

# More Impact Costs of Illegal Aliens on Minnesota

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## Table of Contents Item

	Page
Executive Summary	
Preface	
Introduction	3
Nationhood	4
Public Opinion: Stop Immigration	5
Figure 1: Public Opinion on Illegal Immigration as a Problem	6
Figure 2: Snoozing America	6
France	7
Figure 3: Behead the Infidels	9
Population and Demographic Trends: Demography is Destiny	8
Figure 4: U.S. Population Projections to 2100	8
Figure 5: Minnesota Population 1850 - 2150	9
Figure 6: United States & World Population through History, 1900 To 2020	9
Demography Is Destiny: Loss of Political Representation	13
“Hispanics Now Elect the President”	13
Reconquista!	15
Figure 7: U.S. Hispanic Population by County	15
Figure 8: Mexican Flag over Mt. Suribachi	15
Los Angeles, “Capital of Aztlán”	16
Figure 9: República Del Norte 2080	17
Figure 10: MEChA Symbol	18
Minneapolis – St. Paul, the New Axochiapan!	18
The Mosaic: Matricula Counselor Offices, “Clues”, Isaiah, Startribune, et al.	18
Figure 11: Los Angeles, Mexico	18
Mexico Is Here Now: Allyn & Co. PR vs. the U.S.	19
Figure 12: Guia del Migrante Mexicano	19
Figure 13: Minutemen Want You!	25
Framing the Agenda: Process, Organizations & Foundations	22
Delphi Technique	23
Are Mexico and Vicente Fox Quesada Racists?	25
Figure 14: Mexican Stamp	25

Economics	25
Viva La Migra! - Viva Repatriation!	25
Figure 15: One-way “Free Trade” Bridge	26
Poverty	27
Immigration: Losing Jobs Increasing Poverty	27
Remittances: Losing Jobs	29
Underground Economy: Losing More Jobs	30
Black Americans Riot, Leaders Silent	31
Legal Workers Successfully Prosecute Employers	32
Housing and the Poor	33
Health Care	33
TB - Tuberculosis	34
Minneapolis Startribune and TB Reporting	35
Leprosy (Hansen's disease)	36
Rare Diseases Now Frequent	36
Education	38
Teachers at Risk	38
Cost Increases Solely due to Legal and Illegal Immigration	39
The Dumbing Down of our Schools	39
Crime & Sanctuary Cities: Minneapolis & St. Paul	40
Figure 16a,b: MS-13 at Lake Calhoun, Minneapolis	42
Security Issues (Briefly)	43
Energy	44
Environment	45
Voting Records of the Minnesota Federal Delegation and Environmental Organizations	46
What Needs To Done?	47
Endnotes	48

## Executive Summary

This paper concludes that the state study significantly understates population numbers and trends and therefore the \$188 million cost of illegals in the state study significantly understates actual and projected costs. Moreover, the state report failed to consider threats to the homogeneity of the nation, and a number of critical issues in the economy, jobs, education, health care, public safety, energy and the environment.

Several findings:

- The core issue of immigration is not economic; the core issue is national and emotional attachment to this country and developing an identity as an American —full assimilation.
- All U.S. immigration could stop and the economy would not notice it; business want subsidized labor, shifting labor costs to the public sector; net job growth from 2000-2004 was from employment of legal and illegal immigrants; immigration accounts for the vast majority of the growth in poverty over the last 20 years.
- Remittances cause the loss of 8,000 to as many as 24,000 – 40,000 Minnesota jobs; the state underground economy loses \$22.4 million in revenues.

- An amnesty “guestworker plan” as President Bush proposes, would result in each American household paying nearly \$7,700 in costs and a national net cost more than \$29 billion.
- Illegal aliens damage the United States by breaking the law in entering the country and generating a long list of illegal activities; they demonstrate contempt to Nationhood, people, and laws; illegal aliens determine U.S. immigration policies.
- Overwhelming public opinion is to stop immigration; immigration produces loss of political representation to most states and disenfranchisement felt by Americans is a serious issue.
- Effectively, all U.S. population growth and associated growth problems are due to legal and illegal immigration; “anchor babies” produce chain immigration supported with vast and unending public assistance; birthright citizenship produces an illegal alien anchor baby industry and endless chain immigration and escalating costs without citizen involvement and approval; when will there be “enough”?
- “Reconquista” is the taking over of America and is facilitated by an immigration industry — Matricula Consular Offices, “Clues”, Isaiah, Startribune, Allyn & Co. PR firm, and more.
- The nation’s health insurance crisis is driven by immigration policy; health care expenditures for illegal aliens and legal immigrants is a dollar for dollar reduction in health care for Americans; eradicated diseases are common; an immigrant caused pandemic lies in waiting.
- Immigration accounts for virtually all of the national increase in public school enrollment and associated costs over the last two decades; costs are borne by U.S. and Minnesota parents intended for their own children; the “Dumbing Down” of our schools is due to immigration.
- Increasing crime, sanctuary cities, declining security, energy costs in an energy short era, and the deteriorating environment are costly issues not developed in the state study.
- The above is policy; change policy to avoid the awesome consequences; the recommendations begin with limiting immigration to an all-inclusive 200,000 per year.

## Preface

Today, illegal aliens and lawful immigrants working within an immigration industry determine American immigration policy. The immigration industry includes ethnic and race groups, cheap subsidized labor interests, churches, and human “rights” interests, among others. Minnesota state policies encourage the illegal immigration system and the costs and consequences are substantial and growing. “Fifty years ago, immigration policy may have driven immigration numbers, but today the numbers drive policy ... the near total loss of control over immigration policy,” states a study by the Center for Immigration Studies.<sup>1</sup>

Putting the issue into perspective, if the illegal aliens now in Minnesota were in a single city, the city would be larger than Duluth or Rochester plus Bloomington and Mankato and require all its

infrastructure and city institutions. In this primarily Hispanic city, the residents would not speak English, school students would be taught in Spanish, and much of its funding would come from outside the area. Another Hispanic Bloomington would take form in three to four years. The same applies nationally. Using the Census data outlined in the state study, think of the entire populations of Minnesota and Iowa as illegal aliens. Using a number that is more realistic requires adding North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Imagine the upper Midwest as the “State of Illegal Aliens”; literally, it would amount to a significant nation within a nation.

## **Introduction**

On December 8, 2005 the Minnesota Office of Strategic Planning and Results Management released a study of the costs of illegal aliens on Minnesota.<sup>2</sup> The report weighed state legislative concerns of population trends and the costs of K-12 education, public assistance programs, public safety, housing, job losses and unpaid taxes. Offsetting items such as tax revenues were not discussed or only briefly mentioned. The study concluded that illegal aliens are expensive, costing the state \$188 million annually, with costs escalating.

This paper reviews the state study concluding that its population numbers significantly understates actual trends and therefore \$188 million significantly understates actual costs. Moreover, the costs included in the study failed to consider a number of other, even critical, issues in education, health care, public safety, jobs and economy, growing energy shortages, loss of natural areas, environmental damage, and threats to the homogeneity of the nation.

Although not cited in the Minnesota Study, in October 2005 a similar study of illegal aliens in Florida was published. This study emphasized the three largest expenditures, as does the Minnesota study, with the identical conclusions. Minnesota is likely 6-8 years behind #5 immigration state Florida in the seriousness of the problems connected with illegals. Florida now spends nearly \$2 billion yearly for education, medical care and incarceration. California’s estimates its three million illegal aliens (likely many more) cost taxpayers \$9 billion annually.<sup>3</sup> Countering the dream of illegals advocates that the idea of tax payments exceeding costs is shattered with the finding that net outlays still amount to nearly \$1 billion dollars annually, or about \$315 per Florida household headed by a native-born resident. Similar to the Minnesota study, the Florida study begins with an Urban Institute study of these state cost areas. Jeffrey S. Passel, the same demographer cited in the Minnesota study, found the equivalent situation in Florida as in Minnesota where the “official” estimates of illegal aliens were undercounted.<sup>4</sup>

Protests from the immigration community was vocal, well organized, and publicized in the media. On the other hand, the response from the immigration reduction and enforce immigration and border law proponents appeared muted. For example, there were a number of letters to the editor criticizing the report, few in support and, strangely, other than from State Rep. Steve Sviggum and columnist Katherine Kersten no supporting articles were published in the Startribune. Interestingly, in a telephone call to the Governor’s Office responses were said to be running 10 to 1 in support. Meanwhile, the media as typified by the Minneapolis Startribune, continued its relentless negative articles such as that by Katherine Fennelly, a professor with an open borders viewpoint employed by the extension service at the University of Minnesota.

Frequently, the response of the illegal alien and immigration industry, according to the Minneapolis Startribune, was to attack Governor Pawlenty for allowing the issue to be examined on a state basis. There were also those who said the study was too narrowly focused. The first suggests an illegal alien cover up should continue and that a political arrangement is aligned against the governor. The second notion, scope, suggests alleged benefits outweigh the costs and criminality encircling the illegal immigration issue. It hardly needs mentioning that the governor and the legislature are obligated to study the matter and to remedy it.

Still more objectors, according to the Startribune, disagreed because they think borders are unnecessary (disagree with nation-states), or that illegal immigration is a means of assisting the foreign poor (i.e., an unusual form of welfare or foreign aid). These objectors frequently confused illegal aliens with refugee programs and legal immigration. Almost all of the arguments leveled against the state study are grounded in emotionalism —frequently the oft repeated and equally untrue attack language of racism, nativism, and xenophobia. Frequently, whether in the individual or public arena, mean spirited attacks are efforts to prevent discussion. By silencing the public, the immigration industry achieves their, often anti-American, objectives.

The illegals' cost data was buried in the initial Startribune article. The brief reference to the costs data was preceded by locating an illegal alien supporter to voice their discontent, State Rep. Karen Clark. Unable to recognize the issues raised in the study, Rep. Clark hurled the ugly epithet of “racism” as the motivator. The article then followed Rep. Clark's comments with objections from a local Hispanic organization, HACER (Hispanic Advocacy and Community Empowerment through Research, in Minneapolis) <sup>5</sup>, and then, bottom fishing, concluded with a quote by an anonymous illegal alien about the (alleged) “benefits”.

Rather than continuing the costs dialogue by further documenting the costs of illegal aliens in Minnesota, other states, and the nation, the following day the Startribune redirected the matter with a front-page headline emphasizing immigration supporters —“critics” was their term. The Startribune and other critics ignore that most Hispanics want secure borders and about half of them in Arizona voted to support Arizona's Proposition 200 (discussed later) The subsequent articles by columnist Nick Coleman carrying the newspaper's position are also excellent examples. Coleman's “it's a conspiracy” article was a classic. On the other hand, no immigration reform organizations were contacted. The references in this paper demonstrate that although numerous studies of the price of illegal aliens and related immigration issue studies are published, the Startribune chooses to ignore them. The Startribune also chose to ignore the studies referenced in the state study.

There has been no genuine analysis or critique of the actual study published. However, the issue has been studied for decades with the conclusion that current United States immigration policy has little, if any, net benefit. This is especially true for illegal aliens and refugees. There are however, numerous disadvantages —as documented in the Florida study. For example, in 1997 the National Research Council study, “The New Americans”, concluded there was a miniscule net economic benefit of between \$1 and \$10 billion in an approximately \$9 trillion economy. Seldom reported at the same time was another revealing fact that immigration's public sector costs amounted to \$10 to \$20 billion. A negative \$10 or more billion! At best —omitting numerous negatives, such as the awesome social effects, the environment, sprawl, traffic gridlock, and energy use— in other words, the conclusion of this important immigration study was that from an economic outlook, all U.S. immigration could stop and the economy would not notice it.

A 2002 national study of illegal aliens concluded they cost taxpayers “roughly \$10 billion, even after accounting for taxes paid”. If there were some form of an amnesty, as President Bush proposes, the costs jump from \$2,700 per household to nearly \$7,700, for a total net cost of \$29 billion (2002). As in the Minnesota study, the costs are primarily for public assistance programs, Medicaid, health care for the uninsured, education funding, and the federal prison and court systems.<sup>6</sup>

## **Nationhood**

The core issue of immigration is not economic; the core issue is national and emotional attachment to this country and developing an identity as an American—full assimilation. It is unimportant if an immigrant may have a net economic benefit if they are not emotionally attached to their new country and do not identify themselves only as an American. The Mexican Matricula card is a perfect example of being a non-American—as are those accepting it.

Illegal aliens damage the United States by breaking the law in entering the country and generating a long list of illegal activities. However, what does it mean? By their actions, it means the illegal alien insults all Americans and demonstrates contempt for its Nationhood, people, and laws. Consistent with such contempt, it is the illegal alien determining U.S. immigration policies. Intended to ensure babies of former slaves were citizens, today the birthright citizenship law produces an illegal alien anchor baby industry whereby a woman from anywhere who manages to deliver a baby on any U.S. territory has a baby declared an instant citizen. No other nation has such an insane practice. The baby receives all the welfare benefits and schooling, etc., (note the state study) of any citizen, only it is paid to the illegal alien mother. As the baby grows into adulthood, he/she is able to bring the rest of the family into this country, “family reunification”. And it continues ad infinitum.

All determined by the illegal alien immigrant, unwelcomed foreigners. The immigration industry refuses to accept the fact that citizens of a nation have the unique right to determine immigration policies.

Large-scale immigration and all illegal aliens demoralize a citizen’s belief in its government. A nation that does not enforce its laws is a nation in anarchy; a nation without physical boundaries by definition cannot exist.<sup>7</sup> The America we know was built on a strong national identity, a focus on success and achievement, and unity of various groups—the melting pot. Racial and ethnic groups now promote separation via immigration.

One has to wonder whose country this is? Promoters of unrestricted legal and mostly illegal Mexican immigration—HACER, ISIAAH, CLUES, La Raza, LULAC, MALDEF, AILA, MEChA and their supporting newspapers and foundations—evidently believe it is their country. Indeed, as discussed later, a “Nation of Aztlán” carved out of the southwest states and “Reconquista” are core Hispanic leadership programs.

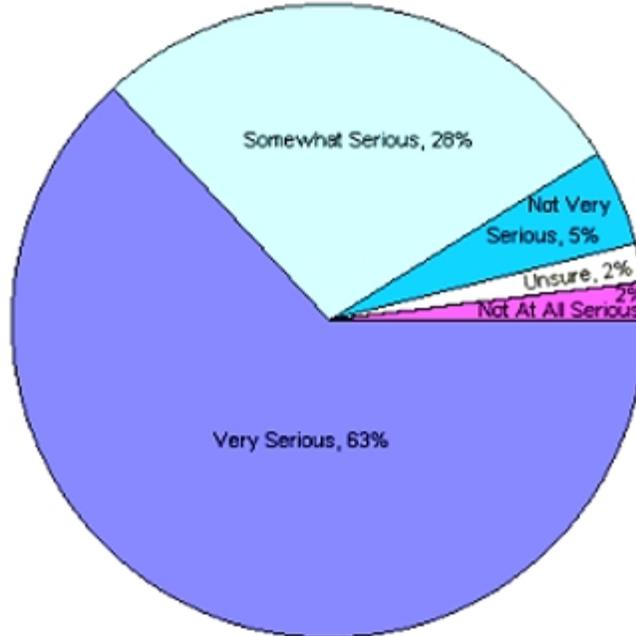
## Public Opinion: Stop Immigration

Because the immigration industry and reporting by the Startribune claimed the state report was sudden, politically motivated, and the public disinterested, this paper corrects that mistaken belief. For several decades there has been overwhelming public support for reducing and stopping immigration—not only illegal immigration. In an April 2005 poll, Americans expressed their increasing frustration, isolation and lack of influence concerning this issue. In response to the question, “How important is it to you that the President and Congress deal with each of the following issues in the next year? Is it extremely important, very important, moderately important, or not that important?” The poll results: Immigration is moderately or more important, 94%; controlling illegal immigration is moderately or more important, 94%.<sup>8</sup> Also a recent Zogby poll found that about 80% of Americans want immigration reduced. Numerous bills in Congress attempt to respond to citizen concerns. However, subsidized labor interests, unions with low wage scales, and church and human rights and open border groups—i.e., the immigration industry— have succeeded in preventing effective legislation from passing. With such affection for foreigners, what does one say about these obstructionists? Are they humanitarians, greedy corporations, ethnic and racists advocates, or is it something else?

The public is dreadfully aware of the frightening population and demographic trends underway and the consequences to them and their country. These frightening immigration driven population trends and repercussions are the substance of the state study. Those state-raised issues and many more are the subjects of this paper. For example, several repercussions of “Reconquista”, the take over of this country are mentioned. Outlined are the roles played by organizations such as CLUES, ISIAAH, HACER, Minneapolis and St. Paul Foundations, and the Startribune. Increasing American poverty and job losses and an education system in disarray are well documented. Less known, the U.S. health care system is failing, numerous hospitals are in serious financial distress, and epidemics of serious diseases now lie in wait. The Startribune’s editorial viewpoint is outlined in this regard. Crime and sanctuary cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are mentioned. The topic then turns to the environment and energy where catastrophic consequences loom. Everyday, the public is reminded by the growing traffic gridlock and price of gas at the pump.

Figure 1 clearly demonstrates Americans’ dislike of current immigration practices.

**Figure 1: Public Opinion on Illegal Immigration as a Problem, April 2005**



Zogby April 2005

Zogby’s poll demonstrates that an overwhelming majority —81 percent— agree local and state police should help federal authorities enforce laws against illegal immigration. The same poll found that 76% agree the government was not doing enough to control the border nor screen those allowed into the country. The poll also found that 72% of likely voters believed a dramatic increase in resources devoted to border control and enforcement of immigration laws would help reduce the chances of future terrorist attacks.<sup>9</sup>

Another Zogby poll —this time of South Florida Hispanics, a state with high immigration and little assimilation— taken at the same time justifies immigration fears of Americans. Almost half of the Hispanic respondents said they prefer to speak in Spanish with friends and 79 percent believed it was very important their children and grandchildren retain much of their Hispanic culture rather than assimilate the American culture.<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 2: Snoozing America**



Image courtesy of Defend Colorado Now!

Americans at the state level have responded by passing legislation to limit access to certain public services such as welfare and drivers licenses. California Proposition 187 and Arizona's Proposition 200 are good models.<sup>11</sup> And now, Defend Colorado Now! The purpose is to limit access to certain public services in Colorado to individuals legally present in the United States.<sup>12</sup> "Wake up!, Colorado needs to say, "Wake Up!, Minnesota."

Some good Minnesota news is that in the last session Minnesotans rose up to prevent legislation granting drivers licenses and in-state tuition to illegal aliens.

Another citizen response to an unresponsive government is the big and growing Minuteman movement to oversee our borders (note Figure 13).<sup>13</sup> To bypass the virtually closed media, numerous websites have been set up to provide information seldom available in the media. Kris Eggle, of Cadillac, Michigan, was a Border Patrol Agent in Arizona's Organ Pipe National Park killed by smugglers. His family set up a website setting down steps to prevent what happened to their son.<sup>14</sup> Although killings and deaths by illegal aliens occur in Minnesota, I am not yet aware of a website set up in response. However, Minnesotans Seeking Immigration Reform —MINN-SIR, has been formed in Minnesota to stop illegal immigration. Being unaware is primarily due to another very high cost of immigration, apparent censorship by Minnesota media: Startribune, Pioneer Press, WCCO-TV, MPR-TV, and etc., discussed later. However, in Georgia, the Dustin Inman Society was started by the parents of Dustin Inman after he was killed by an illegal alien. The group is dedicated to educating the public and our elected officials on the consequences of illegal immigration.<sup>15</sup> After losing loved ones in the WTC attack on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001, the 911 Families for a Secure America was set up to help prevent a recurrence. Recall that nineteen of the twenty-two terrorists involved were illegal aliens.<sup>16</sup> The big and active California Coalition for Immigration Reform prepared a CD called "The Takeover of America". The CD contains excerpts of "radical, racist speeches by fifteen Latino elected officials, professors, students and community activists, with additional comments by Congressman Tom Tancredo, L.A. Talk Show Host Larry Elder, former CA Governor Gray Davis —ending with chants by MEChA students."<sup>17</sup>

The disenfranchisement felt and recognized by most Americans are serious costs not considered in the state study. The costs, however, are almost so great as to be nearly immeasurable.

## France

The media often assert the French people appreciate racial and ethnic diversity and are very “tolerant” of foreigners. Yet, citizens’ assume immigrants will assimilate, becoming French in all aspects. However, Christian France is not acceptable to Islam and Muslims want to either change France or be a “nation” within France but separate from the French. Recent riots and killing in Denmark, France, and other Western nations over simply publishing cartoons reflects the impassable divide. Recognizing the West-East division, the results of a recent immigration poll in France are astounding. 73% declared that “the traditional values of France are not adequately protected”, 63%, said bluntly “there are too many immigrants in France”, and 44% said they do not “feel at home in their own country.”<sup>18</sup>

**Figure 3: Behead the Infidels**

Mary Jordan writing for The Washington Post stated, “‘Behead the one who insults the prophet,’ read one placard a Muslim protester held at a weekend demonstration here against cartoon depictions of Islam’s prophet Muhammad. ‘Butcher those who mock Islam,’ and ‘Be Prepared for the Real Holocaust,’ read other signs.”<sup>19</sup>



Photo by David Wimsett / Zuma Press

If state and federal governments do not soon begin to vigorously enforce U.S. immigration laws, then France could be an example of what could be in store for Minnesota and the United States. Unless immigration practices are not quickly changed, with illegal aliens prevented from entering and deportation of those here, immigration laws enforced, and numbers reduced to the traditional level of about 200,000, then a festering national complaint may boil over into action. It appears not only are high economic costs raising awareness, but also social conflicts are growing—the French example above and the LA schools example discussed later. The American public is increasingly becoming involved in what they perceive as simply wanting to take back their country. Little reported in the U.S., at the same time similar riots were also occurring in Australia, notably in the suburbs of Sydney.

An important sign Americans are aware of the situation was evident last December when the House passed HR-4437, The Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005. This landmark legislation helps control borders, internal security, and protects American jobs. Another significant sign of concern is that the State of Minnesota performed a costs of illegal aliens study.

Quick (Immigration) facts are available from the Colorado Alliance for Immigration Reform. See < [http://www.cairco.org/data/quick\\_facts.html](http://www.cairco.org/data/quick_facts.html) >. The similarities with Minnesota’s study are

remarkable.

## Population and Demographic Trends: Demography is Destiny

One of the most serious challenges to human destiny in the last third of this century will be the growth of the [United States] population. Whether man's response to that challenge will be a cause for pride or for despair in the year 2000 will depend very much on what we do today.

Richard Nixon, July 18, 1969 <sup>1</sup>

The alarms sounded by President Nixon are illustrated in the following graphs of the United States and Minnesota population (Census 2000 data).

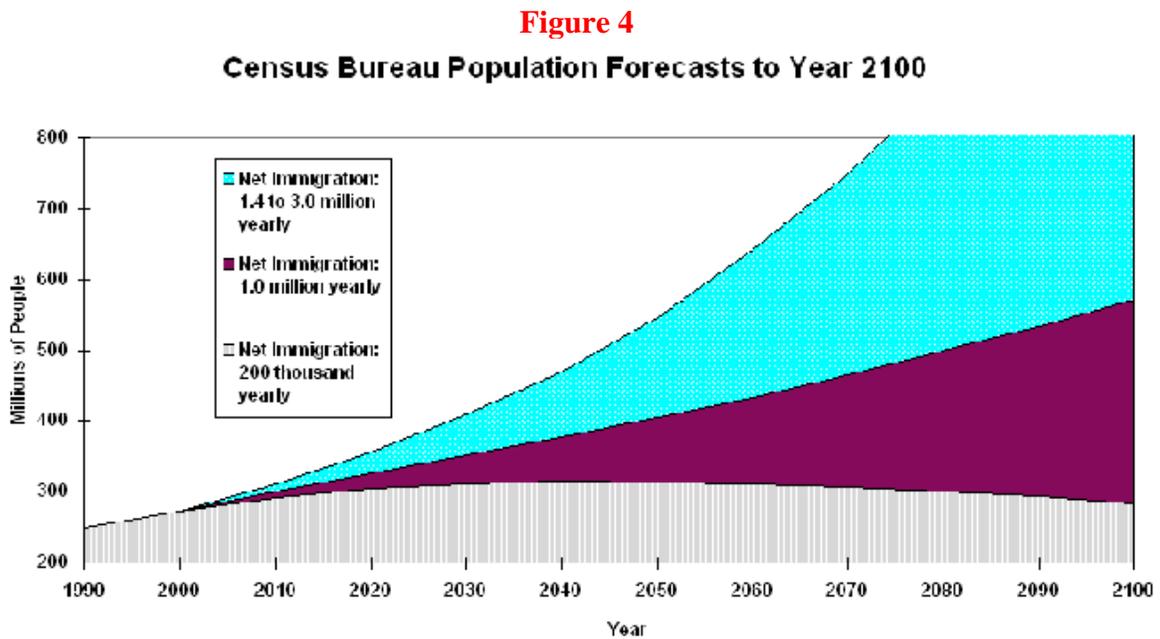


Chart courtesy of Midwest Coalition to Reduce Immigration < [www.immigrationreform.org/Statistics.htm](http://www.immigrationreform.org/Statistics.htm) >.

**Figure 5**

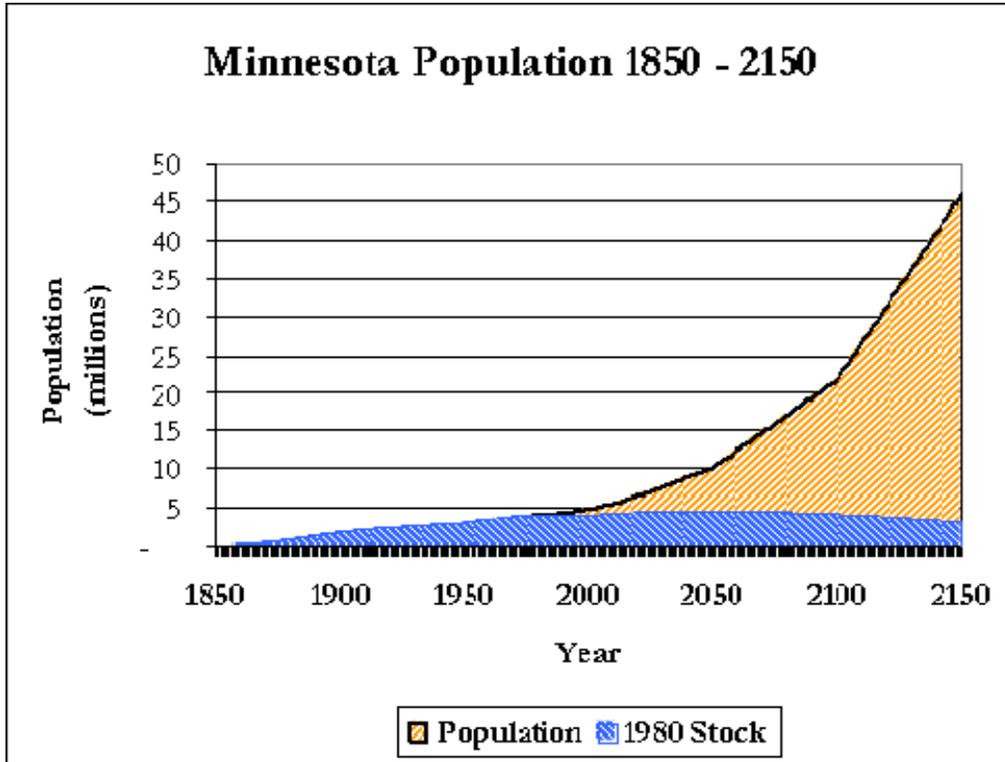
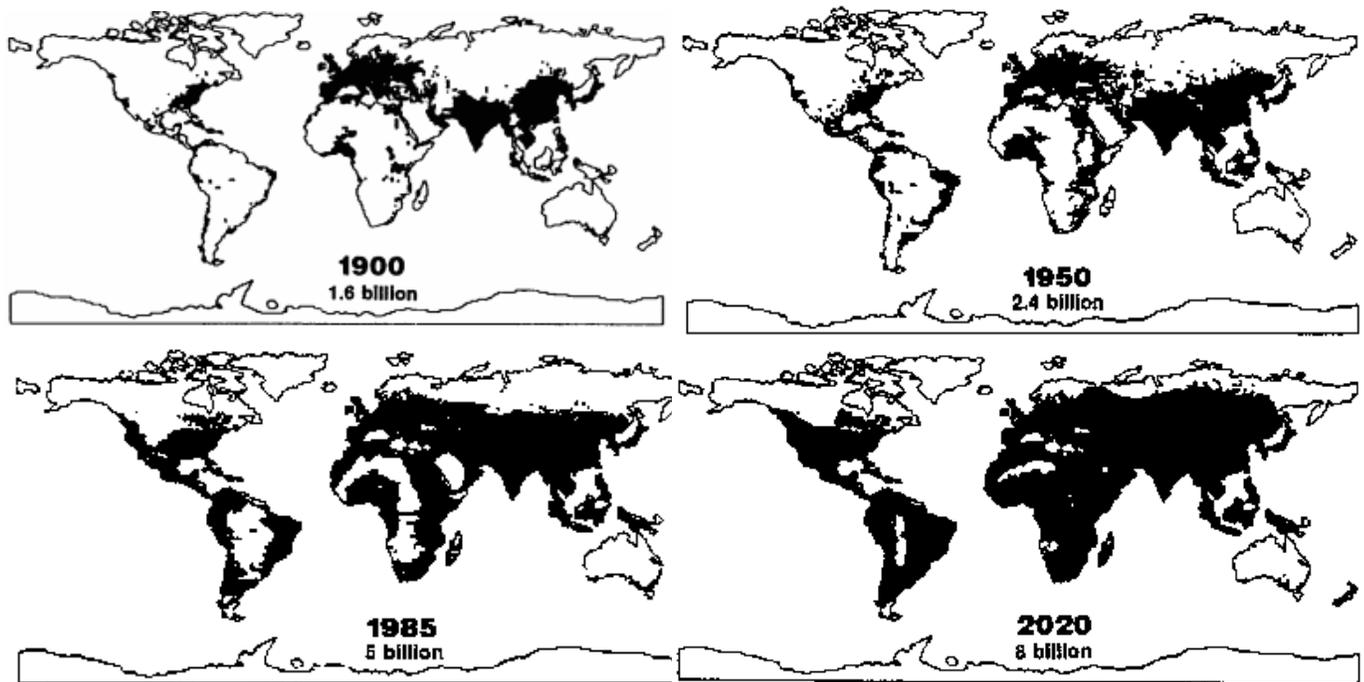


Chart courtesy of Minnesotans For Sustainability.  
See < [http://www.mnforsustain.org/united\\_states\\_population.htm](http://www.mnforsustain.org/united_states_population.htm) >.

**Figure 6: United States & World Population through History, 1900 to 2020**



The Social Contract Press. Spring 1994<sup>at2</sup>

The 1990 Census data used to project U.S. population in 2020 (Figure 6, above), illustrates that the U.S. is full. Note that North America is almost full at this time and will clearly be in another 15 brief years. It is critically important to keep in mind that it requires at least 50 years to stop population growth. In other words, the U.S. population densities depicted in the 2020 graph significantly understates what is in store under current population policies.<sup>2</sup> Effectively all of the population growth evident in the graphs is from legal and illegal immigration.

It needs stating at the outset that the projections assume current immigration policies do not change. However, it is not destiny; change population/immigration policies and the upper trendlines with their mind-boggling implications disappear. Examining actual population data reveals that the U.S. population is growing above the upper trendline in Figure 4 toward a China-like 1.2 billion or more at 2100. The same trend relatively applies to Minnesota in Figure 5. Note that in both graphs all population growth above the bottom (blue) trendline is foreign derived and with the equivalent exponential growth shape. Under current immigration/population policies, the nation and state we now know will be unrecognizable and unsustainable before long.

Racially, ethnically, linguistically and very likely culturally, under current immigration practices the complete transformation of the American people is occurring. A substantially White nation when founded, under current immigration practices, the Census Bureau projects that European Whites will be a minority group overall, declining from approximately 74% of the population today to 42% at 2050 and to a single digit percentage at 2100. The balance will primarily be Hispanic but with

Asian populations tripling as well by that time. The American culture will have undergone the transformation from an Anglo and northern European to an Iberian southern culture —or from London and Stockholm to Mexico City and Haiti. Due to illegal and legal immigration and their high birthrates, in 2003 Hispanics overtook Blacks to become the largest U.S. minority group. By 2100, Blacks are projected to slightly increase their relative parity with Whites, although nationally becoming a very small minority.

Look closely at the Minnesota trendline leading to the year 2000 (Figure 5). Then examine the upper immigration-driven trendline to witness the projected future Minnesota. Minnesota's first 150 years are actual growth; the balance is projected growth under current population policies. The graph reflects the magnitude of the population differences since statehood and the future Minnesota over the identical time span. The reference to the "1980 Population Group" (lower -blue- portion) is the actual 1980 Minnesota population excluding immigration after 1980. It illustrates the consequences of immigration on Minnesota's population and its institutions. The upper trendline includes 1980 historical population and projected immigration plus a conservative estimate of 12,000 illegal aliens and underestimated legal immigrants per year cumulating above the lower (blue) trendline. Census assumed fertility is included in all trendlines.

Figure 5 demonstrates that the rate of increase is growing exponentially. The Minnesota population chart is a visual depiction of the state's illegal alien costs report going forward in time. Indeed, all state problems associated with population growth and of immigration are growing exponentially. The costs outlined in today's state study pale by comparison with what lies immediately ahead unless legal and illegal immigration policies are not quickly dealt with. Unless state policies are immediately changed, any possibility of reversing the costs or even moderating them, is rapidly going away —the California model.

Several of those concerns are outlined in the state study. Legal and illegal immigration strains city planners to design, construct and fund the enormous infrastructure, build schools and hospitals, parklands, and so forth required. The environmental consequences are staggering. Minnesota's rapidly approaching energy dilemmas are frightening. Indeed, current immigration practices are rapidly moving forward in time the U.S. leap into the energy short Olduvai Gorge.<sup>3</sup> For example, legal and illegal immigrants arriving in the single year 2003 will consume almost six of the eight billion barrels of oil remaining in the U.S. The entire remaining U.S. oil supply will be provided the foreign born arriving in the U.S. only in the 1990 – 2000 decade.<sup>4</sup>

To place the population projections and problems in perspective, move out on the upper trendline to the point you feel there is enough people, or the population level you want to live with. Then back up at least 50 years. That point is where population/immigration policies must be fully implemented in order to reach stability at the selected point. Minnesota or the federal government and certainly not the immigration industry, does not want you to understand this all important fact. Demography shapes our destiny. Choose wisely.

Researchers report that over the short period January 2000 to March 2005, 7.9 million new immigrants (legal and illegal) settled in the country, "making it the highest five-year period of immigration in American history." Approximately half of these, 3.7 million, are illegal aliens! In sharp contrast to those suggesting the numbers are smaller than in other eras, the reality is that 35.2 million legal and illegal immigrants were in the U.S. in March of 2005. That number is the highest

ever recorded. Indeed, it is 250% of the 13.5 million during the peak of the last great immigration wave after the turn of the century.<sup>5</sup> Two important but frequently overlooked factors of the previous great wave is that many of the arrivals returned to their homelands after working a few years and there was insignificant illegal immigration. According to the Center for Immigration Studies, as of March 2005, Minnesota had 374,000 immigrants with 99,000 arriving only since 2000.<sup>6</sup> Legal immigration in Minnesota in 2002 numbered more than 13,000 coming from 160 countries, an increase of 17% over the previous year. The impact has been felt across Minnesota with over eighty rural cities experiencing mind-boggling 100 percent population increases over the short 1990 to 2000 period. These cities range from Austin to Willmar to Owatonna to Rush City. Today, only 22% speak English at home, only about a third have become citizens, and one in five remain in poverty.<sup>7</sup>

Demographers studying the Census 2000 projection models conclude that the Census population projections are too conservative, too low. The primary reason is that immigration is significantly understated as is immigration-driven fertility. Fred Elbel researched the number of illegal aliens writing,

This analysis demonstrates that the December, 2003 Department of Homeland Security estimates of 8 million to 12 million illegal aliens in the United States and 700,000 new illegals entering and staying per year represent significant undercounts. This analysis shows that it is reasonable to state that at least 20 million illegal aliens reside in the United States and that up to 12,000 illegal aliens enter the United States every day, or, as Arizona Senator John McCain reports —more than 4 million per year.<sup>8</sup>

The Census Bureau's current "middle range" estimate projects a U.S. population of 570 million by the end of this century (Figure 4). However, this unrealistically assumes a reduction in birthrates by 2050 to near current U.S. averages and that immigration slides to low levels. The "high range" Census Bureau projection is for a U.S. population of nearly 1.2 billion, roughly that of China, before the year 2100 and growing at the time at an unimaginable rate of 18 million a year. What quality of life are today's policymakers planning for our children and grandchildren?

It has been customary to use the mid-range projection. However, due to immigration, actual U.S. population growth has been on the high trendline for three decades and is now above the highest trendline in Figure 4. When confronted with the reliability issue, the Census indicated they were aware of the understatement and did not dispute the work of others; however, they would not update their projections. This left in place unrealistically low assumed levels of immigration and fertility. Those unreliable numbers are evident in the mid-level projections and seen in the daily website increase of the Population Clock.

It is important to note that in using the mid-level projection, the U.S. population growth rate is significantly understated. Understating population growth implies decision making on the run. Because the Minnesota population projection is determined by the same model (using Minnesota data), Minnesota's growth is similarly, significantly understated. Indeed, entirely due high immigration, the U.S. has been on the high trend projection for three decades (upper trendline in Figures 4 and 5). In reality, the U.S. is heading pell-mell toward 1.3 billion rather than 1.2 billion or 571 million by 2100; Minnesota is aiming toward the population of California.

Helping to explain the Census low projection is that the fertility of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. average more than 40% higher in the U.S. than their counterparts in Mexico, 3.5 vs. 2.4. The birth rate of illegal alien women of about 3.1 on average is about 50 percent higher than the two-child average of native-born Americans. The Census assumes their high fertility will drop sharply to that of the native born. A decline of that magnitude has not been the historical pattern of immigrants.<sup>9</sup> It should also be noted that fertility of Muslim immigrants is nearly twice that of Mexicans. High fertility combined with the rapidly increasing numbers of illegal alien students, explains the staggering increases reported in the study of illegal aliens in Minnesota schools of 25% in 2002 and 33% in 2003. Unless this situation is not immediately dealt with, the implications for Minnesota schools are grave; school (and student) failures will be unavoidable. The serious social implications are also of great consequence and briefly discussed later. It seems hardly necessary to say that the U.S. and Minnesota educational obligation is to Americans citizens, not foreigners.

Procrastination will have another ominous result. Excessive births to illegal alien immigrants and large numbers of additional border crossers suggests that the longer it continues, the more difficult it becomes to break the cycle. Dr. Steve Camarota, in his twenty-two year study (2005) of births to immigrants in America found that 42% of births to immigrants were from illegal aliens with the goal of having an “anchor baby”.<sup>10</sup> Their numbers represent power (discussed later) and “anchor babies” (instant citizen children) generally prevent a parent’s deportation. In an almost endless parade, as adults under “family reunification” programs can sponsor whole families back in the homeland. Entire foreign cities can and have, moved to the U.S.<sup>11</sup> Examples of U.S. Balkanization is where whole Mexican towns relocate to the United States. Izucar de Matamoros is an example. It is frequently referred to as a ghost town because many of its residents moved, illegally, to the United States. The same is said of Axochiapan.

Independent studies or Census data suggests that the numbers of illegal aliens annually crossing the U.S. border is two to three times that of the official Bureau figures of 450,000 annually and 10 million total. However, casting doubt on the Census projections, even the estimates of immigration advocacy groups is almost three times the official number. “The rapid growth of the undocumented population has been the principal driver of growth in the foreign-born populations in new settlement states” states the Pew Hispanic Center’s Dr. Jeffrey Passel. Moreover, he found that of the Mexican-born population in the U.S., approximately 85% of them are illegal aliens.<sup>12</sup>

Consistent with the Census report, the Pew Hispanic Center study cited in the state study said there were 10.3 million illegal residents, arriving at the rate of 485,000 per year. One notes that 10 – 11 million over the ten years since the previous census implies more than a million per year, a doubling of the Pew Hispanic Center and Census estimates. (The estimates will not include the illegals previously amnestied.) Newsweek reported in a 1999 article regarding the smuggling of illegal aliens that the number of illegal aliens crossing the U.S. border each year is probably twice and possibly three times larger than the Census estimate of 450,000 per year —900,000 to 1,350,000.<sup>13</sup> In a 2004 study by Time Magazine, the conclusion was that more than three million illegal aliens cross our borders annually and are not included in the projections.<sup>14</sup> Yet another report from Bear Stearns Asset Management in 2005 estimated a number as high as 20 million total, or approximately 2-3,000,000 illegally crossing the U.S. border each year.

President Bush’s “guest worker” plan embodied in Hagel-Martinez-Kennedy S.2611 is a thinly disguised but massive amnesty.<sup>15</sup> The administration’s so-called temporary worker proposal when

combined with anchor babies and family reunification, would result in the addition of millions of people to the U.S. population each year. Dr. Steven Camarota of the Center for Immigration Studies points out that this irony is, “exactly what such a program is supposed to avoid.”<sup>at15</sup> Mexicans and others, have recognized this feature of the proposed Bush program and are illegally crossing our borders in record numbers to get in line.

The line could stretch from Minnesota lakes, schools, and health care systems to Mexico City’s slums. Although it was not mentioned in the state study, it is nevertheless of great interest, that a Pew Hispanic Center poll performed in Mexico in the Spring 2005 found that 46% of Mexicans, 48% of males, 52% of those 18-29, would come to the U.S. if permitted. 20% said they may come illegally. President Bush and Governor Pawlenty will want to reconsider their “guestworker” proposal. The same poll found that 71% of Mexicans said family and friends would participate in a guestworker program —especially the less educated!<sup>16</sup> The poll did not ask if they would come to be Americans.

Demographer Dr. D.A. Ahlburg sums it all up saying, “(1) the Census Bureau’s highest projection might be interpreted as a reasonable middle projection, (2) a reasonable high projection would yield a U.S. population in 2080 some 300 million persons larger than the Bureau’s highest projection”. The same can be said relatively of the Minnesota projection.<sup>17</sup> The consequences and costs are rising in tandem.

The Minnesota study (footnote #16) indicated there were 85,000 illegal aliens in Minnesota. However, the author based his findings on a 2002-2004 survey. “Skyrocketing” was the term used in the state study, the rate of increase is increasing —exponential growth. Given the preceding discussion, the actual numbers of illegal aliens entering the U.S. and Minnesota is at a minimum twice and likely three times the Census estimate. Therefore, a realistic range would be the following: two times 85,000 yields an estimate of 170,000 illegal aliens; three times would be 255,000. Jeffrey Passel, Pew Hispanic Center Demographer (cited in the study) studied the state of Tennessee which is a state only slightly larger than Minnesota and concluded Tennessee may have as many as 300,000 illegal aliens. Thus, a number over 200,000 rather than the approximately 85,000 illegal aliens would be a reasonable and useful Minnesota approximation.<sup>18</sup>

The Minnesota graph, Figure 5, although using conservative immigration assumptions, corrects some of the Census understatement. Actual Minnesota growth is likely to exceed the projections illustrated in the graph. The population growth undercount flows through to the growth estimates used in the state study. This observation is clearly stated by demographer and author of the Pew study used by the state, Dr. Passel. Specifically, he states that “immigration is higher than shown in the study”.<sup>19</sup>

An analysis of the Census 2000 suggests that politics played a role in establishing the projections. For example, demographer Dr. B. Meredith Burke, stated, “if the Census Bureau really wanted to emphasize the fact that immigration is policy-generated and not a ‘given,’ it could present its immigration estimates in terms of national policy.” Dr. Burke succinctly states,<sup>20</sup>

The Bureau could starkly inform its audience that, first, the public and our policymakers need to decide: do we want a constant population, a constant immigration flow, or a constant

policy? Then it could present its analysis of what each course of action would entail.  
(Emphasis added)

Independent research by Drs. Ahlburg and Passel, and B. Meredith Burke suggests a critically important idea about probability. For example, in her analysis of the Census 2000 projections Dr. Burke states that the Census “by describing its immigration estimates in terms of ‘likelihood,’ the Bureau reinforces in the mind of the naive reader the false impression that projections are self-fulfilling prophecies that cannot be readily changed.” As do Ahlburg and Passel, Dr. Burke also notes that the mid-series understates growth by assuming more restrictive immigration than actually practiced or is policy. Of substantial interest to policy makers and the public, she states, “the Census failed to describe a trend to U.S. population stabilization.” Dr. Burke performed the analysis for us, finding total immigration in the low-series must be no more than 200,000 to achieve stability at 2050.<sup>21</sup> The identical situation would relatively apply to Minnesota. In other words, negligible immigration is required if Minnesota is to have a sustainable population level and successful economy.

Lacking an appropriate roadmap to sustainability the public and the policymakers have less than adequate information to determine wise immigration/population policies. As in Minnesota, the lack of an informed public implies special interests such as the immigration industry have less to be concerned about. On the other hand, citizens have a great deal to be worried about, the continued existence of their country.

The lower trendline in the U.S. projection assumes net immigration of 200,000 annually. Yet, both the U.S. and Minnesota populations under this very refreshing scenario would have continued to increase for another approximately forty years, then stabilize, and finally begin a slow reduction. This is about the best we can hope for short of a complete immigration moratorium (and one-child fertility programs)

## **Demography Is Destiny: Loss of Political Representation**

### **“Hispanics now elect the president”**

The statement that demography is destiny has powerful implications. A united democratic republic—such as the United States cannot continue under current legal and illegal immigration policies. The heading for example, indicates that the number of Hispanics, legal or not, now have the power simply due to Census counting, and at the ballot, legal or not, to influence and pass legislation representing their special interests. The earlier population discussions should explain how this develops—but not all the implications.

Former Colorado Governor Dick Lamm has experienced the processes disuniting Americans in Colorado and across the U.S. Recognition compelled him to write a short essay listing the “7 Ways to Destroy America”. The methods he says are, 1. Multiple languages; 2. Multiple and equal cultures; blame the majority culture and establish a cult of Victimology; 3. Celebrate differences and diversity—a salad bowl; 4. Grow the unassimilated underclass; 5. Get businesses and foundations to be funders; 6. Accept dual citizenship and undervalue unity; 7. Develop taboo topics

and name-calling scripts, and repeat a mantra, “immigration is always good for America”; and finally, 8. Eliminate immigration law enforcement. A short movie of the full text is available.<sup>22</sup>

Just prior to the 2004 elections, news anchor Tom Brokaw had a special on Hispanics. As the program was ending, the person interviewed said something with somber implications: “Hispanics now elect the president”.<sup>23</sup> For more than a decade, the numbers of Spanish-speaking people in many regions were able to elect local officials, representatives, and to change local city and state policies such as making Spanish the Official City Language or establishing an illegal alien sanctuary city. National Hispanic TV stations, numerous Hispanic radio stations and newspapers are dividing people and cultures within the U.S. The numbers have now reached the point where Hispanics now have the ability to influence, perhaps determine, presidential elections.

Census population data distributes political representation as well as federal funds. As a result, Congress has undergone significant changes in the number of representatives transferred from states with low to high immigration. Ten or so big immigration states will have substantial taxpayer inflows automatically coming directly from the remaining forty states. However, those forty states will have little ability to change policies. In a study of congressional reapportionment, Dudley Poston, Steve Camarota, and Amanda Baumle concluded,

Many low-immigration states that might seem unaffected by immigration are in fact experiencing a significant erosion of their political influence in Washington. The presence of illegal aliens in other states caused Indiana, Michigan, and Mississippi to each lose one seat in the House in 2000, while Montana failed to gain a seat it otherwise would have. Illegal immigration not only redistributes seats in the House, it has the same effect on presidential elections because the Electoral College is based on the size of congressional delegations. The presence of all non-citizens in the Census redistributed a total of nine seats.

None of the states that lost a seat due to non-citizens is declining in population. Immigration takes away representation from states composed almost entirely of U.S. citizens and results in the creation of new districts in states with large numbers of non-citizens. The large number of non-citizens creates a tension with the principle of “one man, one vote” because it takes so few votes to win these immigrant-heavy districts. In 2002, it took almost 100,000 votes to win the typical congressional race in the four states that lost a seat due to illegal aliens, while it took fewer than 35,000 votes to win the 34th and 31st districts of California.

The political stakes for low-immigration states are enormous. The presence of all foreign-born persons in 2000 (naturalized citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens) redistributed 16 seats, up from 12 seats in 1990. To suggest excluding illegals or other non-citizens from apportionment is administratively impractical and would likely encounter fierce opposition from high (placed) U.S. citizens losing political representation. Immigration states (get paid for it!)<sup>24</sup>

One example of the power of changing demographics was the election last year of Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, formerly a California State Assemblyman —elected by its Hispanic majority.<sup>25</sup> The Senate will take longer to be overwhelmed. However, it sets up a Constitutional conundrum never thought possible. Under existing immigration practices, only 10-12 states will virtually control presidential elections and literally dominate the House of Representatives. The remaining forty

states, including all upper Midwest states, will have little national policy influence. Similarly, the Senate could have eighty Senators literally representing the national viewpoint but only capable of passing legislation approved by the immigration dominated House. The depths of the deadlocked Congress implies the big immigration states will have federal funds flowing to them with the capacity to decide state and local level funding applications. Without the House of Representatives representing all states, democracy is nothing but a shadow preceding the nation's failure.

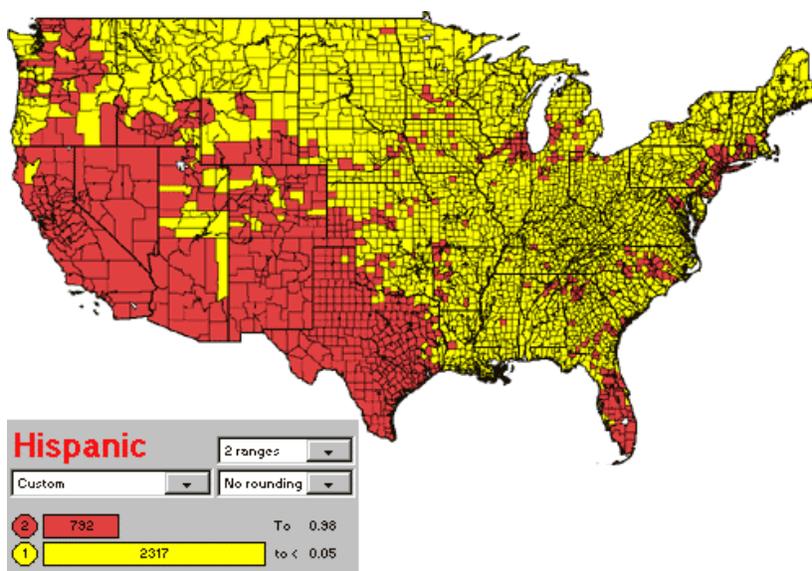
### **Reconquista!**

Eventually, we are going to take over all political institutions of California.  
Mario Obledo, co-founder of MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund), 1998

**Figure 7: U.S. Hispanic Population by County**

In the end, an immigration invasion works its way through a democratic republic by controlling the form of the Republic. In the end, it can change the actual configuration of its cities, counties or the states. The name given to this immigration created occupation is Reconquista!<sup>26</sup>

“Reconquista” is the name given to the “Aztlán Plan”, the retaking by Mexico of the seven Southwestern states, the “Aztlán or “Northern Territory”.



Graph: Census 2000

Figure 7 illustrates the number and locations of Hispanics in the U.S. at the year 2000. To the dark areas (red) must be added the illegal aliens not counted, now in the twenty million range. Compare Figure 4 with Figure 7 and the conclusion is ominous. Add the illegal aliens now here and arriving daily with the upper U.S. and Minnesota population projection trendlines in Figures 4 and 5 and one will undoubtedly understand the consequence of existing immigration policies and practices. Mexico’s President Vicente Fox Quesada (his given name) refers to the Western U.S. as the “Northern Territory”. His predecessor, President Ernesto Zedillo said, “the Mexican nation extends beyond the territory enclosed by its borders and that Mexican migrants are an important, a very important part of it.”<sup>27</sup> According to the University of New Mexico Chicano Studies program, “Estudiantes Contemporáneos del Norte is Dedicated to the Chicanos del Norte in the hope of recovering their lost sovereignty and assuming their place among the independent nations of the world.”<sup>28</sup>

Reconquista mocks America and the U.S. Marines by planting the Mexican Flag over Mt. Suribachi as the U.S. Marines did during WW II. Hispanics use the scene to illustrate the loss of a country, the United States of America, without a shot fired.

**Figure 8: Mexican Flag over Mt. Suribachi**



Picture : La Voz de Aztlán

The population projections discussed previously, Figures 4 and 5 —frightening as they are— substantially understate the demographic sweep now underway. Note the U.S. cities in Figure 9 projected to have hundred of thousands or millions of Hispanics. As the Minnesota cost study can only hint, this includes millions in Minnesota (as shown in the Minnesota population graph) and fifteen million in the city of Chicago, an American city becoming dominated by Hispanics almost equal to Mexico City today!

### **Los Angeles: “Capital of Aztlán”**

La Voz de Aztlán (the voice of Aztlán) writes,

Mexican American activists reject assimilation, insist on bilingualism and multiculturalism, and lay claim to Southwest America as belonging to Mexico! Wave after wave of illegals push inexorably into the United States and find refuge in Spanish ghettos. Many Mexican American politicians and activists claim to speak for these new immigrants. Their message is not pushing assimilation but rather the protection of Spanish language and culture and the theme that the Southwest United States belongs to the descendants of Mexicans who lost the war of 1848.

Thus, Rodolfo Acuña's *Occupied America* claims the Southwest for Mexicans. Chicano activists (Chicanismo) push not only for civil rights for illegal Mexicans but also for the return (reconquista) of the lost provinces to form Aztlán. Chicanismo demands Spanish language and culture education, not English or American cultural schooling. The Movimiento Estudiante Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA) in 1970 formed a political party, La Raza Unida [La Raza, the race], won control of Crystal City, Texas, and tried to make it into a Chicano city.

Chicano leaders have been courted by the Democratic Party and appear to have a bright future there. Add the newly made Spanish-speaking citizens of 1996 to Chicano activists and Latino politicians, and the situation becomes explosive. For example, 30 percent of the population of California is Latino; by 2000, the number will be 40 percent.<sup>29</sup>

The following map a vivid representation of the envisioned “República del Norte” (Northern Republic), “Aztlán”, is from the University of New Mexico.

**Figure 9: República Del Norte 2080**



Estudiantes Contemporáneos del Norte. See < <http://www.unm.edu/~ecd/n/map2080ad.htm> >.

MEChA survives in dozens of Chicano studies programs in the western United States. According to Scott McConnell writing in the National Review, “MEChA accused the ‘Republican Party of being made up of racist/fascist European settlers’. The virulent, anti-white high school textbook, Five Hundred Years of Chicano History in Pictures, boasts of Chicano ‘resistance to being colonized and absorbed by racist empire builders.’”<sup>30</sup> La Raza has a unit on the campus of the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

**Figure 10: MEChA Symbol**



Picture: La Voz de Aztlán

Hispanics promoting their “civil rights” movement in Denver were transparent in their contempt for Americans. They flew the Mexican flag in St. Josephs Church while the American flag was underfoot in a new version of the Mexican Hat Dance.<sup>31</sup>

### **Minneapolis – St. Paul, the New Axochiapan!**

The Mexican city of Axochiapan has illegally moved from Mexico to Minnesota, concentrated in Minneapolis.<sup>32</sup>

## The Mosaic: Matricula Consular Offices, “Clues”, Isaiah, Startribune, et al.

**Figure 11: Los Angeles, Mexico**

The cultural and ethnic transition now well underway in the southwestern states and heading into the heartland implies Minnesotans will soon hear such statements as Los Angeles, Alta California; El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles; Los Angeles Today, Alta California Tomorrow; God Bless Aztlán! And, Minneapolis the New Axochiapan! Discussed previously, Los Angeles is the proposed capitol city of the country (Aztlán) that many Hispanics want carved out of the United States from Utah to the southern borders.



Photo: Investors Business Daily

Is today's Mexico City the vision Congress and the Minnesota Legislature has in mind for its citizens? Several areas in St. Paul and East Lake Street in Minneapolis already look like a foreign land such as Tijuana.

The population charts in the opening section and statements like the above should bring to mind the question central to Minnesota and United States immigration, “is today's Southern California the vision Minnesota legislators promise today's children and tomorrow's Americans and Minnesota citizens?” There can be no doubt that the Southern California of today is the picture of the future Minnesota unless state population and immigration policies are not quickly changed.

Mexico's Matricula Consular Offices are one of the primary organizations promoting legal and illegal immigration with the goal of removing distinctions between American citizens and Mexican nationals. In short, Mexican Consular offices literally are “invasion stations”. Please note Figure 12.

### **Mexico Is Here Now: Allyn & Co. PR vs. the U.S.**

“This is our land, not Mexico's. It's high time we told that to our own leaders and especially to the government of Mexico.”

Tom DeWeese, May 31, 2005<sup>33</sup>

The number of Hispanic advocacy groups mirrors the illegal and illegal immigrant numbers, as well as religious organizations and financial powerhouses sustaining and profiting from them. Indeed, President George Bush in order to help pass the administration's “guest worker”, amnesty program, formed an association of business interests with dues ranging from \$50,000 to \$250,000.<sup>34</sup> None of

the states, major foundations, charities, or corporations fund organizations advocating U.S. population stabilization or immigration reform.

The U.S. unlimited immigration campaign is one of the largest lobby and marketing groups in the world. It is funded by wealthy individuals such as immigrant George Soros (\$300 million), billion dollar corporations and foundations, and the federal and state governments. Seldom in U.S. history have citizens been so manipulated and disenfranchised by their government and businesses. This paper addresses the Minnesota and U.S.; however, what is said applies equally to Canada and Australia. Other than a single organization, the relatively small Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), all organizations formed in response to out of control immigration and the censored immigration media are small. U.S. population or immigration reduction organizations are often started by a single individual or small group of friends using personal financial resources. They grow rapidly when the public learns of them and are effective because they are aligned with 80% or more of Americans' immigration positions.

Possibly a product of Allyn & Company, is an unheard of tactic increasing illegal alien flows over the U.S.-Mexican border. Mexico's Foreign Ministry in December of 2004 published a 32 page comic-like book, "The Guide for the Mexican Migrant." Note in the picture that illegal aliens are directed to the Mexican Consulate offices in the U.S. More than 1.5 million copies of "Guia del Migrante" have been distributed along the U.S. border.

**Figure 12: Guia del Migrante Mexicano**



Reconquista is sponsored by the Mexican government and allowed, if not encouraged by some states and the federal government. The "Guia del Migrante" booklet is literally a guide on how to cross the U.S. border illegally and live inconspicuously in the U.S. —and Minnesota. Arizona is the most traveled illegal alien corridor with 577,000 apprehended in 2005. Mexico's Human Rights Commission and Tucson, Arizona's Humane Borders group recently issued maps showing the best routes over the border mountains and roads, railroads, cities (and water tanks marked with blue flags placed by their associates). Maps showing cellular telephone coverage are to follow. The Mexican Human Rights Commission published and distributed 70,000 maps thus far. Mexico's southeastern state of Yucatán has also published its own guide of routes through the desert.<sup>35</sup>

The CLUES office is in St. Paul (Chicanos Latinos Unidos En Servicio). Housed within is the Consulate of Mexico, Mexico's 46<sup>th</sup> Matricula Consular Office. Hidden from public view, with funding assistance compliments of the Minnesota legislature, last year the office building was reconditioned —in some measure to provide quality leased space to the Mexican Consulate. The CLUES building renovation and other tactics now implemented are likely a part of a much bigger strategy. Literally, it is a price paid by Minnesotans for illegal immigration not considered in the state illegal alien costs study.

The function of the Consular Offices is to promote the interests and people of Mexico in this country, specifically the sham Matricula ID card for illegal aliens. It gets worse. Now a dozen Central American and Caribbean nations will office within the (now) 48 Mexican Consular Offices. Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic will have personnel stationed in the U.S. One expects them to be involved in the same activities the Mexican offices perform—including encouraging illegal aliens and related public relations programs.<sup>36</sup>

No other nation has tolerated a standing foreign government presence throughout its territory. And, as President Bush encouraged, Mexican troops crossed our Texas border to deliver American made food in an American city to a relatively small group of Americans temporarily displaced by a hurricane. This is the first time any foreign nation publicly acknowledged soldiers setting foot on American soil.

However, the situation is dangerously more serious. According to the Department of Homeland Security (Office of National Drug Control Policy), the Mexican military has crossed into the United States 217 times since 1996. The military infiltrations are to protect and assist drug and human smugglers entering the United States. Although not reported nationally, Arizona's Daily Bulletin reported last year that Border Patrol agents for several years have had sightings and confrontations with the Mexican military inside the United States. "We've had armed showdowns with the Mexican army ... these are Mexican army officials assisting drug smugglers," states Sara Carter of the Bulletin. She cites one especially telling incident in 2000. More than sixteen Mexican soldiers were arrested by border agents after firing on U.S. Border Patrol Agents. The U.S. State Department forced the border agents to release the soldiers and return them to Mexico. In what amounts to theater, Mexico denies any incursions and suggests it is drug and human smugglers using fake uniforms and military camouflage on their vehicles.<sup>37</sup> The incursions now number 231 with the February 2, 2006 event of the Mexican Army flying in a helicopter, landing, and holding an American rancher at gunpoint in the backyard. "I mean, these guys had loaded weapons, cocked (and) aimed at me" states a frightened Texan, R.D. Ayers. Top Mexican officials deny the incident. Ayer's concern mirrors that of most Americans: "My biggest concern in all this ... is that our President says we're in the middle of a terrorist war. And our government says they've got some kind of control on (the border). These people can come across so easy it's pathetic." A letter writer responding to the news article said, "our volunteers could see three of the men carrying AK-47 rifles, and the fourth carrying a scoped sniper rifle. They were what we termed in the Army a 'Scout/Sniper Team', and they were looking for a target of opportunity around our home in the dead of night. Make no mistake, this is a war. It is a quiet, low-intensity war against an organized cross-border insurgency, but it is still no less a war."<sup>38</sup>

**Figure 13: Minutemen Want You!**

"The difference is that right now that war is being fought by private U.S. Citizens [referring to the Minuteman Project], who live and work in the war zone that our southern border has turned into."<sup>39</sup>



Minuteman Logo Courtesy of the Minuteman Project

Another episode of eight Mexican soldiers 500 yards into Arizona was filmed by The Minuteman Civil Defense Corps. Apparently the soldiers were the lead patrol of a larger group escorting drug smugglers. When Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge was sent the film, his office failed to acknowledge a clear example of government malfeasance.<sup>40</sup> Apparently, the film and other reports can no longer be ignored. House Armed Service Chairman Duncan Hunter and House Rules Chairman David Dreier have submitted a letter to Judiciary Committee Chairman Jim Sensenbrenner requesting a Congressional investigation. The Chairmen also submitted a letter to DHS Secretary Chertoff requesting documents identifying the incursions by Mexico's military over the past 10 years.<sup>41</sup> Arizona Senator Jon Kyl and Texas Senator John Cornyn intend to hold hearings on Mexican military incursions starting March 1.

Evidently, the Minuteman Civil Defense Corps has created a great deal of anxiety in the immigration industry. A chilling instance is that La Voz De Aztlán has joined with MS-13 in declaring what appears to be war on The Minuteman Civil Defense Corps. A March 1, 2005 La Voz De Aztlán newsletter stated, "Los Angeles, Alta California —It looks like there is going to be a 'showdown at OK corral' on April 1st in Tombstone, Arizona. A high level leader of the Mara Salvatruchas, Ebner Anivel Rivera-Paz, has issued orders from federal prison to members of his extremely violent organization to teach the Minutemen vigilantes a lesson they will never forget". La Voz De Aztlán then says, the Minutemen may be in for a big surprise ... (because) the Mara Salvatruchas are known to cut the "testicles" of their enemies and feed them to their vicious dogs. Other times they have cut the heads off their opponents to play football soccer with them.<sup>42</sup>

The Consulates are not innocent embassies. Working in league with Mexico and the immigration industry, Consular Offices are fronts for all programs promoting unlimited legal and illegal immigration. The goal is the elimination of all distinctions between U.S. citizens and non-citizens, including illegal aliens. Driver's licenses, voting "rights", in-state tuition, bank accounts, and government loans for illegal aliens are unambiguous examples. It would not be surprising to learn that the misleading language of the bill to provide illegal aliens education benefits was crafted by a PR program. The cleverly misnamed "Dream Act" providing illegal aliens education benefits is a nightmare for Americans and American schoolchildren.

California's Mexican Consular Offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, and Sacramento, have set up free 24 hours a day legal services with a telephone hot line called "Jurimex". Likely all Mexican Consular Offices —St. Paul, MN— will provide legal services. Their primary function is to assist illegal aliens with legal assistance regarding immigration status, labor law, family law, and civil and criminal matters. Agustin Pradillo of the San Francisco consulate describes it as "a 911 for Mexicans." They also receive free follow-up meetings and the local consulate will continue to ensure the illegal alien has adequate representation. The Los Angeles firm of Moreno, Becerra and Casillas is currently providing legal services —no doubt in some large measure taxpayer funded.<sup>43</sup>

In response to the rapidly upwelling of public resentment, the Mexican government recently implemented a public relations program in an attempt to quiet or silence American citizens. Mexico hired its friend the public relations firm, Allyn & Company, (Dallas, TX) to promote Mexico and its interests throughout the United States and Minnesota. No doubt, the Allyn media campaign reached the highest national levels. The firm is now owned by international media conglomerate Fleishman-Hillard.<sup>44</sup> Saddam Hussein should be so smart! Recently they took out ads urging Mexican workers, legal and not, to claim "my rights are being violated". A series of radio announcements were also

directed to Mexican nationals returning home over the 2005 Christmas and New Years holiday period. Yet another set of commercials were broadcast intending to organize their followers to block the newly passed border plans in HR-4437.<sup>45</sup>

An alarming example of how far Hispanic activists will go to achieve their ends was evident in a recent episode in California. Immigration reform activist Terry Graham was physically assaulted by a Hispanic activist at an immigration conference. In response she filed a lawsuit and wrote about what she sees as Hispanic immigrationists co-opting Black history, the Civil Rights Movement, and now “Mexicanizing Martin Luther King Day”. Graham writes, their campaign is to “hijack Black history and its icons, portraying themselves as long-suffering victims.” She cites two clear examples. First, Martin Luther King’s “I Have A Dream” was twisted into the “DREAM Act”, intended for illegal aliens to get in-state college tuition (surely at the expense of Black and other disadvantaged American students). Second, attempting to defraud the 1960s civil rights movement’s important “Freedom Ride”, the immigration industry’s recent, “Immigrants Freedom Ride” was heavily attended by Mexican illegal aliens to demand their “rights”.<sup>46</sup>

Rob Allyn oversaw the PR program behind George W. Bush’s successful campaign against Ann Richards for Texas governor in 1994 and along with three Mexican governors, Vicente Fox Quesada’s successful run for President of Mexico.<sup>47</sup> In the Fox campaign, Allyn did it all in secret for three years, clandestinely designing Fox’s campaign commercials—even his wardrobe. Reminding one of Agent 007, he made numerous trips to Mexico using false names. Very clever, Allyn & Company used a separate political consulting firm that set up yet another firm to conduct their operations. Probably with very deep financial resources from Mexico and the immigration industry, the PR firm will use the Mexican Consulate offices and immigration industry to do everything they can do to pass legislation acceptable to Mexico and to squash U.S. citizen discontent.<sup>48</sup>

Either fully aware of the PR program or innocent dupes, media such as the Minneapolis Startribune and St. Paul Pioneer Press will clearly play a significant role in the Mexican PR program. As noted in the previous paragraph, the PR blitz is underway but few Americans will know who is behind the massive program, and its anti-American underpinnings. Americans would likely deeply resent such enormous interference by Mexico in their domestic government and policy decisions. The policies and practices they attempt to control are the most important decisions a sovereign nation can make—population growth, borders, and immigration.

According to Jose Luis Soberanes, head of Mexico's National Human Rights Commission, the PR is all part of a more aggressive mass-immigration stance on the part of Mexico. As he states, “it’s preferable to have a more demanding government, more confrontation with the United States” than sit idly as American citizens take control of their own immigration policies and practices. An example of the more aggressive open borders approach was in 2002 when CLUES begin the process of getting the Mexican Consulate at their St. Paul offices. More recently, CLUES instigated a “proactive approach in leadership, capacity building and innovation by creating associations with organizations that share CLUES vision.”<sup>49</sup> A remainder of Governor Lamm’s “7 Ways to Destroy America”, evidently there is a three-prong U.S. PR attack strategy. First, because of their power and money—and that they can redirect funds from Americans to illegal and legal immigrants—the use of friendly and associated lawyers. Second, church groups, because they find them easy accomplices concerned with broad human issues, and notably Catholic (most illegal aliens are

Catholic). The third prong is familiar; tax-deductible foundations and ethnic organizations channeling programs through a willing (or is it gullible?) media.

In addition to the obvious, CLUES set up a hotline for Spanish speakers and the Fredrikson & Byron law firm was contacted by CLUES to start a legal clinic. This effort was soon expanded to include the Minnesota Hispanic Bar Association, Volunteer Lawyers Network, Minnesota Justice Foundation, and Volunteer Attorney Program. At the same time an issues mini hotline began operating at the “Neighborhood House” Hispanic organization in St. Paul.”<sup>50</sup> One all-encompassing goal of involving lawyers is to so overwhelm the American justice system that enforcement of immigration laws is either logistically impossible or will bankrupt the system. Under many current policies, it is also likely that state, federal, and foundation money will help pay for the breakdown of the legal system.

In an effort to stop H.R. 4437, a protest similar to that of 2003’s “Freedom Ride” is planned for February 2006. Stealing a theme name from American Black’s civil rights marches, illegal alien organizations are planning to conduct a “National March for Migrants” rights motorcade from San Diego to Washington. Gente Unida (People United) will pickup additional protestors as it crosses high immigration states in route. Their objective is obvious—to stop any action preventing illegal immigration. There is a significant financial threat to the immigration industry. Nonprofit organizations, for example, that provide day laborers work could be subject to criminal prosecution, jail sentences and fines of up to \$50,000. Calling it a human rights matter, they stoop to using a patently absurd example of what HR-4437 causes, that of 16 Mexicans who died in a smugglers truck from heat exhaustion. The irony of their truly insensible and callus position is that HR-4437 will help stop smuggling. Mexicans, however, realize their actions are criminal and any consequences are avoided by obeying U.S. laws. Gente Unida is also collaborating with the La Voz De Aztlán Coalition attempting to counter and discredit The Minuteman Civil Defense Corp.

La Voz De Aztlán—and likely Gente Unida, La Raza, CLUES, et al— has also gotten the attention of the Department of Homeland Security. On December 23, 2005, four Secret Service agents arrived at the La Voz headquarters. They questioned the publisher and copied the hard disk—including its membership rolls. It is humorous to read how La Voz De Aztlán describes itself: “an internet news and information service.”<sup>51</sup>

Opponents of HR-4437 may have already achieved a significant part of their goal to neutralize HR 4437. A 123-mile long wall is being built east of San Luisto in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument south of Ajo, Arizona. Unfortunately, the purpose is not to stop illegal aliens but to stop smugglers and drug traffickers from driving vehicles across the Mexico border into the U.S. Rather than a wall, the “fence” is made of 5 or 7 foot high beams spaced far enough apart to easily walk through.<sup>52</sup>

## **Framing the Agenda: Process, Organizations and Foundations**

The purpose of setting a framework is to limit possible outcomes to the immigration industry rather the American agenda. By not permitting American citizens to set the framework, it defines the process and under what terms immigration issues can be discussed. It is an ongoing public relations program conducted by the largest lobby groups in the U.S. except for the military-industrial

complex; it may actually be larger! Throughout this paper are examples of its magnitude and program reach.

As indicated above and to follow, Mexico is actively recruiting U.S. church, community, and business groups to promote Mexican immigration interests and to oppose legislation, studies, articles, and individuals and organizations advocating immigration reduction or stopping illegal aliens. Resentment hurled at the recently passed HR-4437 mentioned earlier is a good example. Another example is the organized effort by the immigration industry against the Minnesota illegal alien costs study. One clear example discussed previously, is to connect Mexican illegal aliens (and legal immigrants) with policies and practices intended to bootstrap disadvantaged American citizens, regardless of race.

### **Delphi Technique<sup>53</sup>**

Have you read a newspaper article, listened to a radio or TV personality, or participated in a conference or meeting where you felt the audience was being manipulated? There are public relations techniques for swaying participants to achieve apparent agreement on topics; it is unethical, especially when conducted by the media. The framework for delivering the message is instrumental in predetermining the outcome. The process preserves those in power, the immigration industry in this case, while giving the audience an illusion that there is democracy at work. Citizens are fooled into believing that their input is wanted and essential.

That citizens are excluded from decision making is clear from polling over many years (and illustrated near the opening of this paper). A startling example was the Minnesota League of Women Voter's (LWV) "Changing Faces Changing Communities" program a few years ago promoting unlimited legal and illegal immigration—and heavily promoted by the Startribune. The "changing faces" approach has been expressed in a variety of similar programs almost every subsequent year. "Changing faces" is a theme running through numerous immigration industry programs. It is a clever form of media propaganda used as an accepted cliché, in logic, the Big Lie, to quietly plant the notion in the citizen mind that immigration is inevitable, has positive consequences, and not subject to change. K-12 schools and colleges are exceptionally vulnerable to this effort. Although not necessarily the case, if an immigration program is promoted in the Startribune and/or funded by the Minneapolis or St. Paul foundation, and CLUES, or ISIAAH are involved, one should be confident it is a part of a larger undertaking.

The sole purpose of the LWV program was consistent with the practices of CLUES, ISIAAH, HACER, La Raza, et al.,—that of promoting a pre-ordained conclusion and taking those findings to the media and legislature to make illegal and legal immigration policy. The LWV program accomplished this by pre-selecting attendees (deliberately excluded average Minnesotans) and by following a well crafted script leading to a single conclusion. It should also be noted that at about the same time, the Startribune conducted its very similar "Changing Faces" series with Chief Editor Tim McGuire the contact person.<sup>54</sup> The Minnesota LWV is currently having meetings promoting immigration and immigrant "rights". A good illustration was evident February 9, 2006 in Rochester, MN. While stating they are encouraging public awareness of the immigration issue, the selected panelists all actively promoted unlimited immigration: a local immigrant "rights" group, a leader of the local Chamber of Commerce, and an immigration lawyer. Obviously, the Minnesota LWV attempted no deception having citizen involvement or reform organizations represented! One would

have thought at a minimum, balanced viewpoints would have been represented. Clearly, the Minnesota League of Women Voters is a mass immigration associate operating under the pretext of public education.

Immigration promoters are a complex interlocking of associations, primarily Hispanic and religious, and possibly with the national La Raza and American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) at its core. It suggests two important developments. First, unknown to most policymakers and the public, public funds are directly and indirectly used to promote non-public political agendas. Second, there is a large number of tax exempt organizations deeply involved in promoting political activities regarding immigration in possible violation of IRS and Minnesota Department of Revenue regulations. These will likely include HACER, CLUES and ISIAIAH. The Catholic Church is using its good offices vigorously trying to have Congress reconsider HR-4437 (and pass S.2611 amnesty legislation).

In other words, cloaking their motives and objectives in the language of religion, CLUES, ISIAIAH, HACER, et al (and Startribune & Affiliates) seek to heavily influence, if not control, Minnesota immigration politics and legislation while denying genuine public discussion of the issue.

ISIAIAH explains how American disadvantaged are given secondary consideration and provides an explanation for the deteriorating circumstances for Black Americans. Usurping the language of civil rights applied to American Blacks, “people of color”, they now give new meaning to its use, primarily meaning Hispanics, while either excluding Blacks or manipulating them as fronts for their purposes.

Major funding behind the effort are the Ford Foundation, PEW, New World Foundation, Tides Foundation, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Heartland Foundation, Kettering Foundation, Otto Bremer Foundation, Startribune Foundation, Minneapolis Foundation, St. Paul Foundation, and the General Mills Foundation. In previous years, local funding for La Raza came from the Startribune Foundation, Minneapolis Foundation, St. Paul Foundation, and the General Mills Foundation among others. Also, note that foundation funding is in addition to funding by common charities such as the United Way or corporations such as Honeywell, Wells Fargo, Firststar Bank, and Pillsbury. In addition, the State of Minnesota is directly involved with its Chicano Latino Affairs Council (CLAC) and its Institute of Public Health. These organizations refuse to provide funding to U.S. population or immigration reform groups.

An egregious and recent example of manipulating the immigration agenda was the Minneapolis Foundation’s, “Shaping Minnesota’s Agenda on Immigration: A Community Conversation.”

Although following the identical script, the Minnesota League of Women Voter’s program previously discussed was less skillfully implemented. The Minneapolis Foundation’s title states its goal: to dictate Minnesota’s immigration agenda. The “community” they speak to is narrowly defined they made no attempt of going outside the “community” of the unlimited immigration industry. The public was not invited nor were immigration reduction proponents. Only leaders from “immigrant communities, government, business, nonprofits, and foundations were invited to shape a statewide immigration agenda.” Two participants are revealing examples: Jorge Saavedra, chief legal officer of Centro Legal and Ubah Shirwa, publisher of Haboon, a national Somali magazine. La Raza (“the race”), it should be noted, founded Centro Legal in 1973. Most of the other sponsors

are well-known unlimited immigration activists, e.g., McKnight Foundation, The Saint Paul Foundation, Startribune Foundation, Greater Twin Cities United Way, Target Foundation, and Wells Fargo among others.<sup>55</sup>

Lawyers are —again— seen in pivotal roles. Major underwriting support for this program was provided by the Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, L.L.P. Foundation for Education, Public Health, and Social Justice.<sup>56</sup> The number of lawyers is by design. The immigration bar association influenced Congress to such an extent that Congress set up a sophisticated set of due-process rights for illegal aliens that immigration lawyers can be funded from while keeping illegal aliens in the country virtually indefinitely.<sup>57</sup>

A clear example of the unscrupulous nature of their approach was the statements by Austin Mayor Bonnie Reitz. She claimed the 1980's Hormel strikes created the city's problems and that it was the union replacement immigrants that remedied the problem. Another spokesperson said the Hormel Foundation donated \$5 million to the city.

Another more perceptive view is that the Austin/Hormel company actually broke the union, compelled whole families to leave by significantly reducing wages and benefits, and then replaced union workers with cheap foreign labor, many of whom were illegal aliens. The \$5 million went to build an immigrant labor facility assisting, encouraging, legal and illegal immigrants to come to the area and work for the company.<sup>58</sup>

What Minnesota and other groups would the Mexican Consulate work with or through?

CLUES, ISIAIAH (with \$510,000 from the McKnight Foundation, alone, over 2001-2004, they have ample funds. Note the overwhelming presence of the Minneapolis Startribune).<sup>59</sup> HACER, Centro Legal (St. Paul), Catholic Charities, Migration and Refugee Services: Twin Cities, Centro de Derechos Laborales (Minneapolis), Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota, Refugee & Immigration Services Unit, Chicano Latino Affairs Council (CLAC, St. Paul), (CLAC, CLUES are La Raza affiliates in Minnesota), Academia Cesar Chavez Charter School (St. Paul), Aurora Charter School (Mpls.), El Colegio Charter School (Mpls.). (All three charter schools are affiliates of La Raza.), La Raza “The Race”, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Minnesota Foundation (Mpls., also a La Raza affiliate), American Jewish Committee (St. Paul), National Immigration Forum, AFL-CIO, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), the big American Immigration Lawyer's Association (AILA) and, possibility, an Hispanic activist group Voces de la Frontera.<sup>60</sup>

Each of these foundations support one or more of these organizations: the National Council of La Raza (the “race”), the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA), National Immigration Forum (NIF), and the National Network for Immigration Rights and Reform (NNIRR). Local funding for La Raza (the “race”) has been from the Startribune Foundation, Minneapolis Foundation, St. Paul Foundation, and the General Mills Foundation and others.

An example of Voces de la Frontera at work recently occurred in Wisconsin. Wisconsin State Senator Cathy Stepp does not support the move to provide Wisconsin Driver's license to illegal aliens. As a result, Voces de la Frontera, Senator Stepp wrote in a press release, “stormed my

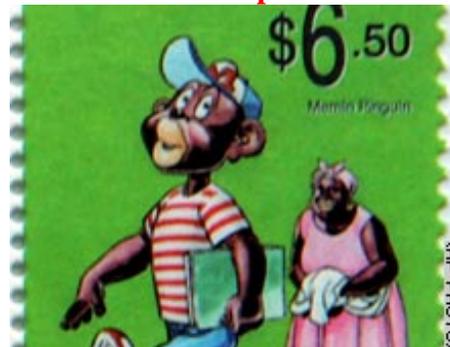
home”.<sup>61</sup>

## Are Mexico and Vicente Fox Quesada Racists?

“Vicente Fox Quesada” is his given name. In May of 2005, in defending his illegal aliens and immigration position, El Presidente Vicente Fox exclaimed Mexicans were willing to take jobs “that not even Blacks want to do in the United States.”<sup>62</sup>

To put it mildly, that statement is deeply insulting. The statement was a cheap attempt at discrediting Black American workers with the purpose that they be replaced with legal and mostly illegal Mexican immigrants. Also printed in 2005, Mexico issued a series of stamps depicting Blacks in stereotypical scenes characteristic of racist periods. Figure 14 is an example. The response of the immigration industry, spokesmen for Blacks, and politicians was silence.

**Figure 14: Mexican Stamp**



AP photo of Mexican Post Stamp

## Economics

### Viva La Migra! - Viva Repatriation!

Mexican activist slogan<sup>1</sup>

Testifying before Congress, Dr. Steven Camarota states that, “Immigration policy has been captured by special interests who peddle the notion that immigration is an unmitigated benefit to the nation and that it is costless. Only with respect to the formulation of immigration policy is such nonsense tolerated as conventional wisdom.”<sup>2</sup>

This section discusses several of the income concerns raised in the Minnesota study and includes several overlooked matters. Depressed wages and reduced employment are significant concerns — especially of disadvantaged Americans. Dumbingdown of schools will be discussed next, following the discussion of the costs, and frightening implications of immigrant spread diseases. Increasing energy use, its higher local price, and availability in a world with diminishing energy resources is a seldom mentioned but serious problem associated with immigration (applies to all U.S. and Minnesota population growth). Finally, environmental deterioration of all kinds is well understood but not mentioned in the state study; scant attention is paid unless in crisis.

Businesses are a part of a local community and a sovereign nation. Forgetting their homeland, many big businesses promote immigration, including the H1-b, L-1, and E, and V visa series, and assume

the world's labor force is their labor force. Business promotes mass immigration because they want subsidized labor —cheap labor that shifts much of the costs of labor from the firm to the public sector. In the case of some visa forms such as the H1-b, “legalized” indentured servants are economically and otherwise part and parcel of illegal immigration. Generally, in essence, management actually avoids competition and believes it has the right to a state guaranteed existence. Immigration is an income redistribution system, redistributing income from workers to employers. In many business related immigration programs, many of its characteristics take the form of the previously outlawed indentured servant. In many cases, the more out-of-date, older and powerful the industry, the more likely immigration is thought a solution to its fundamental economic dilemmas. In that regard, immigration discourages good management. How many fast-food establishments or hotels are needed by the economy?

Immigration clearly reduces economic growth and employment by funneling resources away from dynamic economic sectors. Economically, the process involves a re-allocation of scarce resources to less economically important firms and economic sectors. Implicit in subsidies is the economic fact that without the labor subsidy the economy is unlikely to support the business of that firm. Consumers will choose another item or purchase less of the good or service provided. Without the government subsidy, the firm is likely to either fail or move to another more successful industry sector. Thus, current immigration policies are reducing long run U.S. economic growth while in the short run creating a number of economic and social problems. The staggering implications of this observation was not raised in the Minnesota illegals study. The result will be fewer job opportunities for Americans, lower wages, standards of living, and higher extractions from the public treasury.

When immigration policy was a function of the labor department, a strong correlation with current labor needs was the primary criteria for qualifications and numbers. “Family reunification” essentially eliminated the labor criteria. For several decades, however, immigration levels have not coincided with economic conditions. The price of that ill-conceived policy change has produced the costs outlined in the Minnesota study (and numerous others). One report says it succinctly; the U.S. “continues to import new workers even when many Americans are unemployed. For example, the government predicts that the economy will grow by 22.3 million jobs over the next ten years. Yet, with legal immigration at its present level —and we could completely stop illegal immigration—the number of entrants into the job market will outstrip available new jobs by about one-and-a-half million.”<sup>3</sup> Current immigration policies guarantee an increase in American unemployment by nearly two million workers.

Increasing American unemployment and further subsidies of illegal and legal immigrants is clearly evident in bridge projects connecting Mexico with highways in the U.S.

**Figure 15: One-way “Free Trade” Bridge**

For example, the fastest truck crossing point on the Texas - Mexico Border is the four lane “Free Trade Bridge” at Los Indios, Texas.<sup>4</sup> A little known cost is that the trucks are given only a cursory inspection and only Mexican vehicles and drivers are permitted to carry northbound freight. On the other hand, only trucks with Mexican drivers are permitted to carry southbound cargo. Completing the transformation of U.S. territory to Mexican is that adjacent to many crossing points are “Free Trade Zones”.<sup>5</sup>



Photo by Susan Tully, FAIR

The critical issue is the productivity of labor, much less its cost. Productivity is associated with good management and capital investment. Firm labor markets encourage smart management and investment in productivity enhancing equipment. Looking offshore, it is evident that cheap labor is abundant, yet the economies are not successful. Indeed, it appears to be circular —cheap labor produces less productive economies that produce still more cheap labor —and wide income gaps. The best-sustained increases in U.S. per capita income and productivity have been periods with immigration less than 200,000 per year and no illegal aliens. Quite literally, those periods built the American middle-class, reduced income gaps, and inequalities —the hallmarks of this nation. Because of mass immigration, and for no other reason, the process is in reverse.<sup>6</sup> The United States is, in essence, unbuilding the nation we and our forefathers built.

The H1-b and L-1 programs are an attempt to correct the imbalances of the “family unification” immigration legislation. However, no mention is made of the failure of U.S. colleges, corporations, and government departments of labor to adapt and train Americans for the alleged worker shortfall. The title of the preceding reference says it best, “A Country Should Do Its Own Work”. Doing its own work is an essential element defining a nation.

American workers are rightly alarmed while employers have little to fret. Rather than using the workplace to help assimilate immigrants, workplace rules are modified to suit legal and illegal immigrants. Rather than promoting “tolerance”, the workplace is used to promote separation and intolerance of the American culture and compel the acceptance of lawbreakers. American workers are given mandatory “diversity training” and in a creepy mean spirited process, complaints are handled by labeling and often firing the worker. Stacked against American workers, the U.S. Government Accountability Office reported in August 2005 that worksite immigration investigations have essentially ceased. Arrests fell from 2,849 in 1999 to only 445 in 2003. Since the INS was absorbed by ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 2003) employer hiring of illegal aliens has been replaced with “national security interests”, an excuse ICE uses to overlook workplace immigration violations and the reason the Startribune boldly confided in its editorial “1,000 Minnesota firms” use illegal aliens.<sup>7</sup>

Addressing employers who disregard immigration laws, Mark Krikorian, Executive Director of the Center for Immigration Studies, states, “a genuine commitment to enforcing immigration law — demonstrated not with words but with deeds— is the most important immigration policy change that America needs.”<sup>8</sup>

## Poverty

Immigration accounts for the vast majority of the growth in poverty over the last 20 years.  
Dr. Steven Camarota, September, 1999

Despite an unparalleled economic boom, the nation's poverty rate and the number of people in poverty have remained high. The mainstream media have deemed this topic taboo, the overwhelming role of legal and illegal immigration as the overarching reason for U.S. or Minnesota poverty. California is an excellent illustration.

Mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this paper was that although the numbers are large, immigration either has little or a negative impact on the overall economy. The impact on certain Americans is large, however. The American disadvantaged, the economically vulnerable, less skilled and less educated are immigration's primary targets.<sup>9</sup>

Research by the Center for Immigration Studies concludes, “immigration accounts for the vast majority of the growth in poverty over the last 20 years.” [Emphasis added] Explaining the process, the study states that immigration “diverts scarce public and private resources that are needed to help the poor already here (native-born and immigrant) improve their circumstances.” Referring to the consequences of current policy, the report continues, “immigrants are increasingly likely to be poor, and account for a growing share of our total poor population.”<sup>10</sup> Once heralded as the “Golden State”, California is now the poverty Capital of the nation. An identical finding of the California Federal Reserve immigration study was that the income gap between the “poverty rates for persons in immigrant and native households widened in every region of the country and in almost every major metropolitan area during the 1990s.”<sup>11</sup>

America's poverty has a grinding circular effect due to legal and illegal immigration. As indicated above, the U.S. and Minnesota directly imports poverty. It also displaces Americans, driving them into or deeper into poverty.<sup>12</sup> The process continues by continually increasing the number of disadvantaged at the same time it negatively affects the tax base and the ability of communities and states to deal with it. Businesses join in the race to the bottom by using subsidized labor or go offshore, further damaging local economies.<sup>13</sup> Increasing poverty also implies added drug use, worse schools, widening social problems, increasing taxpayer funded health care costs, and suspicion of authority and those with more income.<sup>14</sup> Minnesota is traveling California's downward sliding immigration road.

### Immigration: Losing Jobs, Increasing Poverty

Job displacement and wage compression are serious issues. The state study only briefly mentioned the unemployment of Minnesota workers created by illegal aliens, but did not fully quantify the

costs. Nor does it mention the personal and family tragedies forced on the worker by an immigrant and the employer—which cannot readily be measured (except incidentally as suicide, divorce, etc.). The fact is that any presumed benefits of current immigration policies are dwarfed by the negative social/economic consequences, including the disastrous effects on the disadvantaged American, particularly Blacks and American Indians.

Apparently, the authors assumed the costs were picked up in other state cost data. Thus, double counting would occur if it were considered here. However, that assumption is incorrect. The study is about costs of illegal aliens. Therefore, the study must include not only direct illegal alien costs such as crime, but also the direct costs to citizens. In other words, the costs of unemployment and other assistance to workers who have lost jobs due to illegal immigration must be included.

The Minnesota study topic of “job loss” indicated about 40% of all new jobs in 2004 went to mostly Hispanic illegal aliens. Nationally, the recovery from the recession of 2001 was characterized as having weak job growth. Actually, as in Minnesota, the number of working adults increased over the 2000 – 2004 period. However, all the net job growth was to employed legal and illegal immigrants.<sup>14,15</sup> It is difficult for poor American Blacks and Indians, and Whites to climb the ladder of success when the ladder is handed to someone else.<sup>16</sup>

The numbers are mind-boggling—approximately one eighth of the male Mexican work force is working illegally in the United States; up to 85% of Hispanics in the U.S. and Minnesota are illegal aliens. How many are enough? The Minnesota study failed to mention costs borne by large numbers of Americans who lost jobs or had wages reduced or benefits lost nor mentioned the misery plaguing the American disadvantaged. Echoing the Vicente Fox statement about Black Americans and Mexican stamps (Figure 14) as well as President G. W. Bush, the McKnight Foundation cited in the state report “explains” they fill “crucial jobs” that “others don’t want”.<sup>17</sup> One must wonder how this nation and state achieved its greatness without massive numbers of illegal aliens. All Minnesotans will be deeply saddened to read such politically inspired and racist statements in a “serious” study. The prejudicial brashness mirrors the power of the immigration industry. It should be noted that the McKnight Foundation and the Minneapolis Startribune have a cozy association, highlighting the Foundation in articles while the Foundation prominently and widely cites the Startribune on its website.

Economist Edwin Rubenstein states that immigration costs American workers \$302 billion annually due to reduced wages and benefits, and displacement from established jobs. It is the poor and least educated Americans who suffer most because their job experience and qualifications tend to “match of those of the illegal aliens”. Suggested in the Minnesota study, but not clearly stated, Rubenstein concludes that a result is that the social safety net is jeopardized, “stretched ever-thinner as unemployment lines lengthen, public healthcare facilities become overcrowded, and benefits are shared among more people.”<sup>18</sup> It implies more state funding for unemployment, less money spent by the unemployed, and an economy hurt by higher taxes.

Resembling a similar statement in the study, a separate study from the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University in Boston reached conclusions similar to the Minnesota study, finding that “for the first time in the post-WWII era, new immigrations accounted for all the growth in employment over the last four-year period.” Unlike the Minnesota cost study and feelings of the pro-illegal alien McKnight Foundation, more Americans and established legal immigrants lose jobs

as recent legal and illegal immigrants take their jobs. Andrew Sum, an economist at Northeastern University states, “there has been no net job gain for natives.” The displaced workers, he notes often have little political clout. The Urban Institute’s definition of the unemployed used in the Minnesota study were those 18 to 64, omitting most teenagers.<sup>19</sup> Thus omitted from the costs study are the substantial job losses and wage depression suffered by a substantial segment of the population directly impacted. In an aptly named study, “Why the new jobs go to immigrants?”, David R. Francis states that teenagers have lost 1.3 million jobs in the previous four years solely because of immigrants taking their jobs. Severe job losses involve more than teenagers. A scandalous finding was that there were 1.4 million recent immigrants employed in construction, food preparation, cleaning and maintenance, and as production workers. These same industries had more than two million unemployed natives, including many American teenagers and college students (threatening funds for their education).<sup>20</sup>

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco studied the income effects of immigration on California.<sup>at11</sup> If one believes the statements of Minnesota’s immigration industry, one might be happy at the California result. However, most Minnesotans would run in fear if they understood what the immigration industry has in store for them. An oft-heard refrain is “it’s a race to the bottom”. In brief, this study found that mass immigration has led to a widening gap between the affluent and the poor, sharply rising poverty, and average state income that has fallen significantly below the national average —and accelerating toward third-world status.

- Up to one-half the disparity between California and the rest of the nation is attributable to the state’s rapidly changing demographic structure caused by large-scale immigration;
- A larger number of Californians are living in poverty, a smaller number are in the middle class, and a majority of families in California have less income than comparable families living elsewhere in the U.S.;
- In the 1990’s not only was the rate of income decline accelerating, but the decline was from the middle income groups to the lower income groups;
- Prior to 1970 and 1989 the state’s demographics helped to explain the state’s above national average income growth;
- After 1989 income declines were due to demographic changes (large scale legal and illegal immigration) and impacted the disadvantaged most;
- Poverty increased by 25%, over four times the national average; and
- Much of the decline was found to be due to the large number of immigrants and their low skill levels.

The costs are substantial. The H1-b, H-2a, H-2b, J-1, L-1, and TN immigrant and non-immigrant business sponsored visa programs create numerous generally unstated costs to American workers. Since 1985, over 17 million of these visas have been issued —17 million jobs that should have been filled internally. That these programs were written into law and continue in the face of the damage done to American workers is a testimonial to the power of special business interests and the immigration industry. For example, in the year 2001, 90% of all new positions for computer/IT employees were filled by H1-b’s. The reason is clear: cheap labor; the average H1-b worker earns between 20% and 30% less than the local competitive wage (prevailing wage).<sup>21</sup> Despite record unemployment in the industry, Congress increased visas by another 312,000 in 2002.<sup>22</sup>

Although said to be otherwise, an employer is not required to certify that no qualified U.S. workers are available when hiring the H1-b worker. The L-1 non-immigrant visa is another temporary (7-year) program. Using the L-1, an employer can bring into the U.S. a nearly unlimited number of foreign workers now employed in company facilities offshore. In theory, most of Mexico's (or China's!) labor force could work in the U.S. Their numbers now exceed the H1-b visa program.<sup>23</sup> Once in the U.S., most of these foreign workers will be fast tracked into the immigrant visa program.<sup>24</sup> If any of the females in one of these non-immigrant visa programs delivers a baby, the anchor baby chain begins and continues nearly without end. The suggestion is that the costs discussed and those not mentioned in the state study, must escalate in tandem and only end with the economic or social collapse of the state of Minnesota.

An analysis of the 1986 ICRA Amnesty can be used as a template for determining job losses. The ICRA Amnesty resulted in a yearly average of 187,000 citizens losing jobs over ten years at a cost to the public of approximately \$53,000 per worker. If one assumes native job losses equal to 15% (1:7 ratio) of the number of illegal aliens, then the additional cost of Hispanic illegal aliens to Minnesota in 2004 would be approximately \$167 million (3% state, of 15% national of \$37.1 billion total: \$53,000 X 70% Hispanic of 1,000,000 illegal aliens, study, p14,15).<sup>25</sup> Today, the \$53,000 loss per worker would likely be in the \$70,000 range and the actual number of illegal aliens substantially higher than given in the study. Thus, using national data suggests the actual cost of illegal aliens on Minnesota workers' job losses are very likely in the \$250 to \$300 million range—more than all the other costs of the study combined.

### **Remittances: Losing Jobs**

A serious oversight of the Minnesota study was remittances—money sent from local areas to relatives back to the home countries. Up to half of all income received by a family does not enter the local economy but is sent back to the home country. Estimates are that \$16.6 billion of 2004 immigrant earnings in the United States were remitted to Mexico.<sup>26</sup> Nationwide today, remittances total approximately \$60 billion with \$20 billion leaving the U.S. to Mexico. Adding an economic multiplier indicates approximately \$70 billion of U.S. economic activity is remitted to Mexico and over \$250 billion is removed from the national economy. Using its electronic money system, Wells Fargo Bank is one Minnesota firm profiting from this situation. Indeed, it is active in promoting the Matricula ID for illegal aliens. A good question deserving an answer is, “does the state Department of Revenue or IRS audit Wells Fargo, Western Union, Money Grams and other forms and companies involved electronic money transfers for tax avoidance implications?”

If merely one percent of total Mexican remittances are from Minnesota, then approximately \$200 million was removed from the Minnesota economy in 2005. An economic multiplier suggest an amount three to five times that figure. Assuming a Minnesota job is worth \$25,000 implies a minimum of 8,000 Minnesotans are not employed due to remittances, many in rural communities. Adding a multiplier effect implies a range of 24,000 – 40,000 Minnesota jobs lost annually (“benefits” from the workers would already be included in state economic data, thus there is no offset for assumed job increases). Since remittances are increasing with immigration and number of illegal aliens at roughly 20% each year, the huge effects on the U.S. and Minnesota economy are worse than the amounts presented here. Rural city administrators sometimes claim that immigrants of all kinds and numbers economically benefit the community. They certainly are not in touch with local citizens! Evidently, they have been listening to the fiction of the immigration industry rather

than listening to local citizens or reading the research. While subsidizing special employers, local workers overall are harmed and statewide taxpayers saddled by increasing taxes. Rather than helping, immigration is ruining their communities, e.g., California.

Job losses and injury to local economies are in a long line of negative effects. In effect, remittances are a form of welfare from poor Americans to Mexicans and others. In prior periods, foreign welfare was through federal international aid programs. Thus, the source of funds was the progressive individual and corporate income tax. Because the negative effects of illegal and legal immigration falls on other taxpayers—and most heavily on the American disadvantaged—the actual source of remittances is from the less advantaged American. In that regard, due to current mass immigration policies, the wealthy and corporations have managed to transfer the source of foreign aid money to the American underclasses. This is another example of what was stated previously only at a deeper level, immigration is a wealth transfer mechanism.

American Black leaders and human and civil rights activists do not appear to be concerned. Perhaps they do not understand its circular nature. \$20 billion in Mexican remittances will fund travel for millions more illegal aliens moving to the U.S. And the process repeats: businesses profit by hiring the cheap illegal alien (or legal immigrant) travel paid by remittances (also evident in the underground economy discussed next), who displace the American worker, shift taxes to other Americans, and additional monies are subsequently remitted to the homeland to fund more travel and the process continues. This inexcusable fact needed stating in the state study—and it must be stopped.

## **Underground Economy: Losing More Jobs**

It is big and growing!

The underground economy (or shadow economy) is the economy that escapes taxation or is understated. At the same time it generates significant amounts of social services needs. It also lies at the core of illegal and legal immigration. In this hidden economy, cash is king and fake documents are readily available and accepted. Organized crime thrives; sanctuary cities are magnets for illegal aliens and gangs. Typically, bank accounts and other traceable items are avoided or fake or untraceable Matricula IDs are used. Employers and other immigrants may exploit them. There are no other benefits, jobs are often at the expense of Americans, and public costs such as education, welfare, police, and healthcare are transferred to public sector.

Most of us have been neighborhood participants in the shadow economy—for example, garage sales, flea markets, sale of a household item; as kids, we mowed lawns and earned income from chores. Heavily involved in immigration's shadow economy are housekeepers, lawn care, construction, farm, and food service workers. Attorneys, accountants, carpenters, electricians, painters must be added. Dealing almost exclusively with illegal aliens, day “labor centers” are a significant part of the cash economy.<sup>27</sup>

Critics of the Minnesota study said it did not consider offsetting tax receipts. Immigration supporters likewise failed to mention, for obvious reasons, the much greater taxes not paid because the income was under the tax radar (and often remitted to foreign lands).

In 2004, the Internal Revenue Service estimated the underground economy is 3% to 40% as large as the normal economy depending on industry and that the federal government is losing more than \$195 billion per year. The larger the immigration numbers the larger the tax and job losses. The population charts of Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the problems are rapidly growing out of control. The underground economy explains a significant portion of Minnesota's income losses as reported by the San Francisco Federal Reserve's immigration impact study. California is the state with the largest underground economy estimated to be \$60 to \$140 billion.<sup>28</sup>

In 2004, studies by the International Monetary Fund found the amount in the underground economy is growing rapidly, in line with immigration, going from 4% of GDP in 1970 to more than 9% in 2000 with the fastest growth in the 1990s. Even by 1991, the IRS concluded global unreported income had grown to \$650 billion, 17% of Adjusted Gross Income.<sup>29</sup> Most economists use 10% as a good number.<sup>30</sup>

Minnesota's 2005 GDP is approximately \$224,000,000.<sup>31</sup> Given the above estimates yields a minimum loss to Minnesota revenues of \$6.7 million (at 3%), an upper bound of \$90 million (at 40%), and conservative but reasonable estimate of \$22.4 million (at 10%). As the numbers of illegal aliens (and legal immigrants) entering Minnesota increases, the negative impacts of the underground economy will grow in lockstep.<sup>32</sup>

### **Black Americans Riot, Leaders Silent**

The state study should have included the following a the subject matter: "A new wave of race-discrimination cases is appearing in the workplace: African-Americans who feel that they are being passed over for Hispanics." This was stated in a recent Wall Street Journal article. EEOC lawsuits were brought against Farmer John Meat Co., under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It is owned by Clougherty Packing Co. in turn owned, not surprisingly, by Hormel Foods. They had been almost exclusively hiring Hispanics for warehouse, packing and production jobs, and Farmer John Meat Co, also had an all-Hispanic HR staff. In a 2004 EEOC action, Zenith National Insurance paid a \$180,000 settlement (a national workers-compensation specialist). As legal and illegal Hispanic numbers increase and move north and eastward, frictions between Blacks and Hispanics will increase.<sup>33</sup>

There will be a distressing price to pay if Aztlán succeeds. All disadvantaged Americans, and especially teenagers and Blacks will suffer. No other development documents the tragedy of "diversity" or "multiculturalism" and its effects on Black America. Blacks are now minorities in areas they previously dominated. Literally, Blacks have been pushed out of their homes, schools, and jobs by Hispanics. Hispanics now make up about 92% of Los Angeles Jefferson High School's 2,400 students, while Blacks make up 7%. The same is true for other once predominately Black LA schools —and some Minnesota schools. Resulting riots are seldom reported by the Minnesota media (as are immigration related prison riots). In Southern California last Spring, there were a series of three immigration riots pitting Hispanics against Blacks. Blacks have not faired well.<sup>34</sup> These are not isolated incidents. Since the 1980s, similar events have occurred all across the country, but are seldom reported by the closed media. If reported, the immigration cause is not mentioned.

A December 2005 article in *The American Conservative*, “Black vs. Brown: Diversity in the New LA”, describes these riots and the surfacing immigration conflict between Blacks and Hispanics. If legal immigration is not immediately reduced to traditional levels and illegal immigration stopped (and those here quickly deported), the implications for Minnesota and the U.S. are unmistakable, and unsettling. The events LA school were described as follows (excerpts):<sup>35</sup>

In Los Angeles, Mexicans and Blacks are killing each other at record rates. As this [illegal & legal immigration] trend spreads, Blacks either can move to other neighborhoods or watch their children stuck in schools listening to Spanish all day. As a result, ‘our children are getting the equivalent of half a day of school’.

A brawl involving more than a hundred students erupted on April 14. During lunch, two Black girls began fighting over a cell phone. A crowd surrounded them immediately, jeering and heckling. A group of Black football players pushed through the crowd to see the action. A milk carton arced through the air and hit one of them. “Who threw the carton?” the victim yelled at some Latinos. “Go back to Africa,” came the response. Fighting erupted, spread quickly, and continued for 20 minutes before campus security guards and LAPD officers restored order. Blacks got the worst of it.

Another brawl, this time involving more than 200 students, erupted four days later at Jefferson. Again, it took security guards and cops to quell the disturbance. On April 29, it was Jordan High’s turn when about 100 Black and Brown students fought. Rumors then had it that any Black going to school on May 5 —Cinco de Mayo— would be beaten to a pulp.

During the ’90s they [Blacks] began to be challenged by Hispanic gangs, mainly Mexicans but some Salvadorans as well. Police tell me that the Black gangs are now on the defensive. Gang members wanted for a whole host of crimes often flee to Mexico for a year or two only to return with a new identity, allowing them to resume their criminal activities.

During the last five years, more than 3,000 murders in Los Angeles County have been attributed to gangs. Fifteen or 20 years ago the majority of the murders would have been committed by members of Black gangs. Today, most of the murders are committed by Latino gang members, many of them illegal aliens. Latino gangs now outnumber Black gangs, 209 to 152, and have more than double the number of gang members. The 18th Street gang has more than 10,000 members and is the bloodiest criminal organization in Los Angeles. Police estimate that nearly two-thirds of its members are illegal aliens from south of the border. The Lil’ Cycos gang has a similar composition and, although smaller in numbers, proportionately commits as many murders. Year by year, these Latino gangs and others are taking control of turf once ruled by Black gangs.

It’s clear that the Rainbow Coalition’s colors are running, and they’re running blood red.

Very popular Los Angeles KRLA talk-radio host Terry Anderson dubs himself “the prisoner of South Central” because he, a Black American, experienced the change. One result is his immigration stance, “If You Ain’t Mad, You Ain’t Payin’ Attention!”<sup>36</sup>

## Legal Workers Successfully Prosecute Employers

Few people know of the Zirkle Fruit Company's illegal immigration class action lawsuit. Soon it will be widely known. Immigration realists state it is the "most important victory since Proposition 187". Indeed, on the final day of 2005 the company settled a lawsuit filed by legally-resident workers paying \$1.3 million in compensation for lost wages to 5,000 workers and their lawyers. "Zirkle's legal workers will get about an additional dollar for every hour they worked, compensation for the wage depression caused by competition from illegal aliens." In appeal, the Ninth Circuit Court found that the two agricultural companies hired illegal aliens in a scheme, "to depress the wages of their legally documented employees" and that the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO"), 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968, applies and the persons have "standing to sue".<sup>37</sup>

Also of great significance is the court's reversal and remand of the employment agency's claim that the lawsuit does not apply. Operating as a "front company", the employment agency facilitated the scheme by employing illegal workers and then loaning them to the other companies. By going through the agency, the firms thought they could get away with it. The court saw through the subterfuge and upheld the conspiracy claim of the legal workers.

In other words, day labor centers and employment agencies are equally as culpable as the firms directly employing illegal workers.

The fact that lawyers will get about one-third of the settlement suggests that trial lawyers across the country will be filing similar lawsuits! The lawsuit was brought by Chicago lawyer Howard Foster, a specialist in RICO, antitrust, and consumer fraud cases. His study of the 1996 immigration legislation found that the RICO statute applied, making it possible for the public to sue to enforce the law against employers hiring illegal aliens. Employers hit with a RICO lawsuit will find it expensive —perhaps financially ruinous— and publicly embarrassing. The owners of the "more than 1,000 Minnesota companies" employing illegal aliens mentioned in a Startribune editorial should lose sleep worrying about a lawsuit.<sup>38</sup>

These lawsuits will have three critically important effects. First, lawyers will find a very profitable legal niche with a high probability of success; second, it implies existing employer sanctions (\$10,000 per illegal worker which ICE, federal and state attorneys general do not enforce) will now have an enforcement mechanism independent of government; and third, the negative consequences to legal employees due to the hiring illegal aliens will carry a significant economic cost to the firm. Moreover, it implies higher rates of employment for Americans at better wages and greater U.S. productivity. One wonders if the other costs —such as those identified in the state study and this paper— would also be applied to the firm and made a part of the settlement? If not directly in a legal workers' lawsuit, then local communities and states could sue the firms to recover tax expenditures due to hiring illegal aliens. Conversely, the public could bring a lawsuit against a local city for its sanctuary policies or the state permitting the hiring of illegal workers and passing the costs to the taxpaying community.

## Housing and the Poor

Housing studies report that Los Angeles County has the highest rate of severely crowded housing in the United States. The reason is obvious —huge numbers of illegal immigrants and large numbers working for subsistence wages. The “affordable housing” problem occurs everywhere there are illegal and legal immigrants. Seldom is the underlying immigration reason reported. The solution favored by the immigration industry is more programs that aid low-income housing. However, these “affordable housing” programs were originally designed to assist disadvantaged Americans, often Blacks. A reminder of Terry Graham’s “Mexicanizing Martin Luther King” insight, housing resources intended for American disadvantaged have been co-opted by the immigration industry.<sup>39</sup> It affects large cities such as Detroit’s Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, Chicago, Boston, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and smaller cities such as Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, Arkansas; Boise, Idaho; Naples, Florida; Boulder-Longmont, Colorado; and Rochester, Virginia; and Austin, Minnesota. The over immigration problems have additional consequences. Multiple families in single family housing produces problems with trash collection, schools, diseases, overused utilities, high rents and high maintenance costs, and constant policing —with tax revenues, a fraction of the costs but not included in immigrations costs .<sup>40</sup>

## Health Care

Immigrants bring diseases into the United States that were unheard of a few years ago and the problem is —they are spreading to US citizens across the country. We are importing a multiple disease epidemic into this nation.

Stephany Gabbard, RN<sup>1</sup>

Health care expenditures for illegal aliens (and legal immigrants) is a dollar for dollar reduction in health care and medical resources available for Americans. The price Minnesotans pays is more than economic. The health care and living standards of Minnesota’s citizens is deteriorating as they are forced to fund care for non-citizens.

The health care section begins by outlining the staggering financial costs then discusses the frightening diseases now entering the nation and state spread by illegal and legal immigration and refugees.

Recognizing the looming bankruptcy of local and state healthcare facilities, Congress included \$1 billion in the 2004 budget to help pay for health care for illegal aliens. Relative to the costs, the budgeted amount is only a weak gesture of the need. Reporting illegal aliens is a sensible solution. The reality is that these are funds taken from Americans for their care.

Threats to Minnesota’s healthcare systems are consistent with the sharp increases in costs of educating and crimes by illegal aliens discussed earlier. The Minnesota study found the health costs of illegals in Minnesota is \$35.5 million with approximately half borne by federal tax revenues. The cost of pregnancy assistance was \$1,452 per illegal alien woman, \$3,560 for each child of an illegal alien, and \$12,587 for emergency services (including baby delivery).<sup>2</sup> As indicated (Figure 5), in parallel with the influx of illegals, these costs are skyrocketing. These costs are only the tip of the iceberg —these are “anchor babies” supported with vast and unending public assistance.

A 2002 study reached the ominous conclusion that the 24 counties adjoining the Mexican border are “facing a medical emergency”.<sup>3</sup> Five years ago states with hospitals along the border spent \$200 million on emergency health care to illegal aliens. Even then, in some instances the costs of illegal aliens compelled local healthcare providers to reduce staffing, increase rates, and cut back services.

The *Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons* published Dr. Madeleine Cosman’s study of California’s illegal alien health care expenditures. The situation is worse than indicated in the study—California’s public health system is collapsing under a \$1.2 billion deficit; essentially, it is bankrupt. Illegal aliens in California have resulted in closing 60 hospitals over the ten years ending 2003, with another 24 hospitals on the brink of collapse.<sup>4</sup>

Ill-advised federal legislation is responsible in some measure for the health care system fiasco. Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act of 1985 (EMTALA), hospitals are obligated to treat the uninsured without reimbursement. The unusual language written into EMTALA suggests the power of the illegal immigration industry. The rule is that if an ambulance from Mexico manages to get within 250 yards of an American hospital, the hospital is required to accept an illegal alien as a patient.<sup>5</sup> The financial effects on Minnesota hospitals is that they are being driven toward the same bankruptcy condition seen in other high immigration states. Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis is reeling from the onslaught. The hospital’s administrator, Jeff Spartz, acknowledged five years ago that “102,000 of the 400,000 patients seen” last year required interpreters—a 25% increase over 1999. Noting the large exponential increases in numbers cited in the State study, it cannot continue long before bankrupting Hennepin County Hospital and Minnesota’s rural hospitals or if the costs are made transparent, taxpayers revolt.<sup>6</sup>

Approximately 700,000 babies were born to post-1990 immigrants who lacked insurance. A study from the Center For Immigration Studies in examining this development concluded that, “new immigrants and their U.S.-born children accounted for 73% of the growth in the uninsured population. Thus, it is reasonable to say that the nation’s health insurance crisis is being driven by its immigration policy.”<sup>7</sup>

How can it get worse? There is an entire illegal alien-baby-citizen-industry. There are advertisements, websites, Hispanic organizations, etc., promoting the practice. Each year, approximately 350,000 late pregnancy alien mothers illegally cross the border expressly to have a baby citizen. Each anchor baby means its illegal alien mother, father, and siblings can come to Minnesota and elsewhere in the United States. All will require health and other assistance for many years—all courtesy of the American taxpayer using funds intended for Americans.

Involved in the failure of the American health care systems, according to the Cosman medical study, are the Ford Foundation-funded Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF); the National Immigration Law Center; the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA); the American Bar Association’s Commission on Immigration Policy, Practice, and Pro Bono; the Immigrant Legal Resource Center; the National Council of La Raza (“the race”); George Soros’s Open Society Institute; the Migration Policy Institute; the National Network for Immigration and Refugee Rights; and the Southern Poverty Law Center.<sup>at5</sup>

The state study scarcely skimmed the top of the health care issue. The Baby Boomers are now entering the period of escalating health care needs and therefore, costs. However, as illegal, legal,

and refugee numbers grow exponentially (as depicted in Figures 4 and 5), our health care systems in lockstep are increasingly using resources meant for citizens to fund assistance to the foreign born. Which will it be: let Minnesota's Boomers suffer under increasingly poor health care or continue to fund illegal and legal immigrants and refugees with money the Boomers and other citizens desperately need for their care? It is a zero-sum game of consequences. Either Minnesota (and the U.S.) deals with mass immigration and deports all illegal aliens or the health-care system designed for citizens will collapse.

## **TB - Tuberculosis**

Not mentioned in the state study was an almost unbelievable medical fact few Minnesotans understand. The study only alluded to the 10,000 illegal aliens trespassing the U.S. border (and into Minnesota!), daily and the lengthening list of deadly diseases they carry. The potential number of disease carriers is enormous and the social and economic consequences are mind-boggling. In addition, the terrorist implications are obvious and scary.

Dr. Cosman states that “many illegal aliens harbor fatal diseases that American medicine fought and vanquished long ago, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, plague, polio, dengue, and Chagas disease.”<sup>at5</sup>

News item: Eight police officers tested positive for tuberculosis in Austin, Minnesota. The Austin policemen were exposed while arresting illegal aliens. Olmsted County, Minnesota is an excellent example of immigration related disease developments. In a 2004 Mayo Clinic study of the county, nearly all of the TB cases were seen in immigrants —primarily Somalis. Moreover, the incidence of tuberculosis increased notably and was evident almost exclusively among foreign-born persons, primarily those from Somalia. All of the drug-resistant cases were immigrants.<sup>8</sup> The frontline of the incidence of the disease wars are the people with public contact; police, health care workers, teachers, daycare centers, retail sales workers, even pastors and rabbis are likely to be first contacts and transmission agents. Because of their likelihood for contacting infected aliens, the ones society depends on for help and services are also likely carrier sources of various plagues.

TB, especially the multidrug-resistant variety known as MDR-TB, is well established in California and almost always found in its foreign-born population. TB enclaves are also well established in numerous communities bordering the southwestern U.S. The MDR-TB is well known by the health care industry and widely seen Minnesota. Treating it can wreck havoc on local health care facilities including county hospitals. The 18-24 month cost to treat MDR-TB is up to \$1.2 million per patient. In California, 84% of MDR-TB patients were foreign born, from Mexico or the Philippines and are twice as likely to transmit the disease to others. Most of the patients arrived recently, less than five years in residence. The TB numbers are increasing with immigration; almost 15,000 cases reported in the U.S in 2004, most of them foreign-born. Prior to the breakdown of our borders, TB was rare in the U.S. and drug resistant varieties almost nonexistent.<sup>9</sup>

## **Minneapolis Startribune and TB Reporting**

Reporting by the Minneapolis Startribune is mentioned in several parts of this paper. Not surprising to its readers, how this newspaper responded to the report of TB in Minnesota is both shocking and alarming. On March 23, 2001, the Minneapolis Startribune published an editorial in response to the

reporting of a study documenting the increase in virulent forms of tuberculosis in Minnesota.<sup>10</sup> True enough, they noted the increase was “largely because of the state’s swelling immigrant population.” However, in what appears to be a transparent attack on the current administration, the editors exclaimed that cutting government funding of overseas health organizations was the cause. Then they offered another scrap of nonsense opinion saying that “cracking down on immigration is no answer” essentially because this is a land of immigrants.

In a March 30, 2005 letter to the editor, I wrote about the Minnesota report, “when 82% of TB cases are to foreign born, that’s a serious immigration problem. When antibiotic resistant cases rise to 26% of all TB cases that’s really scary.” Then posed the question, “why are Minnesotans being subjected to this onslaught?” The short of it was that the Startribune editors blamed Americans — and Minnesotans— for TB because we want our borders controlled. I am certain the reader is now as enraged as I was. Literally, the editors of the Startribune are willing to sacrifice our children (and you and me!) for their open borders political viewpoints. I concluded my unpublished letter to the editor stating, “the obvious solution is to stop immigration, refugees, and asylees from arriving without thorough medical screening and because so many diseased illegal aliens are sneaking into Minnesota, the State must stop this invasion and see that they are promptly deported.” That is common sense to everyone but the Startribune and the mass immigration industry.

Others took notice of the seemingly anti-American thinking. ProjectUSA, an organization supporting a moderate and democratic immigration policy, ridiculed the paper’s position.<sup>11</sup> ProjectUSA is the group that puts up billboards in selected congressional districts. Frequently a billboard will merely state a Census fact regarding U.S. population growth and immigration.

In response to the Startribune editorial, ProjectUSA’s Ezine (electronic magazine) wrote a reply titled, “Americans deserve tuberculosis says Startribune.” The response published on their website and posted elsewhere, ProjectUSA said, “‘America is a land of immigrants’ is as meaningless as it is untrue. Yet somehow those six words had acquired the power to stand in as the argument justifying a policy that could and was killing Americans. Remarkable! We pointed out the meaninglessness of the phrase ‘we are a nation of immigrants’ and mocked the paper for relying on a meaningless absurdity to formulate a public policy that was killing Americans.”

ProjectUSA stated that, “one editor at the Startribune, Jim Boyd, accused us of ‘distortion,’ and ‘dared’ us to publish the entire Star-Tribune editorial.” ProjectUSA was happy to publish it. And to include ProjectUSA’s comments as well. Not accustomed to openness and criticism, soon after, the “editorial page editor, Susan Albright, asked us to remove our Ezine, which we did not.” In concluding their comments regarding the Startribune’s writing, ProjectUSA said that, “all-in-all, an informative dust-up, blaming the United States for a global TB epidemic, and suggesting that because of this we can’t ‘crack down on immigration’ to protect U.S. citizens, the Star-Tribune is essentially saying Americans deserve a government policy that exposes us to a dangerous health risk.”

### **Leprosy (Hansen's disease)**

The question, “are illegals making the U.S. a leper colony?” is not a rhetorical one.

Evoking thoughts of medieval times, Leprosy is a terrible and contagious skin disease. The disease remains highly contagious until treated. In the U.S. —and now entrenched in Minnesota— the number of infected persons has increased from a rare disease prior to 1990, to, doubling each year since 2000, in the last three years to more than 7,000 – 8,000 cases. Arizona Representative J.D. Hayworth, states, “diseases long eradicated in this country —tuberculosis, leprosy, polio— and other extremely contagious diseases have been linked directly to illegals.<sup>12</sup>

Negatively impacting the American health care system and potentially spreading contagion, many legal and illegal aliens come to the U.S. specifically to obtain treatment. Several of the direct health care costs of treatments are reflected in the Minnesota costs study but not the more important disease potential. The point is that these are direct costs of illegal aliens using funds meant to provide healthcare for Minnesotans. These costs are completely avoidable by simply enforcing existing immigration laws. Moreover, neither the considerable growth nor the immeasurably greater costs of a probable epidemic are included in the state study.

### **Rare Diseases Now Frequent**

Hepatitis A, salmonellosis, dysentery, and cholera are frequent companions. Leprosy and drug resistant Tuberculosis are spreading.

Other “newcomer” diseases include Kawasaki disease, affecting young children, frequently Asians. This disease is readily treated if diagnosed early, but can be fatal if not. Chagas disease is more affectionately known as the “kissing bug disease” because the agent bug prefers to bite the lips and face. The parasite, *Trypanosoma cruzi*, every year infects 18 million people in Central and South America, with 50,000 deaths. Of some concern, the disease is also infiltrating America’s blood supply.<sup>at5</sup>

The Sin Nombre (no name) virus, also called Four Corners Virus or Muerto (dead) Canyon Virus, a species of Hantavirus emerged in the Southwestern U.S. in 1995. It causes a serious, often fatal pulmonary illness in humans carried by deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) and pinyon mice (*P. truei*), introduced in 2002. Introduced in 1994, the La Crosse virus is a serotype of the species California encephalitis virus causing a human brain infection, Meningoencephalitis. The agent most responsible for California encephalitis is the most prevalent mosquito-borne disease recognized in the United States. Now endemic to the Midwestern states, it affects 5-10 year old children. Mimicking the flu, it produces a fever, vomiting, headache and then seizures. Introduced in 1991 the Encephalitis Virus, St. Louis is a Japanese encephalitis virus that is the agent of the St. Louis encephalitis in the United States, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. Encephalitis Virus, Eastern Equine virus introduced in 1991, infects horses with mortality of about 90% and up to 80% in humans. The virus now ranges along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Canada and as far south as the Caribbean, Mexico, and parts of Central and South America.<sup>13</sup>

Previously eradicated in U.S. pork is the spreading tapeworm disease of children called neurocysticercosis. It is caused by the parasite *Taenia solium*. The eggs may lie dormant in children for several years before entering the nightmare phase. All pork tapeworm cases in the U.S. originated outside the country. A frightening illustration of the consequences of illegal immigration is evident in one study where 41 of 61 patients were from Mexico.<sup>14</sup> New Castle disease is imported into the U.S. by illegal aliens in their fighting roosters. It is an untreatable bird-flu with 100%

mortality (note this is not the source of the Avian Flu H5N1 —at least not yet). Killing entire roosts and easily transmitted, chickens are very susceptible, other fowl less so. It is endemic in many countries of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Central and South America.<sup>15</sup>

A note on Avian Flu (H5N1, Bird Flu). It has evidently now made the jump from chickens to humans in Turkey and two nearby countries —a portent of trials to come. It is likely chickens in Mexico will be infected when next Fall's bird migrations begin by southbound migratory birds after having contracted the disease with birds of Europe in Canada and Greenland. There is only a slight chance of it occurring in the Spring of 2006. If the incubation period was short there would be less probability of legal and illegal immigrants carrying it into the U.S. However, reports are that the incubation period is from 2 to 8 days and possibly as long as 17 days. Thus, there is more than adequate time not to show symptoms yet be infected and to travel anywhere in the U.S. Unless current and stronger immigration laws are not immediately enforced, a Bird Flu or similar, epidemic carried across the U.S. on the back of its immigration policy is unavoidable. Screening of air passengers will have little benefit. One hopes that when it mutates to infect humans its effects will be no more than the common cold.

Some legal and illegal immigrants raise chickens, rabbits, and other animals in their backyards, often in urban settings. This is frequently prohibited by city ordinance, but often overlooked for “diversity” reasons. Neighbor complaints are given scant attention. However, the entire community is at high risk of a fast acting and possibly lethal local epidemic.

Pet lovers and PETA also beware. Their pets may also be infected with usual or unusual diseases or be disease carriers and transmit the diseases to your pets, domestic animals, or to humans.

The potential financial costs, losses to the economy and human losses are difficult to comprehend. Consider the Mexican shantytowns, Colonias (Spanish, “new neighborhoods”), on the U.S. side of the border.<sup>at15</sup> In 1985, they held 185,000 people, by 1995, it was 500,000, and by 2000, one million. How many Minnesotans know of these Mexican shantytowns on U.S. soil and that unless border entry practices are not immediately changed, estimates are that by 2020 they will number 20 million people. Unless policies are not immediately changed, there will be several disease incubators festering areas in the U.S., each one almost the size of Mexico City today. The larger and more dense the U.S. and Minnesota population grows, the easier for diseases to spread. Heading for the Midwest: pandemics-in-waiting.

Suggesting the power of the illegal immigration industry, rather than correcting the Colonias problem, the state of Texas is exacerbating the situation by constructing 25 “help centers” in affected counties and a comprehensive northbound transportation infrastructure connecting Mexico.<sup>16</sup> There are numerous bridges built and under constructed under the ruse of national security. Disease impacts are not a consideration. Mentioned previously as the fastest truck crossing point on the Texas - Mexico Border, The Free Trade Bridge at Los Indios, is more dependable than bird transmission and also the fastest transportation corridor for northbound diseases.<sup>17</sup>

With between 5,000 and 15,000 more illegal aliens in Minnesota every year, Mexican Colonias and their pockets of poverty, potential for disease, and crime are beginning to be very noticeable in Minnesota, e.g., 7<sup>th</sup> Street in St. Paul and East Lake Street in Minneapolis —and one crucial reason for the Minnesota study!

It is clear that the U.S. and Minnesota are on the threshold of a serious epidemic. SARS, Bird Flu, and so forth, will spread rapidly as tens and hundreds of thousands of illegal alien, refugees and legal immigrant carriers find their way throughout U.S. Daycare homes, going to a movie or restaurant, or even attending the theatre or a sports event is becoming a high-risk third-world disease event. The disease potential forced on our schools and children by the immigration industry needs to be reversed. Sickness will spread throughout the country before any alert is possible and efforts to stop it will be ineffective. Illegal aliens must immediately be removed from schools and the public service economy. Although the state and educators are fully aware of the risk potential they chose to ignore the principal driver of illegal and legal immigration and refugees.

## Education

The Minnesota study stated nationally there were about five million children of either illegal aliens or whose parents are illegal aliens. In Minnesota the number in K-12 schools was approximately 18,500 (and likely higher) costing state taxpayers approximately \$155 million per year. Nationally, in 2004 the federal subsidy to educate illegal alien children was \$1.4 billion.<sup>1</sup> As indicated in the state study and in the population trends in the first section of this paper, the numbers and costs are increasing exponentially. At the college level, Minnesota has approximately 3,000 illegal alien students, equivalent to several small colleges. However, state cost subsidies were not given. If the \$9,000 cost per college student found in California represents the cost in Minnesota, then the annual Minnesota taxpayer bill is approximately \$2.7 million for illegal aliens.

Stated previously, the Minnesota study indicated there were 85,000 illegal aliens in Minnesota<sup>2</sup> and “skyrocketing” was the term used in the state study to describe the rate of increase.

With the exception of the most recent year, student enrollments track this trend. There appears to be a substantial error and understatement of costs in Study Table 12 (p10), however. As the population graphs clearly illustrate, the 25,000 four-year increase ending 2004 implies an average statewide increase of approximately 6,500 per year. Because the rate is increasing, the implication is that the 6,500 average overstates the year 2000 by 2-3,000 illegal students and similarly understates 2004. The McKnight Foundation cited in the study concludes that 13,000 legal immigrants are now entering Minnesota each year.<sup>3</sup> In order to determine the full costs to Minnesota, both legal and illegal immigration should be considered. Table 12 shows an illegal alien student increase of 24.7% in 2002 (2,301 students), 32.7% in 2003 (3,800 students), but only 5.3% in 2004 (818 students). The illegal alien population trend suggests an increase in the 5,000 range rather than just over 800.

An interesting event occurred in the first month of 2006. Illegal immigration supporters in Massachusetts thought the 87% Democrat legislature meant a slam-dunk for passing in-state tuition rates for illegal aliens when attending public colleges (H-1230). However, the 54 co-sponsors were highly embarrassed that they could only muster 3 more votes in their resounding defeat, a crushing 96 to 57 vote. Probably close to the Minnesota average, perhaps the taxpayer-funded loss of nearly \$9,000 per illegal alien had something to do with its failure. However, Mac Johnson wrote the overarching reason was public anger. He wrote, “the canary in the illegal immigration mine just died. When enough people speak, even politicians begin to get it.” Minnesotans likewise are, “sick of citizenship being treated as some sort of anachronistic technicality ... of politicians believing they can do anything to get one more vote from illegal interest groups ... or that the citizens they are

supposed to serve will never do anything about it ... and sick of working by the rules everyday under the burden of heavy taxation and regulation just to see their money frittered away on the undeserving —while opportunities for their own children are threatened.” Aware of how damaging this “silly, corrupt bill” would be to their state and their own children, voters bombarded their representatives with calls.<sup>4</sup> Although of enormous local consequence, it is unlikely it will be reported. Similar legislation was tabled in the two previous Minnesota Legislative Sessions —with good reason.

## **Teachers at Risk**

Discussed in safe places only, are the effects on teachers. School administrators screen teacher candidates for their “dispositive” attributes —a correct disposition toward such issues as “diversity”, immigration, and the idea of the “progressive functions” of education— while secondary qualifications are actual teaching credentials and subject knowledge. Holding a teaching position appears to be equally politicized. For example, Ezola Foster, a Black American educator spoke out about how Black student programs are diverted to illegal alien and other immigrants. As a result, she was assaulted by coworkers. In another example, a Black teacher in San Francisco Public Schools lost her job because she didn't speak the language of immigrant students.<sup>5</sup>

An outrageous example of how schools across the country are abused is the Brooklyn Center Junior/Senior High School north of Minneapolis. When Muslims have religious events, the school closes the dressing rooms adjacent to the auditorium used for student choirs, bands, and plays and converts them into Muslim prayer rooms complete with appropriate ceremonial objects. The auditorium is out of the way at one end of the school building so student traffic is minimal. However, those involved in school plays are limited to using the hallways or distant schoolrooms to conduct their school plays, concerts, and band preparations. In the school's highly intimidating environment, no doubt if a student spoke out against this misuse, the school would expel the student. Finally, a disabled Black father from Oakland sued his son's school because his son was forced into foreign-language public school classes because no seats were available in English-speaking classrooms. He lost the lawsuit, thus the school system forced the low caliber of education the immigrants would have had on his American son.<sup>at5</sup>

## **Education Cost Increases Solely due to Legal and Illegal Immigration**

The most startling statement that could have been made in the state report was not even hinted at,

***Immigration accounts for virtually all of the national increase in public school enrollment over the last two decades.***

Steven A. Camarota, December 2005<sup>6</sup>[Emphasis added]

That statement suggests that all the associated costs of providing additional education, infrastructure, talent, and school taxes for more than two decades has been borne by U.S. and Minnesota parents and intended for their own children; but provided to foreigners.

Minnesotans and the American public have little understanding of the soaring magnitude of immigration's cost on Minnesota and U.S. schools and our children. The state study said this region is a “high growth” area for illegal aliens. Minnesota has rapidly increased from an incidental to a

destination state, now ranked the #12 destination state. The overwhelming numbers nationally mean that immigrants account for one of five K-12 children, one of four of those in poverty, and one of three residents lacking health insurance. The cost to Americans is enormous.<sup>at6</sup> The costs of that growth—the direct costs pale in comparison— were not included in the state study. Rather than sending foreign aid money, the immigration industry coerces the U.S. into receiving a nearly unlimited number of legal and illegal immigrants and “refugees”. The result is that the nation’s systems of education has been the medium used to educate foreigners, and less and less to educate American kids.

The implication is that nationally, all new schools and increases in systems of education has been for foreigners. The statement only suggests the staggering taxpayer costs—the \$1.4 billion figure was only direct costs—and applies to Minnesota as it does nationally. Even if steps are taken now to stop illegal immigration, and deport those now here, there is strong fertility momentum continuing the shifting of funds from American kids to foreign-based kids. For example, Mexican immigrants average 3.5 children—with their numbers rapidly increasing—with the birth rate of all illegal alien women at about 3.1 in 2002, or 280,000 births, prospective students, in 2002. The implication is for a potentially guaranteed ever-increasing number of new schools and education costs. In 2007, the equivalent of approximately ten Minnesota schools will be needed to educate the children of illegal aliens born in 2002 alone.<sup>7</sup>

It is critically important to note that this is not inevitable; it is government policy and can be rapidly changed. Also important to Americans, is that most of the funding is from money intended for American students paid by American taxpayers. Dr. Steven Camarota, Director of Research for the Center for Immigration Studies, writes about the issue, “whatever one thinks of contemporary immigration, it is critically important to understand that its effect on America represents a choice.”<sup>8</sup> If this flow is not stopped and illegal aliens not deported, the consequence will be a catastrophic collapse in systems of education and healthcare in the near future—the California example.

### **The Dumbing Down of our Schools**

School curricula and practices have been prime targets of the immigration industry and allies because they understand a nation’s culture and the process of assimilation—the making of an American— centers on systems of education. In great measure, the failure of Minnesota schools due to legal and illegal immigration has been poor assimilation and stripping away of social cohesion, i.e., the Balkanization of society.<sup>9</sup> The social fabric has been coming apart since the 1965 immigration act and subsequent laws were implemented.<sup>10</sup>

The state study quantified a number of costs of educating illegals. There are at least two consequences of more importance, the dumbing down of education and the assault on the American Culture and language using schools. Frequently they are part and parcel of a single program. In becoming an American, however, an immigrant swears allegiance to the U.S. and disavows any allegiance to the former homeland. It does not mean the previous cultural practices are not proudly practiced, only that they are a private, not public, practice.

Dumbing down schools has taken the well recognized approach of grade inflation and giving students passing marks when not earned. It also implies the use of textbooks with bland or even adverse discussions of important matters and frequently written at grade levels below the student’s

grade. The process is implemented with an emphasis on “group think” and work rather than individual performance. Teachers often train their students to the test rather than present the core curricula, and expand schoolroom “diversity” considerations. On the other hand, downplaying or even attacking the American Culture is apparent. The dumbing down of education to immigration levels is quantifiable, clearly evident in any number of studies, and experienced by company hiring, i.e., lack of skills. These are serious costs not included in the state study.<sup>11</sup>

A topic not directly mentioned as costs in the Minnesota illegals study are the high prices paid for heartfelt but wrongheaded programs as English as a second language (ESL), “no Child Left Behind”, insistence on class topic “relevance” and “diversity” of instructional materials. The new proposal of lengthening the school year has at its core, massive immigration. This would include the large numbers of mischaracterized “refugees” overwhelming school systems. With 78% of Minnesota immigrants speaking a language other than English at home, the immigration experiment is overwhelming education systems.<sup>12</sup> An immigrant must demonstrate a minimum understanding of spoken English to become a citizen. That many do not reflects the fact that many legal and illegal immigrants do not want to become Americans, learn English and assimilate American culture. The system sends American students mixed messages about themselves in their own country. It also implies social frictions in schools that carry through to the greater society.

Because English is the language of Americans, science, technology, international trade and commerce, if one is to be successful, fluency in English is essential.

Does the reader remember “Spanglish”? Attempted a couple of decades ago, it was a bizarre combination of Spanish and English intended to transition Spanish speakers to English and English speakers to better understand Spanish speakers. It was nonsense. Yet, the immigration industry and multiculturalists were excited. Perhaps, one underlying reason was that it traveled the road leading the way from the American Culture.

Bilingual education programs meant teaching children in Spanish first, for example, and then English. The process literally locked students in classes based on language. In effect, it meant Hispanic or whatever the student’s culture, was maintained, essentially preventing assimilation. It also led to high dropout rates. In so doing, it sealed their economic and cultural doom and helped create a growing and resentful underclass. The costs are only minimally included in the Minnesota study—in gang and crime statistics and healthcare costs for example.

The bottom line of education costs is that the Minnesota and U.S. systems of education misplaced the two fundamental educational values of purpose and integrity. School administrators and teachers have embedded and defend illegal immigration’s criminal behavior and neglect the awesome negative social, environmental, and economic consequences in their curricula and practices. Despite the clever slogans, multiculturalism is the opposite of “tolerance”, students and employees are forced to accept the culture of separate immigrant groups. Clearly, it is these groups that should be completely caught up in the assimilation process with co-workers. Sadly, an American student who represents the citizen’s point of view who speaks out in class is confronted by the teacher and school administrator and subject to expulsion. Likewise, in the workplace an employee is subjected to “diversity training”, a form of thought control. Often, if an American worker complains, their work record is inappropriately characterized by employers and subject to dismissal.

## Crime & Sanctuary Cities: Minneapolis & St. Paul

Only concerned with terrorists —and unable to acknowledge the hypocrisy— ICE now literally encourages illegal immigration. Crimes of all sorts are committed by legal and illegal immigrants (in addition to the crime of trespassing). For many types of crimes these criminals will certainly go to a safe-harbor, a sanctuary city where the police and other authorities cannot ask immigration questions. If a murder or capital offense (any serious crime) is committed the person will likely flee to Mexico. In short order, the same person can then illegally re-cross the border with a complete set of new fake IDs (or purchased on Lake Street?), take a job intended for an American in or near a sanctuary city and probably commit another crime. The cycle can repeat —and the illegal simply move from one sanctuary city to another.

“Sanctuary laws are a testament to the political power of immigrant lobbies” writes Heather Mac Donald in her study of crime, illegal aliens, and law enforcement.<sup>13</sup> Weak law enforcement extends to the judicial system. The former head of the INS (ICE) anti-corruption unit at the San Ysidro, (near San Diego) California border crossing received a mere three years probation for lying to an FBI agent investigating a smuggling ring. She lied to protect a border inspector smuggling drugs and illegal aliens. Although the crimes were heinous and likely produced additional crimes, the guilty inspector received only a 4½ year prison sentence.<sup>14</sup>

The illegal alien sanctuary policy of Minneapolis and St. Paul (Richfield is considering becoming a sanctuary city) implies potentially staggering increases in criminal activities in the area. They will be able to obtain fake and foreign ID cards that local jurisdictions are encouraging illegal aliens to obtain and use, including the Matricula Card granted by the Matricula Consular office in the CLUES office in St. Paul.<sup>15</sup> Reflecting the power of the immigration industry, the state of Maine has declared the state an illegal alien sanctuary. The state, like Minneapolis and St. Paul and New York and Denver before them, will soon understand the snake oil IDs have catastrophic consequences. For one illustration, three illegal aliens used false Social Security numbers and then used fake driver's licenses to be hired at a nuclear generating plant.<sup>16</sup>

Frosty Wooldridge relates an all too often repeated event in his home town, the sanctuary city of Denver, Colorado.<sup>17</sup>

Without a word, he moved behind two off-duty police officers. He pulled his weapon while the officers talked with their backs to Gomez and killed them with execution-style precision. What did all these illegal aliens enjoy in common? They lived and operated in Sanctuary Cities Denver and Boulder, Colorado. Police had arrested them over two dozen times among the three of them. No matter how many times they had been arrested, all three men were cut loose and never reported for being illegally living and working in our country.

Humberto Garcia of Austin, Texas tells a heart rendering story, heart rendering because of its details and that had police and immigration authorities done their jobs, and sanctuary cities not existed, it never would have happened. His story is what lies in store for Minnesotans if the immigration industry and allies have their way. He tells of his beautiful young daughter, found in their own home naked, hands tied behind her back, cloth stuffed in her mouth covered with duct tape, raped, and a butcher knife protruding from her chest. He also relates that 20-year-old David Diaz Morales

had been arrested before —on child molestation charges— and that he was known to be in the United States illegally.<sup>18</sup>

Claiming it would “terrorize people”, while mayor of New York, Rudolph Giuliani sued all the way to the Supreme Court to defend the city’s sanctuary policy against a 1996 federal law that cities could not prohibit their employees from cooperating with the ICE (INS). Fighting all the way and losing, Heather Mac Donald wrote “he remained defiant to the end. On September 5, 2001, his handpicked charter-revision committee ruled that New York could still require that its employees keep immigration information confidential to preserve trust between immigrants and government.” Six days later Giuliani protected illegal aliens in New York City accomplished what is known as 911. New York also forgot the same federal ban on sanctuary laws until a gang of five Mexicans — four of them illegal aliens— kidnapped and brutally raped a 42-year-old mother of two. In this sanctuary city, the police had arrested three of the illegal aliens numerous times for such crimes as assault, attempted robbery, criminal trespass, illegal gun possession, and drug offenses. Unable to take the common sense and legally necessary actions, the New York police never notified ICE (INS).<sup>19</sup>

The Minnesota illegal aliens study said the cost of incarceration, net of federal reimbursements, was \$13 million in 2005. Consistent with the ratcheting numbers of illegal aliens in Minnesota (Figure 5), incarceration costs are increasing between 20% and 30% per year.<sup>20</sup>

Consistent with Minnesota’s costs of \$27,000 - \$32,000 per prisoner per year, Arizona’s much larger illegal alien inmate population cost taxpayers more than \$28,000 every day. Interestingly, in response to the immigration caused crisis, Arizona’s Governor Janet Napolitano is sending a bill to U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzalez requesting reimbursement for more than \$118 million in costs over only the past 18 months.<sup>21</sup> Perhaps that is one of the reasons Arizona declared an “immigration emergency” in 2005. Arizona was preceded by New Mexico in declaring an emergency. New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson was clear in his explanation stating that border counties have been “devastated” by crimes such as the smuggling of drugs and illegal immigrants.<sup>22</sup> The irony is that both Governors have been until just recently, very supportive of mass immigration including illegal aliens. There is a not well-known federal taxpayer financial catch in declaring a state emergency. The declaration means access to \$1.5 million in disaster relief funds from the federal government.<sup>23</sup>

In other words, other states fund programs assisting border states for problems due their unwillingness to control their state immigration policies and borders. Later, the illegal alien will travel to a destination state and city where local citizens pay again and in a variety of ways.

Journalist Frosty Wooldridge writes, “ten million illegal Mexicans use America for their base of operations. They defraud our tax system, welfare, schools and hospitals. Untold numbers of illegals from South America facilitate a \$10 billion annual shoplifting crime wave.”<sup>24</sup> Ed Rubenstein, an economist writing about the subject concludes “immigrants and car theft correlate strongly”. Auto theft is the second-most lucrative illegal activity in Mexico, after the drugs.<sup>25</sup> In a recent Minnesota ICE investigation, members and associates of MS-13, Surenos (SUR-13), Latin Locos, Latin Kings, Vatos Locos, Logan Heights Gang, and the Insane National Vikings gangs were arrested. They were held for assaulting a federal officer, obstructing justice, stabbing, sale of cocaine, and criminal sexual conduct and carjacking. Directly related to the illegal alien sanctuary policies of Minneapolis

and St. Paul, two of those arrested had illegally re-entered the U.S. after being previously deported.<sup>26</sup>

Whether it is the Mafia, MS-13, or the Arellano-Felix Organization, organized crime uses legal and illegal immigration as means of conducting illegal activities —such as widespread shoplifting. In many areas of the country, the Mafia and domestic gangs have been pushed to the sidelines by Latino and Asian gangs. In one recent nation-wide sweep, over 100 Honduran members of MS-13 were arrested. The New York Times wrote, “our porous borders have allowed the infiltration of at least 100,000 ‘criminal’ aliens —and that is only those who belong to organized gangs.”<sup>27</sup> Law enforcement and media reports offer varying accounts on the origin of the gang’s name. According to an account in the El Paso Times, *mara* refers to group, *Salva* refers to El Salvador and *trucha* is Spanish slang for “watch out.” MS-13 grew out of the 13th Street gang in Los Angeles.<sup>28</sup>

The Minnesota illegal alien study documented that 38% of inmates were imprisoned directly for drug related crimes. Indirect drug related costs such as burglary, robbery, assault, and weapons crimes would likely add another approximately 15%.

**Figure 16a: MS-13 at Lake Calhoun, Minneapolis**



Photo: Dell Erickson

**Figure 16b: MS-13 at Lake Calhoun, Minneapolis**



Photo: Dell Erickson

Ironically, U.S. Army trained, “Los Zetas” are used as protectors for illegal immigrants and contraband crossing the border. Like MS-13, they are known for violence —even of cross-border runs into U.S. territory with automatic weapons. Border Patrol agents routinely stop some of them; sadly, several Border Patrol agents have been killed. The sanctuary cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul may be gang headquarters, a cost not considered in the state study.

Organized shoplifting is a serious and costly practice of many illegal aliens as is the practice of smuggling humans for a variety of purposes including drugs and prostitution. The smugglers often receive payment in advance and often continue to blackmail after the illegal alien reaches their U.S. destination. In the relative safety of sanctuary cities, these human crimes are less hindered by lawmakers. Paul Streitz author of Border Breakdown writes,<sup>29</sup>

Dr. Carol Hand was part of the Minutemen project. She and Ed Kolb, a Cochise County (AZ) resident, took a walk away from Route 90 along Hereford Road leading east. There they found a Rape Tree, with panties hung up in the tree. After the coyotes get the women

across the border, safely on U.S. soil, they gang rape them to show they have total control over them. They hang their panties in the trees as signs of the conquest. I couldn't leave them there. "As a woman, I had to take them down." If the women are young and pretty, they are kept in houses of prostitution where they have to have their families buy them out or work their way out. Of course, none will testify to this because the coyotes know where they are from and can seek revenge on their families in Mexico.

For a photograph of a "Rape Tree" see the reference.

Drugs are big business for Mexico. Mexico is a conduit for 75% of the cocaine, 70% of the methamphetamines, and 40% of the heroin in the U.S.<sup>30</sup> \$500 million a year is paid by drug czars bribing Mexican authorities.<sup>31</sup> The World Bank estimates that 9.5% of Mexico's GDP is involved in illegal activities (2004). Ten percent of today's Mexican GDP implies the actual illicit drug trade is in the \$90 billion ballpark. In 1997, the profits of the Latin American - U.S. drug trade being laundered through Mexico was estimated at \$10 to \$15 billion per year, "a considerable underestimate" states a special money laundering report.<sup>32</sup> Overall, the Caribbean region GDP includes \$108.7 billion from the drug trade (2001).<sup>33</sup>

The same will occur in Minneapolis and St. Paul (and Richfield) due to their sanctuary status. Illegal aliens and legal immigrants who have committed crimes are wise to move to the safety of a sanctuary city where they are able to move freely without city authorities asking annoying questions. The same applies to Los Angeles, San Diego, Stockton, New York, Chicago, Miami, Austin, and Houston where no school, "hospital, physician, city employee, or police officer is permitted to report immigration violators."<sup>34</sup>

It would not be surprising to learn that Minnesota's immigration industry contacted Minnesota TV and radio media to influence how they play illegal alien and other immigration stories. For example, in the second half of 2005, all Minnesota TV, radio, and news media appeared to simultaneously stop asking immigration questions and reporting status. Previously the media would offer euphemisms for illegal aliens such as "Mexican national", "undocumented worker", and plainly suggesting illegal aliens, "possible violation of immigration laws." Today, Minnesota media — WCCO-Radio and TV-4, KSTP-Radio and TV-5, KARE-TV-11, PBS, Startribune etc.— have literally converted Minnesota into an illegal alien sanctuary for reporting purposes. Crimes are frequently committed by illegal aliens, people killed, and women raped by illegal aliens but one would never know it from Minnesota media. Oftentimes, if the story involved an immigrant the media goes out of their way to hide the ethnicity and immigration status of the perpetrator, even if a description is available. Like a sanctuary city, no questions are asked, no reporting is made.

## **Security Issues (Briefly)**

It's not hard to figure out who we are. We're the guys in the green uniform in the vehicles that say "Border Patrol". We're sitting ducks out there.

T.J. Bonner, President of the National Border Patrol Council. January 2006.<sup>35</sup>

The terrorist's soft underbelly of the U.S. is the U.S.-Mexican border. It is a maze of generally unguarded trails and highways leading into the U.S. A recent study of immigration and terrorism between the early 1990s and 2004 stated (excerpt),<sup>36</sup>

This report covers the immigration histories of 94 terrorists who operated in the United States between the early 1990s and 2004, including six of the September 11<sup>th</sup> hijackers. Other than the hijackers, almost all of these individuals have been indicted or convicted for their crimes.

The findings show widespread terrorist violations of immigration laws. The report highlights the danger of our lax immigration system, not just in terms of who is allowed in, but also how terrorists, once in the country, used weaknesses in the system to remain here. The report makes clear that strict enforcement of immigration law—at American consulates overseas, at ports of entry, and within the United States—must be an integral part of our efforts to prevent future attacks on U.S. soil.

Reports are that terrorist mastermind Abu Musab al-Zarqawi (from Iraq) is planning or is using, the U.S.-Mexican border trail system to prepare strikes in the U.S. He mentioned a reason was that it would be “easy to infiltrate the US through the southern border”.<sup>37</sup> Robert Leiken of the Nixon Center states Muslim immigrant communities in our country who are drawn to radicalism have supported terrorism. The actual violence, however, is either committed overseas or “is committed here by operatives who came from abroad after manipulating our immigration system.”<sup>38</sup>

Moreover, former Homeland Security Deputy Secretary James Loy called MS-13 an emerging terrorist threat to the United States because MS-13 and al-Qaida may have similar gang operations and interests.<sup>39</sup> Echoing this theme, another report stated threats from legal or illegal immigrants is a consequence of current immigration policies. Excluding and removal of non-citizens for promoting anti-American beliefs, i.e., ideological exclusion, will help ensure a cohesive nation and protect the country. James R. Edwards, Jr., states that, “historically such efforts have played this role ...but that ... with the end of the Cold War, Congress effectively repealed ideological exclusion, meaning that only active terrorists on watch lists could be barred, while those promoting the ideologies of such terrorists would have to be admitted. To end this vulnerability, ideological exclusion should be restored, allowing aliens to be excluded or deported not only for overt acts but also for radical affiliations or advocacy.”<sup>40</sup> The central belief in immigration is that the person fully assimilates, wants to be an American and share all our common values.

Evidently a component of the Allyn & Co. and immigration industry plan, rather than effectively controlling the U.S.-Mexico border and removing illegal aliens, the U.S. government has chosen to use its resources to assist Mexico in controlling its drug problem and detection of explosives headed north. The increase of military and police aid to Mexico increased from \$16.3 million in 2000 to \$57.8 million in 2005. None of the new helicopters given to Mexico since 2001 have been used along the U.S.-Mexican border and almost all of the training has been for Mexican marines and naval officers for counter terrorism work. Of the money provided Mexico by the State Department, none of it is allocated to border security.<sup>41</sup> U.S. government immigration malfeasance means the invasion will continue, costs will ratchet higher, and leaves the country increasingly vulnerable,

simply waiting for terrorist attacks.

## Energy

More people means more energy used and more of everything associated with the production, transporting, and consumption of energy. Whatever the problem associated with energy, it cannot be resolved until the U.S. population stops increasing. Since the overwhelming majority of U.S. population growth is from immigration, it implies stopping immigration. The staggering energy costs of illegal (and legal) immigration were not factored into the state illegal alien costs study.

Few Americans are aware that the production of natural gas and oil in the U.S. peaked more than three decades ago. To make up the gap, a relatively small quantity of LNG is imported with the balance, 15% of total U.S. natural gas imports, from Canada. However, Canada's natural gas production peaked two years ago. The North American natural gas dilemma is deteriorating and is now in crisis. Only mild temperatures have hidden the gravity of the situation. Whether from generation of electricity or home heating, increasing natural gas demand is primarily due to legal and illegal immigration.

It is generally understood that the U.S. imports much of its oil. Of staggering importance, however, the world's production of oil is now peaking, and soon to begin its irreversible decline.<sup>42</sup> Aggravating the dilemma, reserves have been overstated. For example, Exxon and British Petroleum reduced their stated reserves last year and a state report leaked last month concluded Kuwait's oil official reserves have been reduced by nearly half, from 99 to 48 billion barrels —with 24 billion barrels fully proven reserves. In the same vein, geologists report that Saudi Arabia's biggest oil fields are not only likely to experience production decreases, but the quality of the crude is decreasing from the "sweet" gasoline class to expensive and difficult to refine sour sulphur crudes.

What develops is what some have called the "Cantarell Effect" after the Mexican Cantarell reservoir.<sup>43</sup> The term is used to describe a reservoir that was forced by technological enhancements to exceed its natural production capacity. When this is done, the field's output is temporarily increased at the cost of reduced long run total production. The large Cantarell Field in Mexico is the model. Its natural peak was delayed by multiple billion dollar nitrogen injections. Nevertheless, because of the forced injections the field peaked several years early and is now in a steep 14% per year production decline. The Cantarell Effect appears to be operating in the sweet crude regions of Kuwait and beginning now in Saudi Arabia's supergiant Ghawar reservoir.

California was cited earlier regarding immigration, poverty and declining incomes. There is more. The energy dilemmas experienced by California are now spreading across the entire country. Electricity brownouts and rolling blackouts, much higher energy prices, and the construction of more expensive generating power plants are due primarily from immigration. Prior to the 1970s, changes in immigration policies, U.S. population growth was slow and slowing. The lower trendlines in Figures 4 and 5 also represent changes in energy consumption without large-scale immigration. The upper trendlines represent the increases due to immigration. The low trendlines meant that reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the application of better technologies and conservation would have met or exceeded (lower) the Kyoto protocols. Immigration changes are the

only down-to-earth reason for the increases in U.S. greenhouse gases over the last thirty years and the only reason the U.S. and Canada and Australia cannot meet the Kyoto Protocols. California is a striking illustration. Although Californians have been leaders in conservation —electricity consumption per capita is at the same level it was twenty years ago— the total amount of energy consumed and its serious consequences have multiplied from large-scale legal and illegal immigration.<sup>44</sup>

In brief, U.S. and Minnesota natural gas requires emergency action at this time and looming oil problems are rushing forward —at the same time. The implications are twofold: higher prices and declining supply. How many people, immigration, are in Minnesota and the nation will determine the magnitude and severity of the energy shortages. Petroscientists Michael Hodges and Jean Laherrère describe the U.S. situation grimly: “the U.S. appears to be facing very, very serious energy supply challenges regarding oil and natural gas into the future.”<sup>45</sup>

## **Environment**

In 1997, Jason DinAlt studied the issues and wrote a well-researched and readable essay regarding the environmental impact of immigration on the United States. “Of course,” he wrote, “no ecosystem can survive unending population growth”. Immigration has far-reaching effects on American society. The positive effects are promoted; the negative effects are rarely discussed and often deliberately ignored. “A strong taboo is at work here,” he writes. Of astounding importance, he states, “recent U.S. immigration policies were created with little consideration for their adverse impact upon America and no consideration for their environmental consequences.” Today, he continues, the U.S. has already exceeded its long-term carrying capacity for many resources. He then cites several examples: pollution, energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> production (the primary greenhouse gas), rates of resource depletion, freshwater exceeding recharge rates, millions of acres of deforestation, scarce natural gas use for fertilizers and energy production, and quantities of pesticides applied.<sup>46</sup>

The U.S. and Minnesota population graphs illustrated in the early pages of this paper (Figures 4 and 5) suggests the awesome environmental impacts. Mentioned in the “Energy” section were increases in air pollution and the Kyoto Protocols. Virtually all dilemmas associated with growth are represented by the high trendlines. The difference between the lower and upper trendlines visually depicts the environmental losses and the costs of protection, or remediation, if possible. The opportunity losses associated with the gap is discussed in the landmark book by demographer Dr. Leon Bouvier and environment and population expert, Lindsey Grant, “How Many Americans”. Echoing the 1972 President’s Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, they write about the advantages of a smaller population for resource use, the environment, and reducing social, culture and demographic problems. They conclude from an environmental, economic, and social perspective the failure to implement the recommendations of the President’s Commission was a “colossal and tragic failure of foresight”.<sup>47</sup>

Bouvier and Grant mention the Endangered Species Act , saying it helps protect the species humans can see and identify with but not the microbes or simple plants fundamental to survival. Obviously, as human populations grow they require habitat to reside in and for resources. Each increment of humans reduces ecosystems essential to our survival. Healthy habitats are rapidly diminishing.

The goal was to achieve a U.S. population of approximately 150 million at the year 2100. That population projection assumed current fertility (about 1.5), negligible illegal immigration but includes net legal immigration of 200,000 annually. Note the similarity with the population stability projection by Dr. B. Meredith Burke in the section discussing population projections. These essentially traditional-based assumptions would have implied a U.S. population growing until 2035 – 2040 at approximately 298 million then beginning a gentle decline to slightly more than 193 million. A zero immigration policy would have meant a still distressing U.S. population of approximately 165 million at 2100. Heading pell-mell toward a billion, at approximately 300 million already, the U.S. is 35 years ahead of Dr. Bouvier’s considered necessary projection. The environmental assaults are seen everywhere.

Jason DinAlt concludes,

It is extraordinarily foolish for us to NOT optimize our immigration policy so as to improve life in America and the world in general. It is astonishing for us living in a country flirting with financial and social collapse, a country with rampant unemployment and homelessness, a country whose ecosystems are under severe stress, a country that is arguably the most overpopulated country on Earth to continue to admit immigrants who place an immediate, large and destructive drain upon our future.<sup>at46</sup>

## **Voting Records of the Minnesota Federal Delegation & Environmental Organizations<sup>48\*</sup>**

**Table 2: Voting Records of the Minnesota Federal Delegation**

Senator Norm Coleman	F-/F- <sup>1</sup>
Senator Mark Dayton	C/D+
District 1, Gil Gutknecht	A/B+
District 2, John Kline	B/B
District 3, Jim Ramstad	A-/B
District 4, Betty McCollum	D-/D-
District 5, Martin Sabo	F/D
District 6, Mark Kennedy	B-/B
District 7, Collin Peterson	B+/B
District 8, James Oberstar	F/D-

1. Career votes/ recent votes.

## **U.S. Population Grades of Major U.S. Environmental Organizations<sup>48\*\*</sup>**

Sierra Club	F
Audubon	D-
National Wildlife Federation	F
Izaak Walton League	D-
Wilderness Society	D
Greenpeace	F

In the early to mid 1990s, all major environmental organizations suddenly ceased all practices stopping U.S. population growth or integrating the U.S. population with its environmental consequences. The Sierra Club is a case in point. It eliminated its U.S. population committee and issued a gag order to members regarding immigration. Explaining the anti-environmental position was a more than \$100 million donation from Minnesota native, David Gelbaum. The condition was that immigration not be a Sierra Club matter—that meant no mention of U.S. population growth.<sup>49</sup> Now promoting growth, environmental organizations redirect the focus from U.S. population to “consumption” and the oxymoronic “smart growth”.

## **What Needs to be Done?<sup>50</sup>**

- Limit immigrant and non-immigrant immigration at most to an all-inclusive 200,000 per year.
- Provide for explicit cooperation between state and local law enforcement officers and federal immigration agents, to identify illegal aliens and begin the process of rapid deportation.
- Begin the process of removing illegal aliens in substantial numbers; widely advertise that the program has been implemented.
- Fully implement the U.S.-VISIT border inspection program. The administration’s decision to exempt most Mexicans and Canadians from screening, according to research by the Center for Immigration Studies, “despite well-documented problems in regulating the entry and exit of these visitors, along with foot-dragging in making use of the exit-recording capability, severely undermines the program and risks transforming this potentially critical national security tool into a high-tech but fake Potemkin Village [fake program]. In addition, this very limited deployment of U.S.-VISIT will make it virtually impossible to undertake a secure large-scale guestworker program, either of the type President Bush has promoted or any of the proposals currently before Congress.<sup>51</sup>
- Fully implement the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program for employment. The SAVE program is a proven low-cost, reliable, non-discriminatory way to meet lawful immigration goals. In 1998, Curtis Aljets, local Director of ICE (INS office) said about the SAVE program, “Minnesota is the exception to most other states in the nation by opting to not participate in the program.” This, he states, “leaves the state vulnerable to the use of counterfeit documents used by illegal aliens to obtain welfare benefits, as well as employment.” In most cases, in three to five seconds the immigration status can be determined at the Department of Homeland Security. The electronics suggests how cheap the system is to use—from four to 32 cents per inquiry states one study. “Most importantly,” the study continues, “SAVE takes the guesswork out of screening applicants, so that employees of state agencies do not have to become quasi-immigration agents.”<sup>52</sup>
- Remove the birthright citizenship language of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment; replace it with legislation stating only American citizens can have citizen babies.
- Override city ordinances in Minneapolis and St. Paul that prohibit police officers from taking action against illegal immigrants unless arrested for a separate major felony.
- Require officers to note the citizenship and immigration status of all arrestees at booking and forward it to ICE.
- Put into law a 2002 state administrative rule that prominently marks driver’s licenses of legal foreign visitors with their visa expiration dates.

- Prevent subsidizing the employment of illegal aliens through day labor centers, employment agencies, and deny access to publicly funded benefits to these organizations.
- Add a state fine of as much as \$5,000 to a current federal penalty of \$11,000 for employers who knowingly hire or recruit illegal aliens. In addition, state contracts would prohibit the use of illegal immigrants to perform contracted services.
- Closely monitor remittances; add a state transfer fee plus a tax equal to the corporate income tax rate.
- Prohibit illegal aliens' access to public or private K-12 and higher education, financial assistance, car loans, mortgages, housing rental, and in-state tuition rates.
- Inquire as to the immigration status of anyone seeking emergency health care or enrolling in a pre-school through K-12 private or public school or college.
- Toughen and add penalties for possession, creation and sale of false IDs.
- Prohibit use of the Matricula Consular ID.
- Fine like other employers, any church, religious, racial, or ethnic group found harboring or aiding and abetting illegal aliens.

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Allyn & Company is one-third of "VOX Global Mandate" which is co-chaired by Rob Allyn. It claims to be the "first truly multi-party, multi-national, multi-agency campaign media and polling team." It is owned by Global OMC

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