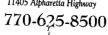
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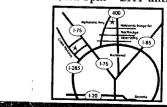




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tive background. Bell's job "is a very key position at the airport, especially as we make the transition from the master plan to implementation," DeCosta said.

The Atlanta Sournal-Constitution
May 22, 1999

Bell will continue in a consulting role with the airport for the next two months. He was one of

the airport," said Bell, who

worked at Hartsfield for five

vears. "It is time for me to make

a change. The national market is

DeCosta said he has launched a

search for a replacement with

both an engineering and execu-

Airport General Manager Ben

great time at

real busy right now."

assistants' \$111.000 Before Bell joined the city, he had served as a private consultant to the airport since 1980, when the current terminal complex was completed.

tne technical information in the

master plan, and he said the job

Mario Diaz, a former colleague at

the New Jersey Port Authority, as

chief deputy. Bell, operations

director James Stogner and Rich-

ard White, who replaced Steve

Baker as business director, were

named assistant general manag-

ers. Diaz's salary is about

\$120,000 annually and the other

In January, DeCosta appointed

was essentially done.

Court limits INS ability to deport some felons

By Bill Rankin STAFF WRITER

In a ruling hailed by immigration attorneys, the federal appeals court in Atlanta has limited the Immigration and Naturalization Service's ability to deport aliens convicted of crimes before 1996.

In a unanimous ruling, the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said some aliens have rights to appeal deportation orders through civil lawsuits known as habeas corpus petitions. The ruling affects a controversial immigration law enacted in 1996, which said aliens found to have committed an "aggravated felony" must be deported immediately without the opportunity to appeal.

The ruling, written by Judge Stanley Birch, was a victory for Tucker house painter Efrain Gutierrez-Martinez. The 42-yearold Colombian immigrated to the United States in 1986 and was convicted two years later of conspiring to possess and distribute cocaine. He sued the INS in 1997 after the agency moved to deport him.

In his decision, Birch said the Justice Department could not apply the law retroactively to aggravated felony convictions before 1996. Aggravated felonies cover a wide range of crimes, including shonlifting and drug

possession as well as serious violent offenses.

Gutierrez-Martinez now will get the chance to ask an immigration judge to weigh the severity of his 1988 conviction against the good things he has done during the past 11 years, said his lawyer, Charles Kuck

"He's a good guy with a family who made one mistake," Kuck said. "At least he gets to ask a judge, 'Do I deserve a second chance?' There are no guarantees for him, but at least he has a chance.

Kuck estimated that there are thousands of people like Gutierrez-Martinez throughout the 11th Circuit, which has jurisdiction over Alabama, Florida and Georgia, facing similar deportation problems.

"This is definitely a step in the right direction," Atlanta immigration lawyer Socheat Chea said of the decision. "We're finally beginning to get due process for our clients."

Kuck said he found the 1996 law unfair because it has been applied to aliens who may have pleaded guilty to crimes now defined as "aggravated felonies" before 1996 without knowing that they could be deported for it.

Terry Bird, district counsel for the INS, said he had not yet read Thursday's roling and declined