A 'neighborhood watch' at the nation's borders

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Body

It's barely two hours past sunup, and Chris Simcox sprints past cactus and waist-high shrubs, pausing occasionally to inspect the piles of discarded water bottles, empty backpacks, and other refuse that litters the desert terrain.

As the head of a **border** watchdog group called the Civil Homeland Defense, the trim 43-year-old is on the trail of illegal immigrants heading north through this forbidding stretch of southern Arizona. He's dressed warmly to fend off the morning chill, and a pistol is tucked under his jacket. For self-defense, he said.

Simcox, a transplanted Californian and the owner of a small-town newspaper, describes his group as a kind of "neighborhood watch" forced into action by failed U.S. immigration policy. Detractors call him a vigilante, a tag he angrily rejects.

Simcox embodies one of many sides in a complex debate with much at stake not just for <u>border</u> states, but for the country. Illegal immigration divides communities and politicians, and this year the volatile issue is further inflamed by presidential politics.

In Arizona and New Mexico, among the seven states that hold presidential contests tomorrow, controlling immigration is a top election-year priority, along with the economy and the war in Iraq. President Bush's proposal to create a guest-worker program also has driven a wedge into the Republican Party.

Virtually no one denies that something needs to be done - and quickly. A 1986 overhaul of immigration laws - which sought to penalize employers who hired undocumented workers - has largely been deemed to have done little to abate the flow of undocumented workers.

The number of undocumented residents living in the United States is estimated at 8 million to 10 million. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 500,000 undocumented workers enter the country each year.

At least 55 percent of the undocumented workers come from Mexico, lured by jobs that pay 10 times more than those in their country. Mexican workers pay as much as \$5,000 to unscrupulous smugglers, known as coyotes, and often endure treacherous marches through the desert to make their way into the U.S. labor market.

Since the mid-1990s, more than 2,000 have died from a multitude of perils: starvation, thirst, heat stroke, rattlesnake bites, drowning, murder, or suffocation while packed elbow-to-elbow in the back of windowless trucks.

A 'neighborhood watch' at the nation's borders

Thousands of furious Arizonans complain that undocumented workers consume millions of dollars in public services and wrest jobs from U.S. citizens. They also complain that illegal immigrants trash the landscape and steal property on their way north.

"They come through our yard every night," said Eddie Shuck of Bisbee, a copper-mining town 20 minutes north of Douglas. "We're not talking about five or six. We're talking about 50 or more."

The debate over illegal immigration has a diverse cast, ranging from human-rights activists and church groups who provide assistance to immigrants to ranchers and citizen **border** patrols.

One of the most visible is Simcox, a former schoolteacher who became an activist against illegal immigration while living in California. He moved to the fabled Old West town of Tombstone, cashed in his retirement to buy a local newspaper, and launched his Civil Homeland Defense movement.

Simcox and other members of the group spend hours each day scouring the <u>border</u> for illegal crossers. In the last two years, he said, they've helped the <u>Border</u> Patrol apprehend more than 2,300 illegal immigrants from 26 nations.

Simcox ran afoul of the law last year when he was arrested for carrying a firearm on federal property, a charge that he said was "politically motivated." He acknowledges carrying a weapon - Arizona allows residents to obtain firearms permits - but said he does so only to protect himself and has never had to use it.

On one early-morning outing last week, a pistol tucked in the back of his jeans was visible when he took off his jacket. One of his partners, Craig Howard, 48, another transplanted Californian, carried two pistols.

A rare overnight downpour cut off access to roads adjacent to the <u>border</u>, forcing Simcox, Howard and another colleague to direct this day's mission about 30 miles to the north. The search yielded no immigrants, but footprints and scattered litter offered abundant evidence of recent travelers.

Critics maintain that such groups harass immigrants and take the law into their own hands. Simcox counters that he and other members merely notify the <u>Border</u> Patrol whenever they see an immigrant and never try to make an arrest.

The only way to block unlawful immigration, Simcox said, is to seal the <u>border</u> with troops. He calls U.S. immigration policy "immoral" and said he plans to cast a write-in vote for U.S. Rep. Tom Tancredo in the November presidential election; the Colorado lawmaker has emerged as the most vocal Republican critic of Bush's immigration plan.

The Rev. Robin Hoover, a Texas Christian University divinity graduate who lives in Tucson, also spends much of his time along the <u>border</u>. He and his congregation jostle through the desert in flatbed trucks, putting out water tanks to help thirsty immigrants on their way north.

He denounces <u>border</u> watchdog groups as paramilitary vigilantes "driven by hate." But, he adds, all sides in the debate share at least one point of view. "Everybody in Arizona, no matter what your interest is, can find agreement on this: Our policies are broken and they need to be fixed."

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A 'neighborhood watch' at the nation's borders

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