<u>Immigration Bills May Split Republicans; Bipartisan Call for Guest Worker</u> <u>Program at Odds With Push to Secure Borders</u>

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Body

The Senate will begin work today on legislation to overhaul the nation's <u>immigration</u> laws and plug its porous <u>borders</u>, but a <u>bipartisan push</u> to create a new <u>guest worker program</u> has put Senate <u>Republicans</u> on a collision course with their counterparts in the House.

The <u>immigration</u> question -- one of the volatile issues in this election year -- has <u>split Republicans</u> as no other issue before Congress. Vociferous opponents of illegal <u>immigration</u> are at <u>odds</u> with business interests and their allies, including President Bush, who are keen on establishing new, legal avenues to bolster the labor force.

Many <u>Republicans</u>, especially those from the West, have said passage of legislation to enforce <u>border</u> security is vital to their reelection, and do not want this merged with other measures that would open up work options for immigrants.

On the other side, supporters yesterday talked up efforts to open new opportunities for migrant <u>workers</u>. "I smell victory in the air," thundered Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), at a rally of immigrant hotel <u>workers</u> in Union Station.

Privately, however, voices on both sides concede they would rather see legislation die in Congress than accept the compromises that <u>may</u> be necessary to win passage. Senate Majority Leader <u>Bill</u> Frist (R-Tenn.) wants a <u>bill</u> to the Senate floor by March 27, but aides say the Senate Judiciary Committee could take three weeks just to draft one.

"This is going to be very, very difficult," said Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.), who supports a <u>guest worker</u> <u>program</u> and says <u>immigration</u> is one of the top two or three topics roiling the country. "You've got a lot of emotions on both sides."

"The gap is huge," agreed Rep. Tom Tancredo (R-Colo.), who has been leading the charge for a **bill** that deals only with **border** security. "I don't think you can square this circle."

Beginning today, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) will try, when his committee begins drafting the Senate's answer to a tough <u>border</u> security <u>bill</u> that passed the House in December with no <u>guest</u> <u>worker</u> plan. The draft would authorize the hiring of new <u>border</u> agents, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and

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other new technologies on the **border**, expand the definition of "alien smuggling" to combat those who shelter illegal immigrants, and toughen penalties on smugglers and illegal immigrants who repeatedly cross the **border**.

But the controversy will lie with his new H-2C visa, which could be offered to hotel <u>workers</u>, cleaners, restaurant <u>workers</u>, meat processors and other "essential occupations" by employers who say they could not fill the posts with a U.S. <u>worker</u>. The visa would be good for six years, after which <u>workers</u> would have to return to their home countries for at least a year. The visa would offer no special path toward citizenship or a legal "green card."

Specter said his approach rejects those who simply want to throw all illegal immigrants out of the country immediately, but it also does not offer a permanent reward for those who entered the country illegally.

"We're trying to bring 11 million people out of the shadows, and if you start by saying you're going to kick them all out, who's going to come out of the shadows?" he asked. "But at the same time, you don't want them to benefit from breaking the law, so let them work, but don't move them toward citizenship."

The White House sounded a sympathetic note toward Specter's efforts.

"We're pleased that Chairman Specter is taking a comprehensive approach to <u>immigration</u> reform," said White House spokesman Erin Healy, using the catchphrase for legislation that deals both with <u>border</u> security and employment opportunities.

But Specter's search for a compromise has been rewarded with attacks from both sides of the <u>immigration</u> divide. The editors of the conservative National Review editorialized yesterday that Specter would offer amnesty to more than 10 million illegal immigrants and their families, then create a "permanent underclass" by keeping them in the United States as exploited "non-citizens."

Tancredo called Specter's bill "an unmitigated disaster."

"Words almost fail to describe the threat this <u>bill</u> poses to our national and economic security," he said. "By legalizing the millions upon millions of illegal aliens in the country, Specter makes a mockery of our laws and crushes our already strained legal *immigration* system."

Kennedy, who wrote a rival <u>bill</u> with Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), <u>called</u> Specter's <u>bill</u> "a non-starter," saying the <u>guest worker program</u> needed to be an avenue toward citizenship and suggesting that the uncapped number of visas in Specter's legislation would be an invitation to exploitation. McCain declared himself "disappointed."

In an election year, when some <u>Republicans</u> fear they could lose their hold on Congress, the issue is equally bedeviling. <u>Republican</u> National Committee Chairman Ken Mehlman has warned his party that an anti-immigrant stand could jeopardize years of outreach to Latino voters, a position seconded by Kennedy in his hunt for GOP support for his <u>bill</u>.

"The people on the other side are going to have to decide whether they want to alienate a whole, growing constituency in this country," he said.

But to Tancredo and his allies, who are facing mounting constituent anger over what they see as a <u>border</u> crisis, such threats ring hollow. Business groups, organized labor and religious organizations <u>may</u> have united to back a broad <u>guest worker program</u>, but opponents say the interest groups are no match for the anger of ordinary voters. Even Specter conceded yesterday that the term "amnesty" has become a political pejorative that will be difficult to escape.

"This issue has now achieved a level of preeminence in the minds of America that it will be a factor in the election -- it has to be," Tancredo said. "The political consequences of failure will be dire."

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