

FINAL

For Six Month Period Ending 9/30/09
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant

James B. Rudolph

(b) Registration No.

5922

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant

419 19th St.
San Diego, CA 92102

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
 - (1) Residence address(es) Yes No
 - (2) Citizenship Yes No
 - (3) Occupation Yes No

- (b) If an organization:
 - (1) Name Yes No
 - (2) Ownership or control Yes No
 - (3) Branch offices Yes No

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

*None exact
NO ACTIVITY*

NSD/CES/REGISTRATION
UNIT
2009 OCT 15 AM 10:15

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

1 The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Position Date connection ended

(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Residence address Citizenship Position Date assumed

5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

(b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Position or connection Date terminated

(c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Residence address Citizenship Position Date assumed

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

Antonio Valladolid

3/10/09

Comision de Poblacion, Fronteras y asuntos Migratorios de la Camara de Diputados de Mexico.

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

None

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A³ Yes No
Exhibit B⁴ Yes No

None

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period?

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits?

Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

2 The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

3 The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3 (Formerly CRM-157), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

4 The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4 (Formerly CRM-155), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶.

Date From whom Purpose Amount

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal Date received Description of thing of value Purpose

6, 7 A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

8 An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

9 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
------	---------	---------	--------

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
---------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------

(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials¹²?

Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts, Magazine or newspaper articles, Motion picture films, Letters or telegrams, Advertising campaigns, Press releases, Pamphlets or other publications, Lectures or speeches, Internet, Other (specify)

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public officials, Newspapers, Libraries, Legislators, Editors, Educational institutions, Government agencies, Civic groups or associations, Nationality groups, Other (specify)

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English, Other (specify)

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

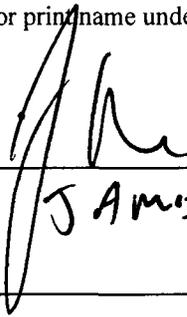
VI – EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

10/6/09


James Russell

NSD/CES/REGISTRATION
UNIT
2009 OCT 15 AM 10:15

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials – page 8 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64-Supplemental Statement):

YES But only in March 09 or NO _____

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

YES ~~Disseminate~~ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

Signature 

Date 10/8/09

James Wright

Please type or print name of Signatory on the line above

Title Principal

NSD/CES/REGISTRATION
UNIT
2009 OCT 15 AM 10:15



U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.

Name	Function	Date Hired
None		

Signature:  Date: 10/08/09

Title: Principal

NSD/CES/REGISTRATION
UNIT
2009 OCT 15 AM 10:15

Law Letterhead

NSD/CES/REGISTRATION
UNIT

2009 OCT 15 AM 10: 15

Dear Congressman _____:

I have been asked by the Congress of Mexico to present to this honorable tribunal the advantages of immigration reform, small or large, in today's difficult times. I have been chosen to present the point of view of the Mexican Congress as an attorney with 25 years of experience specializing in immigration cases and fighting for Mexican immigrants as well as having worked on Pennsylvania Avenue and on the Senate Labor Committee in Washington D. C. to learn the practical realities of Washington Politics.

No one denies that we are a nation of immigrants. Nor can it be disputed that Mexico and the US are two neighboring Countries that are as culturally different as any two nations can be. Unfortunately, this cultural difference has led to reluctance by some of allowing those with a different language, beliefs and physical appearance to become legal residents of our diverse Country.

Attached hereto is a letter from *Diputado* (Congressman) Antonio Valladolid, President of the Commission, asking me to discuss immigration issues with the United States Congress and other Heads of Government. I am in the process of drafting several legislative proposals regarding various sub-issues on immigration reform on behalf of the Mexican Congress in order to have the Commission's proposals in the minds of all Congressmen while these complicated and controversial issues of immigration reform are being wrestled with by the new 2009 Congressional body.

Political Climate

We are living in a nation divided by politics. This was never more pronounced than when Senators Kennedy, McCain and other Senators pulled together to try to pass a comprehensive immigration reform bill in 2007. While the numbers of Senators agreeing to and opposing the reform bill were roughly 1/3 each, the bill died by a count of 55 to 44 on a procedural vote. Senators fought bitterly over amendments, some favoring family ties while others favoring work history in the US as the defining requirement for

obtaining legal status. But the bottom line is that certain Senators such as Senator Vitter of Louisiana and Senator Sessions of Alabama , a minority of the most conservative of Republicans, who were against reform without providing any meaningful alternative, had generated enough votes on their side so nothing could pass. Moreover, the procedural vote used to kill the bill caused the entire Senate to be “saved by the bell” where they did not have to make a controversial substantive decision either for or against the Reform.

Just before the 2007 proposed reform, Democrats made a somewhat surprising comeback victory in the 2006 Senate election gaining enough seats to obtain a slight majority when one includes independent Senators , Lieberman and Sanders, to the Democratic count. The Democrats who won Senate seats in 2006 were generally both new to Washington and considered conservative Democrats, who understandably did not want to rock the boat as their jobs in the Senate could be considered vulnerable when elected by a conservative State.

Yet conservative business friendly Republicans can and should be in favor of legalizing immigrants because there is a need for a cheaper labor force for certain a job that Mexicans can provide. It was best described by Senator Lindsay Graham, when he recognized by a speech on the Senate floor that the Republicans are alienating those Mexicans and children of Mexicans who, 20 or 30 years from now, will be US voters, and by not passing reform bill Republicans are losing their future marketing power to a rapidly growing minority of US Hispanics.

It is no secret that immigration laws are feebly enforced in the US, allowing undocumented immigrants to get jobs and live here in peace unless or until they are caught committing a traffic infraction or other unfortunate acts leading to contacts with immigration.

So in the midst of these bifurcated beliefs regarding immigration in our country, we end up with an estimated \$20 Million undocumented persons here in the country only to be told “you can stay, but you can’t stay comfortably.”

In the wake of the Presidential elections, even more Democrats were victorious against Republicans, presumably making the way for at least some immigration reform in the near future for America. The Democrats in

the Senate now have a 59 (or 60) vote majority, which means that together with a minority of Republicans, immigration reform is bound to be passed, if legislators can only agree on its provisions.

Reform for Undocumented Spouses Married to US citizens

Not surprisingly, many illegal immigrants marry US citizens here in the US and abroad. Illegal immigrants are precluded from gaining legal residency petitioning inside the US through the sponsorship of their US spouse unless they either entered legally or previously file a petition for residency prior to April 30, 2001 based on Section 245(i) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA) . The illegal immigrant may leave the US and attempt to re-enter legally through the support of their US resident spouse, but are not allowed re-entry unless they can demonstrate extreme hardship to the US consulate abroad, in Ciudad Juarez, in the case of Mexican Nationals. Extreme hardship usually means an infirmity in the case of the US citizen or resident alien relative. This decision is made by an official at US consulate, on the spot, with virtually no review or due process in the case of an unfair negative decision on the behalf of the US consulate officer.

This immigration policy of not allowing spouses of illegal immigrants to obtain legal status leads to the absurd result where a US citizen marries and has children only to find that eventually mom or dad is deported and left to make the decision to move the whole family out of the country or raise the US children as a single but married parent.

Our proposal on this issue is a simple one; Just extend the 245(i) sunset provision to December 31, 2009 so spouses of US citizens can file an adjustment of their immigration status from that of illegal immigrant to lawful permanent resident. In addition to customary immigration fees (currently \$1,365) a substantial fine can be imposed (we propose \$2,000) to allow the illegal alien to immigrate without leaving the country. All current requisites of good moral character, lack of criminal history, etc would still apply.

Reduction of Long Delays in Visa Processing

For years and years visa quotas have caused the wait times for most visas to last for years. For example a lawful resident spouse must wait 7 years to immigrate their family. US citizen parents or brothers must wait approximately 15 years. Meanwhile the person waiting to be immigrated is in fear of losing their tourist visa each and every time they cross. We always counsel residents not to cross the border with their spouses who cross with tourist visas because of the risk that the tourist spouse could lose their tourist visas at any moment. In fact anyone applying for a tourist visa while they have an immigrant visa pending, even though the processing time is years away, are generally denied such visas based on a policy at the US consulate that such persons are presumed to ask for the tourist visa in order to in fact live in the US. Even worse cases are Lawful Resident parents applying for their minor children. Once the child turns 21 while waiting for the visas to be issued they are often no longer eligible for the visa for several years later because they literally grew too old waiting.

In the spirit of family unity, simply raising the quotas available to family members of US citizens and Lawful resident spouses to immigrate will allow for humane treatment of families patiently waiting to legally immigrate.

Dream Act- illegal children growing up and attending High School in the US

Perhaps the saddest cases I encounter from my clients are the young men and women who came here at an early age with their parents illegally and grew up and graduated high school. Most of these young adults have no criminal record whatsoever, no children and must work here illegally after graduating high school or college because they are not eligible any immigration programs. These bright, energetic persons with so much to contribute to our country are often returned to Mexico after immigration processes them, a country virtually unknown to them. In the case of gay men and women, they are discriminated against by our Government because they have no chance to immigrate because their life partners do not qualify as spouses for immigration purposes.

It seems the DREAM Act has been on the drawing board in Congress for several years but never seems to pass. Simply allowing these promising

young men and woman to immigrate once they graduated high school in the US would make our country stronger and be the most humanitarian thing our congress could do.

Asylum and Investor Visas for high risk kidnap victims

It has finally becoming revealed by national news media what any Mexican has known for years, that it is very dangerous for hard working successful businessmen and women and their families to live in certain large cities and border towns in Mexico because of the high kidnap rates by organized criminals in Mexico. These affluent businesspersons usually cross into the US on a tourist visa, and live in the US and have run their Mexican business by proxy in the US. They run the risk of losing their legal status because they are living in the US while holding only a tourist visa. Once they or a family member has been kidnapped, they come visit my office and discuss expanding their business to the US. These investor visas are held to strict standards and most businessmen are fearful of investing in the US in fear they will not obtain their investor visas and will lose their tourist visas while trying. Furthermore while many Mexican nationals have a clear credible fear of living in the US, political asylum laws have not allowed these persons to immigrate. Thousands of kidnappings go unreported because the level of corruption in Mexican law enforcement

A simple solution would be for congress to provide reasonable standards for investors to obtain visas. If investors could leave a large bank balance in the US they should be allowed to immigrate. It is clear that this affluent class should not be turned down for living in the US as long as they bring their money with them when they immigrate. Why would we want to turn down anyone with a seven figure balance in our US banks. It is high time we let their bank balance be a qualifying factor for their visas as long as they keep their money here and it comes from legitimate sources.

Work visas

Each time immigration reform is debated in congress the millions of undocumented workers at our hotels, fast food restaurants and vegetable

fields come to light. Even with our high unemployment, these hard working immigrants are here to work and have been working. They work with fake social security numbers and live in fear of being deported and taken away from their US Children everyday. We cannot keep track of who they are because this would require returning them to their country of origin. Their instincts of course will motivate them to return to their family by returning to the US by dangerous means as soon as possible. They will take as many attempts as required until they finally cross without getting caught by border patrol, or die trying. Furthermore, employers contact me constantly asking how they can get legal papers for their trusted Mexican employees. I always tell them the same thing. No programs are available right now.

These workers are here working and are needed, especially in tough economic times. They need to become legal taxpayers and need to be documented for our countries security. Giving a hard working undocumented worker legal status leading to permanent residency will only strengthen our country.

Cancellation of Removal

Any immigrant who is in the US illegally has the right to apply for cancellation of removal leading to lawful permanent residency before being deported. He or she must show 10 years continuous residency, good moral character, a qualifying relative (A US or lawful resident spouse parent or child) and extreme hardship. The qualifications are left at the descretion of an immigration judge. Ironically, leaving a US spouse and children behind while being deported is not considered under the law to be extreme hardship. Immigration court dockets and our immigration jails are filled with such persons in proceedings.

This expensive court process could be avoided simply devising a fair system for immigrants to obtain legal status. This can be done by allowing the US spouse or children to become presumed hardship and having a clean criminal record a presumption of good moral character. Should these factors apply, we would find ourselves saving billions of dollars by implementing a brief non judicial administrative process while helping hard working honest immigrants and their US family members live and prosper in the US.

Immigrants with Criminal Pasts

Nothing in this solicitude is intended to give leniency to immigrants with serious criminal history. Mexico understands that the US has the right to ask those guests of its Country to leave if they violate US Federal or State laws.

Economic Impact

In any recession, protectionism in relation to trade and immigration seems to be politically correct arguments. However, if we examine the reality rather than look at sound bites we will realize that we are in a position where a) hard working illegal immigrants are providing our businesses with needed labor. b) we are turning down affluent businesspersons from immigrating. If immigrants are receiving free schooling and medical attention in our country it is only because they are unable to pay for it themselves because their already existing work will not pay for these services to undocumented persons. But yet they do pay rent and own homes and eat in our restaurants and consume products from our grocery stores. One can only imagine the drop in sales and businesses that would go broke should all 20 Million undocumented aliens suddenly disappear.

Illegal immigrants cannot travel freely. Once they are given legal status they can increase their purchases of airline travel, automobiles and houses as they enter mainstream society.

By providing immigration reform our expense of jailing immigrants waiting to be processed would be reduced greatly, and we could create billions of dollars by charging fees and fines for legal immigration. Only then can our economy continue to grow, As long as millions of people have entered and staying in this country without paying anything, it would certainly make sense to charge admission to those who are here anyway. We could use these funds to strengthen border enforcement, and provide manpower to keep tabs on those who enter legally and overstay their visas.

Border Security and Enforcement

Once we provide social security numbers and have biometric information for our undocumented workers only then can we have true border security, We have the ability to register all workers in the US but we seem to turn our backs to regulating employers for fear that would bring businesses to collapse. Instead we tediously deport illegal immigrants one by one rather than solve the problem. Knowing who we have in our country and using our resources where they are needed, at the border, rather than inside the country trying to deport hard working immigrants often with US family members is the only way to provide true Border security

Specific Examples

The US prides itself on being a champion of human rights. However, countless stories of human rights abuses can be told. An immigrant in custody with the Department of Homeland Security has no right to an attorney or to speedy resolution of their case. Even though they are in custody it is not considered a detention for purposes of constitutional protections.

For instance, when an undocumented immigrant gets processed by Border Patrol or Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE), he or she is given a choice to sign for Removal (i.e. Deport) without access to even a paid attorney, even though that immigrant may be eligible for immigration benefits prior to deport; or in the alternative to wait in custody 2 to 5 weeks prior to a hearing with an immigration judge. No central phone number is available to locate a Border Patrol or ICE detainee and the inmate has no access to his or her telephone numbers while in custody, or to make collect calls to Mexico, so relatives have no way of finding the detainee or even knowing if they are in custody or alive and safe.

In many instances I have personally called Border Patrol and ICE to attempt to locate immigration detainees only to be denied access to information, even though the immigrant is in fact detained with the Government agency called.

A common story, is that of an undocumented immigrant driving without a license, and pulled over for a minor traffic infraction. When the patrolman

finds out the person has no drivers license (since obtaining one is impossible for someone illegally in the US) he or she is transported to jail, and processed in criminal court. After 3 to 7 days in jail, the immigrant is transferred to an immigration facility where he is usually either deported or held to see a judge. Making criminals out of honest but undocumented immigrants is not best for America.

Conclusion

Understanding the difficulties of comprehensive immigration reform, we suggest that each one of the above reforms discussed be proposed as separate bills in order to bring the urgent reform needed to a swift favorable conclusion. On behalf of the Mexican Congress I remain available to any lawmaker to provide further input and insight in order to continue to carry out the glorious tradition of the United States of America to be molded by a diverse background of immigrants. Mexican Congress will gladly sponsor me to personally visit you and discuss these issues personally.

Sincerely,

James Rudolph

NSD/CES/REGISTRATION
UNIT
2009 OCT 15 AM 10:15