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Illegal Immigration
& Border Insecurity

Our national borders function as does our epidermis, offering the first line of defense against invading pathogens. When the epidermis is breached, the body is vulnerable. America's borders are broken, and all Americans are at risk – environmentally, economically, and culturally.

Snapshot (macro):

Seven years ago, four commercial jetliners were taken over by well-organized and well-funded cadres of islamofascists who smashed the planes into the Twin Towers, the Pentagon, and a field in Pennsylvania. Many of these terrorists were in the country illegally.

Question: Why were they in America where they could carry out their well-planned mass-murder?

Answer: Our system is in shambles, as shredded as the wreckage left by these islamofascist terrorists.

Snapshot (micro):

Three years ago, my friend Golf, a young Army vet who was working as a tow truck driver, was changing a flat on the shoulder of I-8 in Mission Valley. Suddenly, a stolen car careened out of its lane, plowed along the shoulder, knocking aside the

orange cones, and smashed into Golf, *tearing him in half*. The four men in the stolen car piled out and drunkenly ran away. One was caught at the scene by witnesses. The perp, a Mexican national whom the witnesses say was the man behind the wheel, was taken to jail. The next day, the illegal alien was ORd: through an interpreter, he promised to come back to court when summoned; he was then told that he was free to leave. This drunk driver who killed my friend Golf was an illegal alien.

Questions: Why was he ORd? Why was he not detained until ICE was notified? Why did he get away with murder?

Answer: Our system is broken, as the body of my poor friend Golf was broken by illegal aliens.

What do these two tragedies (one national, the other personal) have in common: in both cases, crimes were committed by illegal aliens, people who had no right to be within our borders. In both cases, if these illegal aliens had not been in the USA, they could not have committed their crimes. In both cases, lax border security allowed these illegal aliens to commit their crimes in our midst.

A Note on Nomenclature

INS Special Agent Neville Cramer offers this “little lesson in immigration law”:

Lesson #1; Legal Aliens. Legal aliens fall into two very broad categories.

- Non-immigrants are citizens of other countries who come to the U.S. legally and temporarily (to visit, to study, to compete in athletics, etc.)
- Immigrants are citizens of other countries who come to settle permanently in the U.S. They must get a "permanent residence visa" commonly known as a "green card."

Lesson #2: Illegal Aliens. There are three types of illegal aliens:

- Aliens who sneak into the country without being inspected.
- Aliens who come to the U.S. as non-immigrants, and then violate the conditions of their entry and overstay their allotted time.
- Aliens who enter using counterfeit documents, a fake identity, or some other fraudulent method. (12)

Cramer notes that the term "undocumented immigrant" is inaccurate: he reports that he never met an illegal alien who did not have documentary ID – fraudulent documents (13).

The Debate on Illegal Immigration

Doris Meissner, U.S. Department of Justice INS Commissioner claims: "The most single remarkable development of post-September 11, from an immigration standpoint, is that we have had no debate or serious effort to shut down immigration" (266). Illegal immigration is shredding the fabric of America. Because of illegal

immigration and lack of border security, America is suffering environmental degradation and a range of social and fiscal disasters, as well as facing looming catastrophic bioterrorist attacks: the consensus of national-security experts is that a large-scale bio-terrorist attack against the American people is *inevitable* in the near future, if security is not greatly improved. The lack of serious effort to “shut down [illegal] immigration,” noted by INS Commissioner Doris Meissner is testimony to the influence of the special interests (foreign, business, and political) which put their lust for money and power above the legitimate needs of the entire nation.

Unrestrained illegal immigration’s results and risks include:

- I. Environmental Degradation along the Southern Border (5-8)
- II. Societal Breakdown in America (9-23)
- III. Economic Collapse in America (24-30)
- IV. Public Health Peril in America (31-48)
- V. National Defense Vulnerability of America (48-53)

Who benefits from this tragedy of the commons? (53-55)

Possible solutions to this environmental concern (55-58)

- A. Border enforcement
- B. Interior enforcement

Support for, as well as oppositions to, solutions to this environmental, economic, and cultural hazard and to solution to this environmental concern has (contrary to INS Commissioner Meissner’s disingenuous statement) been widely discussed since the

late 1990s. However, firmly entrenched special interests have stymied every attempt to solve this hazardous situation.

Environmental Degradation

The environment of the southern border of Arizona has literally been trashed by smugglers. An environmental watchdog group, Desert Invasion - U.S., has published pictures of trash left on Indian Nation land and describes the inaccessibility of the location:



("Pictures of illegal immigration invasion on the Tohono O'odham Indian Nation")

The Tohono O'odham Indian Nation lies southwest of Tucson, Arizona, adjacent to Organ Pipe National Monument. For cultural and religious reasons, the Nation allows few pictures to be taken on its land.

Nevertheless, this area is being devastated by the consequences of illegal immigration and drug runners. ("Pictures of illegal immigration invasion on the Tohono O'odham Indian Nation" p1)

Desert Invasion - U.S. has published excerpts of a June, 2004, reports by the Government Accountability Office:

The following excerpts are from the report "BORDER SECURITY - Agencies Need to Better Coordinate Their Strategies and Operations on Federal Lands," U.S. Government Accounting Office, June, 2004:

Report on the Tohono O'odham Indian Nation

More than 100,000 pounds of marijuana, 144 grams of cocaine, and 6,600 grams of methamphetamine were seized on the Tohono O'odham Nation in 2003, according to its police department; whereas in the previous year, more than 65,000 pounds of narcotics were confiscated. Illegal border activity on federal lands not only threatens people, but endangered species and the land, itself. Illegal aliens and smugglers have created hundreds of new trails and roads while crossing borderlands,... and in doing so have destroyed cactus and other sensitive vegetation that can take decades to recover, including habitat for endangered species, according to a report on the impacts of undocumented aliens crossing federal lands. These roads and trails disturb wildlife, cause soil compaction and erosion, and can impact stream bank stability. According to the report, vehicles abandoned by smugglers are routinely found on federal lands and are not only expensive to remove, but towing them from remote areas can result in additional resource damage... Tons of trash and human waste are left behind each year, affecting wildlife, vegetation, and water quality.

According to the Tohono O'odham Nation, located along Arizona's Mexican border, illegal border crossers left behind close to 4,500 abandoned vehicles in fiscal year 2002 and an estimated 4 million pounds of trash each year as they crossed over the lands... According to the Tohono O'odham Nation Police Department, it removed over 7,000 such vehicles in 2003. One land management official described another federal property on Arizona's border as so unsafe and with resources so destroyed that it is now primarily used for illegal activities and no longer visited by the legal public.

Finally, illegal border activity is affecting federal lands beyond those immediately along the border and creating law enforcement challenges there. For example, a Bureau of Land Management property we visited in Arizona, Ironwood Forest National Monument, sits more than 60 miles north of the Mexican border, adjacent to the northeast boundary of the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation, yet Bureau officials told us it shares many of the border-related problems of federal lands right on the border...

Bureau officials told us that as a result of one officer being nearly run over by illegal aliens in vehicles, as well as other assaults on officers, the Bureau requires that officers travel in patrol teams (two vehicles) to help ensure their safety. The monument's vulnerable ecosystem, with

over 600 animal and plant species—some of them endangered—has been damaged by illegal border traffic. According to Bureau officials, smugglers and other illegal aliens in route from Mexico have established more than 50 illegal roads through the monument that damage plants. In addition, the illegal aliens and smugglers have abandoned about 600 vehicles each year and leave behind waste that creates biohazards.

Regarding tribal lands, the Tohono O’odham Nation Police Department estimated it spent about \$3.4 million in fiscal year 2003 on activities directly related to illegal border activity on its land. This included processing drug smuggling cases, towing stolen vehicle abandoned by smugglers, investigating deaths and homicides, and conducting autopsies. According to Tohono O’odham officials, the Nation wants to recoup these costs, either through direct funding to the Nation, or through responsible law enforcement agencies. The administration’s fiscal year 2005 budget includes \$1.4 million specifically for law enforcement for the Tohono O’odham Nation. According to Bureau of Indian Affairs officials, this amount will not cover the annual cost of addressing the Nation’s border-related problems. (“U.S. GAO” qtd in "Pictures")

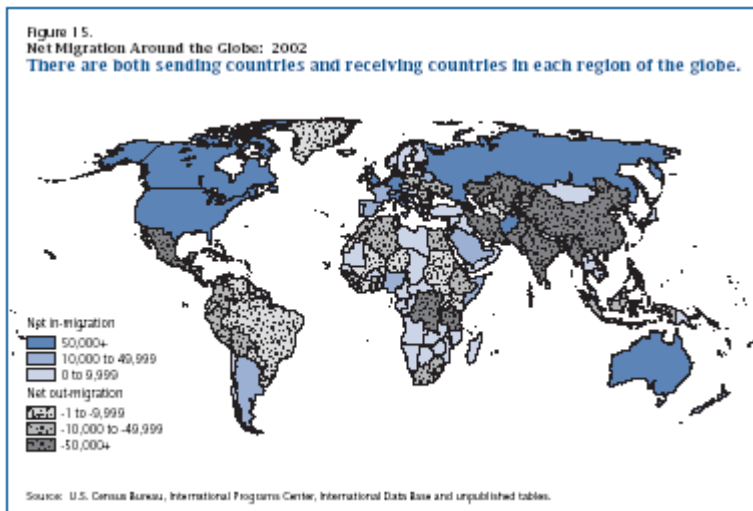
Societal Breakdown: Crime & Incarceration

Crime is closely linked to illegal immigration. Speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 12, 1997, Thomas A Constantine:

In addition to the inexhaustible supply of cocaine entering the U.S. [driven across the Mexican/U.S. border in small shipments (p 14)], trafficking organizations from Mexico are responsible for producing and trafficking thousands of pounds of methamphetamine, and have been major distributors of heroin and marijuana in the U.S. since the 1970s. (Constantine p15)

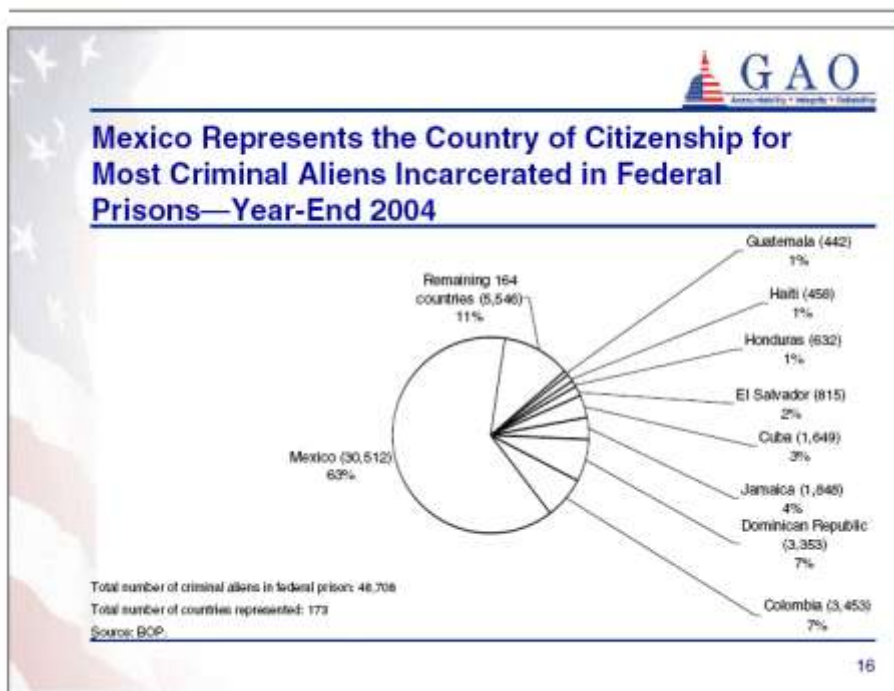
Mexico sends the U.S. not only cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin, but violent criminals, many of whom end up in U.S. jails and prisons. Steve Camarota, whose organization analyses Census Bureau data, points out that approximately two-thirds of illegal alien population in the US comes from Mexico; of all immigrants from Mexico, approximately two-thirds are illegal ("Center" p26).

The U.S. Census Bureau reports: "In 2002, the US was the world's top receiving country, gaining more than one million immigrants, both legal and illegal. Mexico was the world's top sender; nearly 100% of Mexican emigrants went to the US (27)."



(U.S Census Bureau, 29).

The Census Bureau finds that two-thirds of all prisoners incarcerated in federal prisons (for felonies) are illegal aliens from Mexico.

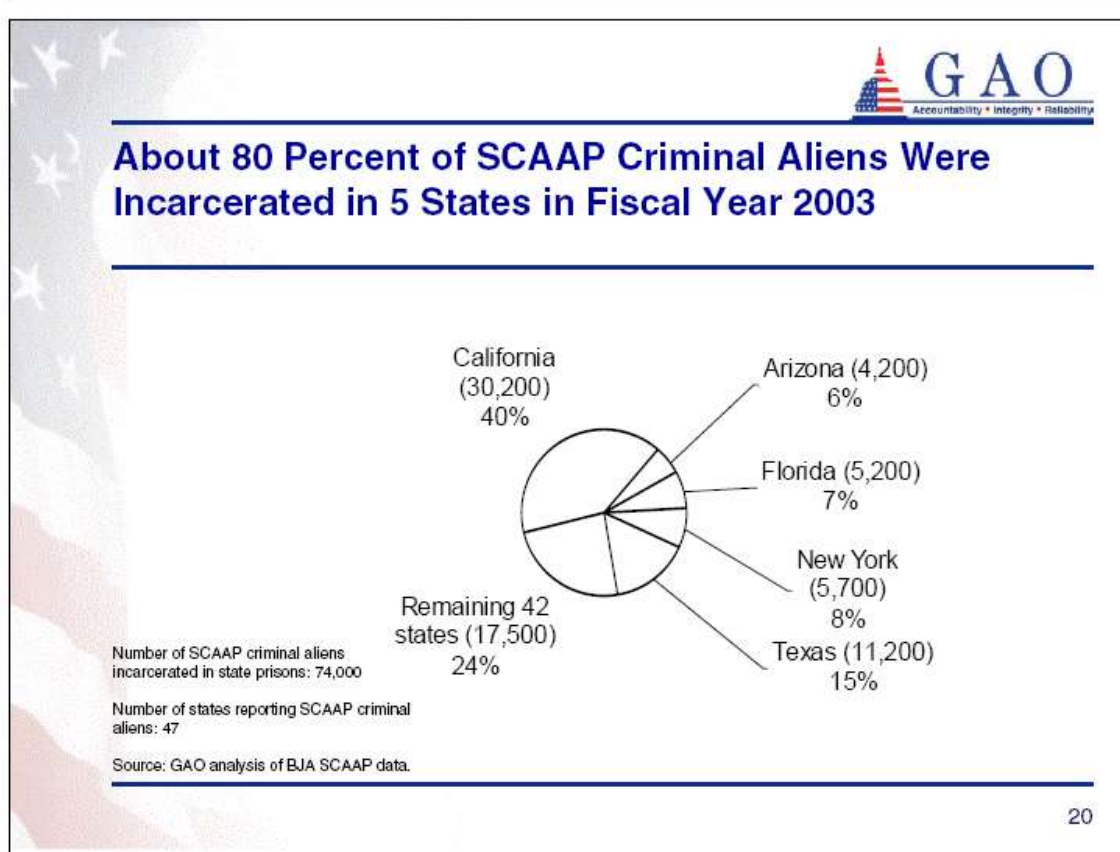


(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 20).

Investors Business Daily reported in March 2005:

The U.S. Justice Department estimated that 270,000 illegal immigrants served jail time nationally in 2003. Of those, 108,000 were in California. Some estimates show illegals now make up half of California's prison population, creating a massive criminal subculture that strains state budgets. (“Justice” p4)

Other greatly impacted states include: Arizona, Texas, Florida, and New York.



(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 24).

These states bear a crushing financial burden directly caused by the federal government’s refusal to secure the borders (see “Economic Collapse” section).

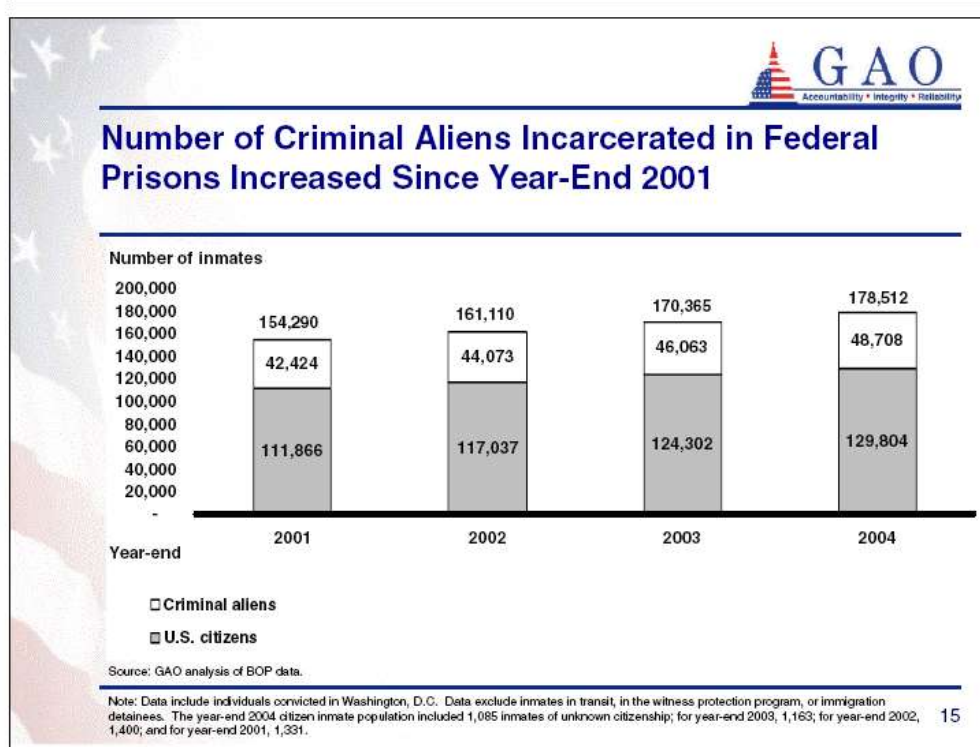
In 2005, the United States Government Accountability Office released a study on the subject of “criminal aliens incarcerated in federal and state prisons and local jails” [*Criminal aliens* are defined as “noncitizens who are residing in the United States legally or illegally and convicted of a crime” (6)]:

At the federal level, to determine the number of criminal aliens incarcerated and their country of citizenship, [GAO analysts] analyzed data provided by BOP on the number of criminal aliens incarcerated in federal prison on December 30, 2001, December 29, 2002; December 27, 2003; and December 25, 2004. To identify the country of citizenship for these criminal aliens, [GAO analysts] analyzed country of citizenship data provided by BOP at year-end 2004. To estimate the cost of incarcerating criminal aliens, [GAO analysts] obtained data from BOP on the average yearly cost to incarcerate an inmate and multiplied that by the number of criminal aliens incarcerated at the end of each year. According to BOP officials, the cost of incarcerating criminal aliens is the same as the cost of incarcerating U.S. citizen inmates. In addition, [GAO analysts] analyzed BJA data on the federal reimbursements to state and local governments under SCAAP in fiscal years 2001 through 2004. To calculate the total federal cost, [GAO analysts] added the BOP and BJA costs for each calendar year. (34).

The foregoing methodological information explains the numerical discrepancy between the figures referenced in “GAO Information” chart 20 [page 24 of their report] and the figures cited by *Investors Business Daily*: GAO figures include only inmates actually incarcerated on 28 December, while the other number-set is a compilation of all inmates incarcerated during the calendar year.

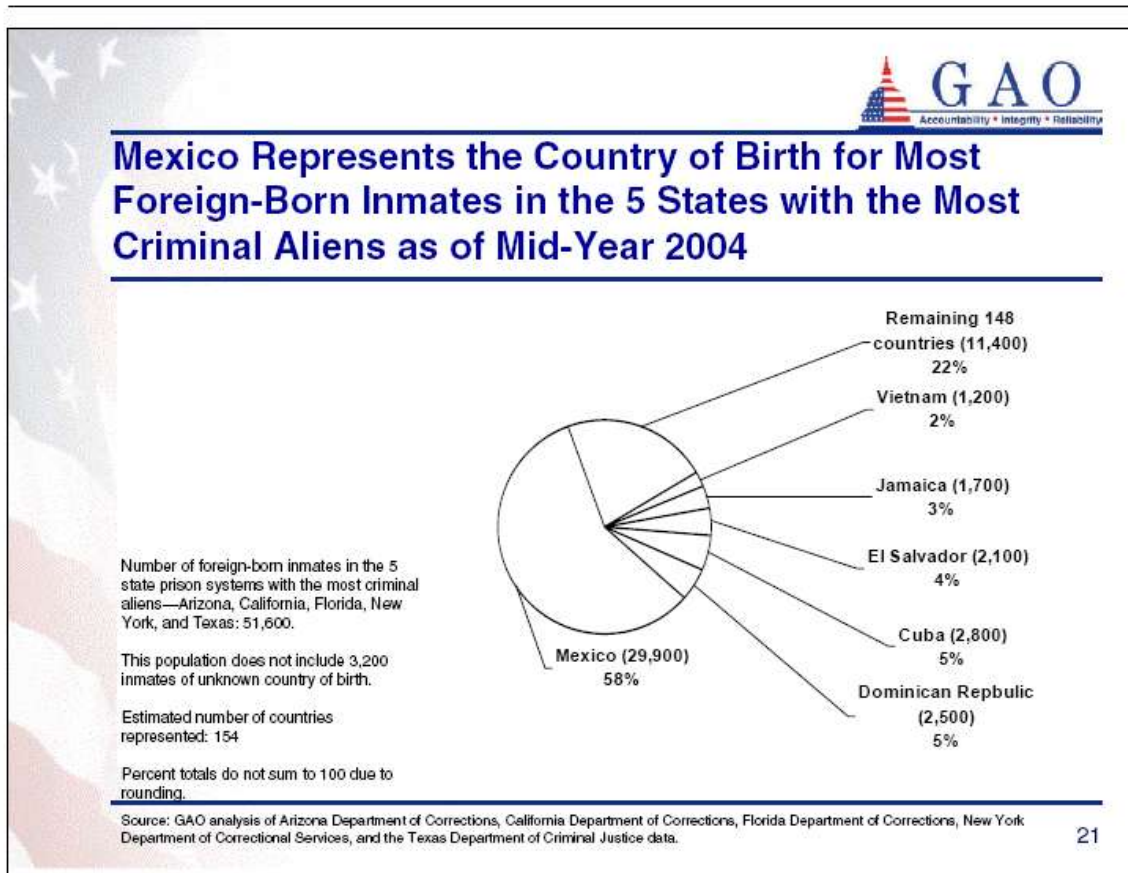
The 2005 GAO study revealed:

At the federal level, the number of criminal aliens incarcerated increased from about 42,000 at the end of calendar year 2001 to about 49,000 at the end of calendar year 2004—a 15 percent increase. The percentage of all federal prisoners who are criminal aliens has remained the same over the last 3 years—about 27 percent (2).



(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 19).

The majority of criminal aliens incarcerated at the end of calendar year 2004 [i.e., approximately 50,000 criminal aliens] were identified as citizens of Mexico, and cost the Bureau of Prisons \$1.2 billion in 2004” (5).

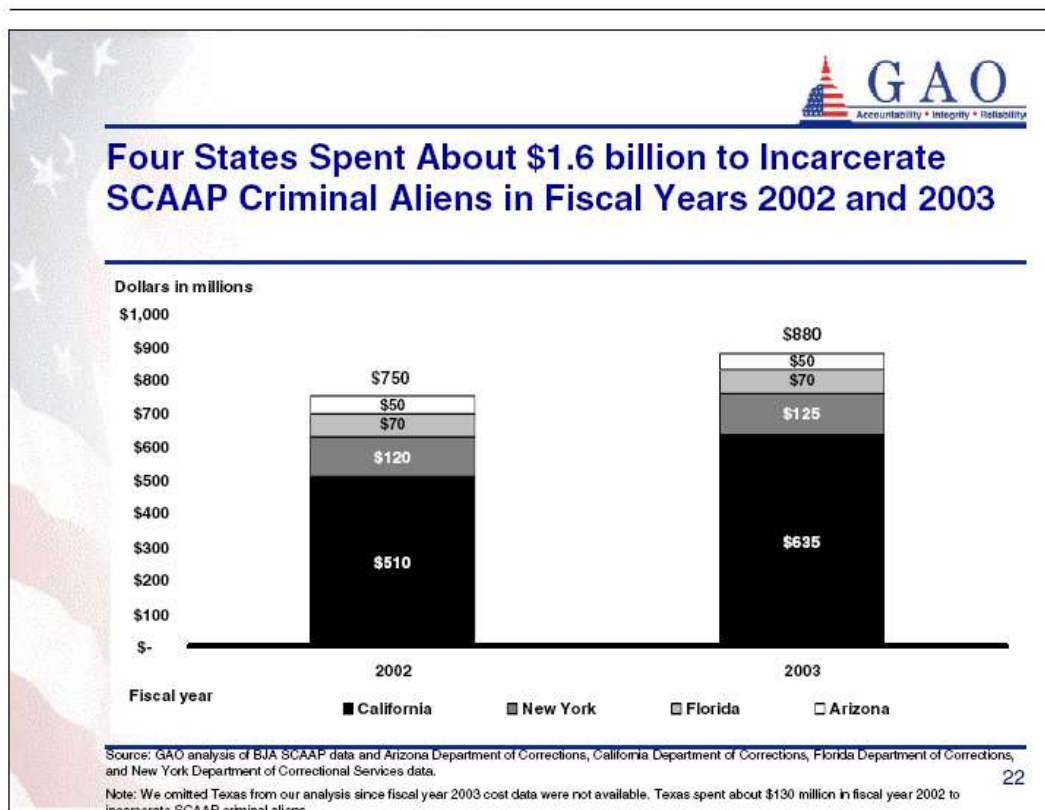


(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 25).

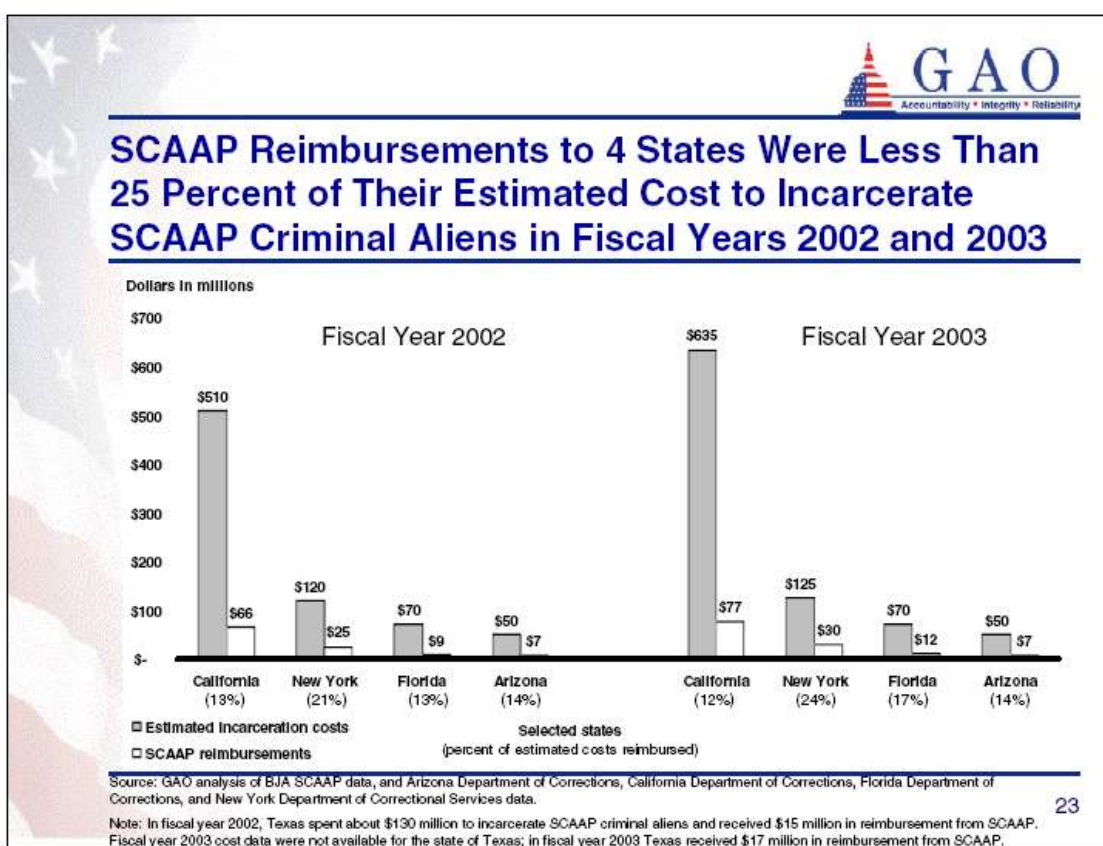
The federal government bears total cost of incarcerating all criminal aliens in federal prisons and reimburses state and local governments for *portions* [italics added] of their incarceration costs for certain criminal alien populations through the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). *Any costs related to incarcerating criminal aliens not reimbursed by the federal government are borne by state and local governments.* (“GAO Information” 6)

This un-reimbursed criminal justice cost (incarceration, courts, community policing) constitutes a substantial fiscal drain of state and local governments' operating funds.

Five state prison systems incarcerated about 80% of these criminal aliens in fiscal year 2003—Arizona, California, Florida, New York, and Texas. In fiscal years 2003 & 2004, most of the foreign-born inmates from these five jails were born in Mexico (65 percent). (“GAO Information” 10-11)

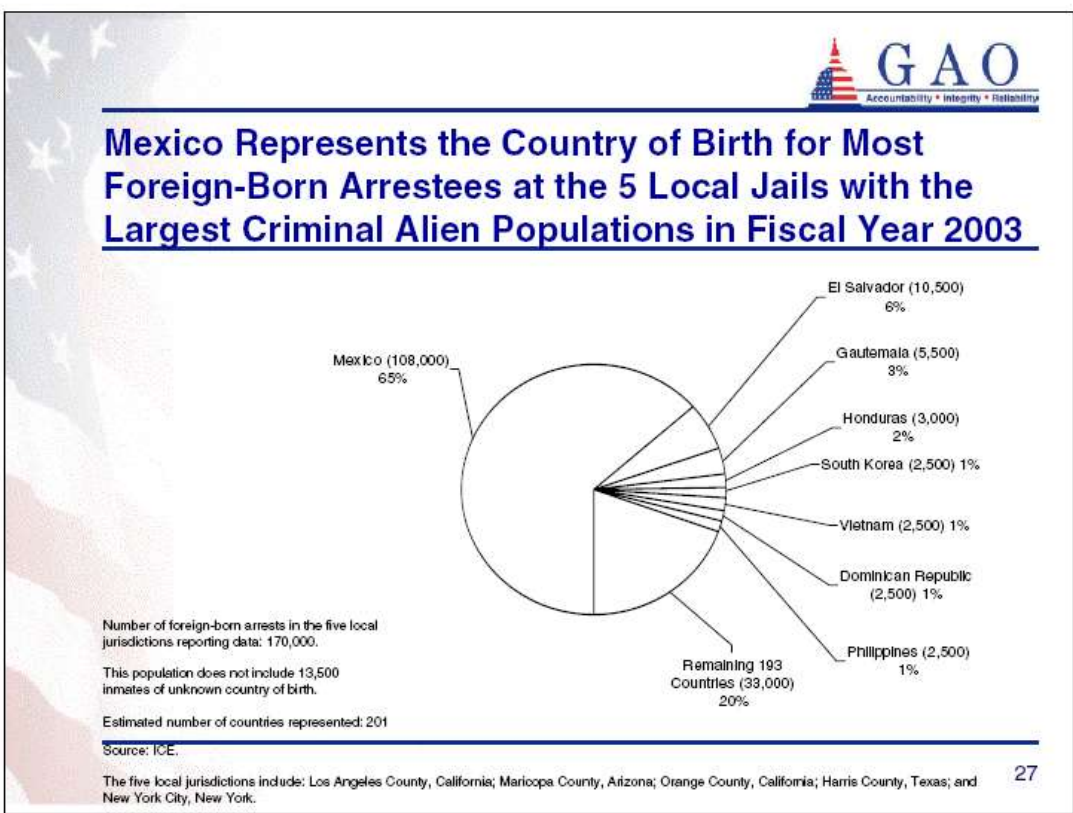


(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 26).

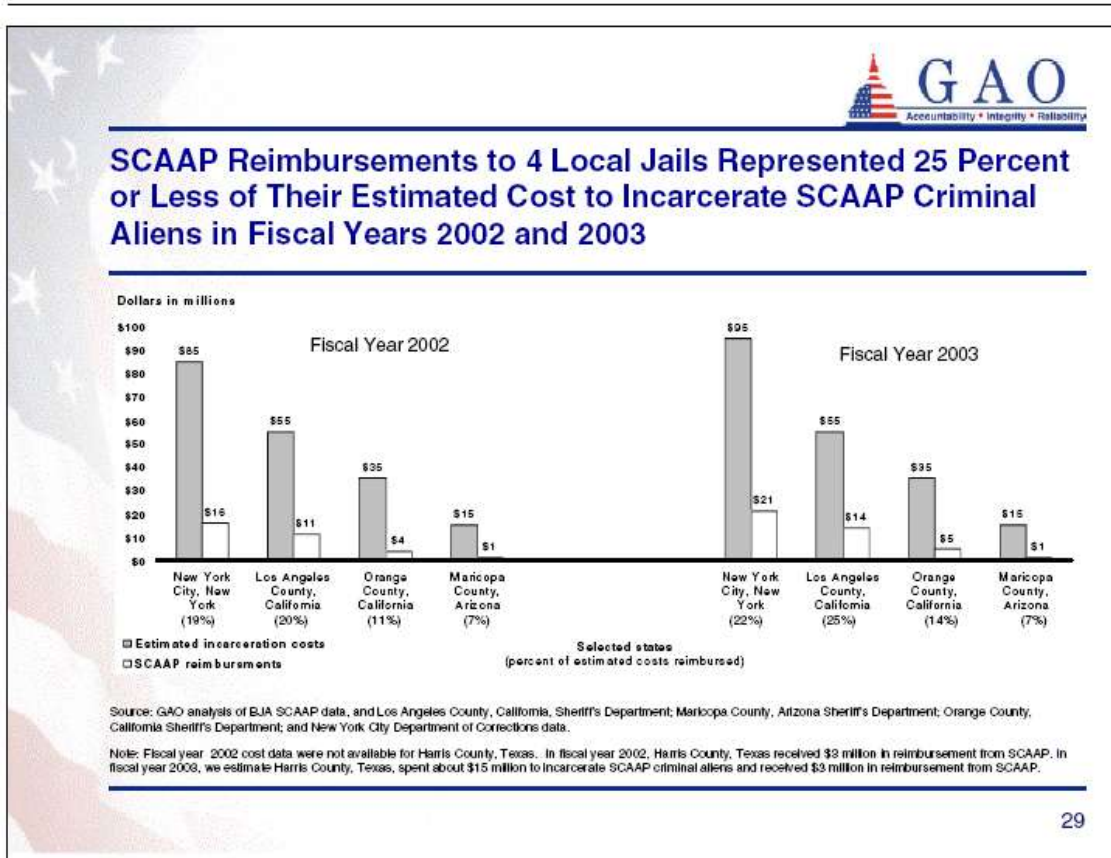


(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 27).

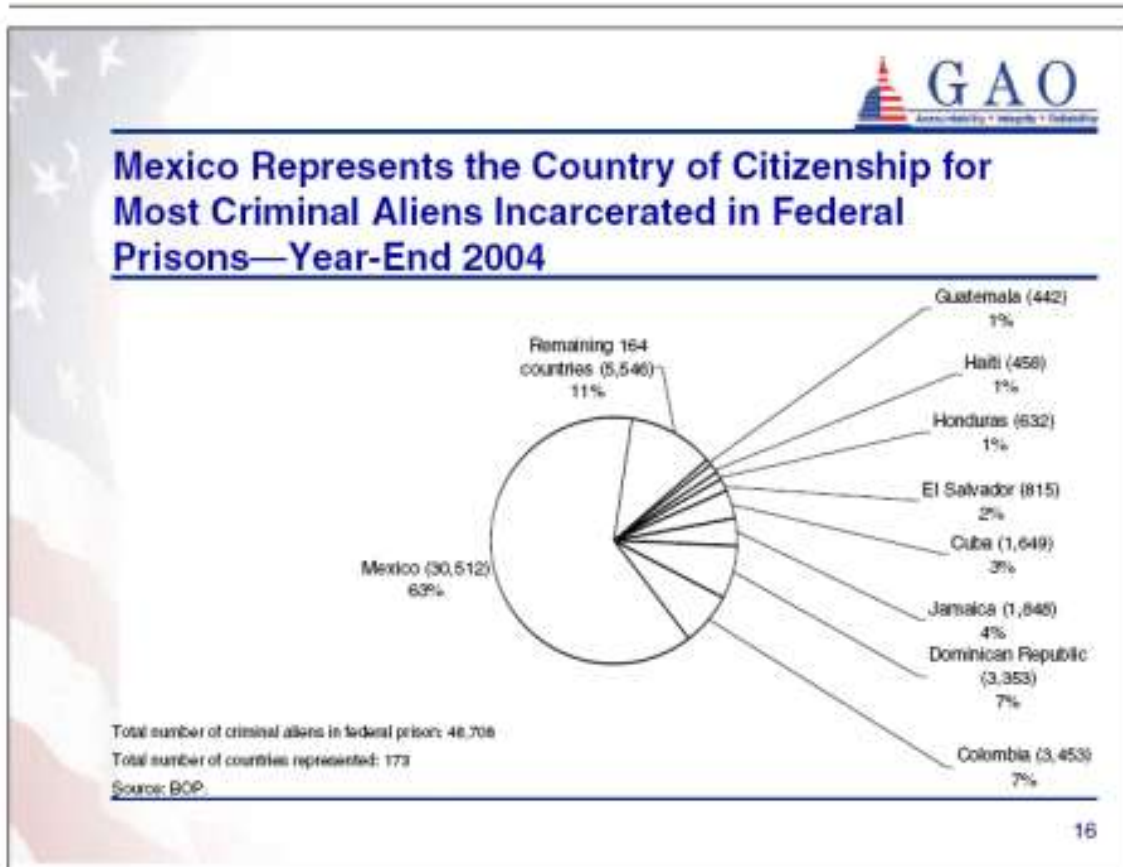
Five municipal and county jails incarcerated about 30% of these criminal aliens in fiscal year 2003—Los Angeles County, California; New York City, New York; Orange County, California; Harris County, Texas; and, Maricopa County, Arizona. (“GAO Information” 12-13)



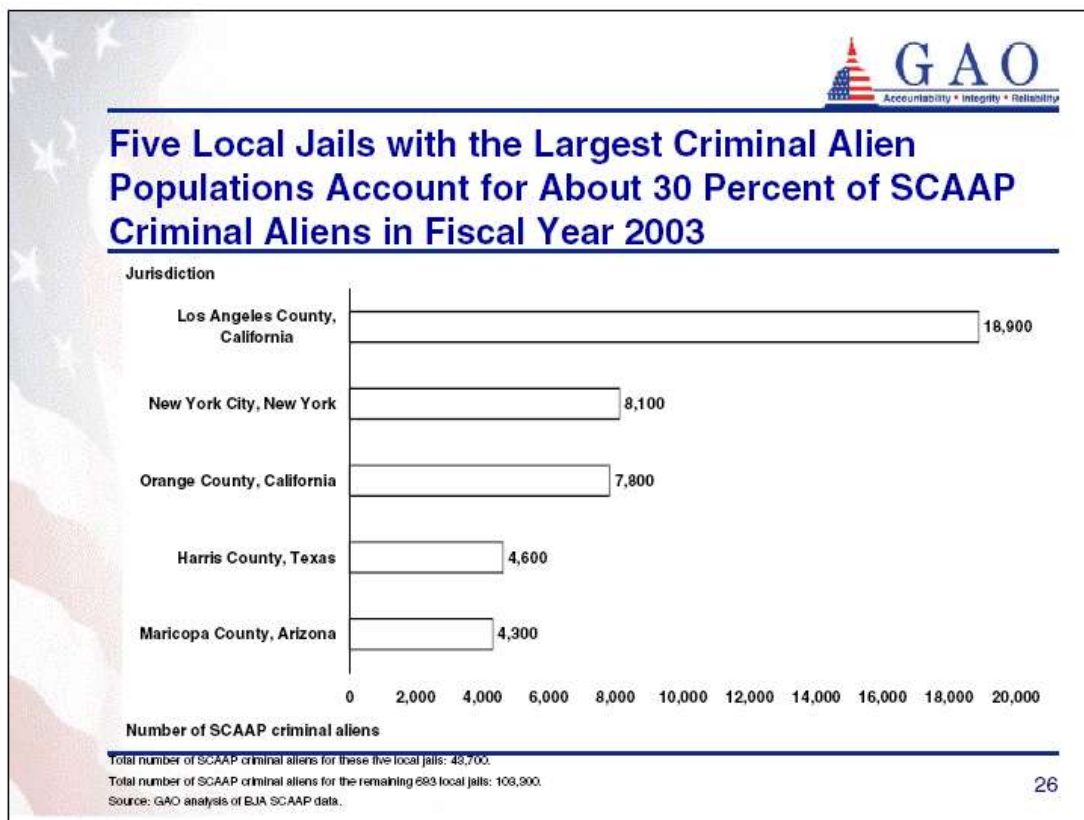
(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 31).



(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 33).



(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 20).



(GAO Information on Criminal Aliens Incarcerated in Federal and State Prisons and Local Jails, 30).

The federal cost of incarcerating criminal aliens—BOP’s cost to incarcerate criminals and reimbursements to state and local governments under SCAAP—totaled approximately \$5.8 billion for calendar years 2001 through 2004. (“GAO Information” 32)

BOP’s cost to incarcerate criminal aliens rose from about \$950 million in 2001 to about \$1.2 billion in 2004—a 14 percent increase. Federal reimbursements for incarcerating criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails declined from \$550 million in 2001 to \$280 million in 2004,

in a large part due to a reduction in congressional appropriations.

(“GAO Information” 33)

Bottom line: states and counties – ultimately, *taxpayers* – are forced to pick up the tab for courts, prisons, and jails over-crowded because of failed immigration policies

ID theft

Special Agent Cramer notes that the term “undocumented immigrant” is inaccurate, as every illegal alien he ever detained was able to show him lots of ID – belonging to other people or to non-existent people (13). The millions of illegal aliens

Illegal aliens near Naco, Arizona border.



(“Pictures of illegal immigration invasion near Naco, Arizona”)

inside the U.S. purchase or steal their identities. In May, 2002, the *New York Times* reported:

Tens of thousands of foreigners are illegally obtaining Social Security numbers by using fake documents, a typical first step to identity theft and other crimes, but federal officials still have not found a way to search immigration records to prevent the practice, federal investigators say. In a new report, the inspector general of the Social Security Administration, James G. Huse Jr., said that 1 in 12 foreigners receiving new Social Security numbers had done so using fake documents. Preliminary results from an investigation still under way show that 100,000 Social Security numbers were wrongly issued to noncitizens in 2000, Mr. Huse said. (Pear, p2) The IRS may suspect that multiple people are using the same Social Security number, but the agency doesn't investigate ID theft. Local police and prosecutors cannot deport illegal immigrants they arrest. (p9)

ID theft is not a victimless crime, notwithstanding Judy Ancel's attempt to minimize the damage it does:

Judy Ancel, director of the University of Missouri-Kansas City's Institute for Labor Studies, said it's wrong to compare immigrant workers to criminals who take out fraudulent credit cards. "Identity theft is when you steal someone's identity in order to profit from them," she said. "The crime they (illegal immigrants with fake identities) have committed is working under somebody else's Social

Security number. The attempt to criminalize immigration is the wrong path. ... It's just going to make a bunch of families suffer." (20)

Apologists for illegal immigration discount the suffering caused by ID theft, suffering which will inevitably afflict more Americans as more illegal aliens steal identities.

"We know there are thousands and thousands of people working here who aren't even supposed to be here," said Brent Anderson, assistant U.S. attorney for Kansas. "There is rampant ID theft going on ... and I'm afraid that given the situation we're in right now, this is just the beginning." (13)

The cost of illegal immigration is not restricted to environmental degradation and the expenses associated with crime and incarceration.

Economic Collapse

Illegal immigration, most particularly from Mexico, costs the US billions of dollars every year in social services pay-outs and in tax revenue lost to the government because of unreported earnings. Steve Camarota, Director of Center for Immigration Studies, points out a few of the reasons for the costs to social services:

- The poverty rate for immigrants [legal and illegal, from all countries] and their U.S.-born children (under 18) is 17%.
("Center" p10)
- Of adult immigrants [legal and illegal, from all countries], 31% have not completed high school. ("Center" p7)

- The proportion of immigrant-headed households [legal and illegal, from all countries] using at least one major welfare program is 33 %. ("Center" p9)

Immigrants tend to be poor and poorly educated. Camarota discusses their effect on school systems throughout the US.

In the last few years, a good deal of attention has been focused on the dramatic increase in enrollment experienced by many school districts across the country. All observers agree that this growth has strained the resources of many school districts [and] it is clear from the CPS [Census stats] that immigration policy accounts for the dramatic increase in school enrollment. Table 17 shows that there are 10.8 million school-age children of immigrants (ages 5 to 17) in the United States, accounting for 20.2 percent of the total school-age population. While fewer than one-fourth (2.7 million) of these children are immigrants themselves, the use of public education by the U.S.-born children of immigrants [“anchor babies”] is a direct consequence of their parents having been allowed into the country. ("Center" p83)

Table 17. Immigration's Contribution to the School-Age Population¹

	School-Age Population (5-17)		Young Children (0-4)	
	Percent with Immigrant Fathers ¹	Number with Immigrant Fathers	Percent with Immigrant Fathers ¹	Number with Immigrant Fathers
California	46.9 %	3,299	45.5 %	1,151
L.A. County	57.4 %	1,134	56.4 %	391
Nevada	32.9 %	153	33.2 %	61
New York	31.1 %	1,055	36.5 %	421
New York City	54.8 %	758	57.1 %	308
New Jersey	30.9 %	475	33.8 %	186
Texas	26.7 %	1,206	28.5 %	583
Florida	26.7 %	801	29.2 %	314
Illinois	23.1 %	534	26.4 %	232
Arizona	22.7 %	266	33.1 %	162
Washington	16.9 %	184	18.7 %	80
Maryland	16.4 %	166	22.3 %	83
Virginia	16.0 %	200	22.3 %	129
Massachusetts	15.4 %	167	20.8 %	81
Colorado	15.4 %	133	19.5 %	67
Connecticut	15.0 %	91	23.6 %	51
Georgia	15.0 %	256	18.4 %	138
North Carolina	10.8 %	169	17.4 %	110
Nation	20.2 %	10,799	22.6 %	4,634

Source: Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the March 2007 Current Population Survey.

¹ Includes U.S.-born children (under age 18) of immigrant fathers.

In total, we estimate that there are 3.4 million U.S.-born children (under age 18) of illegals in the March 2007 CPS. We also estimate that there are 1.7 million illegal aliens who are under age 18. ("Center" endnote 54)

These statistics indicate that fully 50% of the increase in school enrollment is due to illegal immigration.

Camarota further explains:

The children of immigrants account for such a large percentage of the school-age population because a higher proportion of immigrant women are in their childbearing years, and immigrants tend to have somewhat larger families than natives. In addition, the effect of immigration on public schools will be even larger in the coming years because 22.6 percent of children approaching school age have immigrant mothers. Table 17 also shows that immigration has significantly increased the school-age population in all of the top immigrant-receiving states. Of course, a dramatic increase in enrollment may not create a problem for public education if tax revenue increases proportionately. But as we have seen, immigrants themselves and immigrant households generally have lower incomes than natives, so their tax contributions are unlikely to entirely offset the costs they impose on schools. This is especially true because of the higher costs associated with teaching children whose first language is not English. (Camarota, "Center" p83,84)

As California's six million students enrolled in K-12 public schools ("Ed-Data Website" [1]) cost taxpayers \$47,601,336,646 per year ("Ed-Data Website" [2]), illegal immigration is costing taxpayers approximately five billion dollars per year for K-12 schooling alone.

Bottom line: states and school districts – ultimately, *taxpayers* – are forced to pick up the tab for schools over-crowded because of failed immigration policies. Not

only do the educational expenses of runaway immigration constitute a burdensome outlay to taxpayers, but illegal aliens do not pay taxes proportionate to their earnings:

The social expense of health care, retirement funding, education and law enforcement are potentially accruing at \$30 billion per year. Many of these costs lag and will not be realized until the next economic downturn and beyond as new immigrants require a safety net. ... *We estimate that approximately 5 million illegal workers are collecting wages on a cash basis and are avoiding income taxes* [italics added].

(Justich 2)

Social services is costing \$30 billion per year, and tax revenue which could help defray this huge expense is not available because millions of illegal aliens are working under the table.

Writing in *Barron's*, Jim McTague points out:

The underground economy is undermining the effectiveness of the Internal Revenue Service, which is highly dependent on employees' withholding taxes. If the IRS could collect all the taxes it says that it is owed from the underground economy in a given year, then the current budget deficit would disappear overnight. And if the IRS could collect these taxes every year, then the nation would have surpluses as far as the eye can see. The IRS has estimated that its tax gap — the estimated amount of taxes owed minus the amount collected — is around \$311

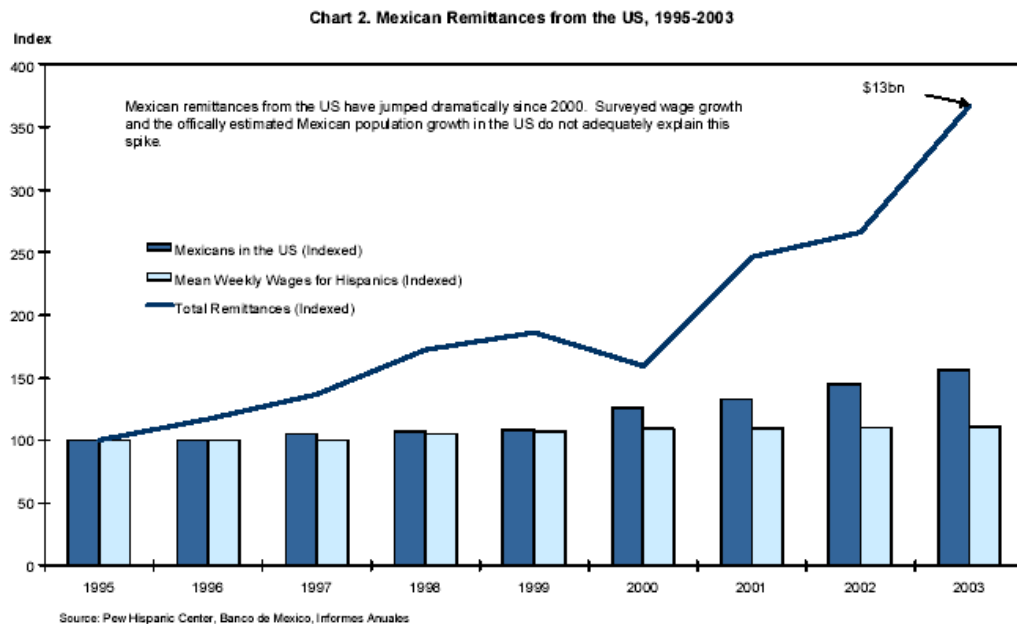
billion in any given year. The agency will produce a new estimate in 2005, and it could be as high as \$400 billion, says former IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander.

INS Special Agent Neville Cramer reports:

On Tuesday, June 8, 2004, Cox News Service reported that President Vincente Fox said, "Poverty has been eased by a doubling in the money that Mexican immigrants in the U.S. send their families in Mexico. Remittances from migrants rose from \$7 billion in 2000 to an estimated \$14 billion in 2004." I am not an economist, but I do understand one or two things about the American economy. Every dollar that a person spend in the U.S. is spent over and over again several times each day. In other words, when I pay for groceries, the grocer uses my dollars to pay his employee. That employee in turn pays her car loan at the bank, and the bank in turn pays the teller. In very simple terms, this is how economist determine our gross domestic product or GDP. Dollars that are sent directly out the us U.S. are simply taken out of the system and never that the chance to be spent again and again. So, while Mexican President Vincente Fox is proud that his immigrants are sending \$14 billion home, our politicians sit by and gleefully watch about \$80 billion get siphoned directly off the top of our economy. (13)

Robert Justich points out the importance of these remittances to Mexico's economy:

Remittances from the United States to Mexico have tripled to \$13 billion between 1995 and 2003. For Mexico, this is an important source of funds that has surpassed foreign direct investments and tourism receipts in 2003, and is second only to petroleum export revenues. (6)



(Justich 8)

Add to the billions that the illegal aliens from Mexico are remitting to their homeland, the \$30 billion in taxpayers' money going for social services for illegal aliens, and a stunning as \$300 to 400 billion in uncollectible tax revenue, and the cost of monetary cost of illegal immigration is astounding. However, the cost is not only financial.

Terrorist Acts by Illegal Aliens

Presently, illegal aliens (predominantly from Mexico) drain millions of dollars from the US economy every year both by costing US taxpayers *money spent* to incarcerate criminal aliens, to educate aliens and anchor babies, to medically treat illegal aliens and anchor babies, etc, and by costing US taxpayers *money lost* through untaxed employment and remittances sent to Mexico. These moneys constitute a *death by a thousand cuts*. The islamofascist attacks of 9/11 were an attempt to stab America in the heart: the World Trade Center attack alone cost the nation \$639 billion (Dicker, p1). Future terrorist acts committed by islamofascists who are in America illegally would not only cost Americans additional millions or billions or hundreds of billions of dollars, but also much loss of life. The consensus of national defense and security experts is that, as things stand now (i.e., border insecurity), it is *merely a matter of time* before a bioterror attack takes place.

In 2002, the liberal think-tank Brookings Institution analyzed the effect of an “efficient biological attack (for example, clandestine wide dispersal of a contagious agent such as ebola, smallpox, or anthrax)” and concluded that such an act of bioterrorism would result in:

- Disruption to economic activity in affected area;
- Threat to confidence and economic operations in other areas;
- \$750 billion in medical treatment for survivors; &
- One million fatalities. (O'Hanlon, 6-7)

Public Health Danger

In 1999, security expert Clark Staten interviewed “the former Soviet Colonel and doctor Kanatjan Alibekov, the 1st Deputy Chief of the secret Soviet germ warfare program, Biopreparat, from 1988 to 1992.” After defecting from the Soviet Union, Dr. Kanatjan Alibekov changed his name to Ken Alibek and “has since spent his time briefing U.S. military, intelligence, and medical officials about biological weapons and defenses” (Staten p1).

Michael T. Osterholm and John Schwartz write about their meeting with Ken Alibek:

Working across a language barrier, we talked for the better part of an hour, and I was horrified by his calm descriptions of the monstrous biological weapons he had created over the years: anthrax, smallpox, plague, Marburg, tularemia, and more. He [Alibek] talked about his concerns about the North Korean bioweapons efforts as well. It was the first of several discussions we would have. Later conversations with national security officials confirmed that everything he told us was true.

In our conversations and in his memoir, Alibek recounted heading up the job of "weaponizing" anthrax at Stepnogorsk after earlier successes with tularemia and brucellosis. In fact, Alibek pointed out with pride,

he succeeded beyond the dreams of his superiors. Before being officially shut down in 1992, Alibek says, Biopreparat developed two thousand strains of anthrax alone, as well as bomb- and missile-ready versions of smallpox, the hemorrhagic fever Marburg, plague, and many more. Soviet scientists were even exploring the creation of genetically engineered strains of combination viruses that would defy conventional treatments, and proteins that would cause nerve damage or madness. They produced and replenished ready stockpiles of the most dangerous agents, maintaining a 4,500-metric-ton supply of anthrax at all times.

That last figure stuns William Patrick, who served in the former U.S. biological weapons program in the 1960s. Bill Patrick says the U.S. stockpile of anthrax produced before the program was disbanded was 1 metric ton per year. "It's just hard for me to conceive of 4,500 metric tons of anthrax," Patrick says. "Can you imagine what that material could have done?"

The effectiveness of those Soviet pathogens was proven, tragically, at Sverdlovsk, the Russian city that had the dubious honor of hosting the nation's anthrax program until Alibek took over in Stepnogorsk. In 1979 a small amount of anthrax escaped from the facility's labs when,

apparently, a scientist neglected to replace a filter over an exhaust vent to the outside world. In all, seventy-seven cases of anthrax were identified with certainty; sixty-six patients died. The actual total number of cases was probably considerably more than one hundred. Although the cases occurred close to the facility, investigators later found anthrax deaths among sheep and cows in six different villages up to fifty kilometers away. If this plant had been built in a bigger town, many more cases would likely have occurred.

Although the Soviets long insisted that the Sverdlovsk epidemic was a case of tainted meat, and denied that the nation was till involved in biological weapons production, it was a far smaller mistake than it could have been: researchers who documented the outbreak calculate that the weight of spores released as an aerosol could have been as little as a few milligrams of powder. Russian President Boris Yeltsin finally admitted in 1993 that the outbreak was a military mistake.

(Osterholm 40-42)

The comment “anthrax deaths among sheep and cows” reminds us that anthrax affects not only *homo sapiens*, but also animals. Thus the massive fatalities which would result from an anthrax bioterror attack would include livestock as well as animals in

the wild. An anthrax attack could potentially cause the extinction of various endangered species.

Anthrax is not the only bioweapon of concern. Regarding smallpox, Veronique de Rugy notes:

Concerns about smallpox as a potential bioweapon were heightened when Ken Alibek, a former deputy director of the Soviet Union's civilian bioweapons program, alleged that the Soviet government produced the smallpox virus in large quantities and weaponized it. Alibek also contended that Russia continued the program after the disintegration of the USSR. Given the deterioration of the Russian military and the supporting industrial complex, there are legitimate concerns that equipment, expertise, and possibly even the virus or weaponized smallpox could have fallen into non-Russian hands. (p11)

Smallpox is an especially serious threat because of its high case-fatality rate (30 percent or more of unvaccinated persons) and transmissibility (it spreads easily via inhalation of droplets or direct contact with contaminated objects such as clothing or bed linens). There is also no known effective treatment for smallpox. Smallpox has long been feared as the most devastating of all infectious diseases (before its supposed eradication from the world in 1978, smallpox had killed more people than any other infectious disease in human history), and its potential

for devastation is far greater today since there has been no routine vaccination in the United States for more than 25 years. Therefore, in a highly susceptible and mobile population, smallpox would be able to spread widely and rapidly. (p12)

Smallpox is a fearsome scourge: only recently eradicated, it is unconscionable that the virus should be deliberately unleashed – and it is not unlikely that it will be.

Donald A. Henderson, one of the world's chief authorities on smallpox and the first director of the U.S. Office of Public Health Preparedness writes:

Recent allegations from Ken Alibek, a former deputy director of the Soviet Union's civilian bioweapons program, have heightened concern that smallpox might be used as a bioweapon. Alibek reported that beginning in 1980, the Soviet government embarked on a successful program to produce the smallpox virus in large quantities and adapt it for use in bombs and intercontinental ballistic missiles; the program had an industrial capacity capable of producing many tons of smallpox virus annually. Furthermore, Alibek reports that Russia even now has a research program that seeks to produce more virulent and contagious recombinant strains. Because financial support for laboratories in Russia has sharply declined in recent years, there are increasing concerns that existing expertise and equipment might fall into non-Russian hands. ("Smallpox" p5)

The deliberate reintroduction of smallpox as an epidemic disease would be an international crime of unprecedented proportions, but it is now regarded as a possibility. An aerosol release of variola virus would disseminate widely, given the considerable stability of the orthopoxviruses in aerosol form and the likelihood that the infectious dose is very small. Moreover, during the 1960s and 1970s in Europe, when smallpox was imported during the December to April period of high transmission, as many as 10 to 20 second-generation cases were often infected from a single case. Widespread concern and, sometimes, panic occurred, even with outbreaks of fewer than 100 cases, resulting in extensive emergency control measures. ("Smallpox" p6)

Dr. Henderson further notes:

The scope of the Soviet program and details of its operation have become increasingly available during the 1990s as a result of defections by senior officials of its bioweapons program. The signing of the BWC in 1972 is reported to have been seen by the Soviet Union as an opportunity to gain an advantage over its Cold War adversaries. Accordingly, a massive expansion of its bioweapons program was begun. ("The Looming Threat" p11)

The eradication of smallpox and the cessation of vaccination in 1980 were considered another opportunity to be exploited. A program was

begun to produce smallpox virus on a very large scale and to weaponize it. By 1989, this had been achieved with a production capacity of dozens of tons of smallpox virus annually. Ken Alibek, a former first deputy chief of research and production for the Russian biological weapons program, has reported that smallpox virus had been mounted in intercontinental ballistic missiles and in bombs for strategic use. The biological weapons R&D programs in the former Soviet Union were funded and managed by at least two different entities: the first, called Biopreparat, was in the Ministry of Medical and Microbiological Industry; the second was in the Ministry of Defense. Still operative is a significant proportion of a multi-laboratory complex (the vestiges of Biopreparat) extending across at least eight different cities, which once employed 60,000 workers. One of these laboratories, the Russia State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, is located in Koltsovo, Novosibirsk Region. ("The Looming Threat" p12)

It houses one of the two WHO-sanctioned repositories of smallpox virus [the other being the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)]. It has extensive biosafety level 4 containment facilities, permitting it to work with the most virulent pathogens, and is currently utilizing smallpox, Marburg, and hemorrhagic fever viruses in recombinant research studies. Like other laboratories in Russia, it is experiencing

financial difficulties; substantial numbers of scientists have departed and security is more lax. Where the scientists have gone is unknown, but Libya, Iran, Syria, Iraq, and North Korea have actively been recruiting such expertise. ("The Looming Threat" p13)

Relative to Biopreparat, far less is known about the activities of the biological weapons programs centered in the Ministry of Defense. ("The Looming Threat" p14)

A Russian panel of bioweapons experts reviewed the microbial agents and concluded that there were 11 that were "very likely to be used." The top four were smallpox, plague, anthrax, and botulism. ("The Looming Threat" p16)

Lower on their list were tularemia, glanders, typhus, Q fever, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, and Marburg and influenza viruses. Each of the four top-rated agents is associated with high case fatality rates when dispersed as an aerosol. The rates range upward from 30% for smallpox to more than 80% for anthrax. Smallpox and anthrax have other advantages in that they can be grown reasonably easily and in large quantities and are sturdy organisms that are resistant to destruction. They are thus especially suited to aerosol dissemination to reach large areas and numbers of people. ("The Looming Threat" p17)

Plague and botulinum toxin are less likely prospects. From experience in the now defunct U.S. bioweapons development program, producing and dispensing substantial quantities of plague organisms or botulinum toxin pose virtually insurmountable problems. Thus, smallpox and anthrax are effectively alone at the top of the list among potential agents. (Henderson "The Looming Threat" p18)

Smallpox poses an unusually serious threat; in part, because virtually everyone is now susceptible, vaccination having stopped worldwide 20 or more years ago as a result of the eradication of the disease. Because of waning immunity, it is probable that no more than 20% of the population is protected. Among the unprotected, case fatality rates after infection with smallpox are 30%. There is no treatment. Virus, in aerosol form, can survive for 24 hours or more and is highly infectious even at low dosages. ("The Looming Threat" p24)

An outbreak in which as few as 100 people were infected would quickly tax the resources of any community. There would be both actual cases and people with a fever and rash for whom the diagnosis was uncertain. In all, 200 or more patients would probably have to be treated in the first wave of cases. Most of the patients would be extremely ill with severe aching pains and high fever and would normally be hospitalized. Hospitalization poses problems, however.

Because of the risk of widespread transmission of the virus, patients would have to be confined to rooms under negative pressure that were equipped with special filters to prevent the escape of the virus.

Hospitals have few rooms so ventilated; there would, for example, probably be less than 100 in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

("The Looming Threat" p25)

A scenario for an inhalation anthrax epidemic is of no less concern.

Like smallpox, the aerosol would almost certainly be unobtrusively released and would drift throughout a building or even a city without being noticed. After 2 to 3 days, infected individuals would appear in emergency rooms and doctors' offices with a variety of nonspecific symptoms such as fever, cough, and headache. Within a day or two, patients would become critically ill and then die within 24 to 72 hours.

It is doubtful that antibiotic therapy given after symptoms develop would be of benefit. The case fatality rate is 80% or greater. Although anthrax does not spread from person to person, it has another dangerous attribute. Individuals who are exposed to an aerosol may abruptly develop illness up to 8 weeks after the initial exposure. ("The Looming Threat" p28-29)

Biological weapons have recently attracted the attention and the resources of the nation. Discerning the nature of the threat of

bioweapons as well as appropriate responses to them requires greater attention to the biological characteristics of these instruments of war and terror. The dominant paradigm of a weapon as a nuclear device that explodes or a chemical cloud that is set adrift leaves us ill-equipped conceptually and practically to assess and thus to prevent the potentially devastating effects of bioterrorism. Strengthening the public health and infectious disease infrastructure is an effective step toward averting the suffering that could be wrought by a terrorist's use of a biological agent. ("The Looming Threat" p1)

Speaking of influenza pandemic, Dr. Scott Gottlieb's warning applies just as well to an outbreak of smallpox or anthrax: "Widespread infection and economic collapse can destabilize a government; blame for failing to deal effectively with a pandemic can cripple a government" ("Foreign" p15).

Veronique de Rugy warns:

The threat of bioterrorism is especially worrisome because of the vulnerability of the U.S. population to such an attack. Indeed, according to the Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute, "The vulnerabilities of the United States to bioterrorism attack are virtually infinite." (p9)

The current openness of our borders renders us that much more vulnerable to terrorist attacks which would dwarf the results of 9/11, both in cost of human life and in economic loss.

Our leaders have been apprised of this danger:

Amy Sands argues [in testimony before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 19, 2002] that terrorist use of biological weapons against the United States could result in an outbreak of disease, with casualties many times those that resulted from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. ... Sands argues against the conventional wisdom that rogue states are unlikely to provide terrorists with bioweapons, and she disputes the widespread belief that terrorists do not have the means to build their own bioweapons. Sands concludes that the United States should reevaluate the bioterror threat and take new steps to counter it. (1)

Lack of immigration control poses a dire threat to the public health and economic health of our nation: security experts almost unanimously agree that the bioterror threat is very real. However, the danger does not stop there: a more insidious threat faces anyone who deals with even “well-intentioned” illegal aliens – who have a statistically heightened chance of being vectors for dangerous, even incurable, diseases.

Public health in America is threatened by diseases, such as tuberculosis, inadvertently imported by illegal aliens. Dr. Bernadine Healy writes:

More than half the TB cases in the United States are in foreign-born individuals, who have nearly 10 times the chance of having TB as native-born Americans, and the number is growing. Over 80 percent of drug-resistant TB is found in the foreign born. While immigrants are inadequately screened, those who come here for long stays on work or student visas aren't screened at all, even when they are from countries where half the population has TB. Meanwhile, we don't know the TB status of the estimated 12 million illegal immigrants. (p3)

In 2005, the *Washington Times* reported on tuberculosis and Chagas disease amongst immigrants:

"TB cases among foreign-born individuals remain disproportionately high, at nearly nine times the rate of U.S.-born persons," researchers said in a 2004 report in the CDC's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* ... In 2003, nearly 26 percent of foreign-born TB patients in the United States were from Mexico. ("Disease" page 3, p6-7)

In a recent statement, Mr. Tancredo, chairman of the House Immigration Reform Caucus, cited the "serious consequences" associated with the "smuggling" of illegals into the United States without proper medical screening. "Among them are the possibilities of

the spread of diseases for which we have few, if any, antidotes," he said. Mr. Tancredo's worries were prompted, in part, by the rising migration of Hispanics to the United States and a potential increase in the number of cases of Chagas disease, which is spread by insect bites in South America and which can be spread through blood transfusions. It is curable in its early stages, but kills about a third of the people infected if it is not caught in time. The American Red Cross estimates that nationally, the risk of a blood donor having antibodies to Chagas or being infected with the disease is 1 in 25,000. The risk is 1 in 5,400 in Los Angeles and 1 in 9,000 in Miami. The Red Cross says it will begin screening donors for Chagas, once a suitable test is found. "An estimated 15 million South Americans [plus Mexicans and Central Americans] are suffering from Chagas," said Dr. Arthur C. Aufderheide of the University of Minnesota School of Medicine. "I'm amazed" that only five cases have turned up in the U.S. blood supply since 1986. *Federal data suggest that as many as 10 percent of the approximately 1,000 Mexicans who emigrate to the United States daily probably are infected with Chagas* [italics added], said Dr. Louis V. Kirchhoff, a Chagas specialist and a professor at the University of Iowa's medical school. ("Disease" page 5, p 2-7)

Immigrants, particularly illegals, also impose "huge costs" on the U.S. health care system, especially in states bordering Mexico, says Steven A. Camarota, research director for the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS). According to a survey by the American Hospital Association (AHA), hospitals in 24 Southwest border counties in Arizona, California, Texas and New Mexico reported uncompensated care totaling nearly \$832 million in 2000. A subsequent report prepared for the U.S.-Mexico Border Counties Coalition determined that about 25 percent of those nonreimbursed costs resulted from emergency medical treatment provided to undocumented immigrants. Ray Borane, mayor of Douglas, Ariz., says he knows about those financial burdens firsthand. "The city of Douglas is the major crossing point for illegals ... and there have been some people who have come over here specifically to get dialysis or complicated eye surgery. They've established illegal residency in this country in order to thrive off the health care system," he said, adding, "Illegals and undocumented immigrants don't have any health insurance. We've never been reimbursed for their care, and the federal government has looked the other way, so they are not held responsible." ("Disease" page 6, p4-9)

A report by CIS, using 2004 data, "found that 35 percent of [all] immigrants don't have health insurance, and an estimated 65 percent of

illegals don't have it," Mr. Camarota said. In contrast, fewer than 13 percent of U.S. natives and their children lack health insurance, the analysis showed. In 2002, he said, the federal government spent \$2.5 billion to provide families of illegal immigrants with Medicaid and another \$2.2 billion to provide medical treatment for uninsured illegals. "State and local governments probably spent another \$1.6 billion on top of that providing health insurance for illegal aliens," said Mr. Camarota, whose group analyzes Census Bureau data. ("Disease" page 6, p6,7)

"We have 2.5 million uninsured people in Los Angeles County out of a population of 9.6 million," said Dr. Brian Johnston, a trustee of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. California state law requires that counties provide medical care for the uninsured. "But we have the lowest rates of reimbursement for Medicaid of any program in the United States," he said. ("Disease" page 7, p9,10)

Dr. Johnston said the situation has been bleak for health providers and patients alike. "In 2002, [emergency rooms] and trauma centers in California provided \$520 million worth of medical care for which they received no reimbursement. About \$150 million was lost in Los Angeles County alone," he said. Those losses were 18 percent higher than in 2001, and those in 2001 were 16 percent ahead of 2000. "So this puts the entire system at risk," Dr. Johnston said. He noted that Los

Angeles County experienced the closings of seven emergency rooms last year and 16 clinics the year before. ("Disease" page 2, p1-3)

TB, Chagas disease, anthrax, smallpox, bankrupt hospitals, overcrowded public school, packed jails and penitentiaries – the cost of illegal immigration measures in the billions of dollars and in an incalculable degree of human suffering.

National Security

Because of our porous borders and lax immigration policies, the US is in danger not only of economic collapse but of terrorist attacks, particularly of bioterror attacks. Terrorists already have in place the organizational infrastructure needed to smuggle in the personnel and materiel needed for such attacks. Denver journalist Bruce Finley reports:

Smuggling groups based in the Middle East and Asia “are teaming up with traditional Latin American organizations to help move their cargo into the United States,” said Jim Chaparro, special agent in charge of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement across a four-state region that includes Colorado. Chaparro formerly ran anti-smuggling investigations nationwide. (118)

Cooperation from the government of Mexico is sorely lacking:

Historically, corruption has been a central problem in DEA's relationship with Mexican counterparts. In short, there is not one single law enforcement institution in Mexico with whom DEA has an

entirely trusting relationship. Such a relationship is absolutely essential to the conduct of business in that, or any other nation where organized crime syndicates traffic in narcotics. (Constantine p25)

The fact is well-established that organized crime in Mexico operates with the cooperation of Mexican law enforcement. It's a very small jump from smuggling narcotics and people to smuggling personnel and materiel needed for terrorist attacks.

DEA officials busted an elaborate methamphetamine drug ring in January 2002 operating in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Phoenix and several cities in California that funneled money back to Hezbollah. At least 136 people – most from the Middle East – were arrested and 36 tons of pseudoephedrine, 179 pounds of methamphetamine, \$4.5 million in cash, eight properties, and 160 cars used for transport were seized. (Myers p33)

The on-going criminal link between Mexico and islamofascists (particularly Hezbollah based in Spain) is well-documented:

A research report issued by the Library of Congress Federal Research Division, Organized Crime and Terrorist Activity in Mexico, 1999-2002, quotes Mexican former national security advisor and ambassador to the United Nations, Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, as saying that “Spanish and Islamic terrorist groups are using Mexico as a refuge.” (Myers p43)

The report also cites an *El Norte* Spanish-language news report that there are approximately 400,000 Arabic speakers in Mexico mostly located among the large Lebanese and Palestinian communities of the northern city of Monterrey, nearby the U.S.-Mexican border. In May 2001, Mexican authorities announced that measures were being increased to dismantle terror training camps along the US border run by Hezbollah and the Spanish Basque Fatherland and Liberty Party (ETA). In 2005, Mexican authorities arrested Amer Haykel, a British citizen of Lebanese birth, who was sought by US authorities for his connection to the 9/11 attacks. Haykel was arrested near the U.S. border in the northwest Mexican state of Baja California. The developing connections between Hezbollah, al Qaeda, and violent Latin American gangs, such as El Salvadoran gang MS-13 (Mara Salvatrucha), which is reported to have up to 50,000 members working in the U.S. A 2004 Washington Times article reports that at least one high-ranking al-Qaeda lieutenant, Adnan G. El Shukrijumah, has been spotted meeting in Honduras with MS-13 officials; other reports indicate his presence in Panama and possible surveillance of the Panama Canal. MS-13 operates an extensive alien smuggling ring out of Matamoros, Mexico, just across the border from Brownsville, Texas,

and has been documented to have smuggled non-Mexicans into the U.S. (Myers p44)

This Arabic diary was found along a smuggling route in Arizona:



<http://www.rense.com/general34/ArabicSM.jpg>

"I found it (the backpack) about a hundred yards from the house, near a barbed-wire fence," Mr. Kolbe told the *Herald Review*. "I was just going to throw it in the trash." According to Mrs. Kolbe, most of the writing was in Arabic, though there was some Spanish writing in it as well. Looking through the small book, according to the report, she noticed two names and telephone numbers – one listing in Canada and the other Iran – and confirmed the beginning numbers were the international codes for those two countries. Mr. Kolbe alerted the FBI, which sent an agent to pick up the diary and backpack on Tuesday.

Kolbe is the brother of Rep. Jim Kolbe, R-Ariz., in whose congressional district he lives. ("Arabic diary")

It should surprise no one that Islamofascists might be illegally slipping into the U.S., using the same illegal pathways used by Mexicans.

Joseph Myers, Senior Army Advisor to the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, writing about "FBI Director Robert Mueller's recent testimony to Congress about busting up a Hezbollah Mexican smuggling ring," notes:

[S]everal years ago, Director Mueller admitted in a very candid moment while speaking to the Senate Intelligence Committee that a wave of suicide bombers being unleashed throughout America was "inevitable." At the time, he wasn't aware that an Associated Press reporter was in the room to record his comments. When asked about the possibility of suicide bombings in America, Mueller said, "I think we will see that in the future – I think it's inevitable," adding that, "There will be another terrorist attack. We will not be able to stop it. It's something we all live with." (Myers, p 60-61)

W. Seth Carus is an expert on bioterrorism who has worked for the Center for Counterproliferative Research at National Defense University in Washington, D.C., as well as the Center for Naval Analyses. He warns:

The danger originating from Middle East terrorist groups infused with the dogma of Radical Islamic Fundamentalism cannot be minimized.

One of the principal concerns is the potential for their use of weapons of mass destruction. Given their demonstrated disregard for limiting casualties, indeed their apparent desire to inflict maximum damage, this scenario is one that has occupied much of the thinking of counter-terrorism planners at all levels of government. Biological and chemical weapons are certainly available to sophisticated terrorist organizations, especially those, like many of the Middle East groups, that operate with the support of governments. These weapons are both relatively easy to acquire and lethal in their application. (p23)

A free pass for terrorists, TB, Chagas disease, anthrax, smallpox, bankrupt hospitals, overcrowded public school, packed jails and penitentiaries – the cost of illegal immigration measures in the billions of dollars and in an incalculable degree of human suffering. Just who is *benefitting* from this national tragedy?

The tragedy of the commons

Clearly, the American people *as a whole* are not benefitting from the current situation. However, various special interest groups lobby strongly to prevent the immigration problem from being solved: these lobbyists range from the Mexican government (which wants the remittances and the demographic safety-valve America provides), to American businessmen (who want the low-wage labor), to American labor unions (which wants the new members), to DNC policy-makers (who know that illegal aliens typically support the Democratic party and might even, just

possibly, illegally vote Democratic in American elections), to politicians of both parties, who pander to Hispanic voters, to social workers and welfare-state apologists (who want to see the numbers of their clientele, e.g., anchor babies, enlarged). In other words, *those opposed to solving this problem are primarily interested in retaining power (political and economic) and in maximizing profits.*

Ted Hayes points out that even the basic assimilation process of *legal immigrants* is frustrated by powerful groups (20); one such group would be advocates of bilingual education. Illegal aliens are blessed with even more powerful advocates, as Heather MacDonald points out:

Even were immigration officials to devote adequate resources to worksite investigations, not much would change, because their legal weapons are so weak. That's no accident: though it is a crime to hire illegal aliens, a coalition of libertarians, business lobbies, and left-wing advocates has consistently blocked the fraud-proof form of work authorization necessary to enforce that ban. Libertarians have erupted in hysteria at such proposals as a toll-free number to the Social Security Administration for employers to confirm Social Security numbers. Hispanics warn just as stridently that helping employers verify work eligibility would result in discrimination against Hispanics—implicitly conceding that vast numbers of Hispanics work illegally. (p39)

These illegal workers are being courted by labor unions, as Neville Cramer points out:

[I]llegal aliens are now pouring into the rank and file, and union leaders love it. They are docile, they don't ask questions, and they pay their dues on time. With no immigration enforcement to worry about, the unions and the illegal immigrants have recently become close allies.

(14)

Until these special interest groups develop a willingness to put the nation's wellbeing and safety ahead of their own group's power and profit, not solution can be reached.

Solutions

If solutions were miraculously achieved, this is how the miracle would happen: Michael E. O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy at Brookings Institution, suggests that "perimeter security at the country's borders" (3) is the place to start. The consensus of security experts is that "if they can't come in, they can't hurt us" and therefore border security is the logical place to start. Mark Krikorian, executive director of the Center for Immigration Studies, points out:

[N]o matter the weapon or delivery system — hijacked airliners, shipping containers, suitcase nukes, anthrax spores — operatives are required to carry out the attacks. Those operatives have to enter and work in the United States. In a very real sense, the primary weapons of our enemies are not inanimate objects at all, but rather the terrorists themselves — especially in the case of suicide attackers. Thus keeping

the terrorists out or apprehending them after they get in is indispensable to victory. (p9)

Krikorian is speaking of islamofascists who seek to harm us, but the ongoing massive damage to the U.S. economy caused by illegal immigration (particularly from Mexico) constitutes a danger to our way of life just as serious as a terrorist attack.

Representative J. D. Hayworth argues: “As we consider ways to stop illegal immigration, we should be guided by two overriding principles:”

- We must not reward lawbreakers, including illegal aliens or those who hire them.
- We must not create incentives for even more illegal immigration. (175)

Regarding border enforcement (177), Representative Hayworth goes on to say “troops on the border now”:

- My plan would also authorize the Secretary of Defense to assign members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to assist the Department of Homeland Security in the performance of border protection functions ... not a permanent deployment, but a temporary one to stabilize the situation, after which troops could be deployed as required. This is not a radical suggestion. Indeed, one Zogby poll showed a majority (53 percent) of

Americans want troops deployed on the border as a temporary measure to stop illegal crossings. (177)

Regarding interior enforcement, Representative Hayworth urges:

- Create a tamper-proof Social Security card with an embedded photograph that says the holder has the right to work in the United States. No match, no job, no exceptions. While the new Social Security card is phased in (you would only need to get the new card the first time you switch jobs), the Basic Pilot verification system would be made mandatory for every business and every new hire.
- The 2,900 interior enforcement agents we have now are just not enough. We should add 10,000 new personnel whose sole responsibility would be enforcing employer compliance, 250 additional immigration judges, and 500 Department of Homeland Security trial attorneys. To ensure that they can get the job done, we should authorize \$100 million per year to prosecute those who hire illegal aliens.
- The current penalties for hiring illegal aliens are not severe enough to act as a deterrent. For companies with an established pattern of hiring illegal workers, we should increase the fine from \$10,000 to \$590,000 per illegal hired, and the jail term to

one year per illegal alien hired up to a maximum of five. (179-180)

In addition, Rep. Hayworth urges “get the SSA and the IRS off the sidelines and into the game” (180) and institute the Clear Act introduced by Congressman Charlie Norwood (R-GA) which would: “enlist the nation’s 700,000 local and state police officers to assist the out-manned 2,900 federal agents now struggling – and failing – to enforce our nation’s immigration laws” (181). Moreover, the practice of “catch and release” should be changed to “catch and deport” (183) and the “blanket birthright citizenship” should be ended (186).

In Conclusion

Doris Meissner, U.S. Department of Justice INS Commissioner, had no experience with immigration matters before President Clinton appointed her to the post she held during his term in office. Her claim, “The most single remarkable development of post-September 11, from an immigration standpoint, is that we have had no debate or serious effort to shut down immigration” (266), is not only disingenuous but chillingly cynical. The data, the analyses, all point to the necessity of controlling our national borders. Whether unrestrained illegal immigration slowly topples our nation, economically, or whether it destroys us in a bioterror cataclysm, is anybody’s guess. What is certain is that, if our borders are not secured and if illegal immigration is not halted, the inevitable will happen: the entire nation will suffer.

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