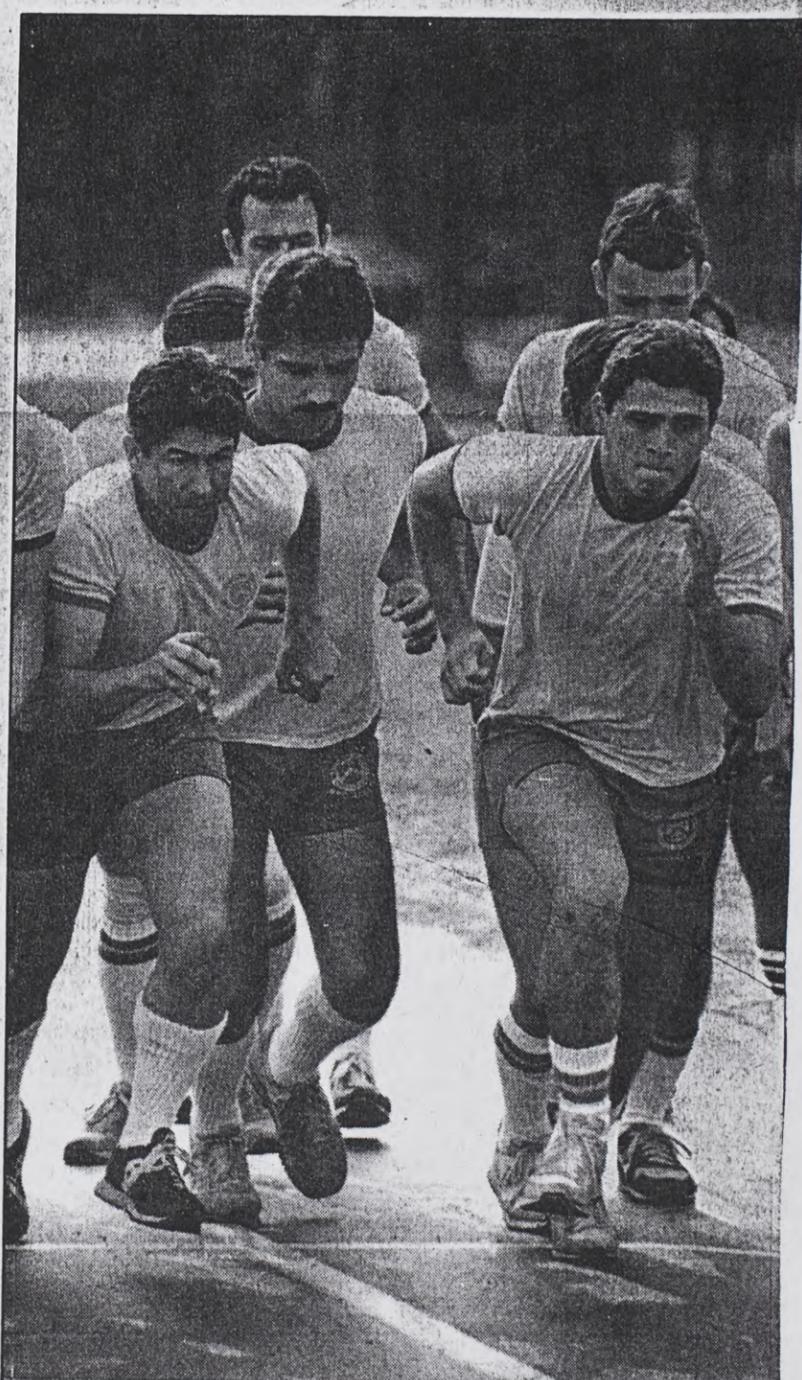
"It's certainly there," said chief Corder. "That's why we spend the time we do dealing with it."

"We discourage it. I think all the Border Patrol operates very compassionately, and I don't think it interferes with the way they do their job."

A class on Latin culture is offered to provide the recruits with an understanding of the people they will be encountering. In it, the Hispanics often offer their colleagues some insight.

For instance, they tell the Anglos that Latinos are prouder, more macho, more emotional and more concerned about culture and history and family.

"I think we tend to keep our cul-



Craig Trumbo/Special to The San Diego Union

Border Patrol trainees run a timed mile. Eight minutes is the slowest allowed time.

ture alive and maintain it wherever we go," one trainee recently told other members of his class. "I think Hispanics are more polite and proper. When they meet someone, they want to feed you."

The instructor pointed out that there is a good reason to listen to

such insight:

"If you mistreat an elderly person or a child, the whole group will turn against you. When you're trying to control 30 or 40 people, if you are not careful and are not always aware of these things, you can easily get in trouble."