

## ***For Immigrant Chinese, a Hard Lesson in an Old Ruse***

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### **Body**

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Barely scraping by after arriving from Fujian, China, in the 1990's, Shenghua Cao and his wife, Chunying Chen, paid \$800 to a company in Queens to cut through red tape and get his niece an American visa.

But about two weeks ago, they found an empty office in Flushing where they and other recent **Chinese immigrants** say they paid \$400 to \$22,000 to Kaitong Inc. to use the company's insider knowledge and special connections on immigration.

At least 539 people were bilked by the firm's **Chinese** owner over the last 18 months, according to Sihan Zhou, who has become a leader of those cheated.

"This happens in the **immigrant** communities all the time," said Sue Rheem, a director of Asian Americans for Equality, a New York-based advocacy group. But she said the case was one of the most extreme. "This is definitely one of the biggest cases I've encountered, in terms of the amount of money and the number of people involved," she said.

But there was nothing unusual about the **ruse** that Kaitong is accused of perpetrating. The owner, listed as Ding Gang Xie, advertised heavily in **Chinese**-language newspapers that are popular with new **immigrants**.

Mr. Xie told a tale of insider connections, many of his customers said. He would point to a photo of China's president, Jiang Zemin, with an elderly man who he said was his grandfather, Mr. Jiang's beloved teacher. And frequently, his employees showed clients a photo of Mr. Xie in a crowd with Hillary Rodham Clinton, boasting of his rapport with the former first family.

According to receipts and contracts provided by the victims, the customers paid him hundreds and thousands of dollars, depending on the kind of visa requested and the customer's ability to bargain. Most seem to have paid between \$1,000 and \$2,500. In exchange, they received contracts promising that their relatives would sail through the application process and get B-1 (business) or F-1 (student) visas in three months. But customers say they received nothing for their money or trust.

"They were very good at coming up with excuses," said a 22-year-**old** woman who said she was in the country illegally.

"They told me the American consulates in Beijing and Shanghai were shuffling personnel," she said. "Then they said the Americans were busy electing the president, so they didn't have time to give out visas. Then they said the American spy plane crashed with a **Chinese** plane, and the Americans were so mad that they were not giving out any visas. They always sent me away with some kind of explanation."

## For Immigrant Chinese, a Hard Lesson in an Old Ruse

No one answered repeated telephone calls to Mr. Xie's home last week, nor did anyone reply to messages left on his beeper. There was no response at his door in Queens last night.

The Queens district attorney's office would not discuss the case or acknowledge involvement. But John Watts, chief of staff for City Councilwoman Julia Harrison, said that her office was working with the district attorney's office on the matter.

New immigrants are an easy target for the unscrupulous. In many cases, they speak little English and know little about immigration laws. Even when they learn that they have been duped, many do not know whom to turn to. And those here illegally are fearful of coming forward.

As a result, the swindlers often get away. In one case last year, almost 1,000 Chinese living in Brooklyn and Manhattan each paid up to \$750 to become naturalized citizens.

But prosecutors have won some cases. A South African citizen, Curtis Van Stuyvesant, who prosecutors said bilked 300 people of \$350,000, was sentenced to 20 to 61 years after being convicted of grand larceny and unauthorized practice of law in Manhattan in 1999. In another case, William John Newman of Queens was sentenced to three years of probation in January 2000 for posing as a lawyer with a practice directed at immigration issues.

In the Kaitong case, details of the extent of the operation have come from a large envelope left anonymously at the Kaitong office for the victims. It contained information about the victims, including names, telephone numbers and amounts paid to the firm. More than 500 people were listed.

Kaitong operated out of a three-room, second-floor office at 36-55 Main Street in Flushing. The landlord said he was owed \$10,000 in back rent but was letting the victims use the space free to organize. Last Saturday, close to 100 of the immigrants were there.

"I cannot sleep; I cannot eat," said a man who would identify himself only by his last name, Bao. Mr. Bao, 47, said he had paid Kaitong \$1,000 to bring his 21-year-old son to the United States on a student visa. Gaunt and deeply wrinkled, he said he can get work only three or four days a week in a garment factory because production is increasingly shifting to Asia. "It's not easy to save up the \$1,000," he said.

As the victims bemoaned their lost xue han qian -- money earned with blood and sweat -- emotions flared.

Someone blurted: "I don't even care about money now. I would be willing to pay an extra \$10,000 if anyone can find this guy and beat him up."

But most wanted to find a more legal recourse. And still unresolved is the issue that first brought them to Kaitong: getting a visa. The immigrants do not know if the company actually submitted applications for their loved ones.

Officials at the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs said they were unaware of the Kaitong customers' complaints and did not know whether the applications had been submitted.

Advocacy groups for immigrants noted that while legitimate agencies, including many that do not charge a fee, help immigrants sort through the bureaucracy of visa applications, only federal officials can make good on the kind of guarantees promised in ads by companies.

"There is no such thing as 100 percent guarantee regarding visas or green cards," said Christopher Rodriguez, an immigration service spokesman. "Only the I.N.S. or the American embassies and consulates have the ultimate authority."

## Graphic

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Photos: Chunying Chen, with her daughter. Her husband paid \$800 to quickly get his niece a visa.; More than 500 people paid Ding Gang Xie and submitted their photos to his office in Flushing, Queens, in hopes of securing American visas. (Photographs by Richard Lee for The New York Times)

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