

Schink named associate dean

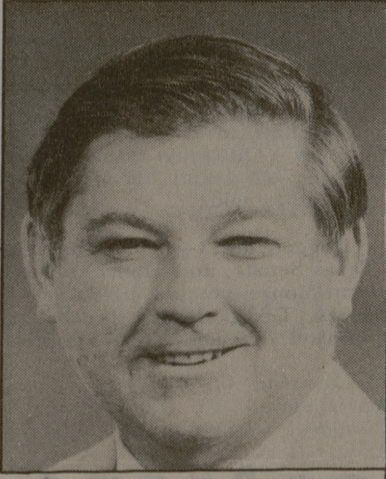
Dr. David Schink, professor of oceanography, has been named associate dean for research and planning for the College of Geosciences at Texas A&M University, announced Dean Melvin Friedman.

Schink's appointment, effective Sept. 1, will shift some responsibilities from Dr. William Merrell, Friedman explained, so that Merrell may devote more time to his roles as principal investigator on the new deep Ocean Drilling Project and Texas A&M representative with the Joint Oceanographic Institutes Inc. and JOIDES (JOI Deep Earth Sampling).

Merrell will continue to serve as associate dean, as will Dr. Davis Fahlgust, who has responsibilities for academic affairs.

The author of some 30 journal papers and numerous other reports, Schink joined the Texas A&M faculty in 1972 and was promoted to full professor in 1976.

A chemical oceanographer, he earned degrees from Pomona College in 1952, Scripps Oceanographic Institute in 1953, Stan-



ford University in 1958 and his Ph.D. from the University of California at San Diego in 1962.

In 1981, Schink — who is responsible for attracting more than 2.8 million in research to Texas A&M in the past eight years — was honored for his work with Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award in Research from the Association of Former Students.

House kills alien amendments

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Increasingly restive House members Wednesday voted down two "killer" amendments to a controversial bill intended to stem the flow of illegal aliens across U.S. borders by penalizing employers who hire them.

Losing patience with efforts by Rep. Edward Roybal, D-Calif., to scrap sanctions he said would lead employers to discrimination against citizens of Hispanic extraction, members voted 304-120 against his amendment to replace the employer penalties with labor laws.

Rejection of the Roybal amendment came after the House defeated, 274-137, one by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., to end employer sanctions after three years.

Both amendments, strongly supported by Hispanic members, were attacked by Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-Ky., the key House sponsor of the measure, and Rep. Dan Lungren, R-Calif., its leading Republican supporter.

Mazzoli said the amendments were intended to kill the bill by stripping it of employer sanctions, which he said were needed to keep aliens from continuing to stream across the border in search of work.

"This is another killer amendment," he said of Roybal's proposal. "The gentleman seeks to kill this bill."

After the defeat, Roybal declined to call up an even more far-reaching amendment to strip all sanctions from the bill, which also would grant amnesty to millions of aliens already illegally in the country.

The number of illegals already in the United States is not known, but the Census Bureau has estimated there are at least 4 million. The Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates the number at about 6 million, while other estimates range to 10 million and even higher.

The House is in the midst of a scheduled week of debate on the immigration measure, one of the hottest and most divisive bills before Congress this year.

Earlier Wednesday, by a standing vote of 14-12, the House approved an earlier amendment by Rep. Ronald Coleman, D-Texas, stripping the bill of criminal penalties — leaving only civil penalties for violations.

While they urged rejection of the

amendment, neither Mazzoli nor Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., the floor manager of the bill, sought a roll call vote on it.

The sponsors of the bill, which is slowly moving ahead with Republicans providing the decisive votes, apparently counted on criminal sanctions in a companion Senate-passed bill being retained if the legislation

Roybal and other Hispanic members of Congress are bitterly opposed to such employer sanctions, saying this will lead employers to discriminate against job seekers who have Hispanic names, speak with an accent or "look foreign."

However, they say they support amnesty for millions of illegal aliens already in the country.

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The Senate-passed version of the so-called Simpson-Mazzoli bill sponsored by the Kentucky Democrat and Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., would grant permanent residence to most aliens who entered the country illegally before Jan. 1, 1977, and temporary residence to those who came later but before Jan. 1, 1980.

The House version would grant legal residence to those who came before 1982.

The employer sanctions are intended to discourage more aliens from crossing the border in search of work.

Immigration bill could create 'administrative nightmare'

United Press International

A U.S. Border Patrol official Wednesday said employer sanction provisions in a pending immigration reform bill will create an "administrative nightmare" along the Texas-Mexico border, where alien arrests are up as much as 33 percent.

Don Coe, assistant chief deputy of the Border Patrol's Del Rio sector, said major personnel increases will be necessary if Congress passes an

immigration reform bill that includes employer sanctions.

Coe said however, that he generally supports the bill, which grants amnesty to some aliens and provides sanctions against American employers who hire illegal aliens.

Coe and John Abriel, deputy district director of the U.S. immigration and Naturalization Service in San Antonio, said surveys taken along the border indicate that some

illegal aliens have been motivated by pending immigration reform.

"Through the years, there are some aliens who come again with the thought in mind to benefit by pending legislation," Abriel said. "We believe that, yes, aliens are and can be motivated with that thought in mind."

Abriel said he did not believe the Simpson-Mazzoli bill would create great administrative problems.

"The Border Patrol is grossly understaffed and it has been for years," he said.

Coe said arrests of illegal aliens in the Del Rio sector were up 25 percent over last year, with 3,261 arrests since May 1.

Larry Teverbaugh, chief agent of the Laredo sector, reported even larger increases.

"Apprehensions this year are quite a bit more," he said. "It appears

through the month of May, we're up 33 percent over a year ago."

Teverbaugh said 9,111 illegal aliens were arrested in May. Figures for March and February showed increases of 49 percent and 56 percent above last year, he said.

"The employer sanction enforcement is going to require some adjustments in our work," he said. "We

never feel we have the force we really need to stop the flow of illegals."

Teverbaugh said he hoped Congress will pass pending legislation — separate from the Simpson-Mazzoli bill — that provides for more than 800 new Border Patrol agents.

"We'll need more people if we're going to make it (immigration reform) work," he said.

Mexican-American border stops police but not fugitives

United Press International

BROWNSVILLE — Like watchdogs running to the end of their leashes and being wrenched back by their necks, police are stopped at the border while fugitives flit freely back and forth.

Because it is an international border that divides the Brownsville-Matamoros, Mexico area, criminals working on one side of the Rio Grande may live peacefully and travel freely on the other.

Asked how police here can get help catching fugitives from Matamoros, members of the Brownsville

police department, the American Consulate at Matamoros and the Cameron County district attorney's office gave different answers.

To enlist Mexico's police assistance, Brownsville police say the district attorney's office must file a request with the American Consulate in Matamoros to have the fugitive arrested under the Crimines Extranjeros (foreign crimes) statute of Mexican law.

Brownsville police Lt. Adan Marks said Mexican authorities then will charge the fugitive — not with the crime he is accused of in the

United States but with fleeing to Mexico after committing a crime.

Members of the American Consulate at Matamoros said they would contact Mexican authorities if police or the district attorney's office asked for help.

"But we really don't deal in the pursuit of fugitives," said Consul Danny Root. "That's generally handled government to government."

Root said if police or the district attorney's office need help from Mexican police, they must turn the matter over to the FBI.

"The FBI uses their own contacts

through the (U.S.) Embassy in Mexico City," Root added.

But suggesting the FBI must be contacted, the Cameron County district attorney said, "shows you don't know what you're dealing with."

While authorities disagree over procedures, fugitives remain free. Of three men indicted for capital murder by the Cameron County grand jury in recent months, two are still at large.

Issachar Arias, 21, was indicted on Nov. 22, 1983, in a robbery-slaying

that occurred on Feb. 15, 1983. Police and the district attorney say they believe Arias is in Matamoros.

Enrique Calderoni, 20, was indicted last week in the July 11, 1983, robbery and killing of a retired Brownsville policeman. Authorities here say Calderoni also is in Matamoros.

The third man indicted for capital murder, Rogelio Castro Izaguirre, 22, also known as Domingo Lopez Ochoa, was found guilty and is awaiting sentencing.

Police said they had nothing to do with returning Izaguirre, a Mexican citizen, to Texas for trial.

Hired by a bail bondsman who said he feared losing a \$4,000 bond, Al Lopez and Frank Gonzalez, both of El Paso, disguised themselves as Mexican police and took their weapons across the international border to get Izaguirre.

Matamoros police said kidnapping was the proper term for Izaguirre's disappearance from Mexico.

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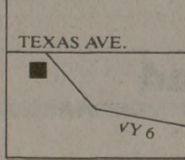
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