

citizenship back." (Signed by Margaret Randall, 6/30/69.)

This request was denied.

In 1984, Margaret Randall returned to the U.S. on a visitor's visa, after spending 17 years in Latin America -- living in Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua. She married a writer and long-time friend, Floyce Alexander, and requested that her status be "adjusted" from visitor to permanent resident based on a petition filed by her U.S. citizen husband. Randall currently lives in Albuquerque, next door to her elderly parents, and teaches American Studies and Women's Studies at the University of New Mexico. Her son and her youngest daughter Ana are both U.S. citizens. Except for a brief stay with her father in New York, Ana has always lived with her mother and is now living with Randall in New Mexico.

In October, 1985 the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) district director denied Margaret Randall's application for permanent residence solely on the basis of political opinions she has expressed in her writings. Quoting extensively from five of Randall's books, the INS District Director stated that he was denying her residence because:

"Her writings go far beyond mere dissent, disagreement with, or criticism of the United States or its policies. Her associations with, and her activities and writings in support of the communist dominated governments of Cuba, North Vietnam, and Nicaragua; and her advocacy and support of revolutionary activity in Mexico, as well as her affiliation with and participation in Communist Party activities, warrant the denial of her application for adjustment of status as a matter of discretion."

The district director's decision refers to the ideological exclusion provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act, a 1950's statute -- passed over President Truman's veto -- which allows the INS to deny entry to any person who they claim has been associated with communist or anarchist organizations or has espoused those doctrines. However, in the final