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# MATTERS OF CONSCIENCE<sup>©</sup>

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Matters of Conscience is published by The Center for Public Conscience and is sent to you by the editors, or perhaps at the suggestion of a mutual friend, in the hope that you will find its contents timely, thoughtful and, possibly, sufficiently stimulating to add your voice to the many others who feel that America's political perspectives are not in focus with those that guided the framers of our constitution and launched our historic experiment in government.

At this time and for the intended future, the publication of Matters of Conscience is the Center's only activity. We hope to be able to communicate with you three or four times a year on a variety of topics that will include inquiries into the activities of the Congress, corporate America, the media, and religious and academic institutions. For those who may seek a unifying theme in our reports they will readily find it in the failure of many of our private and public institutions to protect the people they were established to defend and serve. We feel strongly that these failures, both separately and in the aggregate, offend our democratic principles, challenge the contract between government and its citizens and have the potential to seriously damage our nation and our society.

In future issues we shall explore a variety of institutional failures in America, government by paralysis and paradox and the regrettable origins of the Roman Catholic Church's sexual abuse policies here and in Rome.

We embrace no particular party or candidate, but are concerned with how and why many of our institutions, including our government, seem increasingly to position themselves on a variety of issues in ways that question logic, diminish our integrity and blur our image of others and ourselves.

Our "impossible experiment" was not just an exercise of government in political, social and economic areas. There has been, throughout our history, a cultural factor – a birth, character and progress distinctly American, softly spoken but strongly felt, with far greater power to unify than the increasingly cynical political discourse which, in the age of media, we have

had to accept as our relationship with government.

The power of the media and the many levels and branches of government today have made it increasingly difficult for the nation's citizens to be heard over the political rhetoric to which we are constantly exposed. It seems unlikely that we will be able to achieve our stated national purposes and our hoped for destiny unless we can restore the vox populi to the importance it once enjoyed.

To do this, individuals must see themselves as determinants of our political will and express themselves frequently and forcefully to their elected representatives. Fortunately, the technology of telephone, e-mails, faxes and word processing has made the process of democracy more available than it ever was. But it has to be initiated and maintained at the citizen level.

Matters of Conscience's purpose is to visit and explore issues of importance to our national character in a way that will prompt its readers to engage them at their local, state and federal levels of government. Without such persistent individual participation the forces of the many powerful lobbyists and special interest groups that are active in both the private sector and government will win out and drastically alter the tone of our government.

It was this tone that started us so quietly on our way, when hardly anyone was looking, and we decided to be a nation rather than a colony. At many times and in many places, except during the Civil War when we spoke with two separate voices, it sustained us, but with the coming of the media age in the last century it was lost among the glitz and noise and insistence of a rapidly increasing variety of forms of expression. The result was a gradual and unintended, yet nevertheless very real, abdication of the public's interest. Unless it can be reinstated the agendas and motives of numerous special interest groups, including industry, labor and government, will eventually overwhelm it.

We are not intent upon presenting government as a whipping boy. Many of the values in our society that have been tarnished or diminished have suffered their fate because of corresponding changes of individual

and societal values that play out in the form of an unsettled and incohesive culture. Like government, forces originally viewed as benign and positive but which, by neglect or excess, evolved along darker lines, have transformed our culture.

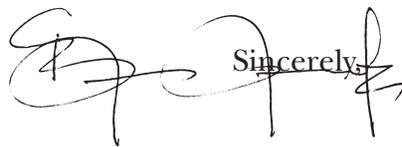
But whether the difficult issues that frustrate our society have their roots in culture or politics, their care lies in the broad and persistent application of individual efforts.

Matters of Conscience will present political, social and economic issues with no political or philosophical obligations. Whether you agree or disagree with our analysis is far less important than our calling these issues to your attention with the hope to further the reclamation of citizens' determinism.

In some reports we may deal with only one issue; in others we may include several. For our first two reports, we have chosen Immigration/Population as our sole topic. Because of their anticipated complexity and constantly shifting circumstances, we may revisit this topic and others from time to time in the future.

This first letter is provided to you without charge. We hope you will find it sufficiently interesting and informative to become an annual subscriber at the introductory rate of \$75.00 and, if you enjoy our comments, to pass this along to your friends. Be assured we will make every effort to provide reports that stimulate, entertain and, hopefully, activate our readers.

If you have friends to whom you would like us to send a copy, please use the enclosed form and we will promptly and gratefully contact them. Should you wish to provide them with a gift subscription, just include your check payable to The Center for Public Conscience along with their names and mailing addresses.

 Sincerely,

Bromwell Ault

Note: The Center for Public Conscience has no affiliation with or loyalty to any particular political party or movement and none of its principals has ever held an elective or appointive political office; nor will they in the future. It receives no revenue from advertising or any source other than subscription income and voluntary donations. At this writing these contributions are not tax deductible, but, if and when circumstances indicate such a status may be possible, we will pursue it and, if successful, will promptly inform our subscribers. The content of Matters of Conscience represents solely the personal views of its editors.

*"If not now, when?"*

*"If not us, who?"*

## IMMIGRATION/POPULATION-Part I

There is no issue short of annihilation and extinction by an outside agency that has the capability to so radically transform America's social, economic and political culture as mass immigration has had since 1965, and continues to have as we enter the twenty-first century.

It is curious that, as a nation, we are able to face and debate an external threat to our existence and way of life whereas the internal threat of the gradual transformation of our national identity and culture has been permitted, and largely ignored, by both major political parties for almost forty years. What our government's actions seem to state is that sudden death by an outside force would constitute a terrible tragedy against which we should mobilize our resources of wealth and will, but that the slow, constant expansion of mass immigration, both legal and illegal, is not only permissible, but by some strange alchemy has become a political and social goal that without public debate has assumed a degree of priority over both our past history and some of our pressing current needs.

Some historical perspective of immigration policy, and the changes in the forces that form it, is essential to enable us to confront, if not comprehend, the surreal circumstances of our present policy which has been conceived and nurtured in defiance of logic, unrelenting mathematical truths and, more specifically, our constitution which states, quite simply and without qualification, that the government shall protect the nation's borders.

There are other references to immigration, mostly negative, in the statements and writings of the founding fathers who perceived the political birth of this country as a reaction against many of the faults of eighteenth century European societies. Removed from its European parentage by time and distance, they hoped that the US could survive its painful birth by revolution and grow to its destiny as a strong and independent nation with a new and unique political philosophy.

Over the period from the nation's beginning until 1912, when Arizona was the last of the 48 contiguous states to enter the Union, there had been one predominant circumstance that influenced, either directly or indirectly, the development of this country, and that was the existence of a frontier which remained open for almost 150 years. This meant that jobs, entrepreneurial rewards and land

that could be owned were continually available on the edge of the frontier as it moved ever westward, first by horse and then by wagons and the railroads.

And it also meant that individuals, families and other small groups from similar backgrounds could come to a new land and a new place within it and reform themselves into new communities, initially retaining some aspects of their prior culture such as language, religion, dress, occupation, etc., but be free of the restrictions on personal growth imposed by the European class system into which they had been born. From the end of the Revolutionary War until the mid-point of the nineteenth century all immigration, with minor exceptions, was of European origin and was fed and formed by the unusual combination of personal and political freedom with the availability of ownership of free land. Given these circumstances and opportunities, immigrants inevitably and unreservedly embraced the institutions and the spirit of their new home.

The discovery of gold in California in 1849 was an event of unimaginable social and psychological significance, both for this country and for the old world order elsewhere. In communities and families throughout America small groups of men were formed with the intention of going to California, working in the gold mines, striking it rich in a year or two and then returning to home and family with a fortune that would guarantee a secure or, perhaps, luxurious life for the future.

As in most things, reality could turn out to be something less than intention. Shipping lines and overland transporters advertised highly competitive fares with suggestions of gold on the sidewalks and a strong appeal to one of man's more basic instincts – greed. The result was a gold fever that focused the world's attention on America as a land of instant and incredible economic opportunity and created this country's first great surge of immigration. California was not the only focus of this wave, however, as there was plenty of land available, and new mining adventures, hoping to obtain the benefits of secrecy and the absence of competition, spread to neighbor states such as Washington, Oregon and Nevada.

Politically and economically, the fifteen years that embraced the gold rush jump-started the settlement and development of the west coast and provided the nation with an economic engine there that could view itself in terms of emerging equality with the older industrial areas of the East.

The frontier experience in America, however, planted a dangerous seed in our national psyche that has haunted us, and continues to do so today, in many aspects of our life and culture. In the old world from which we separated large tracts of open land were owned by the crown, the church or titled families,

and were passed from generation to generation by established laws of descent which favored their continuing existence. These lands were not available to the general public and substantial penalties were imposed on those foolhardy enough to poach, pollute or trespass.

This system was further strengthened by the fact that up until the advent of the industrial revolution most wealth derived from the land, and in areas where there were large estates and holdings of open land the large landowner was also the largest employer. In the pre-industrial age in Europe the socio-economic structure did not permit free movement from one level to another except in highly unusual circumstances derived from royal favor and, sometimes, marriage.

Consider, then, in this light the immense appeal of the new America with its unlimited, or so it then seemed, supply of open and free land to be had in return for clearing, settling, ranching or farming it. Consider also, if you can, the almost tectonic psychological shift required of old world settlers to accommodate the reality of their new world circumstances. Such was the pursuit of the American frontier moving ever westward from the time of our origins to the early twentieth century.

This pursuit not only rewarded the strong and successful who undertook it, but also forgave those settlers who suffered misfortune, tragedy, illness or some other form of personal failure by letting them move on further westward to more free land and another opportunity to put down roots and prosper. Ergo, while freedom of political and religious expression may have been the dominant motive of the early Pilgrim colonists, the prime motivation of the frontier's pursuit was to create new lives in new places with minimal regulation and to achieve liberation from the European socio-economic structure.

The dark side of this exceptionally magnanimous experience was that it created in our developing national psyche a throw-away mentality – a belief, or even a confidence, that there would always be available for the asking or the taking more room, more resources and more freedoms. If one's life or business fails, move on. If a building no longer serves, bring on the bulldozer and abandon or demolish it. If a mine peters out or a stream runs dry, no matter; there are more minerals and water ahead in the next valley or beyond the next mountain range. If fish are polluted in this river, they will be clean in the next. If bear, birds or bison disappear, there are other species to replace them; it is our natural heritage. And when the forests are cleared and bare, leave them; there are plenty more where those came from. But are there?

## CURRENT CONDITIONS

In matters of immigration, this concept of boundless resources and life without limits expresses itself in the current thinking of the supporters of open borders that there is always room for more immigration, that the USA is not a finite vessel with a limited capacity, but rather some unfillable space with no risk or penalty for its abuse or overflow.

We specify current thinking because it was not always as it is today. Quite to the contrary, from the mid 1800s to 1965 immigration patterns consisted of alternating periods of access and restriction which served equally well the nation's economic needs and the social goal of assimilation. In these years access was regulated by country of origin and occupational skills.

In 1965, the prevailing immigration control law was the McCarran-Walters Act which was deemed to be insufficiently egalitarian for our times by a liberal element in Congress of which Sen. Ted Kennedy was a leading member. This group pushed hard for revised legislation and, in doing so, offered as support for its position a substantial number of claims and projections to allay the concerns of its opponents or doubters.

History has shown that these arguments were mostly false, that the results were often the opposite of what had been claimed and that the nation's policy since 1965 has been based on flawed assumptions. Nevertheless, in 1965 the current era of mass chain immigration commenced.

The concept of chain immigration was probably the most ill-conceived and far reaching aspect of the 1965 legislation – a clear and unfortunate example of “fox in the henhouse” thinking. Whereas in the past the government had chosen those to be permitted entry on the basis of occupational skills and country of origin, the new basis was described as family reunification, meaning that anyone granted resident status was also granted the right to be joined by other members of his/her family who would, in turn, then have the same right. This clearly creates an unending chain and is indefensible from a numbers point of view, but its supporters in Congress in 1965 assured it's critics that it would have only a minor impact on total immigration.

However, the most awesome result of this shift to the goal of family reunification was that it removed control of immigration growth from our government and placed it directly in the hands of immigrants, where it remains to this day so that, lacking any massive overhaul of our immigration law, chain immigration will continue and expand with all the possibilities for fraud, abuse and security risk which it permits.

Today a total of approximately one million immigrants, both legal and illegal, enters the USA annually under permissions granted for permanent residence, tourists, student visas and specific industry jobs and/or training. While there are a number of federal agencies that participate in various aspects of immigration control such as the INS, FBI, US Border Patrol, Customs Bureau, Coast Guard, Public Health Dept, etc., until the passage of legislation in December, 2002 creating the Department of Homeland Security no single agency has been charged with the responsibility of keeping track of the entries, whereabouts and exits of those who have arrived by one means, or for one purpose, or another. Nor has any collective tracking effort been made by these or other federal offices, including the Census Bureau.

Curiously, then, although all our national protective services have direct interests in immigration identification and control, they have proved unwilling and/or unable to effectively pursue their interest either alone or in combination. In all fairness, however the fault is not solely theirs, as they have had far too many willing accomplices in their default.

Given the lack of any meaningful exercise of immigration control over the past 38 years, it is not surprising that there now is included, but not recorded, in our population a large number of illegal immigrants employing real or false identities who have slipped quietly into our labor force and communities and who are now largely invisible to any attempts to locate or identify them. This number is currently estimated to be somewhere between 7 and 13 million people, with 10 million having broad acceptance.

What is most amazing about these current conditions – no effective control and an estimated 10 million illegal inhabitants – is that they have been allowed to occur when for a period of at least 15 years most polls on the subject have indicated that approximately two-thirds of American voters questioned have stated that immigration should be drastically reduced.

How, one may reasonably ask, could such a thing happen under a democratic form of government that is supposed to reflect the will of the majority of its people? It is a question that begs an answer at the political level and, if you add a moral element to the people/government equation, it breaks down and fragments itself into arguments that largely favor emotion over logic.

The simplest, and most shameful, answer, however, is that both major political parties have by mutual

agreement excluded any serious inquiry into the immigration issue from national electoral campaigns, and most congressional contests have followed the same pattern. Apparently, politicians view it, like Social Security reform, as another “third rail” issue – touch it and you die!

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE

As in any drama, the immigration issue has been energized by the emotional, political and economic forces of its opposing parts. The primary motivations behind these forces have been greed, power and the new age politics of diversity. Here, then, is the cast of characters that occupy the stage in one of America’s longest running political tragedies:

1) The Democratic Party – Historically aligned in a more liberal political direction to include organized labor, low income and urban center voters, and with a larger numerical base than any other group, the Democratic party has persistently courted the immigrant vote and has been the prime beneficiary of mass immigration.

On a more emotional level, the liberal element in American politics, which expresses itself most frequently through the Democratic party, views immigration as a moral issue which compels America to share its resources, privileges and institutions on demand from people from other countries (mostly undeveloped) who are unable or unwilling, or both, to create and nurture these structures in their native lands. The language of inclusion employed by the liberal left speaks with the warmth and softness of high humanitarianism with which no fortunate, caring toiler in the vineyard of the new world order could possibly argue.

The fabric of liberal immigration thought is made of many strands not all of which are readily or individually identifiable in the final product but which, in combination, have proved to possess considerable strength and resilience. There is the argument that diversity per se is a worthwhile, even to some a supreme, social and political goal for America entering the twenty-first century. To meet this goal, it is proposed that we must attract, even invite, people from as many different racial, religious and cultural backgrounds as possible to come to this country to hasten and assist us in the process of transforming our culture to more clearly reflect the new, one world vision, which is offered by its supporters, without authority or experience, as balm for the planet’s social ills and the way of the future.

On the face of it the voluntary surrender of a national culture, that until recently had been marked

more by success than by failure, would appear to be by anyone’s standards an extraordinary, if not unimaginable, event, and yet the leaders of both major parties regard it with equanimity and as not worthy of mention, let alone discussion.

Another strand of the pattern takes the economic line that because America has been so fortunate and successful in its development we should share our bounty, again on demand, with those who have less. We have been an outstandingly generous nation since our beginning due primarily to the strong Christian emphasis on charity brought to this continent by the early Pilgrim settlers in the seventeenth century. But the liberal argument turns our generosity around, and states that generosity is not enough, that we owe it to others to provide them with whatever we have.

Throughout the liberal effort there occur instances when our history is either ignored or distorted, or both. In this case, the use of words like “share” or “good fortune” seem to indicate that our bounty was a gift of grace obtained through no effort or sacrifice. The truth is quite to the contrary, as any reading of the hardships suffered by those who settled this country and extended its frontier will attest. Unbelievable effort, pain, sacrifice, endurance, labor and hope were required to create the bounty we now enjoy and, having received bounty, we have had to defend it and, in doing so, have met death in foreign lands from foreign hands to preserve our and others’ ways of life. Like any other grace, it is not encumbered by any other debt than to preserve, honor and be grateful for it.

There is a certain contrived seamlessness in the Democratic party’s relationship to the immigration issue. The functional forces that move the party one way or another are voter preference, fund raising sources and the actions of its elected officials in Washington. Normally, there are varying degrees of difference between these elements, but in the case of immigration they seem to come together to ignore the presence of the elephant at their tea party. The immediate questions that come to mind are: “Why?” “How can this be?”. The answers go back to “greed and power” as can be seen in greater detail further on.

2) The Republican Party – One might expect that if the Democrats were for something, the Republicans would be against it, but that equation proves to be too simple to hold its balance against money and power. The big difference between the two parties is that by far the greater part of Republican financing comes from corporate interests or those allied with them, and for

corporations the issue is framed entirely differently than for individuals. As the corporation is a private economic entity, it pursues its own economic interests which translate into lower costs (labor primarily) and/or greater revenues. Both purposes are quietly achieved at very low cost by immigration's provision of a cheap, large and continuing source of labor (illegals included) and the expansion of the marketing population base.

This identification of the right, or more conservative and financially supportive wing of the party, with corporations rather than individuals combines its money power with the political strength of elected representatives in a way and to a degree that has largely silenced the voices of individual voters. Vox populi has a magic and historical sound to it but, in twenty-first century America when the Congress listens, it is more often money that speaks, and the result is legislation (or lack thereof) that pleases the corporate caller.

The present patterns of high and constant immigration have led both Republicans and Democrats to view the new arrivals as an untapped voting bloc whose loyalty and significant number of votes can be obtained by campaign messages and expenses directed to it, and by the use of government spending on projects, legislation and interests that appeal to it.

As the increasingly powerful history of immigration politics has played out over almost 40 years, the right and the left have found common cause in their pursuit of "the immigration vote". They may not agree on much else but, as Gertrude Stein might have said, a bloc is a bloc is a bloc.

3) Pro-Immigration Special Interest Groups – These are organizations, or individuals, joined for the specific purposes of aiding and representing both legal and illegal immigrants who have entered or are in the process of entering this country. They include individual immigration lawyers, who often act as sponsors or facilitators; local employers and labor providers; and large, national, politically activist groups such as the National Council of LaRaza, MEChA, LULAG, and MALDEF which can be heavily funded by major US corporations and foundations to mainly serve an Hispanic constituency.

In politically correct America the power exercised by these groups over the government and corporate sectors is awesome. In each instance this power derives from the threat, if cooperation is not obtained, of the accusation of racism which has the ability to resonate through a sufficiently large number of voters and consumers to be avoided at

apparently almost any cost. The current lack of political will and equilibrium is so pronounced that, like seventeenth century Salem's setting of witchcraft hysteria, accusation establishes guilt and emotion triumphs over proof.

Arthur Miller's The Crucible lays just claim to being one of the finest dramas of twentieth century American theatre and is generally acknowledged to be a metaphorical treatment of the reckless McCarthy era communists in government (and under the bed) scare. The timelessness of its message permits it to be read today with little or no updating as a sad comment on aspects of racism. In over 300 years we have three startling examples of the hysterical abuse of power – in Salem for religion, with Joe McCarthy for political ideology and in present day America for racial and economic advantage.

The pro-immigration groups are highly activist and have offices and members spread throughout the country. At least one, MEChA, has branches at many colleges and universities, both public and private, which ostensibly serve as Hispanic cultural and social centers for students often experiencing separation from families for the first time – clearly an emotional, impressionable and vulnerable circumstance in which to present views or issues that affect Hispanics. Incidentally, this group has stated as one of its purposes the return to Mexican ownership of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas (an area it calls Aztlan), by any means, violent or peaceful.

These states became part of the US by virtue of our victory over Mexico in the Mexican-American War, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which terminated that war and the Gadsden Purchase of territorial Texas from Mexico. Today many Mexicans and Hispanic-Americans claim that Mexico was cheated in all of these events and firmly embrace the concept of the lands' return. This is a common item on the agendas of most Hispanic pro-immigration groups and is referred to as La Reconquista (The Reconquest).

While this openly stated threat to the political, cultural, social and economic stability of our republic is ignored by the supporters of open borders in the US, the Hispanic immigration activist groups mentioned above have become increasingly aware that over time and with our concurrence La Reconquista can be accomplished without violence by simply repopulating our southwest with a large and steady flow of Mexicans and Central Americans. Question: In light of the clear and frequent public statement of this threat, how can the US be so blind

as not to see it and so lame as not to resist it?

4) The Congress — With notably few exceptions Congress' actions in the immigration issue have been largely ones of political self-service. The “third rail” mentality is very much alive, and Congress has spoken to the American people through contradictory voices and actions, claiming one course, but following another, thereby hoping to obtain approval and avoid censure from all sides. For example, in 1996 an immigration reform act was passed with some provisions for reducing the heavy flow of illegal immigrants, especially across our southern border. One of these provisions called for an increase in Border Patrol personnel which the Congress used to deflect criticism of its generally lax attitude towards the immigration threat by those pressing for real reform. However, in spite of its approval of additional employees for the Border Patrol, it consistently refused to authorize the funding for that process – a classic example of Congressional “doublespeak” whereby the voting record can be cited as responsive to opposite sides of an issue.

Another example are what we label “balloon bills” which are passed to catch the prevailing political breezes and carry members of the Congress over difficult electoral terrain. These “balloons”, however, are often not what they seem, for, while they may indicate support for a certain position, they often omit specifics as to numbers, time, limits, funding, etc. or include terms so extreme as to insure their failure.

5) INS – Watchdog or Welcome Wagon? The federal agency most involved and primarily charged with the administration of immigration issues is the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It has historically been responsible for both the administration of immigrant affairs and the enforcement of immigration law that, prior to the overhaul of immigration legislation by the Congress in 1965, were not incompatible functions.

During the Clinton administration there were frequent examples of the use of immigrants for political purpose in contravention of existing law. Often these abuses took place with the approval, and even compliance, of the INS which is subject to investigation, monitoring and correction, when necessary, by Congress.

Although it was clear that the INS had become an increasingly dysfunctional and schizophrenic entity, Congress failed to exercise its oversight responsibility until forced to by the events of Sept. 11. However, ever since then it has committed blunders of astonishing laxity and bad judgment which

prompted Attorney General John Ashcroft to comment, “I tell you, what’s happened in the INS is enough to drive a man to drink.”

The INS is part of the Department of Justice and, as such, is subject to supervision by the Attorney General, but its commissioner (until December 2002), James W. Ziglar, was a G.W. Bush political appointee who had previously served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and who lacked any previous experience in dealing with immigration administration, legislation, enforcement or other related matters. After errors too glaring to ignore, pressure on Ziglar from members of both political parties increased to the level where he found it necessary to submit his resignation.

Perhaps the most incredible and outrageous abuse by the Congress of its power has been its use of public funds for grants to private pro-immigration groups which, in some cases, represent over 90%, and even 100%, of their revenues. Recap: Public (tax payer) money is granted to private groups, whose position on immigration runs counter to that of most American voters, for the political benefit of those holding public electoral office.

6.) The President – The tone and temper of U S immigration policy is set by the President who, at any given moment or circumstance, is its most influential commentator. Ronald Reagan made the statement almost 20 years ago that “a nation that doesn’t control its borders is no longer a nation.” Since then there has been no indication from the White House favoring real control or even enforcing existing laws which attempt to do so.

Both Presidents Clinton and Bush II have cynically exploited the immigration issue for political purposes. Under the Clinton administration the INS accelerated the granting of citizenship status to thousands in order to make them eligible to vote, while G.W. Bush has embarked upon a program to woo the Hispanic vote by issuing an amnesty to millions of Mexicans who illegally entered and stayed in the US. With a further use of government “doublespeak” the Bush administration has referred to this program as “regularization” or “guest worker status”, but it is exactly what it is – granting pardon to those who violated our laws originally by entering the country and then again by staying. The degree to which our immigration law enforcement has devolved into a subjective exercise of presidential preference is a matter that should concern all Americans, as the successful suspension of enforcement in one area might lead to others.

Even the most cursory review of this cast of characters reveals that there is enough blame, and

shame, for everyone. These are the main players, those to whom have been given the writing, passing and enforcement of immigration law, and it is only through them, unfortunately, that the American people can press the case for redress. There are, however, other elements that have played a substantial contributory role.

## MEMBERS OF THE CHORUS

In addition to those actively engaged in immigration administration enumerated above there are several agencies which, through their actions, or lack thereof, have a strong influence on how this issue is perceived.

The first, and most important in regard to portraying immigration's image, consists of a loose, but large and varied, grouping of individuals and organizations whose engagement with immigration derives from charitable and humanistic impulses to help one's fellow man and to "do good". While these instincts are commendable and may be shared by everyone to some degree, the involvement of these humanitarian groups is mostly one-dimensional and fails to consider the economic, political, environmental, social and cultural facets of immigration in twenty-first century America.

These groups include individuals, churches, community organizations and social entities which, especially in border areas, see it as their duty to provide food, clothing, shelter, education, medical attention, legal or illegal documentation and, sometimes, even protection from investigation and/or apprehension by law enforcement agencies. The decisions to engage in these activities by national charitable, relief and church groups are sometimes made from national headquarters and sometimes derive from local autonomy, but, regardless of their source, their position can frequently oppose the law of the land which they selectively choose to disregard in search of higher, human values. That they see no error in this confrontation in a country that has historically prided itself on being "a nation of laws" is, on the face of it, paradoxical. And, again, if this same attitude were to be applied to other areas of law enforcement, we would very quickly cease to be "a nation of laws".

As distressing as it may be to those who view immigration as what it is in its entirety, a complex government problem, the simplistic attitude of the humanist forces speaks in highly emotional tones to their followers by citing our origins ("a nation of immigrants"), political beliefs ("human rights") and our Christian tradition of providing aid to those

less fortunate than us, even though we have done exactly that with great generosity on a global scale for many years.

These claims are made with the same excess of emotion over logic as those who respond to any attempt to control our borders with cries of "racist". Those who state "we are a nation of immigrants" invariably label our founding settlers as immigrants. They were not; they were colonists, and the two are quite different.

Similarly, our espousal as a people of the principle of human rights for all cannot alter or disguise the fact that the unlimited and unopposed transfer to this country of increasing numbers from other populations must eventually become a policy of "mutually assured destruction" for both guest and host. A world without limits is an interesting construction, but it flies in the face of the reality of nature, science, human behavior, economics, government and religion. The US, as a political, social and economic vessel, carries no exemption from the law of limits (more about this under "carrying capacity").

The most determined argument of the humanist groups is that we, as a nation, have a moral obligation to open our borders to those "less fortunate than ourselves" and to thereby provide them with the status to make free claim upon the country's resources and to be compensated in a variety of ways for doing so.

Under such a system a shrinking proportion of native tax payers would be called upon to provide government revenues for the support of a rapidly growing number of immigrants entering a mature economy of a developed nation. This scenario may seem unworkable and unbalanced in a number of ways on its face, but beneath its surface it harbors a far darker and more unfortunate result specifically for the immigrants' countries of origin and generally for the cause of immigration, itself.

It is widely thought that those who are able to emigrate from undeveloped lands, governments and economies are "the lucky ones". In fact, the process of successful emigration is rarely based primarily on luck, but rather favors those who have greater skills, intelligence and/or social, political and economic advantage. This amounts to a drain of real value from their countries of origin of those individuals whose assets and energies would provide the best means for creating the institutions and circumstances necessary to build free, functional and representative societies at home.

The true damages of the open immigration process, then are threefold:

1) It imposes an uncontrollable internal economic, social and political cost upon the immigrant host country.

2) It removes from the emigrant home country those elements of its society most needed for its survival and improvement, and thereby accelerates the drift into further chaos, poverty and deterioration.

3) At some point, when this downward spiral can no longer be ignored and war, famine, disease, revolution or genocide appear imminent, intervention by international or regional associations of developed countries is called for, and the immigrant host country, as a participant, must then assume another external cost.

As heavy as these financial costs can be, far greater is the spiritual and psychological burden of the malaise that settles upon the home countries as the result of the continual exodus of that part of its population which it needs the most.

The next “chorus” voice emanates from the general media sources in this country, both press and broadcast, whose reporting practices and policies are mostly liberal and reflective of the attitudes of their owners, managers and industry culture. They generally favor the pro-immigrant, open borders constituency in their coverage of immigration news and issues, but perhaps even more significant is the impact of what they determine not to cover.

We have previously mentioned the agreement by presidential candidates in recent elections to exclude the immigration issue from their well publicized and televised debates, thereby effectively removing this important issue from public scrutiny and awareness. An alert and informative coverage by a demanding press would have prevented the candidates’ obfuscation and opened the issue to a broad discussion that would have served the best interests of both the nation and its voting public. We can only hope that this elephant at the tea party will soon be recognized.

The last voice is that of our neighbor to the South, Mexico, and its president, Vicente Fox. Most of our legal and illegal immigrants come from or through Mexico. Indeed, the INS in a 1992 report on our 1986 amnesty for illegal aliens revealed that 70% were from Mexico. Given its undeveloped economy and high fertility, it has been increasingly necessary for Mexico to export its unemployed population to the US, thereby relieving financial and social pressures on government and creating a source of dollar revenues from those in the US who remit part of their earnings and/or social support payments back to their families below the border.

This was the prevailing pattern of Mexican/US involvement and served limited purposes of both countries until passage of the major reform

legislation of 1965, following which our generosity of social services and citizen status under the new chain immigration concept vastly increased the movement of immigrants from Mexico.

Two new characteristics came to distinguish this increase. First, because of the success of the historic Mexican transfer, which was not admitted, but was tacitly accepted, by both countries, Mexico became a conduit for illegals hoping to escape to America from the economic and political conditions that existed in most Central American countries. As Mexico was not prepared to either prevent or accept these arrivals from its South, it was necessary to pass them through, as expeditiously as possible, to the US in the North.

The second characteristic of change from the 1965 act was its facilitation of obtaining citizenship and/or permanent residency status via chain immigration. In short, rather than remit funds and make occasional visits home to their families, the process could be reversed and the families brought to the US where they would hopefully find employment, but, failing that, would assuredly be provided with free education and medical care, cash payments from a variety of social support services and the opportunity to achieve citizenship while maintaining the separate cultural and political identities of their mostly Hispanic home countries.

To suggest that the Congressional sponsors of this legislation had burdened the nation with less than desirable results was to call down upon oneself the most strident political and editorial comment from all parts of the political spectrum to the left of center, and to increasingly attract the opposition of the corporate sector, as it found itself more and more strongly drawn to the low cost immigrant labor supply.

While the pressures are great and the stakes are high in Washington, it is at the local level where the impact of open borders will be most keenly felt, but so far the voices of its citizens have not been allowed to be heard.

The Bush administration in its efforts to find common ground and new voting support within the Hispanic sector has undertaken a serious courtship of Mexicans here and in Mexico – so much so that in 2001 President Fox was invited to Washington to address both houses of Congress at which time he proposed a totally open border between Mexico and the US with dual citizenship for Mexicans in the US, and gave the Congress his timetable for accomplishing the necessary new legislation to put his program in place. The Bush administration, clearly surprised by Mr. Fox’s reach and specificity, offered no resistance and, had not 9/11 intervened shortly thereafter, a very broad law with sweeping amnesty might well have been enacted.

## THE UN/POST WAR CHANGES

As the post-war world emerged and began to assume a far different shape than it had previously known, several important and far-reaching changes initially appeared in the '50s and then quickly and significantly increased their momentum in the '60s and subsequent decades. The first, with the greatest political impact was the rapid expansion of the UN due mostly to the break-up of the last remnants of nineteenth century colonial empires, and the transformation of what had been colonies into newly created independent states with voting memberships in the UN General Assembly equal to the great powers from which they had just separated. The effect of this decolonization process in the General Assembly, then, was to provide a way for many small countries to outvote the large powers that had developed, and frequently exploited, them in their colonial condition.

But below the political surface lay a painful resentment of colonial era wrongs which resulted in the birth of what came to be called the Third World – a group of countries, mostly lacking the political, economic or social institutions necessary to coexist successfully in the new era of emphatic political and economic competition, who were, and in many cases still are, constrained in their development by the emotions of their prior colonial status. In the UN the misery of these populations and the hopelessness of any prospect for self-improvement gave rise to an institutional view of their circumstances which proffered the concept of Human Rights as the way to attain amelioration that would have broad, popular, economic support and would carry the day politically, both in the UN General Assembly and with individual governments throughout the world. These arguments, in the UN and elsewhere, were greatly strengthened by the expansion and persistence of the “cold war” over its 40-year life, as the two major powers found themselves compelled to court much of the “third world”.

The second major force of the post war era having an influence on immigration was the commercial acceptance of the jet engine by the world's airlines. Many countries were able to create national airlines, usually heavily subsidized, capable of flying their flags and providing, along with a UN mission headquarters and residence in New York City, a starter kit for participating in the post-war world. The adoption of jet propulsion for long distance, international routes meant that more people could be flown to and from more places in less time. It is hard to imagine a technological circumstance more favorable to mass immigration.

While jet travel derived from the technology sector, for the third force we must return to the political arena, for in the '60s one can begin to perceive the first stirrings of what would later come to be called political correctness, or PC. Born from the womb of the liberal left, this doctrine stated that in the much hoped for multicultural and diverse world towards which we were speeding any delineation of individuals or groups by ethnicity, race or gender was to be considered to be an offense of the worst kind and one that immediately called for censure.

No Marx-like manifesto announced this doctrine. Its origins are obscure but gradually it worked its way across continents, lines of communication and currents of political thought and commentary. Surely, no one in the '60s in its early stages would have foreseen its spread and its grasp of our culture. It did not appear in a sudden, bright flame of emotion, but beneath the surface of our society its embers glowed and built up heat to the point where today on a broad front it can challenge and defy both logic and the law, and has become our modern counterpart of the guillotine wielded often with anger and resentment in the cause of yet another revolution. Having been born as a social goal, it has grown to a political standard; and, like the guillotine, it can destroy what it touches, can be applied to any person or group and is quite capable of devouring its own.

There is one other major force that indirectly aided the expansion of immigration. It is the slow and gradual spread of liberal, somewhat diluted Marxist thought through academia, the judiciary and the Congress from the early '30s to the present. While the violence of Soviet and Chinese communistic forms of government was not an option offered in America, left-thinking dominance of many of our political and cultural institutions, including academia and the media, had such an erosive effect within those areas that many Americans, while not actively supporting the left, began to drift away from a strong defense of the nation's earlier values, as they found themselves increasingly outspoken, if not outnumbered, although, in time, that too came about.

It is not to be inferred that the immigration crisis is entirely the creation of our political left. It enjoyed the support of industry and its major corporations with the result that the far wings of both major parties favored mass immigration. Democrats were more likely to maintain this support closer to the center, however, but the right and the left of our political spectrum share equal responsibility for our present circumstance.

And so, to recap, there were four powerful elements born in the post-war years that accelerated

and came together in the '60s and that, once the immigration legislation was changed, ignited the US immigration process and provided continuing propulsion:

- 1) The "New World Order" and nascent globalism as expressed politically in the UN.
- 2) Aviation technology in the form of faster, quieter and larger planes made possible by jet engines.
- 3) The emergence of political correctness as a defining language for political, social and cultural relations.
- 4) The spread of liberal neo-Marxist thought to dominate academic, media and governmental institutions in the US.

Added to these mostly domestic developments was an increase in population throughout the world, and especially in the Third World, that applied the unrelenting pressure of an expanding class of economically deprived emigrants seeking relief from the circumstances and borders of their home countries to the more developed economies in Asia, North America and Europe. This has created a numbers game which it's quite possible we may not win, but which we dare not lose.

## POPULATION 101

Up to this point, our bases for analysis and judgement of the immigration problem have been largely qualitative dealing with aspects such as legislation, humanity, history, morality and philosophy.

But now a new quantitative element – population – is introduced and completely transforms the issue, which ceases to be purely an immigration matter and metamorphoses into the immigration/population issue. Given the population markers of the past and what they forecast for the future, quantitative forces and reasoning must now outweigh all other arguments.

A geometric increase or projection of any force, numbers, pressure or substance in a finite environment will overpower everything in its way and reduce its environment to chaos.

The U.S. immigration problem is an aspect, or facet, of the larger global population problem. They are similar in 3 very important ways:

- 1) They deal with the pressure of growing numbers of human beings on limited spaces and resources.
- 2) Their past histories and projected futures can be expressed mathematically with precision and in a common language for all to see and know.
- 3) In spite of #2 there is little objective political agreement in local or international governments as to how these problems should be resolved. Rather,

they find ways to avoid the issue or embrace wished-for numbers that lack a historical basis.

In today's culture dominated by science and computers there are numbers, and more numbers and then, even more numbers. But some are more important to how we live and survive than others.

Here are a few regarding world population which reached 1 billion around the year 1800, or a travel time of about 10,000 years in the modern era. By 1927 (only 127 years) another one billion people had been added and in 1960 (33 years) we reached 3 billion. This quickening of the time required to add a billion is, of course, the result of a geometric progression whereby each successive generation more than doubles in size due to current fertility rates.

From 1960 until the present, world population has more than doubled from the 3 billion level to slightly more than 6 billion. That's 3 billion people in about 40 years. These are not projections; they are statistics that are derived from actual numbers and trends that go back several thousand years. Given their background, we can employ mathematical formulas to project future results, knowing what we do about human propagation.

There are those who are willing to deny the clear message in these numbers and who claim that, for one reason or another, the population curve will moderate in coming years and that, therefore, there is no cause for alarm. And, yes, there is the chance that we may experience a nuclear or a natural disaster such as an asteroid collision that would kill off large segments of population around the world. Or perhaps we could experience a global plague that could spread and kill its victims many times faster than AIDS, but the full forces of modern science, human nature and self-preservation are arrayed against permitting such devastation to occur. Meanwhile quietly the clock ticks and mankind propagates.

Immigration is a smaller model of world population in that it deals with the regular addition of population at an increased rate to a finite environment. This has been the pattern since the revision of immigration law in the US in 1965. Not only were the numbers of both legal and illegal immigrants significantly increased by the 1965 Act, but the composition of the immigrant flow was substantially altered in favor of high fertility cultures from Asia, Latin America and Africa.

At the end of WWII America's population was approximately 150 million; today it is just under double that figure and is projected to reach 500 million by 2050.

But these numbers, while they throw a much needed bright light on the surface of the subject,

do not, by themselves, reveal the full effects and perils of an out of control national immigration policy and attitude. Many supporters of the open borders and chain immigration policies that the US has pursued over the past two generations point to the open and thinly populated parts of our country in defense of their arguments and proof of their logic.

They fail to consider the most significant aspect of severe population expansion, and that is how it relates to the area's finite physical resources. In every country, region, hemisphere, or planet there are limits to the supply of essential natural resources such as arable land, clean water and air and the various forms of life that support the inhabiting species. If the ratio and the interaction between species and resources is in balance, they can continue to coexist beneficially, but if the inhabitants become so numerous that their demands overwhelm the resources, or if the resources' quantity or quality are compromised by some other agency, the equation's balance is destroyed and, along with it, most probably the lives of the inhabitants. However, if the nature of the agency and its form of destruction act gradually over a long period of time, then adaptation by the species may be possible.

The ability of any area to support life in comfortable and continuing circumstances has come to be known as its carrying capacity. Given the natural resource characteristics of the USA, this carrying capacity has been established by a variety of measurements as a population of 150 million. This was our population at the end of WWII.

In the almost 60 years since then we have reduced the water in some of our most important sub-surface aquifers by about a third. These are deep sources of water formed millions of years ago and not subject to ready replenishment by surface precipitation. Today our population stands at a little less than 300 million, almost twice what it was in 1945 and growing at a faster rate than we have ever experienced before. More people means more buildings, roads and parking lots to accommodate them, and more open land converted to provide homes, malls, schools and commercial sites. Today an area equal in size to the state of Delaware is paved over annually to meet the demands of the growing population.

As most of the country's population growth comes from the immigrant sector, the pro-immigration forces distance themselves from consequences and ignore its message, citing the vast open spaces in the US as being able to absorb continuing population additions. They are unwilling to accept that these open areas are not capable of supporting the arrival of millions of immigrants.

Much of the seemingly open, or uninhabited, land

in our west is owned by the government and used by various agencies for military bases and testing grounds, for national parks and forests and for Indian reservations. Large areas were also given to the railroads to encourage their construction and much of the open land shown on maps is unfit for occupation or residence because of its severe terrain and/or extreme aridity. And so, only theoretically are the open spaces on the US map empty. In truth they are very close to being or are already filled to their capacity.

The constant pressure from rising population on our diminishing supply of arable land raises a question that would have been unthinkable back in 1945 and into the '50s and '60s when the US was a provider of food to all parts of the globe, and when agricultural products were one of our largest exports. In the next 50 years, if arable land continues to disappear and, population grows to 500 million, it is almost certain that we will not be able to provide enough food for ourselves and will become a net importer of food. The same scenario is likely to pertain to commercial forests and fisheries. And, as food becomes scarcer, prices will rise and create social and economic pressures for large parts of the population. The key question, then, in these circumstances, will be from what source will the US obtain export revenues to replace those lost by agriculture?

As improbable as it may sound now, forces applied by immigrant population growth have the capability of seriously lowering the U.S. standard of living. Having sent our manufacturing capability abroad in pursuit of globalism, exhausted our ability to feed ourselves, depleted our natural resources of arable land and clean air and water, we would be left with a highly disunified population plagued by public health and educational problems and clamoring for social and economic benefits to which they would feel they are entitled, but which probably could not be provided by any political party in government.

The numbers are grim, but they can be useful. In all probability both political parties will continue to dally, to debate, to deny, to ignore, to postpone – anything to avoid their responsibility and to not offend ethnic voting groups and their paid lobbyists. It is the American people who will have to lead the way and force their representatives to do their jobs.

Numbers are magical and sometimes mysterious. They are malleable and can be manipulated. They can be heard to speak to your truth and mine at the same time. And yet, lift the veil of magic and mystery and they are revealed, like gems on black velvet, in all their symmetry, brilliance and purity – an alphabet of only 10 digits, Arabia's unique, enduring and monumental gift of language to the world, capable

of expressing with equal ease and accuracy the sizes, distances and movements of all things known and imagined from the subatomic to the galactic.

Unlike most languages, they are not modified by their users, as their power and versatility continue to provide integrity for much of our progress and science. In the hands of an objective user they cannot fail to inform all aspects and attitudes of any issue. In the case of the present immigration debate they offer clear sight lines of both the rate and direction of America's movement towards its destiny.

The accompanying chart from Population-Environment Balance provides vivid support for the belief that more is not better in immigration matters in twenty-first century America. Here, chain immigration is revealed as the ultimate mathematical progression combining, as it does, both arithmetic and geometric characteristics. Try to imagine what life in America will be like in 2100 with a population of one billion (more than three times our present level); and what the carrying costs in resources, goods and services will be to reach that number.

The concept and effect of population numbers increasing without controls at a time when the nation's population is estimated to more than triple in 100 years should constitute clear warning for all citizens and areas of government. The questions raised and that should be asked immediately of government are:

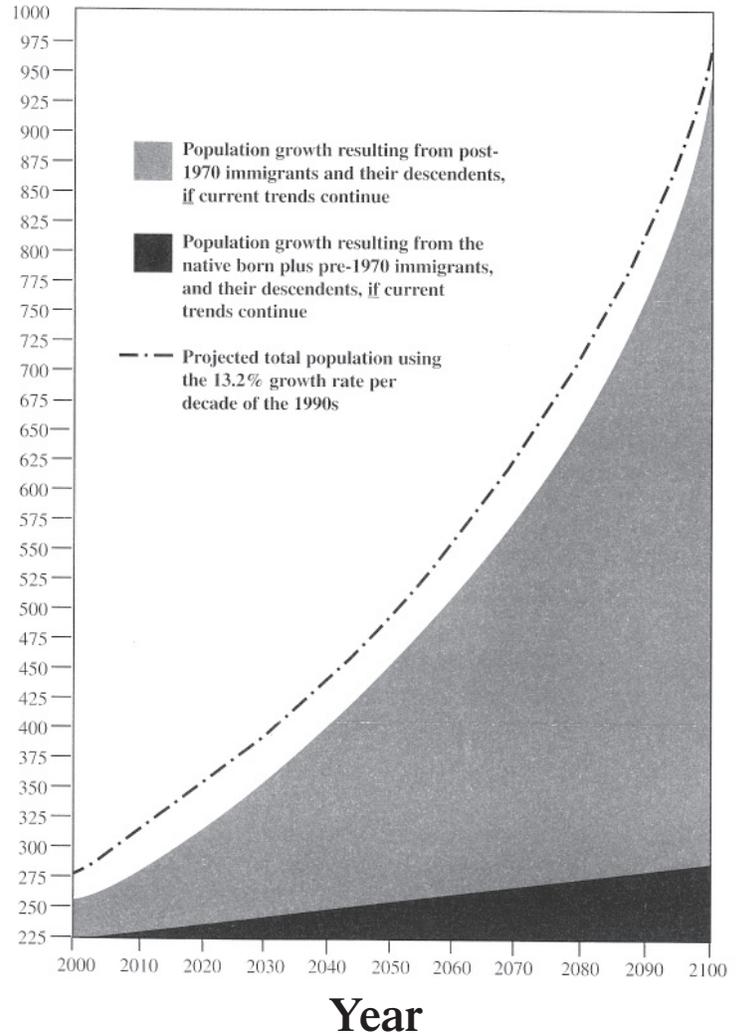
1) Given the threat posed by current open borders and high immigration, at what point will the government deem it necessary to take action? How many more people from other countries can be added to US population without damaging our economic and natural resource bases? In other words, define our physical and economic limits.

2) In view of polls, which consistently show that approximately 70% of the American people favor meaningful reductions in immigration levels (both legal and illegal), why has the Congress refused to take legislative action or even entertain a public debate?

In the opening paragraph of this report we cited the scope of the immigration issue and its ability to impact our country's politics and culture. This is the hallmark of great issues, but immigration poses difficulties in both areas that other great issues don't.

War, for instance, can be terminated by peace. The guns fall silent and the bombs fall no more. With peace comes reconstruction and the resumption of the normal patterns and pace of political and commercial life. Similarly, great economic issues can be determined by action and response. If, in the area of taxes, tariffs, prices or interest rates, we take X action, we are persuaded it will produce Y response according to economic law as it is currently stated, theorized or understood. The great debates center

## U.S.A. - One Billion in 2100? Projected U.S. Population Growth



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on defining the values of X and Y, but the important element from an issues point of view is that action is taken with the intent and effect of altering the original circumstances and removing the cause of dissatisfaction.

The immigration/population issue, as it now exists in America, differs from other great political issues of our time in two very significant ways. The first is its ability to reflect to an amazing degree both the best and the worst of those involved with it. Like a revolving many-faceted, mirrored globe it receives and reflects the hopes, the compromises, the power exercises, analysis, historical interpretations, legal arguments and emotions of the dance of immigrants, legislators, administrators and enforcement agencies. It is paradox run wild – the American dream vs. massive government bureaucracy; those who come to abide by the system as opposed to those who come to beat it; drug dealers and people smugglers versus legitimate refugees; those who play by the rules and those who profit from them; the dedicated border guard facing the peril of his job knowing that political cynicism, greed and corruption at high levels are as constant as the tide of illegal immigrants he must face and hope to contain; laws that exist but are not enforced; and legislation passed in the Congress but not funded.

These contrasts do not have to be. They do not define the political or cultural truths of the issue, but stem from compromised legislative and administrative practices and attitudes, and have resulted in opportunity for the manipulation of a complex and often contradictory system by conflicting interests that exploit both immigrants and their tax-paying hosts. It can be fairly stated that immigration is an equal opportunity exploiter.

To recap, then, the first element that distinguishes immigration/population from other issues is its ability to absorb, reflect back and sometimes magnify the variety of intentions, emotions, expectations, yearnings, history and conflicts of the issue to a remarkable degree.

The second aspect of this issue that is truly distinctive is that the immigration flow, once started, is not subject to sudden termination or correction as in economic matters or war. Because immigration is primarily a population and, therefore, a propagation issue, its effects are literally carried in our genes and are continued in our society for generations, as the BALANCE chart so clearly shows.

In some ways the immigration/population issue is an elusive and moving target. Circumstances change; constituencies shift; and opinion can

moderate as the result of increases or decreases in domestic or international pressures. People can argue sincerely the philosophical aspects of immigration by framing the issue in moral, social or humane terms. In such arguments one person's opinion is as valid as another's and the benefit of such argument is that of raising the vox populi, of discussion rather than determination, and of engaging in participatory democracy.

However, at the numerical level we deal with a specificity of cause and effect that creates an entirely different discussion – one that permits us to analyze the effect of past immigration and to project that of the future. And numbers carry with them the sense, because they are a form of measurement, of limits. In the twenty-first century with global population at 6 billion and accelerating, limits of time, money, food and natural resources will have to be considered and acted upon by all countries.

Of by far the greatest importance in the immigration/population debate is not whether one is for or against high immigration levels, but that we try to see the issue in its entirety. Towards this end in our next report we will revisit the immigration/population issue and deal in greater detail with how it relates to:

- a) the U.S. labor movement
- b) national security
- c) environmental safety
- d) our assimilation capability
- e) remedial legislation

In the USA both political debate and legislation regarding immigration, in order to be viewed in full perspective, will increasingly have to recognize our limits. This will require a difficult change on the part of the Congress, but it can be done, and the most effective way to accomplish it is by continuing communication from an aroused and articulate citizenry.

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This report is somewhat longer than what we anticipate for future ones. Because of the complexity and importance of the immigration/population issue we will continue to monitor it and bring it to your attention from time to time in greater detail but less length.

At this time we have not yet secured office space and the P.O. Box address is the best way to reach us. The fax, phones and e-mail numbers shown for the editor and publisher are located at their homes. We hope to have more permanent communication channels in place by our next report.