

Abused Woman Is Denied Asylum

Immigration Ruling Reflects Split Over Gender Persecution

By FREDRIC N. TULSKY
Special to The Washington Post

A foreign woman fleeing a violently abusive spouse cannot gain asylum in the United States even if she faces a direct and serious threat of harm in her home country, a federal immigration panel has ruled in a case that is drawing protests from asylum advocates and women's groups.

The decision this month by a sharply divided Board of Immigration Appeals, the Justice Department panel that sets and interprets U.S. immigration policy, reflects a growing philosophical tension within the immigration system over how to treat women's claims of gender persecution.

Since issuing guidelines intended to recognize gender-based persecution under U.S. asylum laws, the federal government has sent mixed signals about whether women fleeing persecution from their husbands—as opposed to persecution by a government—should be allowed to seek refuge here.

The subject in the case, Rodi Alvarado Peña, now 33, was abused for years by her husband in Guatemala in ways that U.S. officials agree were horrific. Her husband, a former soldier, beat her unconscious, raped her and kicked her so badly she hemorrhaged, she has told authorities. He broke windows and mirrors with her head, pistol-whipped her and threatened her with a machete.

Alvarado attempted suicide and vainly sought protection from Guatemalan police and courts, who told her it was a private matter. Finally, Alvarado said, in desperation she fled Guatemala and sought

ASYLUM, *From A1*

protection in the United States. An immigration judge granted her asylum claim in September 1996.

But in its 10 to 5 decision, the Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that Alvarado does not qualify for asylum under U.S. immigration policy. The board found she had not proven that she suffered persecution under any of the five categories enumerated under international and U.S. law: race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a social group.

The majority's opinion reflects the caution that many immigration judges and U.S. officials feel about allowing new categories of eligible asylum seekers that would open the floodgates to large numbers of new claims by people seeking residence in the United States.

Already, U.S. immigration courts wrestle routinely with the difficulties of evaluating evidence of government persecution claims presented by asylum seekers whose experiences and travels pose huge challenges of documentation and corroboration. A new category of claims involving domestic violence would impose further burdens on the immigration courts.

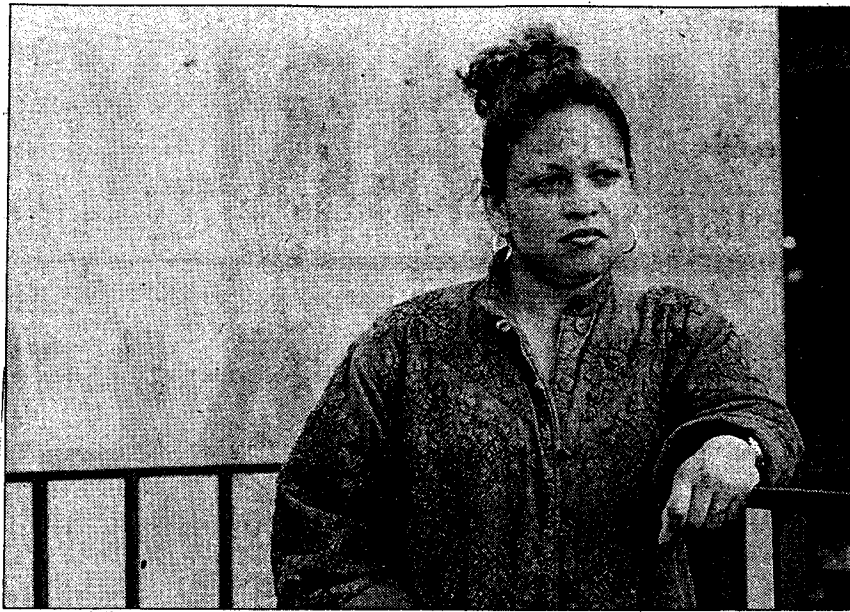
With persecution based on gender status emerging as a relatively new area of asylum law, the board's majority said that it would leave it up to Congress to step in and provide more detailed guidance about how new standards should be applied.

But the five dissenting appeals board members contended that the board's decision not to recognize domestic abuse victims in Guatemala as a social group "cannot be reconciled either with the reality of the respondent's situation in Guatemala, or with U.S. law." They said the United States has an obligation to protect those who fear harm because of "some fundamental aspect of their identity."

U.S. asylum policies offer protection for refugees who demonstrate a "credible fear" of persecution if they are sent home. But applicants must show that their persecutor is either the government itself or someone the government is unable or unwilling to control. The persecution must be on account of one of the five enumerated grounds.

THE WASHINGTON POST
SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1996

Spousal Abuse Insufficient Grounds for Asylum, Panel Rules



BY STEVE CASTILLO FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Rodi Alvarado Peña says years of violent abuse by her husband led her to flee Guatemala.

In Alvarado's case, the board majority said in the June 11 decision that resolution of her spousal abuse claim "does not lie in our asylum laws as they are currently formulated."

The case illustrates the latest zigzag in U.S. immigration policies toward women. In 1995, the Immigration and Naturalization Service first issued guidelines intended to recognize gender-based persecution under the asylum laws. But asylum advocates contend that the guidelines have been erratically applied and interpreted.

The guidelines are not binding on the immigration judges, who work for a sister agency within the Justice Department. The board majority concluded at any rate that the guidelines do not resolve whether domestic violence victims are a protected social group.

The board factions split over whether the majority was departing from the reasoning that it used in overturning an immigration judge and granting asylum in 1997 to Fauziya Kasinga, who said she faced female genital mutilation if returned to Togo. The board ruled then that women who opposed

the practice were singled out for persecution because of their opposition. In contrast, the majority said in Alvarado's case, Guatemalan women were not singled out because they opposed domestic violence.

"The record in this case reflects that the views of society and of many governmental institutions in Guatemala can result in the tolerance of spousal abuse at levels we find appalling," states the majority opinion, written by board member Lauri S. Filppu. "The record also shows that abusive marriages are not viewed as desirable, that spousal abuse is recognized as a problem, and that some measures have been pursued in an attempt to respond to this acknowledged problem."

The INS does not tally asylum claims by sex, but says that 20,459 people applied between last October and May, and 8,028 were granted protection during that period.

Women's rights advocates condemned the Alvarado decision. San Francisco attorney Jane Kroesche, who represents Alvarado, on Thursday said she plans to appeal to federal court. While the Board of Immigration Appeals is the highest administrative

authority for asylum cases in the federal system, its decisions can be appealed directly to the U.S. Appeals Court.

"She suffered prolonged torture, and did everything in her country she could to help herself," Kroesche said. "At great sacrifice, she left behind her country, her family and her children, knowing she might not see them again. If she is not protected, what kind of woman would be?"

Karen Musalo, resident scholar at the University of California at Hastings, who was Kasinga's attorney and who advised Kroesche, called the similarities in the cases "striking."

"What is so distressing is that the board seems either to have not understood its decision in Kasinga, or is refusing to apply its own principles," she said.

Maria T. Cardona, INS spokeswoman, said Friday, "The INS is absolutely committed to gender protection where the claims can be supported by law." But Cardona added that defining a "social group" is complicated, and is a difficult legal standard.

U.S. officials do not dispute Alvarado's account of brutal treatment by her husband. "We struggle to describe how deplorable we find the husband's conduct to have been," the board majority wrote.

In an interview conducted through a translator, Alvarado, now a maid in San Francisco, recounted in Spanish how the abuse began when she was a 16-year-old newlywed and continued throughout 11 years of marriage. The couple has a 12-year-old daughter and 6-year-old son, now living with relatives in Guatemala.

"Some nights I don't sleep at all," she said. "I think of all that has happened. I'm very sure if I were not here, I would be dead."

Usually her husband put the children in the yard while he abused her, she said. But once, when she tried to take the children and flee to a new house, she said, he tracked them down and beat her unconscious in front of them.

On occasion, she called the police and even filed a formal complaint. But she said she was told that "he was my husband. They couldn't insert themselves in the matter of a couple." The courts told her the same thing.

She said she tried to take an overdose of

pills. When she was revived, she said, her husband told her that she was not going to die or leave him. "You're going to stay here, even without any feet or any arms," she quotes him as telling her. Finally, she waited until her children were away in May 1995, got on a bus and left for good. She ended up in San Francisco with no money or knowledge of the United States, she said.

Just days after Alvarado's arrival in the United States, INS issued its gender guidelines. The guidelines warned that female refugees might fear authority figures during questioning and that sexually abused women "may appear numb . . . or show emotional passivity."

Alvarado's asylum claim was granted by Immigration Judge Mimi S. Yam of San Francisco in 1996, but the INS promptly appealed. It said she did not fall under one of the five protected categories under the law.

Deborah Anker, head of Harvard University's immigration and refugee clinic, said Thursday that the appeals board decision was contrary to a growing body of international authority.

"Gender is an immutable characteristic, and persecution on account of gender violates the most fundamental rights that the Refugee Convention was clearly intended to address," she said, referring to the 1951 international agreement on which U.S. asylum law is based.

Even as they issued the decision, the board majority acknowledged the possible danger facing Alvarado if she returned home.

"The respondent in this case has been terribly abused and has a genuine and reasonable fear of returning to Guatemala," the opinion says.

Nevertheless, the majority concluded that "the solution to the respondent's plight" does not exist in U.S. asylum laws "as they are currently formulated."

The dissent, written by board member John Guendelsberger, contends that the majority opinion is contrary to U.S. law, prior board decisions and federal court decisions.

"The respondent has a fundamental right to protection from abuse based on gender," the dissenting opinion states.