

# Immigration Reform

## Some Catholics, Hispanics: 'Improve It or Kill It'

Washington (NC) -- After the immigration reform bill squeezed through the House June 20, leaders of some Catholic and Hispanic organizations expressed hope that the bill either would be improved or killed.

The House bill, approved by a vote of 216-211, includes amnesty for illegal aliens who

came to the United States before 1982, provides fines for employers who hire aliens who still have illegal status and allows entry of more foreign "guest workers" for temporary jobs.

Catholic and Hispanic organizations have opposed many aspects of immigration

legislation. Some groups would support the bill even though they are not enthusiastic about the threat of employer sanctions and the guest worker program because they give more weight to the amnesty section. For others, even the hope of legalization for millions of aliens is not enough to win their support.

A conference committee must work out significant differences between the House and Senate bills before it goes back to the House and Senate and then to President Reagan for his signature.

Members of the Hispanic Caucus, who oppose employer sanctions and the expansion of the guest worker program, said they will keep working to kill the immigration bill.

Msgr. Daniel F. Hoye, general secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference, said that although the USCC is disappointed with parts of immigration reform, such as the plan to expand the guest

worker program, amnesty remains the key element.

Msgr. Hoye had written to members of the House saying that if the 1982 cutoff date for amnesty was made more restrictive the USCC would withdraw support for the House bill.

However, he said June 21 that the USCC had not decided what action, if any, by the House-Senate conference committee would cause the USCC to oppose the bill.

The USCC is the public policy arm of the U.S. Bishops.

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice board said the proposals would cause further problems without dealing with underlying immigration problems.

Jerome Ernst, NCCIJ executive director, said June 21 that there are so many negative aspects of the legislation that "we wouldn't mind if it disappeared."

The legislation will cause discrimination against

minorities and "add a repressive element to our society," Ernst said.

He said he believes the reason for the legislation is "an underlying fear of minorities," especially Catholic minorities from Latin America, Asia and Haiti.

The amnesty provision of the House bill retains the Jan. 1, 1982, cutoff date endorsed by the USCC, but adds a new condition. It would allow illegal aliens to become temporary residents for two years, then permit them to become permanent residents if they were employed and had been studying English and civics.

The Senate amnesty provision is a two-tiered system which would grant permanent status to illegal aliens who arrived prior to 1977 and temporary resident status to those who arrived between 1977 and 1980.

Bishop Anthony J. Bevilacqua of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Migration

and Tourism Committee of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, called the amnesty provision necessary to help the subculture of exploited workers who are rejected by both their homeland and the United States.

Opponents say amnesty rewards people who entered the United States illegally, but Bishop Bevilacqua called it a realistic solution to long-time problems. "There is no way these people can suddenly be gathered up and returned" to the countries they left years ago, he said.

Both the House and Senate bills would revamp the guest worker program, with the House expanding the program from 15,000-20,000 to 500,000 workers annually.

Msgr. Hoye said the USCC is "very disappointed in the guest worker provision." He said that "the bill would be greatly improved if they would take a second look at the guest worker amendment."

## 2 Versions Differ

Washington (NC) -- The two versions of immigration reform passed by the House and Senate must be brought together in a conference committee before the legislation can be voted on by the two chambers.

The House bill passed June 20 by a 216-211 vote. The Senate passed its version May 18, 1983, by a 76-18 vote.

Both the Senate and House versions would:

- Grant amnesty to some illegal aliens living in the United States. The Senate bill would grant permanent resident status to those who arrived in the United States before Jan. 1, 1977 and temporary resident status to those in the country before Jan. 1, 1980. The House provision would grant temporary resident status to illegal aliens who have lived in the United States since before 1982. After two years the temporary residents could become permanent residents if they show that they were learning English and U.S. history and civics.

- Impose sanctions on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. The Senate version includes both fines and jail sentences while the House bill calls only for fines.

- Revamp the "guest worker" program. The program grants temporary work permits to aliens for specific jobs. The House version would greatly expand the program.

- Streamline procedures within the Justice Department for handling asylum, deportation and exclusion cases. The Senate bill would

also extend the right of judicial review to those denied political asylum.

- Help states pay for providing educational and medical services to newly legalized aliens. The House bill would cover 100 percent of the costs while the Senate version would authorize a four-year grant of \$1.1 billion to \$1.4 billion.

The Senate version would also:

- Call for worker identification papers. The bill would direct the president to establish within three years a fraud-proof system for establishing a worker's identity, possibly a new type of identification card. The House knocked out a provision ordering a presidential study on how to create an identification card system.

- Set a quota of 425,000 immigrants per year. The House version retains the existing ceiling of 270,000, which does not include refugees, those receiving asylum or immediate relatives of U.S. citizens.

- Change the family reunification provision. Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens coming into the country would be included under the annual numerical ceiling. Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens would no longer be able to qualify for family residency and the category reserved for adult unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens would be eliminated.

- Establish a non-binding "sense of the Senate" that English is the "official" language of the United States.

## DEATHS

### Mrs. Rachael G. Laird

Auburn — Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated June 25 for Mrs. Rachael G. Laird who died in Port Richey, Fla., June 20, 1984 after a long illness.

Father William F. Laird presided at the rites for his mother at St. Mary's Church here.

Mrs. Laird, a native of Geneva, had been an Auburn resident more than 35 years before relocating in Florida.

She was a former employee of Cayuga County Motor Vehicle Bureau prior to her retirement in 1981.

A communicant at St.

Mary's, she was active in the choir, the School Mothers Club, and the Rosary and Scapular Society. She also held memberships in the Civil Employees Association and the local Get-Aways Club.

In addition to her son, she is survived by her husband, William F. Laird; two daughters, Miss Carol M., and Miss Donna J., of Auburn; a sister, Miss Marian Gillotte of Geneva; a brother, Angelo Gillotte of Port Richey; a step-brother, Thomas R. Gillotte of Geneva; and several nieces and nephews.

### Helen Donoghue Mikel

Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated June 23 for Helen Donoghue Mikel who died June 19, 1984, following a long illness.

The rites took place at St. John the Evangelist Church on Ridge Road.

Mrs. Mikel is survived by her sons and daughter in law, Daniel and Mary Mikel and Gary; her daughters and son-in-law, Marcia and

Raymond Parsons, and Joan and Maureen; her mother, Amy Donoghue; her sister and brother-in-law, Margaret and Edward Blodgett; her brothers and sisters-in-law, Joseph and John Donoghue, William and Virginia Donoghue, Josephine Donoghue; her brother-in-law and sisters-in-law, Donald and Mary Lou Mikel, and Shirley Paine, and several nieces and nephews.

## Sponsor a Child for Only \$10 a Month.

At last! Here is a \$10 sponsorship program for Americans who are unable to send \$16, \$18, or \$22 a month to help a needy child.

And yet, this is a full sponsorship program because for \$10 a month you will receive:

- ...a photograph of the child you are helping.
- ...a special sponsorship folder with the case history of the child.
- ...a description of the country where your child lives.
- ...a quarterly progress report about your child's community from the field worker.

And you will receive at least two personal letters a year from your child.

### All this for only \$10 a month?

Yes—because the Holy Land Christian Mission International believes that many Americans would like to help a needy child. And so we searched for ways to reduce the cost—without reducing the help that goes to the child you sponsor.

For example, unlike some of the other organizations, your child does not write each month, but two letters a year from your child keeps you in contact and, of course, you can write to the child just as often as you wish.

Also, to keep down administrative costs, we do not offer the so-called "trial child" that the other organizations mail to prospective sponsors before the sponsors send any money.

We do not feel that it is fair to the child for a sponsor to decide whether or not to help a child based on a child's photograph or the case history.

Every child who comes to Mission International for help is equally needy!

And to minimize overseas costs, our field workers are citizens of the countries where they serve. Many volunteer their time, working directly with families, orphanages, and schools.

### You can make a difference!

\$10 a month may not seem like much help to many Americans, but to a poor family living on an income of \$1.50 or \$2.00 a day, your sponsorship can help make all the difference in the world.

Will you sponsor a child? Your \$10 a month will help provide so much:

- ...emergency food, clothing and medical care.
- ...a chance to attend school.
- ...help for the child's family and community, with counseling on housing, agriculture, nutrition, and other vital areas to help them become self-sufficient.

### A child needs your love!

Here is how you can sponsor a child for only \$10 a month immediately:

1. Fill out the coupon and tell us if you want to sponsor a boy or a girl, and check the country of your choice.

2. Or mark the "emergency list" box and we will assign a child to you that most urgently needs to have a sponsor.

3. Send your \$10 in right now and this will eliminate the cost of a "trial child."

Then, in just a few days you will receive your child's name, photograph, and case history.

May we hear from you? We believe that our sponsorship program protects the dignity of the child and the family and at the same time provides Americans with a positive and beautiful way to help a needy youngster.



3-year-old Michelle was abandoned by her father. Soon after, her mother was forced to leave her in order to find work. She now lives with her grandmother in a hut with dirt floors and a grass roof.

K6J

**Holy Land Christian Mission International**  
 Attn: Joseph Gripkey, President  
 2000 East Red Bridge Road  
 Box 55, Kansas City, Missouri 64141

Yes, I wish to sponsor a child. Enclosed is my first payment of \$10. Please assign me a  Boy  Girl  
 Country preference:  India  The Philippines  Chile  
 Honduras  Colombia  Guatemala  Thailand  
 Africa  The Holy Land  Dominican Republic

**OR, choose a child that needs my help from your EMERGENCY LIST.**

Please send me more information about sponsoring a child.  
 I can't sponsor a child now, but wish to make a contribution of \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

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