



Black Deported Veterans of America

Bring Home All Deported Veterans

U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship,
C/o Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren,
2141 Rayburn House Building,
Washington, DC 20515.

Ref: Oversight of Immigrant Military Members and Veterans

Dear Committee Members,

First and Foremost, I would like to thank **Mr President, The Commander in Chief of The U.S Armed Forces, Mr. Joe Biden and His Cabinet (DHS, DoD, USCIS and VA)**, for paving the way by **launching the Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVETS)** Program which facilitates and justifies the repatriation of Deported US Veterans to the country they served respectively.

I, David Kinyua Bariu, was born in Nairobi Kenya 20th of June 1976 and I am currently 46 years old. Born and raised as a Catholic, I grew up in Nairobi: Kindergarten, Primary School, Secondary School (High School) and College. **I came to the United State of America in 17th August 1998 to further my education at Southern Arkansas University (SAU) with an F-1 Student Visa. I attended 2 semesters at SAU before being recruited at Dallas MEP Station.** The recruiter assured me that my F1 – Student visa was good enough to join the US Army Active Duty. **I was promised to get college benefits and be naturalized for serving in the US Army respectively.** My duty Station was at Ft. Lewis HHC 593rd CSG, WA 98433. **I was recruited into the US Army with my F1-Student Visa by a recruiter whose goal was to meet his recruitment quarter. The recruiter's greed finally caught up with him when he was court marshalled at Ft. Hood Texas and found guilty of fraudulently recruiting International Students promising us free education and naturalization respectively.**

I was deported to Kenya back in Apr 2008 after being detained for a year at Haskell Detention Centre since Apr 2007. This was after serving honorably in the US Army and was a recipient of the US Army Achievement Medal (1999 – 2001). I also served in the USAFR from 2002 – 2007 as a Surgical Tech and Optometry Tech Respectively. Despite of having no Convictions or Felons, with accredited substantial skill sets in the U.S. Armed Forces and after a last minute Dallas ICE Cancellation of my First Naturalization attempt before my interview, I was still deported back to Kenya. Dallas ICE raiding Officers at my Irving apartment in Texas, saw them confiscate my Military Certifications and VA Medical Card.

Deportation to Kenya was a setback from the start. Kenya is a diverse country when it comes to religion and as a deported us veteran my status makes me a possible target to Muslim radicals in the region. These radicals have terrorized schools, malls, public transportation, and the most horrific day when they bombed the Kenya US Embassy in 1998 which saw substantial number of fatalities to Local Kenyan Citizens and American Citizens at the Embassy. Most importantly the fatalities of US Soldiers (Marines) who were serving and protecting the US Embassy.

My family has also been affected by the influx of job opportunities in Kenya; moving from one town to another is mind exhausting. The well off companies in Kenya are Muslim oriented and it becomes a dilemma for me when searching for work. These short comings have led me to be stressed out and isolated in different occasions not knowing what the future holds for my family's safety. I get little assistance from my deported affiliated friends to see me through these setbacks but in the reality of things, I need substantial assistance from the VA to secure claims and benefits in relations to the above hardships.



Black Deported Veterans of America

Bring Home All Deported Veterans

The IMMVETS Program has also faced some challenges when it boils down to communication within the grievance chain of command to affiliated departments (DHS to US Consulates). On the 26th of May 2022, DHS approved my I-131 Parole to reenter the US to attend my N-400 Naturalization interview on the 11th of July 2022. Apparently, the US Consulate in Nairobi Kenya will not schedule my appointment unless they receive the memo from USCIS respectively. To resolve this issue, a letter should be drafted, attention to all US Consulates and Border Customs Offices, elaborating the IMMVETS Program Initiatives from the Office of the President (If not drafted). If the above justification is going to take some time to resolve, can I attend my Naturalization interview scheduled for the 11th of July 2022 at the US Consulate in Nairobi Kenya since the US Consulate is considered to be US Diplomatic Grounds?

Last but not Least, Our Leaders Representing U.S. Citizens in Congress and Senate should not entertain the Immigration Judges' Deportation of US Veterans in Hostile Environments. This has evidently put Deported US Veterans in harm's way and has embarrassed the Country Internationally by Exposing the Discrimination of People of Color despite of Serving and Protecting the Constitution of the U.S.A.

Regards and God Bless

David Kinyua Bariu

David Kinyua Bariu,
BDVA – Secretary,
Deported US Veteran - Kenya,
Miritini Estate, Catholic Way #B2,
P.O. Box 789 – 00618,
Mombasa – Kenya.
Cell: +254 71 530 2269.
Email: davidbariu@gmail.com