

The Great Betrayal: U.S. Immigration Policy 1965 - 2012

By AICF Staff

For more than 45 years elected officials in Washington, D.C., have pursued a policy of admitting unprecedented numbers of both legal and illegal immigrants, chiefly from the Third World. This policy has been pursued to benefit narrow special interests and the politicians themselves, not the majority of Americans. The common-sense view of most Americans—that immigration should be limited to reasonable levels—has been ignored by politicians engaging in a pattern of deceiving the public to conceal their betrayal. Here is the sad story.

The Immigration Reform Act of 1965

The Immigration Reform Act of 1965, signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson, eliminated the restrictive national origins quota system that had been America's immigration policy since 1921. The national origins system was enacted to reduce the flood of immigration that threatened to overwhelm the nation at the turn of the century. It attempted to preserve the country's ethnic composition by limiting the percentage of immigrants from each country to that group's proportion of the U.S. population. The combined effect of the national origins quotas and the Depression was a dramatic reduction in immigration that gave our nation nearly a half-century to Americanize the historically unprecedented millions who had poured in during the late 1890s and early 1900s.

The 1965 law was advertised by the politicians as a modest reform that would end the "discriminatory" national origins system, make the U.S. "look good" to the rest of the world, and treat all prospective immigrants equally, no matter what their color or country of origin. The supporters of the bill promised that the new law would have no significant effect on either the total number of immigrants admitted or the future ethnic balance of the nation.

Senator Ted Kennedy, co-chairman of the Senate Immigration Subcommittee and floor manager of the bill, dismissed the opposition to the bill, saying:

"What the bill will not do: First our cities will not be flooded with a million immigrants annually. Under the proposed bill, the present level of immigration remains essentially the same. . . . Contrary to the charges in some quarters, S. 500 will not inundate America with immigrants from one country or area. . . ."

Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach testified that the purpose of the bill was to eliminate the national origins quota system, not to increase immigration, saying that the annual quota would only be raised from 158,000 to 166,000. Senator Kennedy estimated that passage of the bill would increase immigration by only 62,000 a year.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk assured the Immigration Subcommittee that the bill would not result in massive Asian immigration, estimating that in the first five years of the new law only 16,000 Asians would be admitted. Senator Hiram Fong of Hawaii said that under the bill Asians would never surpass one percent of the U.S. population: "I just want to make this point because the argument that the cultural pattern of the U.S. will change needs to be answered. Our cultural pattern will never be changed as far as America is concerned."

How reliable were the promises of the nation's political leaders? As a result of the Third World chain migration (one immigrant sending for relatives who in turn send for other relatives) permitted and encouraged by the new law, total legal immigration grew dramatically from an average of 252,000 per year in the decade of the 1950s, to around 600,000 per year by the mid-80s. Immigrants from Asia and Latin America crowded out potential immigrants from Europe. By the 1980s, 45 percent of legal immigrants were Latin/Caribbean, 40 percent from Asia and less than 10 percent from Europe. By the mid-1980s around 250,000 Asian immigrants entered every year. In 1960, Asians were less than one half of one percent of our population. By 1990,

Asians made up three percent of the U.S. population, and had become the majority in places such as Monterey Park, California. Hispanics were growing at such a rate that they soon supplanted blacks as our largest minority group.

Our political elite either totally failed to understand the effect of the law they passed or intentionally deceived the overwhelming majority of Americans who wanted no dramatic change in our population. If an honest mistake was made, would not lawmakers have made revisions to reduce the flood of Third World immigration? Instead no significant immigration legislation passed Congress until 1986, when lawmakers again promised one thing but delivered another.

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act

Despite generous quotas for immigration from Mexico, illegal immigration from Mexico grew steadily from the late 1960's on. Mexico's population was growing at a phenomenal rate, from 34 million in 1960 to 72 million in 1980. By 1975, Leonard Chapman, a retired Marine Corps general serving as Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), was warning that "illegal immigration is out of control" with millions of illegal aliens in our country. Chapman tried to alert the nation with articles appearing in *Reader's Digest* and other publications.

Congress refused to give the Border Patrol the manpower to cope with our wide-open southern border, despite repeated pleas from General Chapman and Border Patrol officers. As early as 1972, occasional hearings were held on proposals to prohibit hiring of illegal alien workers, but with opposition from business interests and the growing Hispanic pressure groups, Congress did nothing. Congress finally acted in 1986.

Opinion polls showed most Americans strongly supported employer sanctions and more Border Patrol manpower, but rewarding illegal aliens with amnesty was opposed by a majority of Americans. The self-appointed Hispanic leaders opposed employer sanctions (as they did any other realistic proposal to reduce the illegal invasion) while clamoring for a generous amnesty. Congressional leaders of both parties stated that giving amnesty to illegal aliens to placate pro-alien lawmakers and interest groups was a necessary compromise in return for employer sanctions and increased Border Patrol manpower to stop future illegal immigration. Amnesty supporters, including Ted Kennedy, also promised that it would never be granted again.

Amnesty was opposed by Americans for Immigration Control (AIC), the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. AIC submitted testimony to the immigration subcommittees and members of Congress making these points about the proposed amnesty:

1. It would reward lawbreaking and show Congress was not serious about enforcing our laws.
2. It would encourage more illegal immigration by giving secure legal status to millions of aliens who would then assist and harbor relatives and friends illegally immigrating.
3. It would create unprecedented legal immigration and immigrant visa backlogs as millions of amnesty recipients petitioned for the entry of relatives.
4. It would cost the American taxpayers billions of dollars in future welfare costs for amnestied aliens, a largely uneducated, poverty-level group.
5. It was unnecessary. Since employer sanctions were to be applied only to people hired after the law took effect, illegals already working in the U.S. could continue in their jobs, so there would be no sudden disruption of work forces or mass "roundups" of illegals. Gradually, as employer sanctions and stepped-up border enforcement took effect, many illegals would go home voluntarily.

Congressional leaders preferred to listen to the special interests: agribusiness wanting to maintain a huge pool of cheap alien labor, noisy Hispanic pressure groups quick to let fly the charge of "racism" at patriotic Americans while dangling the prospect of a huge new bloc vote before the politicians, and professional "do-gooder"

religious organizations eager to recruit new wards.

As is their custom, senators and representatives praised themselves to the sky for “solving” the illegal immigration problem. Most of the news media accepted these self-serving pronouncements at face value. Those of us involved in the immigration control effort knew better. There were no champagne celebrations at the headquarters of AIC, the American Legion, AIC Foundation or the VFW. The politicians had pulled another fast one: millions of illegal aliens got amnesty leading to full welfare rights and the opportunity to bring in their relatives, while the American majority got an empty promise of future efforts to control illegal immigration.

The employer sanctions had been gutted when provisions in earlier drafts of the legislation for issuance of tamper-proof worker identification or a call-in authorization system (like merchants use for credit cards) were removed from the bill.

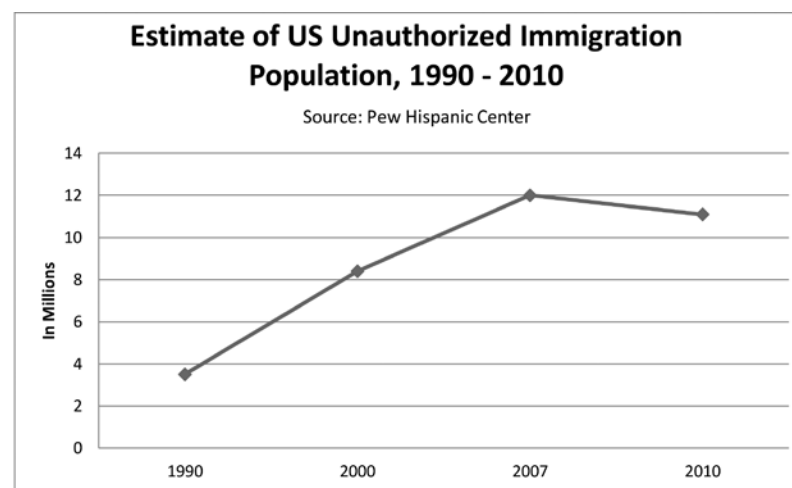
Hispanic groups such as MALDEF used the phony cry of “discrimination” aided by left-wing (ACLU) and right-wing (Heritage Foundation) groups claiming that a tamper-proof Social Security or work ID card would somehow create a “police state”. Where these groups found a constitutional right of illegal aliens to phony ID was never explained. The bill as passed merely required that everyone applying for a job show two pieces of existing (widely forged) ID, such as driver’s license, Social Security card, passport, birth certificate or legal permanent resident alien card. The opponents of employer sanctions achieved their objective: leave the sanctions a paper law that could easily be evaded.

Agribusiness interests were not satisfied with two significant victories they won: ending INS farm field searches and gutting employer sanctions. They expressed concern that many of their alien workers, often held in virtual slavery or paid Third World wages, would leave the fields for year-round employment in the cities. They demanded a separate amnesty for farm workers who had worked as little as 90 days in the year preceding enactment of IRCA. Congressional sponsors obliged, adding the icing on the cake by placing the burden of proof on the INS to disprove claims for this “seasonal agricultural worker” (SAW) amnesty. Despite estimates by congressional sponsors that no more than 250,000 illegal alien farmworkers would gain this amnesty, 1,300,000 illegals applied, the great majority with fraudulent applications, many of whom had never been near a U.S. farm. INS officers in many amnesty offices estimated that 70 percent of the claims were fraudulent. Congress did nothing to change the law or give the INS the manpower to screen out fraudulent claims. Eventually 905,000 illegals obtained the “farmworker” amnesty, leading to U.S. citizenship.

To placate Hispanic pressure groups. Congress inserted “anti-discrimination” provisions in IRCA that made it a federal offense to prefer U.S. citizens to aliens in employment. While the average citizen might think the government *should* prefer Americans over aliens, our leaders thought otherwise.

What was the effect of this much-ballyhooed bill? Throughout 1986 illegal aliens poured across our southern border in unheard of numbers, with many aliens openly stating they were coming now to claim amnesty. The Border Patrol apprehended a record 1.6 million illegal aliens that year. Even before the law was signed in November of that year, it was thus doing exactly the opposite of its publicly-stated purpose. The following year, apprehensions of illegals (a rough way of measuring the illegal flow) dropped to 1.1 million.

Congressmen were quick to claim credit for reducing illegal immigration. But the reality was that amnesty had simply legalized a great part of the formerly illegal flow. Many illegal aliens crossed back and forth over our wide-open borders (this is why an estimated two to three million illegal entries that occurred in many of the years of the 80s and 90s added “only” around 500,000 aliens annually to our permanent population. Many illegals were apprehended several times. This also explains why top INS officials and advocates of immigration control were wrong when they estimated there could have been ten million illegal aliens here in 1986. Once 3 million amnesty claimants had their “papers,” they were out of the flow of illegals either because they stayed in the U.S. or because they could cross legally. There was a temporary drop off in the illegal flood, as some prospective illegal immigrants took a “wait and see” attitude to the new law. Within a year, it became common knowledge in both Mexico and the U.S. that the employer sanctions were a “paper tiger” that could be evaded



with widely-available phony identification documents. The invasion of illegal aliens soon began another steady march.

In November 1992, the Commission on Agricultural Workers, created by IRCA, reported that the law had failed in its stated purpose of checking illegal immigration. An abundance of illegal alien farmworkers flooded the job market and held down wages that had not improved in a decade. The commission reported that easily-obtained phony ID documents and lax enforcement had defeated employer sanctions. Or was the law a failure? The pro-alien *New Republic* cites expert Peter Schuck of Yale Law School who suggests that IRCA “achieved its unspoken goal: sustaining a basically liberal immigration policy by threatening sanctions that were never intended to be enforced.”

A five-year waiting period for most welfare programs was another part of IRCA. Opponents of amnesty had warned that giving legal status to millions of Third World illegal aliens would cost the taxpayers billions of dollars in increased welfare and other social service costs. While the pro-alien interests and their spokesmen in Congress denied that illegal aliens would use welfare, at the prodding of then-House Speaker Jim Wright (D-TX), a temporary ban on most federally-funded welfare programs (AFDC, food stamps, non-emergency medical care) was added to make the unpopular amnesty more palatable to nervous lawmakers. Amnesty opponents pointed out that this was merely putting off the day of financial reckoning. Sure enough, in 1992 and 1993, hundreds of thousands of amnestied illegal aliens began taking advantage of full welfare benefits.

Congress steadfastly refused to create a toll-free call-in system or Internet-based system which employers could use to confirm that prospective employees are legally entitled to work in the United States. Computer technology would easily support such a verification system, but Congress refused to adopt it because of objections from the unholy special interest alliance of militant Hispanic pressure groups and greedy business interests. Another workable alternative, a tamper-resistant Social Security card (like a driver’s license) was strongly opposed by these same forces.

As for the promise of no more amnesties, between 1990 and 2000, a total of three million more illegal aliens received legal status. And demands for even more amnesties never ceased thereafter.

The 1990 Immigration Act

The 1986 law (IRCA) was a surrender to past illegal aliens and an invitation to future ones masquerading as a “solution” to illegal immigration. The 1990 Immigration Act to increase legal immigration was pure special interest legislation with virtually no public support. Passed with little media attention (the *New Republic* in December, 1992 noted the “1990 law increasing the annual legal quota by 40 percent passed almost unnoticed”), as Congress raced to adjourn in October, 1990, the law dramatically increased legal immigration in the face of opinion polls consistently showing fewer

than 10 percent of the American public wanted an increase in immigration quotas.

Why and how did Congress pass such a law against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Americans? “Special interests shaped reform of 1990 legal immigration law” was the headline of a July, 1993, Knight-Ridder newspaper article that told part of the story. Rep. Bruce Morrison (D-CT) was the prime sponsor of the legislation. His strategy was simple: give every special interest what they wanted: more skilled immigrants for business interests, more Irish immigrants for politicians with big Irish constituencies, more “family reunification” immigrants to please the Mexican-American and Asian pressure groups. “But rather than being a thoughtful reform of legal immigration, the shaping of the new law was a bizarre feast for lobbyists. . . .” wrote Knight-Ridder reporters Pete Carey and Steve Johnson.

The congressional debate on the bill was revealing. Supporters ticked off the list of special interests that supported the bill, while opponents noted that the public did not want an increase in immigration levels. Rep. Bill Richardson (D-NM), a leader of the congressional Hispanic Caucus, let his congressional colleagues know how they were supposed to vote by naming some of the groups endorsing the bill: National Council of La Raza, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Organization of Chinese Americans, Irish Immigration Reform Movement, American Civil Liberties Union, American Jewish Committee, U.S. Catholic Conference, American Immigration Lawyers Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers.

Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX), an opponent, pointed out that there was virtually no public support for an increase in immigration: “Every single public opinion poll, whether it be by the *New York Times*, CBS, Roper, Gallup . . . has shown that fewer than 10 percent of the individuals in America want to increase immigration. The vast majority, in fact, want it to remain the same or actually have it decreased.”

While the bill did not receive the attention of the ‘86 law, it was praised by the establishment media. The *Washington Post* urged Congress to hurry and pass the bill before it adjourned. Why the rush to pass a measure with little public support? The Rev. Richard Ryscavage, deputy director of the U.S. Catholic Conference, let the cat out of the bag when he said “There is no question that if we hit a recession next year, the American public isn’t going to want to be hearing about more immigrants. The time is ripe for a bill now.”

The “cover” stories used by most congressmen in attempting to justify this special interest-inspired law reveal their dishonesty. The increase in “skilled workers” from 4,000 to 140,000 per year was justified by claims of “shortages” of engineers and scientists. In April 1992, a congressional subcommittee finally heard testimony revealing that earlier claims of an impending shortage of scientists and engineers had been false.

The unfairness of the 1965 immigration law which virtually cut off immigration from Italy, Ireland, Poland, and other European nations should have been remedied by changing the quota system which gives almost all immigrant visas to Third World family chain migration, but Congress just added the new “diversity” numbers on top of existing ones. Then, allegedly to “relieve visa backlogs” and help reunite families, the number of “family reunification” visas was increased dramatically: the second preference for spouses and children of permanent resident aliens was increased from 70,000 to 148,200. No knowledgeable person really believes increasing immigration will reduce backlogs. Relatives admitted to join family here send for other relatives in a never-ending chain.

Congressional letters to constituents again reveal a pattern of deception. Most congressmen, in describing the ‘90 law, never admitted that it increased legal immigration by 40 percent and gave new amnesties to illegal aliens. Instead they vaguely described the bill as a modest increase in skilled workers and European immigrants.

President George H.W. Bush signed what was described by *The Washington Times* as the “something-for-everybody” bill on November 29, 1990, saying “immigration reform began in 1986 with an effort to close the back door on illegal immigration and now we open the front door to increased legal immigration.”

While Congress usually moves at a snail’s pace (except when passing its own pay raises), the ‘90 law was revived and raced through to final passage (1) to “beat” the

impending recession which would have increased the strength of public opposition, (2) to keep the average citizen from finding out what was happening, and (3) to increase legal immigration before Congress had to finally admit what everyone on Capitol Hill already knew: the 1986 law was a complete failure in stopping illegal immigration.

Rep. Lamar Smith reminded his colleagues that “a compromise was agreed to back in 1986. There was a solemn vow that we would bring up amnesty one time, once, and only once, and there would be no more amnesty.” The Rules Committee, for the House leadership, refused to allow a vote on any amendment to take out the amnesties or on any amendment that would tie the bill’s increase in legal immigration to increased efforts to reduce illegal immigration.

The growth of phony refugee and asylum claims is another example of the breakdown of effective immigration law enforcement. Previous changes in laws made it easier for applicants to gain asylum and refugee status. Many claiming persecution to become asylees and refugees were simply seeking to improve their economic situation in the U.S. In the early to mid-nineties, the total of asylees and refugees rose to around 120,000 a year. (The numbers declined thereafter, but began to rise again to a combined total of around one hundred thousand a year by the middle of the 2000 decade.)

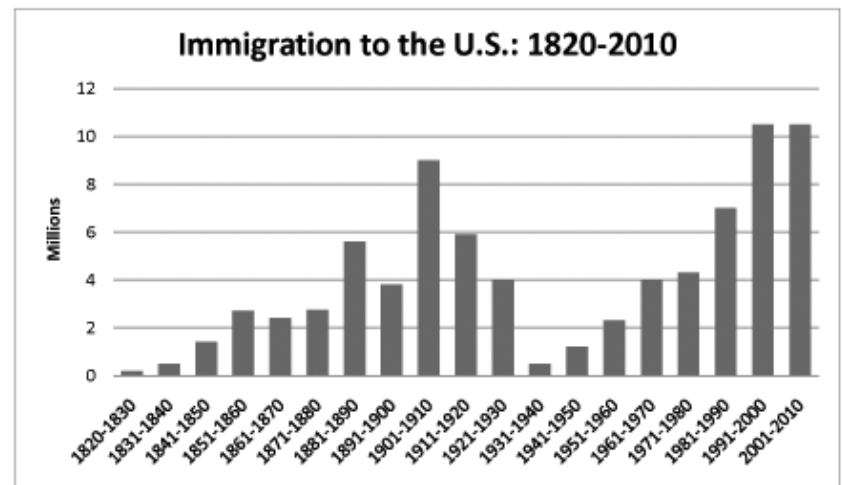
Continued Mass Immigration – 1990-2012

As it became obvious in the early nineties that the 1986 IRCA law was a failure, public concern grew. Responding to this concern, President Bill Clinton appointed former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan to head a U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform to make recommendations to Congress. At the time, many felt that the liberal-leaning Jordan received the appointment because she would offer permissive solutions.

This assessment, however, was wrong. Jordan understood the importance of balance and moderation in formulating immigration policy. In testimony before Congress in 1995, she stated that “The Commission decries hostility . . . against immigrants. . . . At the same time, we disagree with those who would label efforts to control immigration as being inherently anti-immigrant. Rather, it is both a right and a responsibility of a democratic society to manage immigration so it serves the national interest.”

Specifically, on illegal immigration, the Commission recommended tighter border security, a computerized means for verifying employment, and enforcement of existing penalties against hiring unauthorized workers. On legal immigration, it recommended an end to two kinship categories for admission (siblings and adult children of resident immigrants) and a reduction of overall numbers to 550,000 a year. The overriding concerns were protecting the rule of law, keeping social services and jobs for Americans, and the need to limit numbers to ensure assimilation.

In 1996, it appeared that these common-sense recommendations had a chance to become law. They had strong support among Republican congressmen, and even



President Clinton, a Democrat, indicated his support for cutting the sibling category. Many immigration reform supporters wanted a greater reduction of legal immigration, but they saw the Jordan proposals as a good start. Significantly, a Roper Poll in 1996 found that 70 percent of Americans wanted immigration limited to 300,000 per year or less.

Unfortunately, the drive for reform largely failed. The first setback came when President Clinton switched his position on sibling admission and expressed his support for keeping it. As reported by the *Boston Globe* (1/16/97), Clinton's switch came soon after a meeting he had with Asian Americans who had raised more than a million dollars for the Democratic Party. Present at the meeting was John Huang, a key figure in the "Chinagate" fundraising scandal, an alleged attempt by the Chinese government to funnel illegal contributions to American politicians. Huang strongly advised Clinton that the contributors at the meeting would not be happy if they could not sponsor their brothers and sisters to come to America.

When reform legislation went to Congress, more setbacks followed. Working for business interests wanting cheap labor was "conservative" activist Grover Norquist, a paid lobbyist for the Microsoft Corporation. On the left, the usual coalition of groups organized to stop the legislation.

In favor of the bill before the House was Rep. Bill McCollum (R-FL) who stated, "Now there is nothing draconian about the legal [immigration] reforms we have here today. If we look at what happened in 1990, we increased legal immigration by 40 percent. . . . This bill reduces it 20 percent, so we are kind of compromising." Opponents replied with the sort of emotionalism exhibited by Rep. Patrick Kennedy (D-RI). "This short-sighted action," said Kennedy, "is part of the unfortunate anti-immigration fever that has swept up this House and swept across the nation. This is of great concern to me as the land of liberty, freedom, equality and hope will have the image of becoming an unwelcome closed nation. . . ." The legislation failed in the House by a margin of 238 to 183.

Following that vote, the Senate took up legislation that proposed to cut legal immigration by 10 percent. Its author, Sen. Alan Simpson (R-WY), stated that if Congress failed to reduce immigration, "then our refusal to address the very real and very reasonable concerns of our constituents will contribute even more to the general cynicism about Congress. . . ." A leading opponent in the Senate was Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-MI), a strong advocate of cheap foreign labor for high tech companies. In response to polls showing strong support for less immigration, Abraham replied that "I think it is certainly the responsibility of elected officials to be observant of constituent views. But I think it is often . . . quite contradictory and quite confusing." The legislation failed in the Senate by a margin of 20 to 80.

Congress, however, did pass some worthwhile immigration legislation in 1996, mostly dealing with illegal immigration. It increased the size of the Border Patrol and, under provision 287(g), authorized state and local governments to assist federal immigration law enforcement. It also initiated Basic Pilot (later to become E-Verify), a voluntary program enabling employers to check the legal status of new hires using federal data bases. Due to various delays and obstructions, Basic Pilot did not become operational until 2001. The 1996 legislation also restricted welfare use by legal immigrants. Unfortunately, the federal government and states eventually ended up restoring many of the benefits cuts.

That same year, the strategists for the Clinton Administration decided that naturalizing as many immigrants as possible and registering them to vote before the fall elections would be most helpful for President Clinton and his party. Thus began the infamous Citizenship USA Program, directed by Vice President Al Gore. It consisted of sidestepping naturalization requirements and procedures in order to maximize the number of naturalizations. To illustrate what went on, Americans for Immigration Control received a call during this time from an INS official who chose to remain anonymous. He said he was with a group of aliens that had supposedly met all the requirements for citizenship, one of which was being able to speak and understand English. He told the seated group, "Stand up." None moved because they couldn't understand him.

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The remaining years of the Clinton Administration saw more efforts to grant amnesty to illegal aliens, some of them successful. One was granting the right to apply for permanent residence to nearly one million Central Americans who fled war in their home countries during the eighties and came illegally to the United States. At that time they received permission to remain temporarily. Later immigration activists demanded that they be given the right to stay permanently, which Congress granted in 1997. It didn't seem to matter that the conflicts they fled had ended years before.

The next year Congress granted another amnesty to 125,000 Haitians who came here illegally. Though many claimed that they were fleeing political persecution, it appeared far more likely that they came to better their economic circumstances. Critics pointed out that if asylum was all they wanted, they could have gone to countries closer to Haiti than the United States. Another argument was that the Haitians deserved to stay because the Central Americans got to stay. Later in 2000, illegal aliens who didn't apply for amnesty in 1986 were given the opportunity to do so.

Also, during the second term of the Clinton Administration, the Information Technology Association, the trade group of high tech companies spread the claim that the U.S. faced a "severe shortage" of high tech workers. Subsequently, the Commerce Department echoed this claim in a study it produced. But a report by the General Accounting Office (GAO) found "serious analytical and methodological weaknesses" in the Commerce study, so much so that Commerce conceded that there was no proof of a worker shortage in high tech.

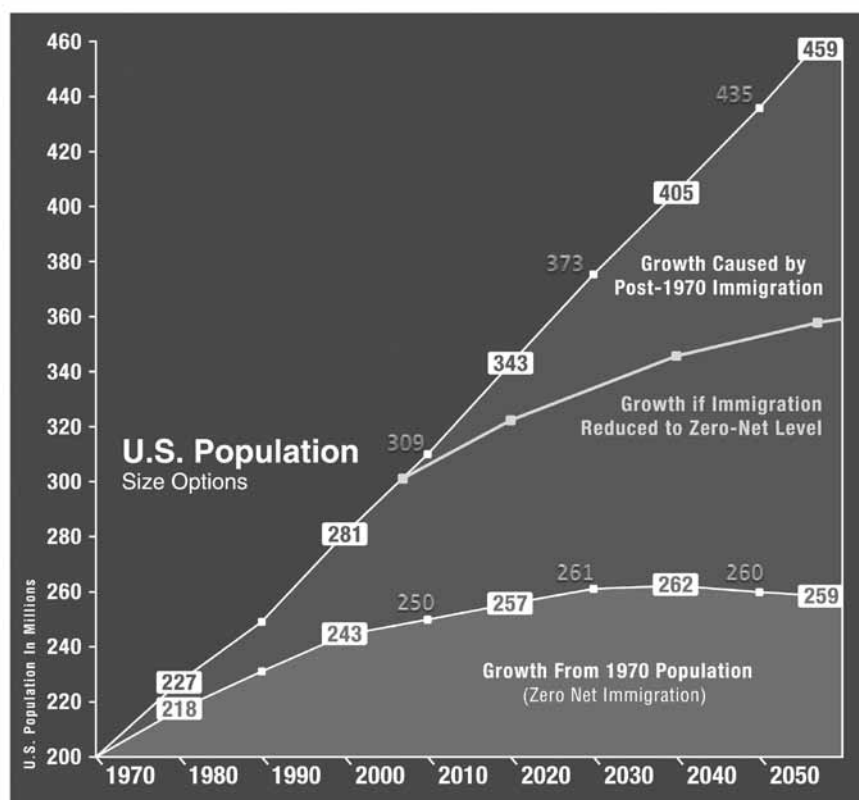
That, however, didn't seem to concern Congress when, in 1998, it raised the number of H-1B (mainly high tech) visas from 65,000 a year to 115,000 for two years and to 107,000 in the third year. The H-1B visa is supposed to be temporary, but many who get it end up staying permanently.

When George W. Bush entered the White House in 2001, many Americans were hopeful that he would set a new course on immigration. If they had known more about him, they would have known better. An article about Bush in *The Weekly Standard* in 1998, when he was governor of Texas, described him as "pro-Mexican and pro-immigration." He stated that laws granting official status to the English language "infuriate[d]" him. According to some accounts, Bush had an idealized view of Mexican immigration because of interaction with his family's Hispanic servants.

In any case, when he stepped into office, illegal immigration was rising out of control. A mere four years after the 1986 amnesty of three million illegal aliens, the illegal alien population had shot up to about four million—confirming the prediction that you get more of what you reward. Between 1990 and 2000, the illegal population more than doubled to 8.5 million. By 2006, half-way into the second term of President Bush, it approached an estimated 12 million.

To Bush, this trend and the lessons of the past didn't seem to make much of an impression. From the beginning of his presidency, he expressed a single-minded determination to grant amnesty to illegal aliens. But that was not possible during most of his first term, when the shock of the 9/11 attacks made leniency toward illegal foreigners a very hard political sell. Indeed a number of the 9/11 terrorists, as visa overstayers, were illegal aliens.

Complicating matters too for open-border advocates was a growing political sophistication on the part of American citizens who wanted the rule of law upheld and



Top line: Current population projection. Middle line: Projection with no immigration after 2005. Bottom line: No immigration after 1970. Source: Numbers USA

moderation applied to legal immigration. These Americans increasingly made their voices heard in Washington. Also, the years after the turn of the century saw a rise of activity at the state level. One was the 2004 passage of Proposition 200 in Arizona in a state referendum. It limited public benefits to illegal aliens and required proof of citizenship for voting. At the national level, the House in late 2005 passed legislation to increase border security and make it harder for employers to hire illegal aliens.

The following year, open border and mass immigration advocates struck back. The Bush Administration, Republican cheap labor interests, Democratic liberals, and Hispanic activists launched an all-out drive to grant legal status and the pathway to citizenship for approximately 10 million of the 12 million illegal aliens then living in the country. To sweeten this distasteful pill, they said that the amnestied aliens would have to pay back taxes and fines, and submit to criminal background checks. Also the legislation stipulated that illegal aliens here less than two years could not apply. What the sponsors didn't want Americans to know was that our overburdened immigration system simply didn't have the resources to authenticate and oversee all of these stipulations. Hence the bill was an open invitation to large-scale fraud.

Another provision, to please the cheap labor lobby, was a generous guest worker program. And buried in the text was a ban on state and local involvement in immigration law enforcement. The supporters, as another sweetener, also put in some weak enforcement measures. This legislation passed the Senate by a vote of 62-36, but the House, in conference committee, refused to accept amnesty and weakened enforcement. With that impasse, the legislation died.

Far from discouraged, the pro-immigration lobbies renewed their assault in 2007. Greatly motivating them was the Democratic takeover of the House in the 2006 elections, which meant that the House probably would cease to block legislation passed in the Senate. With this assurance, Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) introduced a bill in the Senate, one largely crafted by Senators Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and John McCain (R-AZ), similar to the 2006 amnesty bill but with more enforcement provisions.

One of the chief opponents of the bill, Sen. Jeff Sessions (R-AL) mocked the

arrogance of its sponsors by referring to them as "the lords of the universe." He referred to the bill itself as the "no illegal alien left behind bill." The prospects for genuine immigration reform seemed bleak, with a majority of senators apparently in favor of mass amnesty. But when the supporters moved to end debate and have a vote, they failed three times to get a large enough majority to do so—which killed the bill.

In their overconfidence, the sponsors underestimated one thing, the rising outrage of the American people. One senate staffer told a representative of Americans for Immigration Control that the phone lines to the Senate almost melted with all the angry calls coming in. Said political commentator Patrick Buchanan, "The victory was achieved by a firestorm of public protest, reflected in millions of phone calls and e-mails, and citizens marching to town meetings."

This flexing of political muscle made an impression on many politicians, particularly some Republicans. Following defeat of the amnesty bill, due to their pressure, the Bush Administration for the first time initiated a modest crackdown on the employment of illegal aliens. Not accustomed to having the law applied to them in any effective manner, illegal aliens and their advocates were highly indignant.

As a consequence of the 2008 recession, the Democrats took control of both houses of Congress, and the newly elected president, Barack Obama, was even more ardent for amnesty than his predecessor. Many Democrats, it seemed, were aware of the advice given by prominent Democratic strategist Robert Creamer. In his book, *Stand Up Straight, How Progressives Can Win*, Creamer recommended amnesty and citizenship for illegal aliens—along with naturalization of legal immigrants—as a means of building a "gigantic bloc" of "progressive" (liberal) voters for the Democrats.

Nevertheless, the push for amnesty under Obama ran into obstacles. A major one was that allowing illegal aliens to keep their jobs in America was a particularly hard sell during a recession. Fourteen million Americans were out of work and many others had either given up looking for work or could only find part-time jobs. Despite the often-repeated claim that illegal aliens only do jobs Americans don't want, the majority of workers in almost all U.S. job categories are citizens and legal residents. Despite the massive unemployment, the Obama administration kept the door wide open for legal immigrants, more than a million a year (eighty percent of working age) along with several hundred thousand more H-1B visa holders and other temporary workers.

Amnesty strategists decided that in this recessionary climate they would proceed with a smaller amnesty than before. They chose the so-called Dream Act, a measure they claimed would give legal status to young people whose parents brought them along when those parents illegally entered the U.S. But those who read the act carefully found that it would legalize more than two million people, many of them adults and had few provisions to prevent fraud. The Senate tried to pass the Dream Act in 2009, but lacked a large enough majority to stop debate. The following year, with a strong endorsement from the administration, the House passed the Act, but once again the Senate could not muster a majority large enough to bring it to a vote.

In lieu of passing amnesty the Obama Administration eased up on enforcement of immigration laws so as to grant what some call a "de facto amnesty." To hide this strategy it claimed to make great strides in deporting illegal aliens who have committed violent crimes and other serious felonies. It also has cited a declining number of illegal aliens apprehended by the Border Patrol. The truth of the matter is that many of the felons were arrested during the Bush Administration. And as Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX) has pointed out, these arrests have declined during Obama's presidency. As for declining border apprehensions, part of the reason is that there were fewer attempted crossings, due to the bad U.S. economy. Another reason, charged the Tucson branch of the National Border Patrol Council, the union that represents Border Patrol agents, is that the administration has manipulated statistics. "Do some in management," a writer for the union asked, "play games with numbers. . . ? Absolutely, yes."

"The National ICE Council, the union representing federal immigration and customs agents, voted 'no confidence' in the leadership of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) because it had 'abandoned the agency's core mission of enforcing U.S. immigration laws.'"

In 2010, the National ICE Council, the union representing federal immigration and customs agents, voted “no confidence” in the leadership of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) because it had “abandoned the agency’s core mission of enforcing U.S. immigration laws and providing for public safety.” It further stated that ICE management has allocated “more time to campaigning for immigration reforms aimed at large-scale amnesty legislation than advising the American people and federal lawmakers on the severity of the illegal immigration problem.”

In August 2011, the administration made its policy of nonenforcement official. It said it would use “prosecutorial discretion” to allow most of the 300,000 illegal aliens scheduled for deportation to stay in the U.S., at least temporarily, and apply for work visas. It justified this step by claiming that it lacks resources to deport the majority of illegal aliens who are not violent offenders. Critics noted that the Obama administration had not requested appropriations that would provide those resources. In addition, the administration made it clear it did not want the assistance of states and localities that wish to assist federal enforcement. In the case of Arizona, which passed a law in 2010 patterned after federal law, the administration actually launched a lawsuit against that statute. Even the Obama-friendly mainstream media admitted this “backdoor amnesty” was aimed at motivating the Hispanic vote for Obama’s 2012 race.

One encouraging development in 2011 was legislation to make the E-Verify system mandatory for businesses. As previously noted, it enables employers to do a quick computerized check of their new hires to determine their legal status. If passed, this would go a long way toward eliminating the draw of employment for illegal aliens. Such a system was discussed before passage of the 1986 amnesty, but 25 years had to pass—thanks to the opposition of cheap labor interests—before a mandatory version became a real possibility.

As the 2012 elections approach and mass unemployment continues, the will of most Americans still contends with the vested interests of mass immigration: 1) businesses wanting cheap labor 2) politicians wanting cheap votes 3) foundations promoting “multiculturalism,” e.g., the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the George Soros organizations 4) ethnic supremacists, mainly Hispanic, who want to build their clout and power at the expense of other Americans.

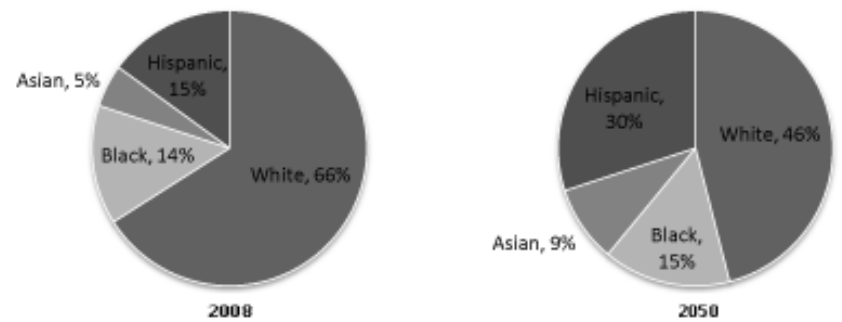
The Sad Results of U.S. Immigration Policy

What are the results of our leaders’ immigration policies from 1965 to the present? Illegal immigration, though recently slowed by recession, and some improvement in enforcement, is still around 300,000 settling permanently each year. Legal immigration has tripled from less than 300,000 to more than one million people per year, with visas backlogs reaching into the millions.

Despite rosy assurances by the Cato Institute, Grover Norquist, and other shills for greedy business interests that “immigration is a free lunch” for America, real wages for working Americans have fallen for 20 years, 43 million people live in poverty (the greatest number since 1965), 14 million Americans are officially unemployed, while 11 million others have either given up looking for work or can only find a part-time job. Our cities are crowded, our air and water polluted, our schools overwhelmed by English-illiterate alien children, and California teeters on the edge of bankruptcy providing welfare, health care and other services to foreigners.

Our population is growing faster than that of any other developed nation, fueled by massive immigration and the high birth rates of Third World immigrants. It grew from 179 million in 1960 (shortly before our leaders began instituting their policies of massive immigration) to 257 million in 1993. In 2005, it reached 296 million, a growth rate of more than three million a year. In 2008, the Pew Hispanic Center projected that, if the current level of immigration continued, the population of 2005, 296 million, would rise to 438 million by 2050. Eighty-two percent of this increase of 142 million, the Center projected, would be the result of immigrants and their children and grandchildren. The U.S. Census Bureau projects that the U.S. population of 310 million in 2011 will reach 600 million before the end of the century. Instead of a population gradually leveling off, our numbers, due to immigration, will continue to grow rapidly with no end in sight.

Census Bureau Projection: U.S. Racial/Ethnic Make-up Between 2008 and 2050 if present trends continue



The consequences of mass immigration are dramatic. The number of U.S. residents who speak a language other than English at home has risen more than 140 percent since 1980, and the ethnic make-up of our country continues to change radically as well. In 1960, America was 88.6 percent English-speaking Europeans, with most of the rest of our population blacks. Hispanics and Asians were insignificant in numbers. By 1980, massive immigration had brought Hispanics to 6.4 percent of the population. In 1993 “Anglos” were down to 75 percent of our people, Hispanics nine percent, Asians three percent, blacks 12 percent. Shortly after the year 2040, whites will be a minority. By 2050, the Census Bureau projects, whites will be 46 percent of the population, Hispanics 30 percent, blacks 15 percent, and Asians nine percent—if present immigration policies are continued. A glance around the world, from Bosnia to Canada, gives us an idea of the unending ethnic strife that this rapidly-changing ethnic mix will cause. Contrast homogeneous Japan with “diverse” Bosnia or South Africa.

Of particular concern is immigration from Mexico, where the largest number of immigrants, legal and illegal, originate. Unlike past waves of immigration, immigrants are now coming from a country on our border where many people believe that our territory properly belongs to them. In 2002, a Zogby poll found that 58 percent of Mexicans believe that our southwestern states properly belong to Mexico. Another Zogby poll in 2006 found that while 86 percent of Americans had a good view of Mexicans, only 36 percent of Mexicans had a similar regard for Americans. Mexicans bringing these attitudes to the United States pose a significant problem for assimilation.

As a result of this massive Third World colonization of the U.S.A., our language and culture are under unremitting attack by aliens and their allies waving the banner of “multiculturalism.” Our children are taught that the Founding Fathers were evil racists, that American society is inherently oppressive to “people of color,” that freedom of speech for Americans must be curtailed to satisfy the demands of Third World aliens with no more respect for law and freedom here than they had in their native lands, and that Third World aliens are entitled to “affirmative action” preferences over Americans in jobs and education. The proponents of mass immigration first told us that the immigrants would assimilate “just like earlier immigrants.” Now they tell us we must change our country from top to bottom to please the invaders. Such “diversity” is not our strength. Harvard sociologist Robert Putnam found that the more “diverse” a community is, the less people have a sense of common goals and civic duty.

On top of promoting more ethnic strife and division, our immigration policy is importing poverty—which will make those conflicts even worse. Robert Rector of the Heritage Foundation observed that, “Since the immigration reforms of the 1960s, the U.S. has imported poverty through immigration policies that permitted and encouraged the entry and residence of millions of low-skill immigrants into the nation. Low-skill immigrants tend to be poor and to have children who, in turn, add to America’s poverty problem, driving up governmental welfare, social service, and educational costs.” In 2009, reported the Center for Immigration Studies, “57 percent of households headed by an immigrant (legal and illegal) with children (under 18) used at least one welfare program, compared with 39 percent for native households.”

In the early twentieth century, poor immigrants were able to move up the economic ladder as a growing economy provided jobs paying middle-class wages. Now, the number of these jobs is declining, and no change in this trend is in sight.

What will the U.S.A. be like in 2050 with an extra 142 million people, many of them poor? More than a few of our urban areas could resemble Third World slum cities packed with millions of people struggling to survive from day to day.

California, the state with the highest foreign-born percentage in the nation, 26 percent, is a good indicator of where we're headed—if immigration continues. The history of that state during the past several decades certainly belies the claim that mass immigration is economically and culturally enriching. In 1970, California was truly the Golden State with wide-open spaces, abundant public services, a first-rate educational system, a middle-class sustaining economy, and relatively little cultural friction.

By the 1990s mass immigration was having a noticeable impact on all the characteristics that once made California so appealing. In 1993, researcher William Frey, a University of Michigan demographer, documented large-scale middle-class flight from the state. In 2011, unemployment is much higher than the national average, the state treasury is empty, but poor immigrants continue to arrive—happy to get low-level jobs or welfare, either of which are far better than what they have created in their own lands.

The rich and powerful work, play, and live behind private security, living well with Hispanic nannies, gardeners, and maids. A Third World society of a rich, exploitative elite surrounded by masses of uneducated, subsistence-level workers has grown up in Los Angeles and many other areas of California.

With world population exploding, the “push” factor in immigration is growing, while the “pull” of jobs and welfare offered to immigrants, legal and illegal, by our leaders' policies is also strong. World population has grown from 2.5 billion in 1950, to seven billion in 2010, and is expected to reach 8.5 billion in the next 10 years. Most of this increase is in poor Third World countries.

Resolving the Immigration Crisis

The American people have never supported the destructive immigration policies of our political and media elites. In 1990, while Congress was increasing immigration by 40 percent, only nine percent of the people wanted an increase, according to a Roper poll. In 1985, as Congress considered amnesty for illegal aliens, a Media General-A.P. poll found only 34 percent supporting amnesty, with a majority favoring sending illegal aliens home. A Gallup poll in 1965 showed that only seven percent of the public favored more immigration.

Why and how have our leaders pursued policies unwanted by the people? The “why” is simple: pro-alien special interests are better informed, better financed, better connected, and more strongly motivated than the general public. Special interests, whether greedy businessmen seeking cheap alien labor or Hispanic, Asian or other ethnic pressure groups, all stand to gain when they prevail in Congress. Congressmen seek special interest campaign money and bloc votes.

The “how” of the majority's betrayal is also straightforward. Many people did not realize how bad the situation was. The pro-alien media giants have downplayed both the extent of the transformation and the negative impacts of massive immigration, pushing the pro-alien party line: “immigration built America.” “immigration is good for us,” etc.

While Americans sense that something is wrong with immigration policy, unrelenting propaganda from the mass media often prevent them from understanding the true magnitude of the problem. Polls show, however, that most citizens want legal immigration reduced when the pollster informs them of what the actual numbers are.

One example was a Rasmussen Poll in 2007 which found that 55 percent favored reductions, opposed to 32 percent who favored keeping it at the current level, and eight percent who wanted to increase it. Virtually every poll shows overwhelming support for strict measures to crack down on illegal immigration. Sadly, the response of the politicians is predictable if they don't feel sufficient public outrage: promises to “study” the problem and half-hearted measures doomed (and intended) to fail.

Illegal immigration could be brought under control with actions such as the following: Take 10,000 National Guard or Army Reserve troops and assign them to assist the Border Patrol. Deployment of regular troops is appropriate too, given the repeated incursions of Mexican police and troops into the U.S. in recent years, apparently to assist drug traffic and alien smuggling.

Also, without delay, we must make the E-Verify system mandatory for businesses nationwide. Along with it we must reinstate the Social Security “no-match” system to detect the fraudulent use of S.S. numbers by illegal aliens. And a tamper-proof Social Security card would be helpful too. Serious enforcement should impose substantial fines on businesses that knowingly hire illegal aliens. To provide adequate manpower for internal enforcement, states and localities must have full encouragement from the federal government to assist immigration law enforcement.

The deliberate sabotage of federal, state and local enforcement, such as the Obama Administration's lawsuits against Arizona, Alabama and South Carolina must come to an end. Furthermore, the federal government must no longer tolerate the illegal “sanctuary” policies of some states and localities which prevent their law enforcement agencies from assisting ICE. All public assistance to illegal aliens should be cut, and Congress should terminate the faulty interpretation of the 14th Amendment which grants automatic citizenship to the children of illegal aliens born in the U.S.

With respect to legal immigration, we should reduce it to no more than 250,000 per year — our historic average — with no exceptions, divided between a reasonable number of genuine political refugees and self-supporting law-abiding immigrants from the nations of the world. Change our laws to bar forever any alien who has knowingly violated our immigration laws, to clean up the ridiculous situation where many of the of so-called “legal” immigrants from Mexico are already here illegally when they get their immigrant visas. Even with these changes, we would still have the most generous immigration policy in the world.

Contrary to the defeatist, self-serving assertions by our corrupt ruling elite, we can control our borders and save our country. A Third World America is not “inevitable” — if the American majority stands up for itself and tells the political hacks that have betrayed us to either act responsibly or get out of the way for real Americans who will.



Please Help the American Immigration Control Foundation Wake Up America

Planning for AIC Foundation's Future

AIC Foundation is the sister organization of Americans for Immigration Control. The foundation is an IRS section 501 (c) (3) tax exempt organization to which contributions are tax deductible by the donor and by his or her estate. Gifts and bequests to the foundation will be used to support our many research and educational activities. The foundation's achievements include educating millions of Americans about the immigration crisis threatening America's future.

Who Should Have a Will

Each year a large number of adults in the United States pass away without a will. When this happens, the state where they resided in effect creates a will for them. While the law of each state attempts to achieve what the legislature thinks the "average person" would have wanted, whether or not the results agree with the deceased's actual wishes is often a matter of chance. Thus, without a will, the individual's personal inclinations as to the disposition of his or her property are not considered.

For these reasons, anyone who expects to leave behind any substantial amount of property is well advised to have a will. And even if a person already has a will, it is good to review it periodically, in the light of changes in the law or in personal circumstances, to insure that the law accurately reflects current intentions.

Executing or Changing a Will

Although the basic principles of making bequests are straightforward, there are a number of pitfalls that can arise in will-drafting. Sometimes a will may be so simple that all that is needed is the proper number of witnesses (in most states two or three people who do not benefit under the will). But because failure to observe the legal formalities can invalidate a will completely, it is generally best to consult a lawyer in creating or changing a will.

Bequests to AIC Foundation

Leaving money or property to AIC Foundation can be accomplished in the same way as leaving it to relatives or friends. Although there are many variations, bequests generally can be divided into two classes, specific and residual:

A specific request is a will provision which designates a particular piece of property or sum of money to the recipient. Example: "I bequeath to the American Immigration Control Foundation Inc., a Virginia non-profit corporation, Monterey, VA, one hundred shares of XYZ Company stock [or the sum, of \$.....] for its general purposes."

A residual bequest disposes of the part of the estate remaining after all other claims and bequests are taken care of. Example: "I bequeath all [one half] of the rest, residue and remainder of the property owned by me at my death, real and personal and wherever situated, to the American Immigration Control Foundation Inc. a Virginia non-profit corporation, Monterey, VA for its general purposes."

Both specific and residual bequests can include contingent bequests to provide for an alternative disposition of the inheritance if the primary beneficiary is no longer living when the will is implemented. Example: "I bequest to my sister Jane Doe the sum of \$....., but if she does not survive me, then I bequeath the same to the American Immigration Control Foundation Inc. a Virginia non-profit corporation, Monterey, VA for its general purposes."

Tax Considerations

Most of us will never have to pay any estate tax because the minimum estate on which the tax is payable was raised by Congress to \$600,000 in 1986, after providing for your spouse. Even if you are in that small group for whom taxes are still important, your gift to AIC Foundation is fully tax deductible.

Life Insurance Gift

Many people choose life insurance as a means of providing major support to their favorite causes. Some reasons why life insurance is popular for those reasons are:

Life insurance permits an individual to arrange a substantial gift by making a series of modest payments during his or her lifetime.

A gift of life insurance is certain. The full benefits are payable to the beneficiary when the insured passes away.

Life insurance is paid promptly; it is not tied up in the administration of the estate.

Making a Gift of Life Insurance to AIC Foundation

Setting up a new life insurance policy in favor of AIC Foundation is handled in exactly the same way as establishing a policy for any other beneficiary. Your premium payments (like any other gifts) will be tax deductible.

To add AIC Foundation as a beneficiary under an existing insurance policy (assuming you still retain that power), a simple communication to your life insurance company or agent is all that is required. You can make AIC Foundation a primary beneficiary, or give AIC Foundation a secondary (or contingent) interest in case the primary beneficiaries do not survive you. Your premium payments (like other gifts to AIC Foundation) will be tax deductible.

A further possibility is the actual gift to AIC Foundation of a life insurance policy. If additional premiums are due, your payments could be considered as your annual donation to AIC Foundation.

**American Immigration
Control Foundation
P.O. Box 525
Monterey, Virginia 24465**

Founded in 1983, AIC Foundation is one of the nation's leading voices for genuine immigration reform and law enforcement. As a non-profit research and education organization, our mission is to inform the American public about the need for a common sense immigration policy based on the national interest and U.S. capacity to assimilate newcomers. America needs policies to prevent and reduce the massive illegal immigration that weakens the rule of law, and to end the chain migration of millions of foreigners that threatens our survival as a united, free and prosperous nation.