

U.S. Border Security.Info

Sneak of the Month:
Loyola University
School of Medicine
in Chicago

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Council Lobbies Feverishly Against Amnesty Efforts on Many Fronts

Senate Passage of “Gang of Eight” Immigration Bill

As predicted, the Senate voted 68-32 in favor of Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, S. 744, championed by the bipartisan “Gang of Eight” senators. It was a rather pyrrhic victory for pro-amnesty forces as Republican leaders in the House of Representatives said they will not bring the bill up for a vote in that chamber.

House Subcommittee Hears Testimony from Heavy Hitters on Metrics

Right before the Senate cast the immigration reform vote, across Capitol Hill the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on National Security, Hearing held hearings with several key players on the front lines of the border security war. Sean Ferritor, the “No Amnesty Project” Director of the U.S. Border Security Council, attended the hearing to represent the group’s supporters, and this is his report.

Representative Jason Chaffetz



Sean Ferritor (right), the “No Amnesty Project” Director of the U.S. Border Security Council, speaks with David J. Murphy (left, in blue uniform), Assistant Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, at a hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on National Security, in Hearing Room 2247 of the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, June 27, 2013. Pictured directly behind Ferritor (in green uniform) is Michael Fisher, Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol, who also testified at the hearing.

(R-UT), Subcommittee Chairman, presided over testimony by Michael Fisher, Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, Customs and Border Protection; David J. Murphy, Assistant Acting Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection; Thomas Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and Removal

Operations, Immigration and Custom Enforcement; and Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

Rep. Chaffetz opened the hearing reminding the Subcommittee that the purpose was to discern and

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We Want To Hear From You

We Need Your Help!

Dear Friend,

Ring the bell! Sound the alarm! The United States Senate is moving ahead their version of comprehensive immigration reform. The “Gang of Eight” spent a lot of time giving each other pats on the back and calling each other “my dear friend” — *all the while ignoring what our own government experts have to say about our nation’s border security crisis.*

It really does take the cake that elected leaders on both sides of the aisle would rather keep depositing fat cat checks to their re-election funds instead of taking a hard look at the details — *or lack thereof* — in the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act. Special interests may have won the Senate, but the true battle will be in the House. Keep those surveys and petitions coming in: ***now more than ever!*** Our voices joined together can win the day.

Keep fighting for America,



Steven J. LeBlanc
Former Sergeant, U.S. Army
Operation Desert Storm Combat Veteran
For the U.S. Border Security Council

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SNEAK OF THE MONTH: **Loyola University School of Medicine** **LeBlanc Warns Against Illegals in Med Schools**

Undocumented immigrants are now welcome to apply to medical school in Chicago. This month, the Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine made the unprecedented move of opening admissions to students who do not have legal status in the United States.

“In fact, school officials have gone so far as to say they hope this change in policy might spread to the rest of the medical community,” said National Spokesman Steve LeBlanc. “Such an outrageous statement is hard to believe. Yet, they are not only admitting students here without legal status, they are openly recruiting them!”

“We’re happy to be the first, but we hope we’re not the last,” said Linda Brubaker, the Dean of the School of Medicine.

According to a statement posted on the school’s

website, the decision was made by Brubaker and the Director of Loyola’s Neiswanger Institute for Bioethics, Mark Kuczewski, in reaction to the Deferred Action program (better known as the DREAM Act), which puts off deportation for many immigrants brought here as children but who lack legal residency status.

According to one news report, undocumented students are welcomed with open arms at more than 30 schools “who have historically awarded scholarships & financial aid to students without a Social Security Number,” including many Ivy League



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discuss the metrics that U.S. border protection services use to gauge illegal aliens' movements and these measurements' effectiveness.

Immigration Metrics

Fisher and Murphy were queried about the metrics they use on the front lines and the effectiveness of our physical border protection. Both called attention to the rate of apprehensions measurement, which both concluded was ineffective in measuring the success of their operations. Fisher explained, "If apprehensions go up, it's a success. If they go down, it's a success. New metrics are being developed and will be implemented in 2014."

No B1/B2 Visas Exit Data Collected

The hearing then turned to the issue of illegal immigrants who arrived in the United States legally. When asked why 40% of illegal immigrants came here legally and to explain the entry/exit program known as the B1/B2 visa program, Murphy reluctantly admitted there is no exit visa program to track who left or overstayed their welcome or statistics of any sort on B1/B2 visas. In fact, he said, "No, we don't monitor who leaves. Approximately 1 million a day enter, and we have no clue who leaves."

Representatives Cynthia Lummis (R-WY), Subcommittee Vice Chair, and John Duncan (R-TN), both asked the witnesses if more border fencing would fix the problem, and if doubling border personnel, like the Senate bill does, is effective.

To both questions the witnesses explained that, yes, it would help but only in certain areas, while Gambler explained that the DHS needs to be more accountable to the costs of doing so.

Fisher remarked that 26 years ago, when he was a rookie in the field, there were 3,000 border patrol officers. Gambler continued that in 2004 there were 10,000 border patrol officers.

"I think the take-away from their answers is that bureaucracy and mismanagement of these resources is hurting their implementation and utilization," said Ferritor.



Sean Ferritor (left), the "No Amnesty Project" Director of the U.S. Border Security Council, catches up with Michael Fisher, Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol, for a quick exchange in the hallway outside Hearing Room 2247 of the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, June 27, 2013, following a hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on National Security, at which Fisher had just testified. Ferritor forcefully made the point that the 87,295 supporters of the U.S. Border Security Council strongly oppose amnesty for illegal aliens in any form.

Rep. Mica asked Homan if ICE knew how many criminals were entering the country presenting a potential threat to US citizens. Homan testified that in the past year, ICE caught and removed 410,000 illegal aliens to their home country. Of that number about 55% were convicted criminals.

After hearing the testimony from the panel of experts, Rep. Lummis boldly stated that immigration reform as passed by the Senate is a non-starter in the House because the border cannot be secured, nor can it accurately be measured.

Legislative Take-Away

"Our nation's southwest border is far from secure, and the testimony provided today offers evidence that our own government's experts neither have a solid plan to solve this crisis, nor even a valid metric to measure the actual scope of the problem," said Ferritor.

"Without valid data to base the policy decisions on, anything the Congress proposes is purely political pandering — not data-driven, evidence-based public policy. Shame on Congress for allowing this to move forward," he said.

Border Security News in Brief

Panelists Asked What They Would Tell Their Family About Border Security

Just another juicy tidbit from the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on National Security Hearing.

When three of the panelists were asked their personal views on the efficacy of U.S. immigration policy along our borders, they all deftly refused to share their personal views. But when pressed by Rep. Cynthia Lummis

(R-WY) with the simple question, “What do you tell your wife and kids when they ask if our borders are secured?”, the answers were eye-opening.

Michael Fisher, Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, Customs and Border Protection, replied, “I try and change the subject.”

Thomas Homan, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, Immigration and Custom Enforcement, simply answered, “My wife just keeps asking me to retire.”

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schools. In fact, the College Board -- which administers the SAT entrance exam, published a report “Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students” in order to assist students without legal status to navigate the college entrance system.

At present, students with illegal residency status are not eligible to receive federal financial aid to cover Loyola’s almost \$200,000 in fees and tuition. In midsummer, the state’s Illinois Finance Authority (IFA) may consider a measure to allow loans to any of the state’s medical or dental schools, which the schools would then disburse to illegal immigrants, according to an IFA spokeswoman.

“I can only imagine the legal liability challenges faced by a medical facility that tries to get malpractice and liability insurance for a medical practitioner

without legal status,” said LeBlanc.

Geoffrey Young, senior director of student affairs and programs at the Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, commented that private schools — like Loyola — may have more flexibility in granting admission to undocumented students than public universities; however, state licensing requirements could bar undocumented graduates from practicing medicine. “They’ll all be M.D.s, but whether or not they can practice legally in states is to be determined,” said Young. “One must think about what happens downstream.”

“Last time I checked, medical schools have plenty of legal applicants — applicants who have legal status,” said LeBlanc. “Downstream should be students eligible to practice medicine — especially if the American taxpay-

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ers are subsidizing the education.

“This latest campaign by the elites who run higher education is a bitter pill to swallow for every day Americans, many of whom struggle to help their children through school and pay their bills,” LeBlanc continued.

“The fact that an American university would rather spend resources to recruit illegal immigrants without legal status to fill seats in their classrooms instead of having those seats filled by qualified, legal candidates tells you just how far things are out of whack with the elites in higher education pushing a political agenda,” said LeBlanc.