Hispanic Leader Indicted in Las Vegas;

Abuse of Amnesty Program Is Alleged

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Body

The president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), one of the nation's largest Latino organizations, was <u>indicted</u> yesterday in connection with an <u>alleged</u> <u>amnesty</u> scam involving thousands of illegal immigrants.

Federal prosecutors charged that Jose Velez conspired along with three Taiwanese immigration consultants to "create and supply" false documents and statements to federal immigration officials "so that applicants who were not legally entitled to reside and to work in the [United States] could fraudulently obtain the right to do so."

The 17-count indictment obtained by Kathryn E. Landreth, the U.S. attorney in <u>Las Vegas</u>, charges that the conspirators "recruited large numbers of unqualified aliens and brought them to <u>Las Vegas</u>, sometimes by the busload" from March 1988 to January 1991. Many of the recruits were wealthy Taiwanese citizens, who were sometimes charged fees as high as \$ 45,000 per application, the indictment says.

Edward Marshall, attorney for Velez, declined comment, saying he had not yet seen the indictment.

Prosecutors say the <u>alleged</u> scam involves <u>abuse</u> of the Immigration Reform and Control Act, which went into effect in 1986. Under the act, illegal immigrants could file applications to legalize their status. Immigrants who had been in continuous illegal status before 1982 were allowed to file <u>amnesty</u> applications, as were undocumented aliens who performed at least 90 days of seasonal agricultural work during 12-month periods from 1984 through 1986.

Certain organizations were designated to file <u>amnesty</u> applications. One of them was LULAC-Nevada, where Velez was state director.

Justice Department officials charged that Velez, through his immigration consulting business, Velez and Sons Inc., "processed thousands of false legalization applications." LULAC has not been accused of any wrongdoing.

Velez and the conspirators allegedly falsely claimed that applicants had done the required agricultural work and provided documentation or statements showing that the illegal immigrants had lived in the country since before 1982, though they had not.

The indictment is part of an ongoing series of immigration fraud investigations conducted by the INS and the Internal Revenue Service.

In January, federal officials charged Billy Tzeng and Simon Chang, two Taiwanese citizens, with five counts of filing false statements to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Those five counts were incorporated into yesterday's superseding indictment, which was expanded to include Velez and Al Feng, another Taiwan citizen. In a separate case, also filed yesterday, a company competing against Velez was charged with similar offenses.

In that case, Diana Hernandez and three codefendants were charged with <u>alleged abuses</u> of the <u>amnesty</u> law.

If convicted on all counts, Velez and Feng face a maximum penalty of 60 years in prison and a fine of \$ 3 million. Tzeng and Chang face a maximum sentence of 85 years imprisonment and a fine totaling \$ 4.2 million.

LULAC is one of the country's largest and oldest grass-roots <u>Hispanic</u> organizations. It seeks to promote full social, political, economic and educational rights for Hispanics in the United States. It encourages voter registration and offers employment and training <u>programs</u>. Last night, officials at the organization's Nevada headquarters were scrambling to find out exactly what Velez had been charged with. Officials said they would not issue a statement until they had further information about the charges.

Velez, who was born in Managua, Nicaragua, has been the subject of attention since 1990, when he was elected president of LULAC in a disputed election at the organization's national convention in Albuquerque, according to published reports.

For years, INS officials have charged that the <u>amnesty program</u> has been overwhelmed by thousands of false applications. In 1990, INS began more closely scrutinizing firms and immigration attorneys that had been charging thousands of dollars to assist applicants in filing applications.

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