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Immigration: an overview of information resources

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Keywords

Immigration, Emigration, Migration, Immigrants, Immigration policy

Abstract

Immigration has been a subject of intense historical and contemporary debate in US political life. Proponents of immigration cite the important contributions immigrants have made and continue to make to the USA's national development and evolution. Advocates of more restrictive immigration policies stress concerns over the USA's ability to support immigrant residents and whether newer immigrants threaten the US national identity and social cohesion.

Proponents and opponents of current US immigration policy will use figures from the 2000 census to justify their respective arguments in upcoming debates on this subject. This article examines a variety of immigration literature resources such as scholarly books, government documents, and Websites and seeks to emphasize the subject's complexities and contradictions along with US and transnational perspectives.

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Introduction

Immigration has been an important factor influencing the historical and contemporary development of the USA and other nations representing the world's diverse geographic regions, cultures, and socio-political systems. History is filled with examples of individuals, families, and members of various groups leaving their native homelands and moving to other countries in order to achieve greater personal, political, or religious freedom as well as gaining economic opportunities unavailable to them in their countries of birth. This recent assessment of immigration's influence in selected countries provides historical perspective and socio-economic context in making the following appraisal of characteristics prompting individual migration and the roles played by immigrant populations in their new countries:

Migrations of peoples have ranged from seasonal to permanent resettlement and from local to global. The seasonal migrations of shepherds and the perpetual movements of nomads long antedated the transoceanic migrations of the modern era. Migrants have varied not only in the duration of their stays, from sojourners to settlers, they have also differed in the roles they played in the societies to which they moved. Moreover, sojourners have differed among themselves in the economic roles they have played. Some have been agricultural laborers, harvesting the crops of other lands, some have been technicians and engineers who have created whole industries in other countries, and one of the most striking role of sojourners has been that of middleman minorities in countries around the world (Sowell, 1996).

Upon arrival in their country of destination, immigrants have encountered a variety of reactions from that country's indigenous inhabitants. In many cases, immigrants have been welcomed by state authorities and allowed, if they fill an educational or economic gap, to make full use of their abilities to enhance the economic development of the countries in question. In other cases, they have been subject to official and popular disfavor resulting, in some cases, in acts of legal sanction, and becoming the targets of personal or state-sanctioned violence from host country authorities or residents. Most immigrant experiences, however, fall somewhere between these two extremes. The following analysis provides perspective on the multifaceted

reactions immigrants can receive in the USA or other countries. For centuries, nations receiving immigrants have experienced a fundamental tension. On the one hand, governments and business interests generally welcome aliens for the economic benefits they can generate. On the other, a large influx of foreigners can be highly disruptive, weakening a nation's sense of cohesiveness. Since the Middle Ages, nations intent on invigorating their economies have invited such enterprising ethnic groups as the Chinese, Jews, and Germans. Often, however, the economic success of these groups has stirred distrust and envy, leading to discrimination, oppression, and, in some cases, eviction. English sovereigns and US presidents seeking economic expansion have tended to favor the admission of aliens; native populations and their legislative representatives, perceiving immigrants as undesirable, have frequently sought to make them feel unwelcome.

The immigration policies of most Western nations, including the USA, reflected efforts to balance the economic gains derived from foreign workers against the popular discontent that their presence often provoked. During periods of rapid economic expansion, when a shortage of workers threatened to slow growth, entry restrictions were commonly eased. At other times, ethnic and racial controls prevailed, resulting in the imposition of severe controls.

The conflicting perceptions of immigrants evident in earlier eras continue to influence policymakers in Western nations today (Muller, 1993).

During the USA's two centuries of national sovereignty, official and popular attitudes towards immigrants have gone through cycles ranging from receptivity to new influxes of immigrants to favoring restrictions on immigration given prevailing socio-economic conditions. In response to these cyclical public opinion shifts, the US Congress and presidential administrations have crafted and enacted numerous laws to try and address immigration-related concerns prevalent at the time of their enactment. Examples of these statutes occupy volumes of US statutory law publications. For the purposes of this article, a few of the more important laws are included.

The first major immigration law was the Chinese exclusion law of 1882. Concerned over the growing numbers of Chinese laborers in the western USA, this legislation placed numeric limits on Chinese immigration to the USA, imposed a head tax on each immigrant, and prohibited individuals convicted of political offenses, the mentally ill, and those likely to become public dependents from immigrating to the USA (Public Law 47-71).

Another major immigration statute was a 1924 law which created the US Border Patrol and established a nationality preference quota system for annual immigration into the USA and a consular control system to monitor and enforce this quota system (Public Law 68-139). Responding to a wartime shortage of agricultural laborers, 1943 legislation provided for the importation of agricultural workers from North, Central, and South America which became known as the "Bracero Program" and repealed Public Law 47-71 (Public Law 78-45).

The next major revision to US immigration law came in 1952. Known as the McCarran-Walter Act after its sponsors, Senator Patrick McCarran (D-NV)(1876-1954) and Rep. Francis Walter (D-PA)(1894-1963), this legislation sought to place existing immigration statutes into one comprehensive package. Its provisions reaffirmed the national origins quota system of the 1924 law, limited Eastern Hemisphere immigration into the USA while leaving Western Hemisphere immigration unrestricted, established preferences for skilled workers and relatives of US citizens and permanent resident aliens, and tightened immigrant security and screening standards and procedures (Public Law 82-414).

Perhaps the most important twentieth-century immigration law was passed in 1965. This law abolished the national origins quota system favoring European immigrants. It retained numerical immigration restrictions by establishing 170,000 hemispheric and 20,000 per country annual immigrant admission ceilings and a separate 120,000 annual admission ceiling for Western Hemisphere immigrants. Other features of this law included the establishment of a seven-category admission preference system favoring close relatives of US citizens, permanent resident aliens, those with

desired occupational skills, and Eastern Hemisphere refugees (Public Law 89-236).

During the 1980s, concern over illegal immigration and the perceived role of employers in exacerbating this problem contributed to the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. This legislation legalized aliens residing illegally in the USA since January 1, 1982, established sanctions prohibiting employers from hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee, aliens known to be unauthorized for work in the USA, created a new classification of temporary agricultural workers with provisions to legalize some of these workers, and established a visa waiver pilot program permitting the admission of certain non-immigrants without visas (Public Law 99-603).

The 1990s saw additional attempts to regulate immigration within the USA. Legislation passed in 1990 increased annual immigration admissions to 700,000 for fiscal years 1992-1994 with a falloff to 675,000 beginning in fiscal year 1995. Other provisions of this statute included creating separate admission categories for family-sponsored and employment-based immigrants, revising all grounds for immigration exclusion and deportation, authorizing the US Attorney-General to grant temporary protected status to undocumented alien nationals of designated countries subject to armed conflict or natural disasters, and revisions to various visa and naturalization programs (Public Law 101-649).

The most recent piece of major immigration legislation was The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. Incorporated into a larger appropriation bill, the multiple provisions of this legislation included funding for more border patrol agents and improved border barriers, measures for deterring various forms of immigration document fraud, liberalized alien removal provisions, and restrictions on aliens receiving various federal social assistance benefits (Public Law 104-208).

Immigration is a subject defying easy political categorization within US politics. Both the Republican and Democratic parties have supporters and opponents of promoting expanded legal immigration. A relatively recent example of this cleavage among Republicans

occurred during 1996 Senate debate over immigration legislation. Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY) favored provisions in this legislation which would have cut legal emigration to the USA by 10 percent for five years. Simpson's efforts were opposed and ultimately defeated by Senator Spencer Abraham (R-MI) (*Economist*, 1996; Tichenor, 1994).

Divisiveness within the Republican Party, also known as the GOP, over immigration has proven particularly acute. Those favoring expansion of the free market and economic opportunity believe immigration's volume and composition should be dictated solely by prevailing labor and economic markets and oppose governmental restrictions such as employer sanctions. Other individuals and organizations within GOP ranks favor restrictions on legal and illegal immigration. These individuals are concerned with the effect of illegal immigration on areas as diverse as national security, public safety, public finance, national identity, and societal cohesion (Tichenor, 1994; Fox-Genovese, 1999).

Democratic Party ranks have also experienced divisions over immigration. The party has traditionally received the support of ethnic groups such as Hispanics and Asian-Americans who are most likely to be affected by immigration restrictions. Democratic congressional representatives such as Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) were actively involved in efforts to repeal the 1996 welfare reform law provisions affecting immigrants during the 105th Congress (Carney, 1997; Idelson, 1996; Miller, 1998).

Depending on the politics of their district or state, though, Democrats have also proven willing to support restrictions on legal immigration. During her 1994 reelection campaign, Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) ran television advertisements touting her support for tougher border enforcement and her efforts to secure additional federal funding to offset California's illegal immigration costs (Barnes, 1994). Concern over possible negative effects of immigration on employment opportunities for less-skilled workers has also created divisions within Democratic constituencies with labor unions tending to favor sanctions against employers hiring illegal

aliens, while Hispanic groups have opposed employer sanctions (Tichenor, 1994).

Concern over immigration's costs has not been confined to the federal government. On November 8, 1994, California voters approved Proposition 187 by a 59-41 percent margin. Provisions of this initiative included barring illegal aliens from the state's public education systems from kindergarten through university, requiring all providers of publicly-supported non-emergency health care services to verify the legal status of those seeking such services in order to receive state reimbursement, requiring all individuals seeking public benefits to verify their legal status before receiving such benefits, and requiring all service providers to report suspected aliens to the California Attorney General and the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (US Commission on Immigration Reform and Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1998).

Implementation of Proposition 187 provisions has been delayed due to legal challenges that were not resolved until a mediated settlement in July 1999 (California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, 1999). Electoral passage of this initiative in the most populous state reflects the concern many Americans have about immigration in the 1990s and at the dawn of the twenty-first century. Such concern will remain part of American immigration politics and policy for years to come.

Immigration is a complex subject that defies easy intellectual or political categorization. Those studying it must be prepared to look at it as a global as well as US phenomenon since all countries have unique historical and contemporary experiences with immigration and immigrants. Within the parameters of US immigration policy, those desirous of studying immigration need to reject the nostalgic desires of those individuals desirous of returning to a non-existent era of complete European cultural supremacy and the myopic belief of multiculturalists that a diverse society without common ethnic, linguistic, normative, and political core values can survive without being torn asunder by internecine conflict.

Students of US immigration policy also need to become familiar with the roles played by the INS which serves as the principal US

Government immigration policy-making organization, the influence of the 2000 census and other decennial censuses in shaping immigration policy debate, and by the immigration subcommittees of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees in formulating, implementing, and overseeing US immigration policy.

Immigration covers a panoply of topics as varied as national identity, societal cohesion, national security, the rule of law, economic opportunity and economic costs, health care, social assistance, education, bilingualism, assimilation, acculturation, limits on national fiscal resources, morality, and a variety of other issues encompassing numerous disciplinary boundaries. It is also a topic that must examine the multiple historical factors causing individuals and groups to leave their homelands and take the risks of travelling to potential new homelands where they await uncertain receptions from indigenous inhabitants and authorities.

The literature of immigration is as varied as its disciplinary boundaries. By examining it, one can gain insights from subjects as diverse as those listed already along with criminal justice, ethnology, history, law, political science, psychology, social work, and sociology. The viewpoints expressed by contributors to immigration literature can be paradoxical as is the nature of any subject defying easy categorization. This literature is accessible in government documents, books, journal articles, and Web sites and is produced by a variety of individuals and organizations. These resources were primarily produced during the 1990s and serve as a representative sampling of immigration's diverse scope, viewpoints, and complexity as contained in scholarly literature, political debate, and governmental policy-making.

Annotated bibliography

Government documents

Council on Graduate Medical Education (1997), *International Medical Graduates: Immigration Law and Policy and the US Physician Workforce: A COGME Panel Discussion*, US

Dept of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration, Washington, DC, 48pp. SuDocs no. HE 20.9019:M 46. Item: 0507-H-23.

These conference proceedings examine the growing number of international medical graduates (IMGs) practicing in the USA as well as concerns over the impact these graduates have on US medical practice and the nation's medical workforce. Issues addressed by conference participants include the Council on Graduate Medical Education's role in the increased presence of IMGs in the USA, stability in the number of US medical graduates, increases in physician demand stemming from passage of Medicare legislation in the early 1970s, statistical coverage of IMG presence within the USA, and a New York perspective on the role played by IMGs in graduate medical education. The second section of the proceedings covers immigration law and policy as they affect US workforce participation. Subjects discussed here include an overview of relevant immigration visa legislation, visa classification and waiver information, the role of the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates in IMG issues, recent US immigration policy reforms, and the personal perspective of an IMG.

Fiddick, J. (1999), *Immigration and Asylum*, Research Paper 99/16, House of Commons Library, Home Affairs Section, London, 72pp. Internet: <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp99/rp99-016.pdf>

This report provides background information on issues covered in the *Immigration and Asylum Bill 1998-99*, Bill 42, debated in the UK House of Commons in early 1999. Report contents include background on UK asylum applications, appeals, and enforcement, recent UK parliamentary asylum legislation, other governmental asylum and immigration decisions and measures, details of the asylum appeal process, social services support and housing provision measures for asylees in the UK, marital registration policies, and relevant statistics.

US Census Bureau (1999), *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1997*, (Current Population Reports Special Studies P23-195). GPO, Washington, DC, 64pp. SuDocs no. C 3.186:P23-195. Item: 0142-C-02.

This regularly issued report provides statistics and trends on immigration in the USA. Issues addressed include the regions and countries of birth of the US immigrant and foreign-born population, their geographic distribution across the USA, metropolitan areas of residence, and length of residence. Subsequent subjects covered include the citizenship status of these individuals, racial classification, age and gender, household size and type, families and number of children, educational attainment, labor force participation, occupation, household and family money income, poverty status, participation in means-tested programs, health insurance, and pension plans, and home-ownership. Textual material is augmented by charts, graphs, and tables showing data such as states with a foreign-born population of over one million in 1997, the number of married families by nativity and household members ages, the educational attainment of the USA's foreign-born population over the age of 25 by birth region, poverty rates of the USA's foreign-born population by birth region, and the numbers of households receiving selected means-tested noncash or cash benefits arranged by householder nativity.

US Commission on Immigration Reform (1994), *US Immigration Policy: Restoring Credibility*, GPO, Washington, DC, 250pp. SuDocs no. Y 3.2:IM 6/C 86. Item: 1089. ISBN: 0-16-045373-9.

This is the most recent federal immigration commission report. Chaired by the late Texas representative Barbara Jordan, this document's most publicized feature was recommending some restrictions on unauthorized immigrant employment. The report's contents begin with an executive summary and introduction. The next chapter covers commission recommendations in the following areas: border management, worksite enforcement, immigrant benefits eligibility and its fiscal impact, criminal

alien detention and removal, immigration emergencies, targeting unlawful immigration in source countries such as Mexico, and improving immigrant statistics data collection. A subsequent chapter addresses the Immigration Act of 1990 and its impact on legal immigration. An appendix and glossary of immigration terms are also included.

Supplemental reports produced by the US Commission on Immigration Reform include *Legal Immigration: Setting Priorities* (SuDocs no. Y 3.2:IM 6/C 86/995), *Becoming an American: Immigration and Immigrant Policy* (SuDocs no. Y 3.2:IM 6/AM 3), and *US Refugee Policy: Taking Leadership* (SuDocs no. Y 3.2:IM 6/R 25).

US Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims (1997), *Border Security and Deterring Illegal Entry into the United States*, GPO, Washington, DC, 121pp. SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/1:105/32. Item: 1020-A. ISBN: 0-16-055626-0.

This hearing covers the security of the US-Mexican border and discusses the use of this frontier for purposes such as smuggling drugs and illegal aliens into the USA while also addressing national security implications of a porous international boundary. Numerous witnesses testified during this April 23, 1997 hearing. These individuals included Deputy US Customs Bureau Commissioner, Samuel Banks, the Attorney-General's Special Representative for Southwest Border Issues, Alan Bersin, Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association national president, Richard Gallo, Jose Garza, the INS's Chief Border Patrol Agent for the McAllen, Texas sector, Georgetown University professor and President of the National Strategy Information Center, Roy Godson, Drug Enforcement Administration Chief of Operations, Donnie Marshall, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights Washington office director, Elisa Massimino, Representative, Silvestre Reyes (D-TX), and Jonathan Winer, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

US Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration and

Claims (1999), *Immigration and America's Workforce for the 21st Century*, GPO, Washington, DC, 263pp. SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/1:105/93.

Item: 1020-A. ISBN: 0-16-058743-3.

The April 21, 1998 hearing focuses on the role immigrants and immigration may play in shaping the USA's twenty-first-century workforce. Topics covered within the hearing transcript include the role of the H-1B visa program for high technology workers, a growing number of unskilled foreign workers immigrating to the USA, concerns over how declining US educational quality may affect future national prosperity, and concern that the information technology industry will use foreign workers to replace US workers. Witnesses testifying include George Borjas from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, Acting Administrator John R. Fraser from the US Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration's Wage and Hours Division, Semiconductor Industry Association Vice President for International Trade and Government Affairs, Daryl Hatano, Information Technology Association of America President, Harris N. Miller, Hudson Institute Director of Economic Research, Alan Reynolds, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations Director of Policy, David A. Smith, and Rand Corporation Center for Immigration Policy Research Director, Georges Vernez.

US Congress. House Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims (1996), *Members' Forum on Immigration*, GPO, Washington, DC, 83pp. SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/1:104/45. Item: 1020-A. ISBN: 0-16-05249602.

This transcript of a May 24, 1995 colloquium on immigration policy presided over by Subcommittee Chair Representative, Lamar Smith (R-TX), included representatives and delegates testifying about their diverse views on immigration as well as the various views held by their constituents on immigration issues. Topics discussed included illegal immigration, immigrant education, immigrant eligibility for Medicare, border security, and immigrant labor force participation. Members testifying

represented states such as California, Florida, Hawaii, New York, and Virginia where immigration is a significant public policy and political issue.

US Congress. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (1995), *Criminal Aliens in the USA*. Senate Report 104-48. GPO, Washington, DC, 32pp. SuDocs no. Y 1.1/5:104-48. Item: 1008-C.

This investigative report documents the growing presence of criminal aliens within the USA. Report findings show that aliens comprise 25 percent of the federal prison population and that a conservative estimate of the cost of federal and state alien imprisonment is \$724 million. (pp. 1-2). Following an introductory overview, relevant topics covered in this document include the impact of aliens on law enforcement, existing statutes governing criminal aliens, the INS Alien Criminal Apprehension Program, INS identification of aliens in the criminal justice system, the INS's inability to process criminal aliens for deportation, and how current INS procedures allow criminal aliens to delay and abuse the deportation process by being released on bond, filing dubious asylum claims, using imprisonment to help meet the seven-year residency requirement of immigration laws, and enforcement weaknesses which enable some deported criminal aliens to return to the USA within days or hours of being deported (pp. 2-3).

The report's recommendations include radical simplification of the deportation process, lowering the requirements for criminal alien deportation, INS increasing its criminal detention space, Congress eliminating or restricting loopholes providing relief from deportation, and INS developing and instituting a fingerprint based identification and national recordkeeping system for tracking criminal aliens (pp. 31-32).

US Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary (1997), *Annual Refugee Consultation*, GPO, Washington, DC, 29pp. SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/2: S.HRG. 104-860. Item: 1042-A. ISBN: 0-16-055107-2.

The September 26, 1996 hearing saw the committee conduct an annual consultation with

the presidential administration on how many refugees to admit to the USA during Fiscal Year 1997. Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY) presided over the hearing. Witnesses appearing before the committee included Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Timothy Wirth, Phyllis Oakley, the Assistant Secretary of the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Lavinia Limon, the Director of the US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Office of Refugee Resettlement, and Phyllis Coven, the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Director of International Affairs. Additional committee members participating in this hearing include Senators Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and Paul Simon (D-IL).

US Congress. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration. (1998), *The Economic and Fiscal Impact of Immigration: Examining the Report of the National Academy of Sciences*, GPO, Washington, DC, 42pp. SuDocs no. Y 4.J 89/2:S.HRG. 105-324. Item: 1042-A. ISBN: 0-16-056110-8.

The September 9, 1997 hearing examined findings from a recent National Academy of Sciences report on immigration's economic and fiscal impacts. Witnesses included report authors James P. Smith of the Rand Corporation and Ronald D. Lee, a demographics and economics professor from the University of California-Berkeley. Committee questioning was led by immigration subcommittee chair Senator Spencer Abraham (R-MI). A Congressional Research Service report on the changing education and skill distribution of jobs is also included in the transcript.

US Department of Justice (1998), *Administrative Decisions under Employer Sanctions, Unfair Immigration-Related Employment Practices and Civil Penalty Document Fraud Laws of the USA: Volume 7 April 1997 to June 1998*, US Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 1268pp. SuDocs no. J 1.103:V. 7/1997/1998. Item 0717-C-20. ISBN 0-16-049623-3.

This item contains the text of decisions issued by the Justice Department's Executive Office

for Immigration Review Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer on employer violations of immigration laws. Seventy-six decisions are featured in this volume. Individual decisions include overviews of case facts, arguments presented by plaintiffs and defendants, the court's decision, and exposition of the legal basis for its decision. Names of cases decided within this volume include *Mathews v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, *Lee v. Airtouch Communications*, *United States v. Volvo Trucks North Am.*, *Manning v. City of Jacksonville*, *McNier v. San Francisco State University*, and *Horst v. Juneau School District*. A topical index and cumulative case listing for this and previous volumes of *Administrative Decisions under Employer Sanctions* concludes this edition.

US Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Board of Immigration Appeals (1995), *Administrative Decisions under Immigration and Nationality Laws of the United States V.20 1989-1995*, INS, Washington, DC, 1001pp. SuDocs no. J 21.11:V. 20/1989-1995. Item 0723. ISBN 0-16-048391-3.

This contains the text of immigration appeal decisions made by the US Board of Immigration Appeals from March 1989-February 1995. A total of 142 cases are covered in this volume by the six-member board. Decisions contain the text of board opinions about individual cases along with concurring and dissenting opinions and are arranged in chronological order. Appendices contain references to relevant US statutes and regulations covered in individual cases, state statutes, foreign statutes, relevant legislative histories of applicable federal statutes, and a subject index to precedent decisions reached by this tribunal as found in volumes 16-20 of this publication.

Slip opinions of individual cases can be found in depository libraries under the SuDoc number J 21.11/2:Case # prior to their cumulation into the bound *Administrative Decisions* volumes.

US Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1997), *INS Factbook: Summary of Recent Immigration Data*, INS, Washington, DC, 79pp. SuDocs no. J 21.2/11:997. Item 0725-B.

This book provides capsulized coverage of immigration statistics which receive more substantive coverage in the INS's *Statistical Yearbook*. This compilation includes maps of INS regional districts and boundaries, a summarized agency history, information on immigrants states of intended residence, asylum cases filed with INS officers broken down by regional offices, immigration violations broken down by offense, coverage of immigrant apprehensions and expulsions since 1921, an INS organization chart, and the location of INS offices and detention centers. Coverage concludes with a glossary of immigration terms such as acquired citizenship, hemispheric ceilings, Immigration and Nationality Act, naturalization petition, and transit alien, and a chronology of significant immigration legislation from 1790 to 1990.

US Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1999), *1997 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*. INS, Washington, DC, 254pp. SuDocs no. J 21.2/10:997. Item 0725-B. ISSN 0743-538X.

This is the most recent edition of an annually published statistical overview of immigration and immigrants within the USA. Individual chapters provide statistics covering immigrants, refugees, asylees, temporary admissions, naturalizations, enforcement, estimates, and public use files. Specific topics covered within this compilation include an overview of recent trends in immigration to the USA, family-sponsored immigration, demographic characteristics of legal US immigrants, the USA's refugee and asylum programs, naturalization statistics, immigration law enforcement, analysis of illegal immigration trends and statistics, and immigrant admission to the USA from the top five countries of last residence from 1821 to 1997.

US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Technical Assistance Program (1998), *National Origin Discrimination: Employment Discrimination Prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as Amended*, various paginations, Item: 1059-A-01.

This volume provides guidance for employers to ensure their compliance with provisions of

Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibiting national origin discrimination in workplace hiring practices. The publication is grouped into several different modules. Topics covered within these modules include a self-test module on national origins discrimination, national origin discrimination guidelines from Title 29 Part 1606 of the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1606), citizenship and residency requirements for aliens and undocumented workers, and Justice Department and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) responsibilities for resolving immigration-related discrimination issues. Additional coverage is given to the effect of the 1986 Immigration Reform Control Act on Title VII remedies available to undocumented aliens, English only workplace language rules, Title VII and Americans with Disabilities Act application to overseas conduct of US firms and foreign employers discriminatory practices in the USA, an overview of EEOC enforced statutory provisions, and a synopsis of employment discrimination law under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

US General Accounting Office (1998), *Illegal Aliens: Changes in the Process of Denying Aliens Entry into the United States*, GAO, Washington, DC, 109pp. SuDocs no. GA 1.13:GGD-98-81. Item: 0546-D.

This discusses the implementation of provisions of the 1996 immigration reform law concerning dealing with asylum eligible aliens who entered the USA illegally. Subjects covered in this report include INS use of this law's expedited alien removal provisions, implementation of the process for determining if aliens have a credible fear of political persecution if deported to their home country, and the mechanisms INS has established to monitor expedited removals and credible fear determinations. The report also analyzes estimates from the INS and immigration judges of expedited removal process implementation costs and the time needed for adjudicating expedited removal cases and credible fear determinations.

US General Accounting Office (1999), *Illegal Aliens: Significant Obstacles to Reducing Unauthorized Employment Exist*, GAO,

Washington, DC, 48pp. SuDocs no. GA 1.13:GGD-99-33. Item: 0546-D.

This report examines the status of INS efforts to prevent employers from hiring illegal aliens as a result of the 1986 Immigration and Control Act. Findings demonstrate that extensive use of fraudulent documents by unauthorized workers undermines the effectiveness of the current verification process. INS has responded to this fraud by testing three pilot programs which require employers to electronically verify a prospective employees work eligibility but employer participation in these programs has been much less than expected. Additional report contents show that INS has made minimal progress in reducing the number of documents employers may accept to determine worker eligibility, that INS had completed less than 3 percent of workplace investigations of illegal worker employers in 1998, and that most INS workplace enforcement actions do not result in penalties being levied against these employers.

US General Accounting Office (1999), *Illegal Immigration: Status of Southwest Border Strategy Implementation*, GAO, Washington, DC, 36pp. SuDocs no. GA 1.13:GGD-99-44. Item 0546-D.

This is a report submitted to the chair and ranking members of the congressional House and Senate Judiciary Committees on the USA's border control strategy in the southwest. Key features of this document include the General Accounting Office's (GAO) analysis of the INS's progress implementing the southwest border strategy during fiscal year 1998 (October 1, 1997-September 30, 1998), interim results of this strategy, and action taken on GAO's recommendation from earlier reports that the Attorney-General develop and implement a plan for a formal, comprehensive, and systematic evaluation of this strategy.

US General Accounting Office (1998), *Immigration Statistics: Status of the Implementation of National Academy of Sciences' Recommendations*, GAO, Washington, DC, 18pp. SuDocs no. GA 1.13:GGD-98-119. Item: 0546-D.

Appraisal of the implementation of immigration statistics reforms called for in 1985 and 1996 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) reports on immigration statistics. Report findings demonstrate that most NAS recommendations had received at least some implementation by INS. A chart documenting the status of individual NAS recommendations occupies most of this report's contents along with GAO's summary evaluation of these actions by the INS.

US General Accounting Office (1999), *US-Mexico Border: Issues and Challenges Confronting the United States and Mexico*, GAO, Washington, DC, 51pp. SuDocs no. GA 1.13:NSIAD-99-190. Item: 0546-D.

The USA-Mexico border region, defined by this report as an area covering 62 miles on either side of the 2,000 mile long border, is an important factor in US-Mexican relations (p. 1). Issues addressed on this frontier by both countries include drug enforcement, illegal immigration, cross-border transportation, environmental infrastructure and public health, and economic development. This report provides an assessment of developments in these areas and their implications for US public policy, as well as USA-Mexico relations.

US Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy (1981), *US Immigration Policy and the National Interest*, GPO, Washington, DC, 453pp. SuDocs no. Y 3.Im 6/2:2 Im 6/2. Item: 1089.

This report presents the findings of a blue-ribbon commission on US immigration policy from the perspective of the late 1970s in this overall volume and accompanying supplemental works. Following an executive summary and introduction, issues addressed in this report include international aspects of immigration such as refugees and the role of intergovernmental cooperation in addressing migration issues, undocumented and illegal aliens within the USA, the admission of immigrants to the USA and implementing commission-recommended programs. Subjects also receiving coverage include refugee and mass asylum issues such as planning for crises like the 1980 Cuban refugee boatlift, dealing with non-immigrant aliens, administrative and

legal issues, retaining the English-language requirement for naturalization, and treating US territories under US immigration and nationality laws. Appendices cover commission recommendations and votes, the federal government's role in immigration and refugee policy, a bibliography of papers prepared for the commission, and the dates and locations of commission hearings.

Vialet, J.C. and Eig, L.M. (1997), *Alien Eligibility for Public Assistance*, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, DC, 6pp. 96-617 EPW. Internet Access: <http://www.senate.gov/~dpc/crs/reports/pdf/96-617.pdf>

This analysis describes how the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) drastically changed alien eligibility for federal, state, and local government assistance programs. Topics addressed by this analysis include new and more restrictive alien eligibility standards for federal social assistance programs, a chart documenting new alien eligibility standards for federal programs such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, and Medicaid, and increased financial support requirements for relatives sponsoring aliens in the USA.

Wasem, R.E. (1997), *Central American Asylum Seekers: Impact of 1996 Immigration Law*, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, DC, 19p9. 97-810 EPW. Internet Access: <http://www.senate.gov/~dpc/crs/reports/pdf/97-810.pdf>

This work describes provisions in the Illegal Immigrant Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208) affecting the ability of Central American immigrants to seek asylum in the USA due to fears of persecution if returned to their native countries. Issues addressed in this volume include an overview of asylum issues and the Attorney-General's statutory authority to grant relief from deportation to illegal aliens who meet certain standards for staying in the USA. Additional topics covered include the immigration experiences of Nicaraguans, Salvadoreans, and Guatemalans in the USA since the 1980s, legislative issues such as

whether Central American asylum seekers need legislation legalizing their immigration status, and 1997 congressional legislative developments on Central American asylum status.

Wasem, R.E. (1998), *Immigration: Nonimmigrant H-1B Specialty Worker Issues and Legislation*, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, DC, 11pp. 98-531 EPW. Internet Access: <http://www.senate.gov/~dpc/crs/reports/pdf/98-531.pdf>

The status of highly skilled immigrant workers is one of the many complex issues of immigration policy with which students must contend. This report provides coverage of the H-1B program category applied to temporary alien workers working in specialty occupations. Specific issues addressed include the desire of high-tech employers to raise the current annual limit on visas to such workers from 65,000 (p. 1), discussion of current US law on this subject, and permanent employment-based immigration in which employers sponsor immigrants in the hopes that these immigrants will eventually gain legal permanent resident status. Additional coverage is given to 104th and 105th congressional legislation over the H-1B program and a chart comparing existing law in this area with features of recent legislation concerning this program.

Wasem, R.E. (1998), *Naturalization Trends, Issues, and Legislation*, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, DC, 11pp. 98-190 EPW. Internet Access: <http://www.senate.gov/~dpc/crs/reports/pdf/98-190.pdf>

This report analyzes the naturalization process which enables immigrants to become US citizens. A summary provides an overview of recent legal and statistical developments on this subject. Additional coverage is provided of basic US citizenship requirements, the naturalization caseload handled by the INS, the amount of time required to go through the naturalization process, the role of Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint checks in identifying criminal aliens, language and civics testing including fraudulent testing incidents, and possible reexamination of good moral

character criteria for naturalization. Other topics receiving coverage include backlogs and waiting times during the naturalization process, a proposed fee increasing for the naturalization petition, and recent legislative developments on naturalization.

Books

Booth, A., Crouter, A.C. and Landale, N. (Eds)(1997), *Immigration and the Family: Research and Policy on US Immigrants*, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Mahwah, NJ. ISBN 0-8058-2153-8, 307pp.

This compilation of essays seeks to analyze immigration's impact on family life and development within the USA. Essays are grouped into four general themes. Topics covered within these themes include determining who migrates and how such migration affects family development, how the migration experience affects child and adolescent development, how families structure and process change in the generations after immigrating to a particular country, and policies enhancing or impeding immigrant family links to US institutions. Within the parameters of these themes, specific studies address issues such as factors undermining immigrants families chances for success including different cultural perceptions on child discipline, immigration and socio-cultural change in Mexican, Chinese, and Vietnamese-American families, whether US immigration policy benefits or harms immigrant families.

Borjas, G.J. (1990), *Friends or Strangers? The Impact of Immigrants on the US Economy*, Basic Books, New York, NY. ISBN 0-465-02567-6, 274pp.

Borjas, a leading immigration scholar, analyzes the impact of immigrants on the US economy given data available at the time of research for this book. His work is divided into three overall parts including an overview of immigrants within the USA, the economic impact of immigration, and international competition for immigrants. Within the parameters of these three parts, Borjas covers additional topics reflecting the complexity and diversity of

immigration as an economic issue. Part I covers how the immigration market works, coverage of US immigration policy, immigrant statistical characteristics, and the role of illegal immigrants in the black market economy. Part II chapters examine whether immigrants impact native earnings and employment, assimilation and immigrant earnings, work skills of new and old immigrants, employment and poverty among immigrants, the impact of immigrants on social assistance programs, immigrant entrepreneurship and immigrant enclaves, and immigrant family characteristics. Topics covered in Part III include US competitiveness in the international immigration market and public policy implications of the USA's competitive position on its immigration policy. An appendix provides statistical data on immigrant economic performance with national origin breakdowns. This work is an essential resource for anyone interested in evaluating immigration's economic impact within the USA.

Brimelow, P. (1995), *Alien Nation: Common Sense about America's Immigration Disaster*, Random House, New York, NY. ISBN 0-679-43058-X, 327pp.

The author believes current immigrant trends, such as ethnic diversity and unskilled workers, are jeopardizing the USA's national identity and economic resources. Brimelow is particularly critical of the 1965 Immigration Act which ended the USA's traditional policy of preferring European immigrants. He goes on to observe that immigration has partisan political consequences for both the Democratic and Republican parties and questions whether the USA still has the ability to effectively absorb immigrants. Immigration's cultural consequences and retaining societal cohesion are Brimelow's primary concerns and he cites Czechoslovakia, Eritrea, Lebanon, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia as examples of multicultural societies which have failed and experienced violent upheaval in the process (pp. 125-7).

Castles, S. and Miller, M.J. (1998), *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World*, 2nd ed., Macmillan,

Houndsmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. ISBN 0-333-73244-8, 336pp.

This work analyzes migration as an international political and social issue and demonstrates how a variety of countries have grappled with immigration as a cultural and public policy issue. The introduction describes overall attributes of current migration trends and how such trends are creating more multicultural societies and the affect this demographic transformation is having on political and social developments within these countries. Later chapters address theories and concepts used in explaining migration and ethnic minority formation, the history of international migration until 1945, and migration to industrial countries since 1945. Developments receiving additional coverage include demonstrations of migration as a global phenomenon in areas as diverse as the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia, the economic status of immigrants in highly-developed countries, and a comparative study of immigrants in Australia and Germany. Concluding chapters examine the social status of immigrants within highly developed nations such as Canada, Sweden, the USA and the UK, significant political effects on increasing ethnic diversity, and a summation of research results.

Cornelius, W.A., Martin, P.L. and Hollifield, J.F. (Eds)(1994), *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA. ISBN 0-8047-2498-9, 442pp.

This volume includes a collection of scholarly essays on immigration compiled at the University of California-San Diego's Center for US-Mexican Studies between 1990 and 1993. An introductory chapter contains an essay on the ambivalent immigration control efforts of nine industrialized democracies whose members include the USA, Japan, and the UK. This introductory chapter, along with all other chapters, includes commentaries on chapter findings by additional immigration scholars. Additional essays discuss US and Canadian immigration policies by describing these countries as traditional recipients of immigrant activity, immigration to France, Germany, Belgium, and the UK which are described as reluctant immigrant recipient nations, and the

immigration policies of Italy, Spain, and Japan, which are described as newer immigrant destination target nations. A statistical Appendix of relevant data rounds out this work's contents.

Duignan, P. and Gann, L.H. (Eds)(1998), *The Debate in the United States over Immigration*, Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, CA. ISBN 0-8179-9522-6, 304pp.

This edited volume of essays comes from an October 1996 Hoover Institution (a conservative think tank) conference on US immigration. An introductory chapter by the editors provides contextual background on current and emerging issues in US immigration policy. Essays are grouped into three general categories covering the benefits and costs of immigration, federal rules and regulations, and the impact of educating and employing immigrants on the US economy. Specific topics addressed within these categories include California's experiences with immigration's costs and benefits, immigration and US agriculture, an argument for limiting immigration, welfare and immigration, employer sanctions, undocumented immigration, the impact of immigrant scientists and engineers on high technology engineers wages and employment, and the need for maintaining US high technology leadership with a rational immigration policy. A concluding essay provides perspective on conference deliberations and maintains that current economic conditions reduce the USA's need for uneducated immigrants while increasing its need for skilled and legal immigrants (p. 284).

Edmonston, B. and Passel, J.S. (Eds)(1994), *Immigration and Ethnicity: The Integration of America's Newest Arrivals*, The Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC. ISBN: 0-87766-579-6, 360pp.

This anthology of essays focuses on key trends concerning the societal integration of immigrants entering the USA since 1980. Issues addressed by essays in this work's first half include US immigration and ethnic variations in US ethnic demography, recent trends in racial immigration to the USA, educational and socio-demographic

incorporation among Hispanic immigrants, the socio-economic status and integration of Asian immigrants, and divergent immigrant male patterns in the 1980s with racial and ethnic breakdowns. Later chapters address the English-language proficiency of US immigrants, insights from administrative records on legalized immigrants settlement and secondary migration patterns, Mexican immigrants' role in US political culture, overviews of federal and state immigration policies, and projections about the USA's future immigration population.

Gimpel, J.G. and Edwards, J.R. Jr (1999), *The Congressional Politics of Immigration Reform*, Allyn and Bacon, Boston, MA. ISBN 0-205-28203-2, 342pp.

This work discusses congressional immigration politics from enactment of the 1965 immigration act to the present. Material in this study is derived from primary and secondary sources as well as interviews with congressional immigration policymakers, congressional staff, and immigration interest group participants. Issues addressed in individual chapters include an overview of US immigration politics and policy, the roles played by public opinion and interest groups in the immigration debate, contemporary congressional immigration policy issues, congressional immigration policy debates from 1965 to 1982 and 1982 to 1994, immigration reform in the 104th Congress (1995-1996), and possible future trends in congressional immigration policy formulation.

Gray, M.J., Rolph, E. and Melamid, E. (1996), *Immigration and Higher Education: Institutional Responses to Changing Demographics*, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA. ISBN 0-8330-2381-0, 117pp.

This study examines how higher educational institutions are addressing the education of immigrant students in order for them to adapt to the higher skills requirements of the future US labor force. Issues addressed include higher education's role in immigrant education, varying levels of immigrant access to higher education, academic support and retention of immigrant students, the quality of English as Second Language instruction for immigrant students, curricular needs of immigrant

students, and unresolved challenges for immigrant higher education. Key report findings include immigrants not being a targeted outreach group in universities included in this study, the vague belief of campus faculty and administrators that immigrant students perform better than native-born students, consistent opposition from these campuses to introducing special support programs targeting immigrant students, inadequate language skills being the major problem shared by immigrant students, and inconsistent admissions and financial aid eligibility requirements and implementation policies for immigrant students at selected institutions.

Hughes, J.W. and Seneca, J.J. (Eds)(1999), *America's Demographic Tapestry: Baseline for the New Millennium*, Rutgers University Press, East Brunswick, NJ. ISBN 0-8135-2646-9, 228pp.

While focusing primarily on population and demographic projections, this volume of essays has two chapters focusing on immigration. One chapter focuses on illegal immigration as a challenging public policy issue. A finding of this chapter is California having an estimated 2 million illegal residents representing about 40 percent of the USA's total illegal resident population (p. 63). This chapter also provides an overview of historical US attempts to regulate immigration. A second chapter analyzes whether ongoing debate between immigration assimilation and emerging multiculturalism will create societal balkanization within the USA. Findings from this essay show that California, New York, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, and Massachusetts are states with the most new immigrant residents between 1990 and 1996 (p. 82). This chapter covers possible results of these emerging economic and immigration trends on the USA.

Levine, D.B., Hill, K. and Warren, R. (Eds)(1985), *Immigration Statistics: A Story of Neglect*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC. ISBN 0-309-03589-9, 328pp.

This report grew from governmental and academic concern over the quality of immigration statistics. Such concern was given clarity in 1979 when President Carter asked the INS how many Iranian students there were in the USA and the INS was unable to answer that

question during the Iranian hostage crisis or in the time up to this report's publication (p. 2). *Immigration Statistics* contents include an overview of this subject from the National Research Council's Panel on Immigration Statistics responsible for compiling this report. Subjects addressed include the need for immigration statistics, the role of the INS and INS statistics, the availability of immigration information from agencies as diverse as the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs, the Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, and Social Security Administration, and the role of non-governmental research in immigration studies. Additional contents include demonstrating the complexities of collecting data on refugees and asylees, gaps in immigration statistical data, proposals for filling these gaps, and panel recommendations for reforming immigration statistical compilation. Appendices feature selected INS forms and additional research findings.

McCarthy, K.F. and Vernez, G. (1999), *Immigration in a Changing Economy: California's Experience – Questions and Answers*, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA. ISBN 0-8330-2556-2, 338pp. Internet Access: www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR854.1/MR854.1.pdf

This study examines immigration's economic impact on California. Chapter contents show how California serves as a test case for national immigration policy, the need for caution in making generalizations about immigration, how immigration has changed the ethnic composition of California's population, immigrants' success depending on their educational attainment, and immigrants tending to occupy the bottom of the labor market. Subsequent material discusses immigration contribution to state economic growth, adversely affecting some low-skilled native and immigrant workers, increasing demand for public service, and the need for immigration federal and state immigration policies to be more flexible and encourage immigrants societal integration.

Moore, S. (1997), *Immigration and the Rise and Decline of American Cities*, Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, CA. ISBN 0-8179-5862-2, 33pp. Internet Access: www-

hoover.stanford.edu/publications/epp/epp81.html

This essay disputes the notion that immigrants cause urban economic decline. Moore examines US cities with the highest and lowest economic growth rates in the 1980s and early 1990s and compares their immigrant populations. He also reviews studies on the economic impact of immigrants in cities as varied as Los Angeles and New York City, as well as focusing on population and employment growth in urban areas nationwide. Additional topics receiving analysis include municipal unemployment rates, per capita income growth, urban poverty rates, crime, and local tax burden and the relationship of these variables to a city's immigrant population and economic performance. He concludes by asserting:

The presence of immigrants is unquestionably associated with urban growth and renewal, rather than decline (p. 27).

Muller, T. (1993), *Immigrants and the American City*, New York University Press, New York, NY. ISBN 0-8147-5479-1, 372pp.

This book provides an appraisal of the historical and contemporary influence of immigrants on urbanization within US cities. Following an introductory overview, Muller discusses historical and contemporary political attitudes and policies towards immigrants in the USA. Topics addressed within this work include how immigrants contribute to the prosperity and revitalization of US cities, whether immigrants burden municipal resources through participation in social assistance programs or by limiting native worker job access, and whether immigrants threaten social and political stability by retaining their native language at the expense of becoming proficient in English. Additional issues analyzed include whether more immigration is economically beneficial to US cities and possible roles immigrants may play in the USA's future cultural, economic, and political development.

National Academy of Public Administration (1997), *Budgeting for Performance: Strategy, Flexibility, and Accountability to Meet a Demanding Mission: Report by a Panel of the National Academy of Public Administration for the Immigration and Naturalization Service US*

Department of Justice, National Academy of Public Administration, Washington, DC. ISBN 1-57744-020-X, 139pp.

This INS-requested study examines that agency's organizational, management, and budget structure which have been criticized as the INS mission goes through continual changes. Topics addressed in this report include an introduction stressing new INS responsibilities in areas as diverse as illegal immigration, anti-terrorism, and welfare reform. Subsequent chapters cover INS's institutional organization and culture, agency strategic planning, priorities, performance, budget, the account structure, formulation, and execution of the INS's budget, and organization issues affecting INS budgeting. Panel recommendations include INS developing a strategy for financial accounting and reporting systems acquisition that adequately support its financial activities, incorporating a review of mandatory spending items in its annual budget formulation process, soliciting field staff input in budget execution plan, INS's Budget Office keeping congressional appropriation committees and members of Congress fully informed on all agency budget activities, and clarifying the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of headquarters programs and field operations offices while ensuring these organizations have sufficient resources to fulfill their responsibilities (pp.111-14).

Nelson, B.A. (1999), *America Balkanized: Immigration's Challenge to Government*, American Immigration Control Foundation, Monterey, VA. ISBN 0-936247-14-2, 148pp.

This work expresses concern that recent immigrant influxes are jeopardizing national societal cohesion. Contents of individual chapters address topics such as the decline of assimilation demonstrated by the growth of bilingual education programs, the growing political influence of Mexican-Americans, government attempts at ethnolinguistic conflict management in Belgium, Canada, and Switzerland, and the consequences of failing to manage such conflict with particular emphasis on the Balkans. Other topics examined include the authors' belief that the USA is no longer exempt from inter-ethnic conflict, analysis of

what constitutes a nation, and possible future implications for US national identity given the continuation of ongoing immigration and demographic trends.

Papademetriou, A., Aleinikoff, A. and Meyers, D. (1998), *Reorganizing the Immigration Function: Toward a New Framework for Accountability*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, DC. ISBN 0-87003-138-4, 63pp.

This treatise examines the status of the US Government's immigration structure and policy. It opens with an executive summary and proceeds to look at issues such as the US Government's immigration function, historical and current immigration policy structure reform proposals, problems with existing government immigration structure, the authors' criteria for essential reforms, proposals for change, and commentary on congress's role in immigration policy reform. Problems with existing immigration policy structure include incoherence in INS policy making and agency visibility, poor customer service, an inequitable distribution between service and enforcement, massive workload growth within INS, and a lack of accountability by the agency toward the public at large and for individual employee performance. Proposed reforms include creating a new independent immigration agency modeled after the Environmental Protection Agency, elevating the INS's role within the Justice Department, reorganizing the INS by separating enforcement and service responsibilities, and dispersing existing INS functions among the Labor, Justice, and State Departments (pp. 35-47).

Reimers, D.M. (1998), *Unwelcome Strangers: American Identity and the Turn against Immigrants*, Columbia University Press, New York, NY. ISBN 0-2311-0957-1, 199pp.

This analysis provides historical perspective and contemporary analysis on factors prompting US attempts to restrict immigration due its perceived threats to the USA's national identity and social cohesion. Issues receiving coverage include attempts to restrict US immigration before World War II, contemporary attempts to restrict immigration, assessment of environmental and demographic arguments for

restricting immigration, structural weaknesses in the current US immigration system, economic arguments for restricting immigration, characteristics of the assimilation debate in current immigration policy discussions, and congressional immigration legislation and policy discussion and debate from 1994-1997.

Salins, P.D. (1996), *Assimilation, American Style*, Basic Books, New York, NY. ISBN 0-4650-9817-7, 259pp.

This work calls for the renewal of assimilation as the principal ethos US immigrants should strive for upon their arrival into the USA. Salins is concerned with what he sees as an increasing emphasis on ethnic separatism in recent immigrant populations. This separatism is manifested in bilingual education, attacks on the idea of a single US national identity from scholarly and other venues, and the rise of multiculturalism which, in Salins's view, threatens national identity and cohesion. He believes it is necessary for the USA to renew its assimilationist policies towards immigrants, which he believes are best exemplified by accepting English as the national language, adhering to liberal democratic and egalitarian political principles, and following the Protestant work ethic with particular emphasis on individuals being self-reliant, hardworking, and morally upright. Book contents describe the historical and contemporary roles played by assimilation in US immigration policies, ethnic groups that have proven resistant to the assimilationist ethic, such as Black Americans, due to their seeing assimilation as being contrary to US egalitarian ideals in light of the historical discrimination they have experienced, and characteristics of a new assimilationist immigration policy.

Simon, J. (1989), *The Economic Consequences of Immigration*, Basil Blackwell, Oxford, UK, (published in association with the Cato Institute). ISBN 0-631-15527-9, 402pp.

Simon's work contends that immigration produces economic benefits for the USA and other countries, and remains one of the most influential works for those holding that viewpoint. Topics addressed in the book include theoretical insights on immigration's

consequences, demographic dimensions of immigration within the USA, immigrant behavioral characteristics such as savings rates and propensity to crime, and whether immigrants strain public social assistance resources. Additional subjects examined include what effect immigrant capital goods use has on indigenous resident incomes, the effects, the influence of technology and productivity on immigrant and native economic prosperity, whether immigrants displace native workers, the effect of immigrants upon income distribution and prices, characteristics of immigrant producing countries, dealing with illegal immigrants and guest workers, and evaluation of national immigration policies towards diverse immigrant populations. Appendixes analyze whether there are legitimate grounds for limiting immigration, public opinion polls on immigration, the immigration views of other economists and social scientists, and whether immigration influences international relations and precipitates national security crises.

Smith, J.P. and Edmonston, B. (Eds)(1998), *The Immigration Debate: Studies on the Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Effects of Immigration*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC. ISBN: 0-309-05998-4, paperback, 458pp.

This work arose from a congressional immigration commission asking the National Research Council to assess immigration's demographic, economic, and fiscal consequences. Grouped into three parts, this volume contains essays by scholars examining immigration's multifaceted impact on the USA under the categories fiscal studies, labor market studies, and historical, demographic, and social consequences. Topics covered in the fiscal studies category include devising an economic framework for assessing immigration's fiscal impact, analysis of immigration's fiscal impact in California and New Jersey case studies, and looking beyond the immigrant household to assess immigrant fiscal impact. Material covered in the labor market studies section includes comparisons of immigrants and indigenous country residents in trade modeling and labor market outcomes of female immigrants in the USA. Issues examined in the historical, demographic, and social

consequences section include historical background on current immigration issues, immigration and crime in the USA, and immigration's recent impact on US population redistribution.

Sowell, T. (1996), *Migrations and Cultures: A World View*, Basic Books, New York, NY. ISBN 0-4650-4588-X, 516pp.

Rather than looking at immigration from the perspective of one nation, this work examines immigration as a global phenomenon and issue. An introductory chapter examines historic factors causing individuals and groups to leave their ancestral homelands to seek opportunity elsewhere. Subsequent chapters chronicle the global migration experiences of Germans, Japanese, Italians, Chinese, Jews, and Indians as they moved to countries as diverse as the USA, Brazil, Thailand, and Fiji to build lives for themselves. A concluding chapter examines various cultural attributes contributing to the relative success or failure of each of these groups upon their settlement in the societies in which they relocated.

Government Web sites

Australia – Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, [http:// www.immi.gov.au/](http://www.immi.gov.au/)

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs is responsible for administering and enforcing Australian immigration laws. Site contents feature information about the departmental Minister and Parliamentary Secretary current departmental budget request. Further contents include economic information for prospective immigrant entrepreneurs and for Australian employers desirous of hiring immigrants. Additional topics covered include information on Australia's Electronic Travel Authority travel authorization system that expedites travel for short-term visitors to Australia, funding information for Australian immigrant resettlement and support organizations, government illegal immigration policies, governmental multicultural policy documents, research reports on the impact of immigrant populations on Australia and on the Australian Government's budget, relevant immigration

legislation and regulations, and departmental administrative information.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, <http://www.ci.gc.ca/>

Citizenship and Immigration Canada is the Canadian Government organization responsible for administering Canada's immigration programs and policies. Site contents include policy documents such as Canada's annual immigration plan, departmental performance reports and expenditures, and statistics. Additional features cover Canadian immigration laws, programs for foreign students and refugees, information on Canadian citizenship rights and responsibilities, immigration news developments, and application forms in PDF format. Site contents are provided in English and French.

International Organization for Migration (IOM), <http://www.iom.ch>

This Geneva, Switzerland-based intergovernmental organization seeks to assist in meeting migration's operational challenges, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and promote the migrant well-being and dignity. The site includes links to IOM field office Web sites in areas as diverse as Baku, Azerbaijan and Sarajevo, Bosnia, a selective database of global migration legislation searchable by country, and a calendar of agency activities. A noteworthy feature of this site is its coverage of full-text publications dealing with various immigration issues. Examples of titles covered include *Trafficking in Migrants as It Affects Panama*, *Annual World Migration Report*, and *Trafficking and Prostitution: The Growing Exploitation of Migrant Women from Central and Eastern Europe*.

UK – Home Office Immigration and Nationality Directorate,
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/ind/hpg.htm>

This UK government agency is responsible for developing and enforcing UK immigration policy. Multifaceted contents of this site include policy documents such as the Directorate's most recent annual report and assessments of countries such as Afghanistan, Ghana, India, and Romania that generate the most UK asylum application requests. Other materials on

this site include information about support services provided for individuals seeking asylum in the UK, immigration rules for unmarried partners, information and services for Kosovar refugees, relevant UK immigration laws and regulations, directorate office locations, and information for coach and bus operators bringing potential immigrants into the UK.

United Nations – High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), <http://www.unhcr.ch/>

This United Nations agency is charged with developing and implementing policies to alleviate refugee suffering caused by international political upheavals. Information on this site includes press briefings on areas facing refugee crises such as Chechnya and Zambia, UNHCR's mission statement, country specific refugee information, refugee photos, information for teachers, and selected publications. A particularly noteworthy feature on this site is its inclusion of international legal documents on refugees such as the UNHCR's operating statute, *Declaration on the Protection of Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Arab World*, *European Social Charter*, and *United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum of 14 December 1967*.

US Census Bureau – Immigration, <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/immigration.htm>

Contains references to two immigration information resources from the Census Bureau Web site. One reference covers immigration estimates and projections with material on ethnic group ancestry from 1990 Census data and additional material from the Census Bureau's American Factfinder Web service. A second component of this Web site covers immigration material from the Census Bureau's *Current Population Survey* series of publications. Material in this area includes the report *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1997* and detailed tables from this report. Examples of topics covered within these tables include nativity and place of birth for the USA's foreign-born population, birth countries for the US population broken down by regions such as Europe and Asia, geographic dispersion of foreign-born population by region and state, and immigrant citizenship status.

US Coast Guard. Office of Law Enforcement – Alien Migrant Interdiction, <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-o/g-opl/mle/AMIO.htm>

Site providing coverage of US Coast Guard enforcement of US immigration law at sea. Contents include a history of Coast Guard involvement against illegal immigration, the Coast Guard vessel boarding policy statement, information on ships used in illegal immigration interdiction activities, interdiction statistics, photographs of Cuban, Chinese, Dominican Republic, and Haitian illegal immigrants, pertinent congressional testimony of Coast Guard officials, and descriptions of recent operations against seaborne illegal immigration activity.

US Congress. House of Representatives – Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, <http://www.house.gov/judiciary/6.htm>

This site features material on immigration legislation and issues from 1995 to the present. Includes the text of opening statements from subcommittee members and witnesses, as well as the complete text of selected hearings. Topics addressed by the subcommittee during this time include children born in the USA to illegal alien parents, criminal aliens in Utah, illegal immigration from Canada, INS enforcement strategy, the H-1B Temporary Professional Worker Visa Program, Chicago INS District Office operations, and counterfeiting and the misuse of social security cards, state, and local identity documents.

US Dept of Justice – Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), <http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir/>

Responsibilities of this agency include administering and interpreting the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act. Divisions within this agency include the Board of Immigration Appeals which is the highest ranking legal tribunal for immigration case law appeals, the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge who is responsible for giving direction to US immigration judges, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer whose responsibilities involve supervising administrative law judges as they carry out

Immigration and Nationality Act provisions. Site contents include EOIR background, responsibilities, and contact information. There are additional links for the individual officers listed above, organizational goals statements, press releases, officer biographies, and Freedom of Information Act reference materials.

US Dept of Justice – Immigration and Naturalization Service, <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/>

This is the Internet presence of the US Government's primary immigration policy agency. This site contains information and copies of INS forms, relevant fees, immigrant services and benefits law enforcement and border management information, field offices directory, relevant laws and regulations, and a glossary of immigration terms and acronyms. Additional contents include coverage of immigration history, job opening announcements, publications such as the monthly *Communiqué*, an annual report on legal immigration, the *Statistical Yearbook*, and an alphabetical subject guide to additional information on various immigration issues.

US Dept of Labor – Office of Administrative Law, Judges Law Library, Immigration Collection, <http://www.oalj.dol.gov/libina.htm>

This site contains information about labor aspects of immigration. Contents include a newsletter from 1995 to the present, a judicial reference source on alien labor certification, and a searchable database of immigration employment legal cases. Case opinions are available in HTML, WordPerfect, and PDF versions.

US Dept of State – Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, <http://www.state.gov/www/global/prm/>

This organization is responsible for formulating US policy on population, refugees, migration, and administering US refugee assistance and admissions programs. It also works to coordinate international migration policy with other US agencies and international organizations. Site contents include congressional budget request presentations on emergency migration and refugee assistance, press briefings, speeches by relevant US Government officials, and fact sheets on migration-related topics such as

preventing trafficking in women, US programs for Kosovar Albanian refugees, and fact sheets on US refugee admissions programs.

Interest group and academic Web sites

American Civil Liberties Union Freedom Network – Immigrants’ Rights, <http://www.aclu.org/issues/immigrant/hmir.html>

This site provides coverage of organizational activities to protect what it sees as immigrants’ civil and constitutional rights. It includes information on ACLU support for 1999 congressional legislation that would prohibit immigrants being deported or denied governmental benefits based on secret evidence. Additional contents include information on organizational efforts to repeal what it considers restrictive aspects of 1996 immigration laws, and material on subjects of concern such as expedited removal, judicial review, mandatory detention, and workers’ rights. Other materials include a briefing paper on immigrant rights and updates of pertinent news and legal developments.

American Immigration Lawyers Association, <http://www.aila.org/main.html>

This Washington, DC-based organization consists of approximately 6,000 attorneys practicing and teaching immigration law and devoted to enhancing immigrant interests. Noteworthy features of this site include a section disputing the assertions that immigrants take jobs from Americans, the belief that immigrants are overrunning the USA, that they weaken the US economy, are uninterested in becoming part of US society, and that they contribute little to US society. Additional site characteristics include listings of services provided by immigration attorneys, ways of contacting these lawyers, annual conference information, and a publications catalog.

Catholic Migrant Farmworker Network, <http://www.cmfkn.org>

This organization ministers to, and advocates what it sees as the best interests of, migrant and seasonal farmworkers within the USA. One link on this site features real audio clips of migrant workers describing their life experiences in the USA. Additional site contents includes

organizational contact information, coverage of pertinent issues such as housing, farmworker health, pesticides, education, child care, labor organization, legislation, and church pastoral issues. Links to similar organization Web sites are also provided.

Center for Immigration Studies, <http://www.cis.org/>

This think-tank based in Washington, DC asserts that it is the only US organization exclusively devoted to research and policy analysis of immigration’s demographic, fiscal, economic, and social impact on the USA. The diverse attributes of this site include a full-text report *Importing Poverty: Immigration’s Impact on the Size and Growth of the Poor Population in the United States* and full-text background reports on topics such as the politics of immigration, immigration-related dissertations produced during 1997, and whether preferences for English-speaking immigrants are racist. Additional site contents include a news release service, links to immigration-related Web sites, and an employer sanctions database which lists employers cited for knowingly hiring or continuously employing illegal aliens which is searchable by state and Zip code.

Federation for American Immigration Reform, <http://www.fairus.org/>

This organization desires to end illegal immigration and restrict legal immigration to the lowest possible levels given existing demographic, economic, social, and environmental conditions. Material on this site covers US immigration history, Census Bureau immigration statistics and population projections, member biographies, coverage of relevant legislation, and publication information.

Immigration Lawyers on the Web, <http://ilw.com>

This site seeks to serve as a source for immigration lawyers and immigration law and hosts nearly 140 immigration lawyer Web sites and a library of immigration legal information. Characteristics of this site include an advocacy icon featuring links to various pro-immigration resources, information on immigration

employment law and educational services, and news of immigration law developments.

Latin American Network Information Center, <http://www.lanic.utexas.edu>

This University of Texas-Austin resource is dedicated to providing information on all aspects of Latin America. This page's society and culture icon features links to a wide variety of immigration material. Examples of this material include links to immigration and immigrant organization Web sites and publications from around the world.

Migration Dialogue, <http://migration.ucdavis.edu>

A richly detailed site from the University of California-Davis devoted to providing current and unbiased information and discussion of immigration and migration issues. The *Migration News* link provides full-text access to a monthly newsletter covering US and global immigration issues from 1994 to the present. Another section provides full-text access to 50-75-page long monographs on immigration policy. Other features of this site include coverage of rural migration news and developments from 1995 to the present in a quarterly full-text publication, and resources from the University of California-Berkeley's Comparative Immigration and Integration Program and California Policy Research Center.

Nation of Aztlan., <http://www.aztlan.org/>

This Whittier, California-based advocacy organization seeks to promote what it regards as the cultural and political interests of North America's indigenous Aztec population, combat what it considers as "racism" against its ethnic compatriots, and return US territories acquired during the Mexican War to this indigenous Aztec group. Features on this Web site include information on the organization's "Revolutionary Council and Provisional Government", a RealPlayer multimedia presentation, curriculum from an organization-sponsored virtual university, material on a proposed Mexican immigrant monument in Los Angeles, listing of campus chapters, organization-supported industries, and calendar of upcoming events.

National Immigration Forum, <http://www.immigrationforum.org/>

This Washington, DC-based organization advocates and seeks to build support for public policies that are receptive to new US immigrants and refugees from other countries. Site contents include a section with information on correcting what the National Immigration Forum sees as flaws in 1996 immigration legislation, factsheets on topics such as the differences between refugees and asylees, listings of publicly prominent US immigrants from various walks of life, and a poll showing greater public tolerance for immigrants. Additional site features include studies of ethnic diversity in Houston and Miami, coverage of current immigration issues such as immigrants and public benefits, legal immigration, and naturalization and citizenship, a bibliography of organizational publications, and the executive summary of a recent organizational publication *A Fiscal Portrait of the Newest Americans*. Further data provided includes organizational membership information, newsletter articles, press releases, and making online financial contributions.

NumbersUSA.com.

<http://www.numbersusa.com>

This organization is concerned with the effect immigration is having on the USA's population growth, urban sprawl, environment, and low-skill workers. Noteworthy features of this site include the need to avoid demeaning individual immigrants or their ethnic backgrounds, using statistics responsibly in analyzing immigration, pending immigration legislation, immigration voting records of congressional representatives, immigration policy stances of selected 2000 presidential candidates, and links to population and immigration journal articles.

US Commission on Immigration Reform, <http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/>

This site contains the electronic archive of this governmental organization which existed from 1990-1997 on a server hosted by the University of Texas-Austin's Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs. The site contents include the text of the previously annotated report *US Immigration Policy: Restoring*

Credibility, US and Mexican research papers on topics such as Proposition 187 policy in California, the USA's Mexican-origin population in the twentieth century, and historic and contemporary perspectives on Mexican guest workers in the USA. Additional features include commission research papers on topics as varied as employer sanctions in France, the impact of Mexican desertification on Mexican immigration to the USA, immigration's impact on US national security and foreign policy, and congressional testimony of commission members from 1994-1996.

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