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The Time Has Come To Reform Our Immigration Laws

Quotes from Across the Spectrum

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Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks there has been a steady and growing drumbeat urging the need to return to an immigration reform agenda. There have been Republican and Democratic bills introduced both in the House and Senate, growing labor and business support, hundreds of deaths at the border, and an unprecedented popular movement on behalf of immigrants' rights. President Bush seems ready to get back in the saddle and there is a lot of support for such an effort. Please read on for a growing list of editorial boards, academics, elected officials, business leaders, faith-based groups, security experts, and others who support efforts to reform our immigration system in a serious and comprehensive way. For an abridged version of this quote page, visit:

[http://www.immigrationforum.org/currentissues/articles/quotes CIR abridged.pdf](http://www.immigrationforum.org/currentissues/articles/quotes_CIR_abridged.pdf).

EDITORIALS

The Wall Street Journal, "Immigration and Security," December 24, 2003

"Mr. Ridge was making the eminently practical point that the best way to reduce illegal immigration and thwart genuine terrorists is to come up with a better way of identifying foreigners who are already in the country. This means formulating a policy that allows for more people to arrive in the U.S. and work legally. But it also means devising a process to normalize the status of illegals who are already here."

Washington Post, "Flash of Honesty," December 22, 2003

"[There is] a growing feeling among businesses, politicians and, most important, those who care about homeland security that the current de facto tolerance of mass numbers of illegal immigrants is no longer acceptable. . . . Democratic candidates should clarify their views, the president and his party should stop their infighting and Congress should get to work on legislation that can be passed as soon as possible."

Boston Globe, "Overdue for immigrants," December 18, 2003

"Ridge is right. Clearing at least some of the chaos of illegal immigration is a good idea."

Seattle Times, "Reform immigration," December 16, 2003

"Time to get back to reforming U.S. immigration policy. Even Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge, whose job is to keep bad guys out, is ready to consider a policy that acknowledges the huge, illegal work force that harvest U.S. crops and does menial jobs. . . . [A] system that legally acknowledges those who inevitably cross the border likely would help make the United States more secure."

South Florida Sun-Sentinel, “Time to Look at New Policy,” December 16, 2003

“The Bush administration originally promised a reworked immigration policy during its honeymoon phase in early 2001, but a comprehensive proposal never materialized. Now is as good a time as any to revisit the immigration issue. What’s needed is a broad approach, not a hodgepodge of legislation.”

The New York Times, “New Hope on Immigration,” December 15, 2003

“There are many reasons to give the nation’s illegal immigrants some legal status, and national security is one of them. Mr. Ridge and his staff want to know who these people are and whether they pose a risk. But those who now survive in secrete will not emerge unless they get assurances that at least some can, through some new route, become citizens. It will be complicated, since they can’t jump ahead of those already in line legally. But the White House needs to begin working on the problem and it’s good to hear Mr. Ridge at least bring the matter up.”

The Miami Herald, “How to Improve National Security,” December 14, 2003

“A sensible legalization program could improve national security and immigration-law enforcement. Federal resources could be focused on combating real threats—terrorists, narco traffickers and global crime mafias—rather than on deporting millions of law-abiding, taxpaying workers. . . . President Bush should stand up to the extremists in his party. He should listen to Mr. Ridge.”

Orland Sentinel, “Moving Forward on Illegals,” December 12, 2003

“Homeland security chief is right to urge some legal status for illegal workers.”

Chicago Tribune, “Immigration Raid in Aisle 3,” November 1, 2003

“A workable immigration accord has to address both the supply and demand sides of the illegal immigrant labor market, recognizing the presence of millions of undocumented workers throughout the U.S. economy. . . . But unless the underlying structure is a workable, realistic immigration system, raids like those against Wal-Mart won’t make life easier for migrants or American employers.”

The Wall Street Journal “The Wal-Mart 300,” October 24, 2003

“The U.S. immigration debate has been frozen since 9/11 and perhaps understandably so. Americans want their government to be reasonably sure that visitors and immigrants aren’t a security risk. But more than two years later, the absence of a coherent immigration policy is hampering both economic growth and national security. The good news is that Members of Congress are filling the vacuum left by the Bush administration’s political caution.”

The Miami Herald, “A Chance for Immigration Reform: Our Opinion: Congress, Bush should seize moment for reform, dialogue,” October 20, 2003

“The United States needs a more rational immigration policy. Our economy, security and sense of humanity depend on it. While such an enormous challenge won’t be resolved overnight, Congress and President Bush each have the chance to move in the right direction, and both should do so.”

The Miami Herald, “Freedom Riders Push for Immigrant Rights Our Opinion: An Overhaul of Punitive Policies is Overdue,” October 3, 2003

“The Immigrant Workers Freedom Ride has launched a needed, new civil-rights campaign. Despite all that immigrants have contributed to this country, U.S. policies remain harsh, unjust and dysfunctional—and since 9/11 are becoming more so. Thus, these modern-day freedom

riders have a point: Congress needs to create legal avenues for immigrants to keep their families together, for undocumented workers to legalize their status and for protecting the rights of immigrants in the workplace, regardless of status.”

Tucson Citizen, “Our Opinion: Don’t dodge debate on immigration,” September 8, 2003

“The status quo is simply unacceptable. It is unacceptable for businesses that are unable to legally get the workers they need; unacceptable for migrants who are forced to take dangerous and often deadly journeys just to work; unacceptable to people who live along the border and are inundated with waves of people entering the country illegally; and unacceptable to the states, counties and cities along the border that are financially struggling with the costs of our failed border policy.”

San Francisco Chronicle, “Revisiting immigration,” August 5, 2003

“More than any other state, California is affected by the fate of illegal immigrants. That is why we welcome the Arizona Republicans’ initiative. Their legislation contains provisions that advocates on both sides of the issue disagree with. But they present an unanticipated opportunity to place the unresolved issue of illegal immigration back to the political agenda.”

Chicago Tribune, “Japan’s lesson on immigration,” August 16, 2003

“The bill proposed by the Arizona Republicans is not perfect, but it should rekindle the debate over immigration reform that was started by President Bush. The effort was abandoned after the terrorist attacks of Sept.11, but the need to overhaul the immigration system is still with us. While Japan stagnated during the 1990s, the American economy boomed. There are many reasons for that, but certainly access to a productive and available workforce was one. Japan has yet to recognize that. Congress and the Bush administration shouldn’t make the same mistake.”

Arizona Republic, “Congress must enact new border policies,” July 18, 2003

“People will continue to follow America’s enticing light to their death until Congress and the president enact meaningful reform of immigration laws and policies that will reverse the hypocrisy of the current policies and provide for a legal and humane method of getting workers to the jobs that need them.”

Chicago Tribune, “The deadly immigration impasse,” June 7, 2003

“Every day the United States and Mexico fail to negotiate immigration reforms, the two countries effectively cede control of large pieces of their common border to bandits, smugglers and chaos. . . . A comprehensive solution will result only from an agreement that recognizes the realities of immigration through guest-worker programs and other broad reforms. That will benefit both countries and save lives.”

Washington Post, “Dangerous Crossing,” June 1, 2003

“While the United States is under no obligation to accept every person who wants to live in this country, our current immigration policy has long been absurd and is growing worse. Theoretically, the U.S. government sets strict limits; in practice, the U.S. economy relies on immigrants, and businesses compete for them. Knowing this, immigrants keep coming, and local authorities have no choice but to deal with them. . . . It would be far better if the United States created work visas that would allow more necessary workers to enter this country and work here, temporarily and legally. President Bush long ago promised Mr. Fox, his former dear friend and now distant acquaintance, that he would do precisely that. When he sees Mr. Fox he should tell him he will make good on his promise—for the sake of more secure borders, more legal paychecks and fewer desert deaths.”

Austin American-Statesman, “Only immigration reform will slow danger, abuse,” May 30, 2003

“So desperate are [migrant] workers for jobs that the natural and human hazards they now encounter in their treks are not deterrents. The solution is a policy that would allow both governments to track the movement of workers from one country to another.”

The New York Times, “Death on the Border,” May 19, 2003

“An accord would drive many smugglers out of business and end the persistent hypocrisy underlying America's attitude toward illegal immigration. Our nation, as we have said before, virtually posts two signs on its southern border—“Help Wanted: Inquire Within” and “Do Not Trespass.” . . . Mr. Bush must reverse the relationship's [with Mexico] deterioration. Doing so is imperative, not only to advance Washington's economic and security interests, but also to save lives on the border.”

Baltimore Sun, “Are they Marylanders?” May 19, 2003

“Most illegal immigrants in this country come here to work, and the economy depends on them. The government winks at the presence of 9 million to 11 million illegal immigrants nationwide. They're here to do a job, and it's time to stop pretending they don't exist.”

Denver Post, “Victims of our failures,” May 16, 2003

“The problem won't go away until the United States adopts a realistic guest-worker program. There would be no illegal immigrants if there were no demand for their labor. Making their status legal would protect workers from exploitation by unscrupulous traffickers and unethical employers.”

Detroit Free Press, “Human Smuggling,” May 16, 2003

“The United States must provide more legal ways, including expanded visas, for people to enter. Laws should allow families to reunite and provide more opportunities for people already working here to gain legal status. Finally, the United States and Mexico should work together to stop the smuggling of people across the borders.”

Dallas Morning News, “Deadly Lure: Deaths put immigration back on front burner,” May 15, 2003

“The terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, relegated border issues to the back burner of American politics. But where's the wisdom in continuing to allow thousands of people each year to come across our borders unchecked and undetected? Forget the back burner. The time has come for Congress to tackle this issue—before the body count gets any larger.”

Houston Chronicle, “Proof again that immigration policy is not working,” May 15, 2003

“[I]f U.S. border policy is costing Americans more in precious resources yet not significantly increasing effectiveness—and is claiming an increasing number of lives—then the policy needs some serious rethinking. Some system must be developed whereby Mexican immigrants can safely travel here, legally work and pay taxes in this country, and safely return home to their families.”

Des Moines Register, “Let immigrants work: Des Moines student's troubles illustrate inconsistencies in immigration policies,” May 7, 2003

“Meanwhile, a steady flow of immigrants enter the country illegally, with only a half-hearted effort to remove them. Their labor is critical to the economy, and there are too many to round

up unless, like Ventura, they happen to be called to official attention. . . . A more rational system is needed, especially for immigrants from Mexico.”

Arizona Republic, “Do-or-die season,” April 25, 2003

“We need some sort of guest worker program, including such protections as minimum wage, and a plan to address the status of people already in this country, recognizing their key place in the economy.”

Arizona Republic, “OK, Congress, it’s your turn,” April 3, 2003

“We believe illegal immigrants who are otherwise law-abiding and now working in this country should be allowed to remain at their jobs legally if they come forward. Guest-worker legislation should also provide workers with the ability to move from job to job. It should offer them the same safety and wage protections enjoyed by American workers. . . . People who are willing to risk their lives to work here deserve a level of safety, dignity and respect they currently do not enjoy. Arizona gets it. It’s time for Congress to catch on.”

The Wall Street Journal, “Justice Department Fowl,” March 28, 2003

“Food processing, construction, agriculture, manufacturing and other businesses that rely on low-skill hires know full well that the pool of Americans willing to take these jobs is small. Without immigrants—legal and illegal—our economy would suffer gravely. The Bush Administration has made noises about immigration reform—such as providing more guest worker permits—but September 11 put things on hold. That is unfortunate, because bringing these individuals out of the shadows would both help our economy and improve homeland security.”

Washington Post, “Undocumented and on the Road,” March 14, 2003

“Legislatures bow to the demand for low-wage workers—who, once here, are treated like shadows, though they contribute more in spending and taxes than they take in services. A solution might be to set realistic quotas for temporary and permanent working visas, but after Sept. 11 realistic policy on the federal level seems remote.”

Chicago Tribune, “Documenting the undocumented,” February 14, 2003

“The reliance on illegal immigrant labor by large sectors of the economy—restaurants and hotels, meat processing plants, agriculture, landscapers, nursing homes and domestic helpers, among others—has to be the most poorly concealed secret in the country. And talk of deporting several million people is economically, politically and humanely impossible.”

Arizona Republic, “Little card, big step,” February 14, 2003

“The market is pulling the workers and the market is pushing the *matricula*. But the market can’t resolve the issue of illegal immigration. It’s up to the government to end this shadowy world of workers who do the job and pay taxes when they spend the money, but remain on the margins of society.”

Palm Beach Post, “A boost for security,” January 28, 2003

“For too long, a U.S. policy based on denial and political expediency has kept Mexican workers in the shadows. The [Mexican consular ID card] is one way of bringing this population into the light. The cards are a first step toward dealing openly with complex migration problems that demand sensible measures to acknowledge realities rather than ignore them.”

San Antonio Express-News, “Castañeda’s hard work did not result in failure,” January 15, 2003

“Sooner or later, the United States and Mexico must talk about the status of an estimated 3 million Mexicans living here illegally. As the American population ages and millions of baby boomers start to retire, the United States may have no choice but to import foreign workers. As the next-door neighbor with a much younger population, Mexico could be one of the main labor suppliers.”

The New York Times, “Backtracking on Mexico,” January 11, 2003

“The centerpiece of the new relationship [between the U.S. and Mexico] was to have been a new accord on immigration. That encountered early resistance on Capitol Hill, and the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, rearranged the White House’s priorities. Washington has since failed to recognize that an immigration deal that services American economic needs and diminishes the population living illegally in this country can be compatible with heightened security.”

The Economist, “Our kinda ciudad,” January 9, 2003

“Many of the mid-west’s agribusinesses, factories, hotels, and restaurants rely heavily on Mexican labor. A 2000 study by HACER, a Latino advocacy group, estimated that undocumented workers (mostly Mexican) added \$1.5 billion to Minnesota’s gross state product and contributed more than \$1 billion in state tax revenue.”

Arizona Republic, “Written in blood,” January 7, 2003

“The [U.S.] failed immigration policy helped create the professional criminals [alien-smugglers] who are now littering the desert with dead. . . . It is more proof of the need for a sane and humane policy that facilitates the safe, orderly movement of Mexico’s supply of willing workers to meet America’s continued demand for their labor.”

Sacramento Bee, “Unfreeze immigration: U.S.-Mexico agreement is still needed,” December 28, 2002

“Those who oppose any form of amnesty complain that it would reward lawbreakers. To a point that’s true. But the workers are already here and they’re needed. . . . As for the threat to national security posed by immigrants, normalizing foreign workers’ status would serve U.S. interests by making them part of a system that could be monitored, rather than leaving them to live precariously in the shadows, from whence threats to security are likelier to come.”

The New York Sun, “Make Them Legal,” December 19, 2002

“Figure an average of \$20,000 a year in income for these immigrants—the Urban Institute study finds that most immigrants have an income in this range. At that level, New York would collect \$110 million in city income tax revenue by registering labor force-active immigrants, legitimizing their status as members of American society, and making them legal wage-earners and taxpayers.”

Tucson Citizen, “Restart talks with Mexico on migration,” December 6, 2002

“Juan José Bremer [Mexican ambassador to the United States] is correct when he says it is in both countries’ interest to resume the talks—Mexican citizens come to the United States because they need jobs and U.S. companies hire Mexicans because they need workers.”

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, “Immigration workers deserve help,” December 3, 2002

“The Bush administration needs to get back to the long-term process of immigration policy reform. That doesn’t necessarily mean blanket amnesty for all illegal workers. But it does

mean adopting a rational policy that acknowledges that American business counts on low-wage immigrants; those immigrants, therefore, deserve some legal protections.”

Arizona Republic, “Inhumane policies breed border chaos,” December 1, 2002

“The current [immigration] policy entices people to their death because migrants know there are jobs waiting if they can make it past a narrow zone of enforcement along the border. . . . To be effective and just, a guest-worker program should include illegal immigrants who are otherwise law-abiding and now working in this country.”

San Jose Mercury News, “Push from Bush would hurry immigration reform,” November 27, 2002

“[I]mmigration reform should not be put off with vague promises and an indefinite timetable. Bush should press ahead with legalization for a significant number of the nation’s undocumented workers now.”

Arizona Republic, “Bad border policy breeding violence,” November 20, 2002

“Politicians in Washington have to stop shirking their duty to reform the current immigration non-policy. It has led to increasing numbers of deaths along the border, and to a growing lack of respect for law enforcement on both sides of the line.”

The New York Times, “Distant Neighbors, Again,” November 1, 2002

“It is time to restart talks toward an expanded temporary-worker program and clarification of the status of the more than three million undocumented Mexicans in this country. Such a deal would advance not only the United States’ economic interests but its national security. Tolerating a huge shadow economy, with its millions of undocumented foreigners, isn’t prudent homeland security.”

The Economist, “A Survey,” October 31, 2002

“The wiser compromise is to allow [undocumented immigrants] who have found work, paid taxes and avoided trouble to earn the right to stay, rather than force them home to change their status. In general, the benefits of being able to regulate those who have become legal will outweigh the costs of appearing to cave in.”

Washington Post, “Immigration Logic,” October 25, 2002

“[O]ur southern border will never be truly secure until we induce Mexicans of all kinds—visitors, temporary workers, potential immigrants—to use expanded and upgraded legal channels to enter this country, and until we involve the Mexican government more deeply in persuading them to do so. . . . It is also time for both governments to tackle the issue of the approximately 3.5 million Mexicans who reside illegally in this country. . . . If those who are here and working productively were given the opportunity to apply for legal work permits, however—without being penalized for having come here in the first place—then the size of the underground economy would decrease dramatically.”

Chicago Tribune, “Guts and immigration reform,” October 22, 2002

“[Earned legalization] makes sense. Keeping millions of illegal immigrants underground does not serve economic, national security, or any other purposes. They are here, the country needs them and it’s time to face that.”

San Jose Mercury News, “Deadly gamble,” October 18, 2002

“[Mexican President Vicente Fox and President George Bush] should think about the fate of the seven men and four women who died from heat and dehydration in that Union Pacific rail car.

They should think of the people who are working hard but living in fear in this country, unable to obtain permanent visas. For his part, Bush then should revive the bi-partisan movement toward sensible immigration reform in the United States.”

Chicago Tribune, “The border: It’s still there,” August 9, 2002

“[C]urrent U.S. policy on illegal immigration—a variant of don’t-ask-don’t-tell—does not serve the interests of either the U.S. or immigrants. . . . These eight million undocumented immigrants, heavily concentrated in cities like Chicago, have become an indispensable part of the economy. . . . So the answer has to be some form of earned legalization for those immigrants who have worked, contributed to the economy, and have not violated any laws. The overwhelming majority of immigrants—certainly those from Mexico—had nothing to do with Sept. 11. National security also would be far better served by bringing this huge population out of the shadows.”

Denver Post, “Guest-worker plan works,” August 8, 2002

“The United States needs a highly structured program that allows Mexican workers to get temporary work here legally. Those who have worked undocumented in the U.S. for many years also deserve to be legitimized. In addition, organized crime that smuggles and preys on immigrants should be snuffed out. A guest-worker program could help in that endeavor.”

The Wall Street Journal, “The GOP’s Immigration Fumble,” August 1, 2002

“The U.S. needs policies in place that recognize the economic realities that come with a long, porous border between an immensely rich country and a poor one. We need programs that will legalize the status of foreigners who are here already and contributing to our economy. We need more legal channels, such as temporary work programs, to handle future arrivals. And we need to speed up family reunifications.”

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, “Find workable immigration plan,” July 29, 2002

“The White House needs to spearhead a pragmatic, bipartisan immigration reform plan. That includes expanded, streamlined guest-worker programs providing the workers America needs and encouraging immigrants here and abroad to accept the temporary nature of their stay. In return, immigrants get legal status; they would no longer have to risk their lives to sneak across the border or, later, fear arrest or abuse on the job. . . . The plan should allow illegal immigrants to “earn” legal status, as Gephardt proposes, through a tough but fair process that includes a verifiable work history and criminal background checks—and perhaps a community or family sponsor.”

South Florida Sun-Sentinel, “Consider Laws, Guest Workers,” July 29, 2002

“The reality is that many undocumented workers are essential to the U.S. economy. While there is a visa program for foreign guest workers in high-tech professions, there isn't one for blue-collar workers, with the exception of the agriculture industry. Employers who need workers to fill hotel, restaurant, construction and other jobs should be able to bring in foreign workers if needed.”

Tucson Citizen, “Guest-worker plan would cut death toll,” July 18, 2002

“The United States profits from the presence of illegal immigrants but forces them to go through hell to do what they want to do and what we need done. We need a guest-worker program in which Mexican citizens can work legally, acquire skills and wealth, then return to Mexico to build up that nation's economy.”

San Francisco Chronicle, “Time for Immigration Reform,” March 17, 2002

“National security can never be guaranteed if millions of people remain invisible, anonymous, illegal and untrackable. Only if they have formal legal status can law enforcement authorities keep track of who is in this country, and where. . . . Now more than ever, comprehensive reform is a must. It will help protect the American people against terrorism, and it will give millions of hard-working immigrants the fundamental rights and responsibilities that go with legal status—and that their sweat has earned them.”

Chicago Tribune, “U.S.-Mexico reforms still vital,” March 14, 2002

“[I]mmigrant workers, particularly those from Mexico, are a key ingredient of this nation's economic success. America not only benefits from immigrants, it needs immigrants. The question is how to regulate the flow so immigrants can come while the U.S. preserves its legitimate security interests.”

Atlanta Journal-Constitution, “Special concerns at Mexican border,” March 8, 2002

“The United States and Mexico need a solution that includes the acknowledgment that though many undocumented workers entered this country illegally, many have lived law-abiding existences that would make us proud to accept them as part of our community. That the workers America needs should be able to work here legally. And that immigration policy can only benefit from parallel policies that boost the economies of our Southern neighbors; in other words, our borders will remain porous as long as they lack opportunities at home.”

Bergen County Record, “Black market, green cards: Colors of America,” September 3, 2002

“By cracking down on fake IDs, these immigrants are pushed further underground, which serves no security purpose whatsoever. If the government wants to know who is living in our midst, it needs to find a way for these folks to become documented. That way, the real criminals—the ones who must obscure their identities and their activities—will be easier to spot.”

Los Angeles Times, “Remember Mexico,” September 19, 2001

“[For obvious reasons, moral and economic, the U.S. must draw a hard, clear line to differentiate how it treats those whom it suspects of coming to this country to subvert and kill from those who come here to feed their families.”

COLUMNS AND OP-EDS

Tamar Jacoby (Senior Fellow, Manhattan Institute), Washington Post, “For the GOP, Immigration Carries a Lot of Baggage,” Op-Ed, December 21, 2003

“Does the national Republican Party want to go the way of the California GOP, which waged war on immigrants and lost the reins of power for nearly a decade? Do Republicans want to walk into the future tagged not just as anti-black, but also anti-immigrant? If the merits of the issue made it necessary, party leaders might rightly choose to pay that price. But they don't. We all, Democrats and Republicans alike, have a stake in sensible, bipartisan immigration reform that reflects the realities of the global marketplace and enhances our security.”

Geri Smith, Business Week, “How to Deal with Immigrant Labor,” Column, November 3, 2003

“No one can deny that the more than 8 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S. are an integral part of the economy. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan credited this vast labor pool with helping to power growth while keeping down inflation during the 1990s.

Even now as the jobless recovery has left many Americans unemployed, unskilled migrants continue to fill the thankless, low-wage jobs that Americans shun. . . . It is high time for U.S. policymakers to face facts and address the immigration issue head-on.”

Tamar Jacoby (Senior Fellow, Manhattan Institute), Los Angeles Times, “Lift Shadow from Illegal Immigrants,” Op-Ed, October 15, 2003

“Left and right increasingly agree: The status quo is broken. Cracking down on illegal immigration hasn’t worked. Despite vastly increased spending, the illegal flow has only grown. Even in the middle of a supposedly jobless recovery, both agriculture and the service sector remain worried about worker shortages—and employers in both industries back legislation that would provide a more stable, legal workforce.”

Gary Endelman, Immigration Daily, “Elephant in the Room: Amnesty and the Rule of Law,” Column, October 22, 2003

“If we repeat the mistake of 1986 by failing to overhaul our immigration laws at their roots, we are laying the foundation for an even more divisive debate over yet another amnesty that will further erode the social fabric whose unity is so precious to our national welfare.”

Wayne A. Cornelius (Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies), Los Angeles Times, “An Immoral Policy on Illegal Entry,” Op-Ed, June 8, 2003

“In the long run, only a concerted, well-funded effort by the U.S. and Mexican governments to create economically attractive alternatives is likely to reduce illegal immigration appreciably. But thus far, neither the U.S. nor the Mexican government has shown any serious interest in such an approach.”

Abraham F. Lowenthal, Los Angeles Times, “Security for All of North America,” Op-Ed, August 31, 2003

“Indeed, the U.S. is so closely tied to Mexico through demography, commerce, investment and proximity that managing our relationship with it is as much domestic as foreign policy. Yet Mexico City and Washington often seem slow to recognize that functional integration is accelerating in North America and that public policies should be tailored to this reality.”

Representative Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), Arizona Republic, “Guest worker policy win-win proposition for migrants and U.S.” Op-Ed, May 18, 2003

“If we establish a legal structure for the current flow of immigrants who enter the United States to work in jobs for which no U.S. citizen is available, we will shift 99 percent of the crossings from anywhere along the 6,000-mile northern and southern land borders to a few ports of entry, where we can manage it. . . . This change in policy would allow the Border and Transportation Security Directorate to focus its border resources on the criminals and terrorists, drastically improving the security of our nation.”

O. Ricardo Pimentel, Arizona Republic, “Nasty secret’s out on immigration,” Column, June 1, 2003

“If a substantial number of the workers contributing mightily to the U.S. and Arizona economies are doing so without documents, just ponder how much more they could contribute if their presence was regularized? Immigrants, with or without documents, are here. We need their labor and, as the [Thunderbird] study amply demonstrates, we would also be all the poorer without their dollars.”

Linda Valdez, Arizona Republic, “Let’s try morality along our border,” Column, May 20, 2003

“Immigrant workers enter the country illegally all year, lured by jobs and the kind of unrealistic hope that extreme poverty can sometimes engender. In the summer, they die in ever-increasing numbers. . . . These [deaths] are more than statistics. These are people who got caught up in the grand hypocrisy that is U.S. immigration policy. They face tough enforcement measures along the border, measures that have driven them to try to cross in the harshest part of the desert. Once they reach the employers who are eager for their labor they can work in peace, because little is done to enforce laws against hiring illegal immigrants.”

Walter A. Ewing, Miami Herald, “A failed border policy,” Op-Ed, May 29, 2003

“Rather than funneling immigrants into deadly border terrain and trapping others in the United States, sensible and comprehensive immigration reform would make legality the norm. A well-regulated flow of workers across the border and a process for granting legal status to those law-abiding undocumented immigrants already living in the United States would benefit the U.S. economy, enhance national security by bringing undocumented immigrants out of the shadows, save billions of dollars now wasted treating job seekers as criminals and weaken the grip of immigrant smugglers.”

Angela M. Kelley, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, “Dying to be free,” Op-Ed, May 20, 2003

“It seems counter-intuitive at first, but the best way to get control of our immigration system is to make it easier for people to come legally, work above-board, and participate fully in society, rather than hide in the shadows. We need to expand legal channels so that more of the immigration that happens occurs within the law. . . . Wouldn't it be better if immigrants came with a visa, not a smuggler? With a background check, not forged papers? With dignity, not clandestinely?”

Gary Mendoza, Hispanic Vista.com, “America’s immigration policy: At war with reality,” Column, May 19, 2003

“The death last week of 19 undocumented immigrants in a truck trailer outside Victoria, Texas is only the most recent and among the most tragic reminders that America’s immigration policy is at odds with realities on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border. Although America’s fundamental interest in assuring its internal security and the current chill in the relationship between Presidents Bush and Fox will make it difficult, policymakers in Washington and Mexico City should look for ways to forge an immigration policy better grounded in reality.”

Frank del Olmo, Los Angeles Times, “Slow-Motion Carnage at the Border,” Column, May 18, 2003

“It is not that much of an exaggeration to suggest that a human tragedy on the scale of a jumbo jet crash is taking place in the Southwest every year. But hardly anyone notices because the carnage is in slow motion—one or two deaths a day. And the victims are largely anonymous—illegal migrants trying to sneak across isolated parts of the Mexican border. . . . If Mexican migrant workers in the U.S. could live in the open, rather than in a netherworld where they must rely on smugglers to get across the border, there might be less incentive for desperate people to risk their lives, day after scorching day, in the deserts and scrublands of the Southwest.”

Thom Marshall, Houston Chronicle, “Immigrants take road full of perils,” Column, May 15, 2003

“But on the economic side of the coin we entice [undocumented immigrants] here so that we may enjoy the benefits of their low-cost labor. Some of us do this intentionally and some of us

do it unintentionally, but it would be practically impossible for any of us who participate in the national economy to avoid doing it one way or the other. . . . We have too many Mexicans and Central Americans suffering and dying as they come into the United States, trying to find a better life for themselves and their families.”

Cathy Young, Reason Magazine, “Guilty by Association,” Column, March 2003

“Given the realities of the global economy and the U.S. labor market, the flow of migrants into this country will be a fact for the foreseeable future. Making legal entry easier for people who want to better their lot in life is a much more feasible solution than making entry a ‘fiercely guarded privilege,’ as [Michelle] Malkin suggests in *Invasion*. It is also, of course, far more feasible than the fantasy of deporting the 9 million to 11 million illegal immigrants who are already here. Besides freeing up resources to target terrorists, such legalization would severely diminish the document fraud and smuggling that can in fact assist terrorists. An amnesty for illegal immigrants would bring people out of the shadows in which terror cells can lurk and make it safe for people with useful information about possible terrorists to cooperate with law enforcement.”

Enrique Krauze, The New York Times, “Forgotten Friends,” Op-Ed, January 30, 2003

“The shelving of the 2001 immigration agreement [between the U.S. and Mexico] was a mistake that has been compounded by new subsidies for American farmers, which fly in the face of the reforms required of Mexican agriculture under Nafta. . . . I agree with Mr. Bush that if Saddam Hussein is not evil ‘then evil has no meaning.’ But to combat evil, one must find strength in friendship. In dealing with the south, George W. Bush should try a different doctrine: pre-emptive cooperation.”

Martha Ortiz de Rosas, Consul General of Mexico, Salem (OR) Statesman Journal, “The U.S. and Mexico must capitalize on shared border,” Op-Ed, January 10, 2003

“A U.S.-Mexico migration agreement holds the promise of more than just economic gains: Designed and implemented correctly, it can bolster security for the whole North American region. . . . The United States needs more workers and Mexico needs more jobs. Granting legal status to undocumented workers who already live and work in the United States would secure the economic stability of the industries to which they contribute.”

Newt Gingrich, The Wall Street Journal, “My GOP Wish List,” Op-Ed, December 26, 2002

“[W]e need a new guest-worker program, which helps control the border by legalizing the flow of honest people who want to work, play by the rules and pay taxes.”

O. Ricardo Pimentel, Arizona Republic, “Border vigilantes risking murder,” Column, December 7, 2002

“Immigration reform is way past due. The key is giving Mexicans a reason to stay in Mexico and treating those already here humanely by acknowledging their existence and their contributions. A recent report by the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University in Boston outlines that contribution. It said that the nation's economic growth has depended on just the kind of people [Chris] Simcox [creator of Civilian Homeland Defense, a group of private citizens patrolling the border with guns] wants to arrest, vigilante style.”

Fernando Gamboa, Ventura Country Star, “New era in bilateral relations between U.S.-Mexico,” Op-Ed, December 4, 2002

“The time has come to return to the migration issue and finish the job. The emergency of terrorism that initially stalled the migration talks between the United States and Mexico has not abated. A U.S.-Mexico migration agreement holds the promise of more than just economic

gains. Designed and implemented correctly, it can bolster security for the whole North American region.”

James C. Bennett, United Press International, “Anglosphere: A chance to rethink,” Column, November 20, 2002

“With Mexico, the anomaly of tolerating large-scale and continuous unmonitored border crossings . . . will almost certainly have to come to an end. Some combination of regularization of existing unauthorized aliens, controlled immigration, and guest-worker status that does not automatically lead to citizenship will have to be applied in concert with much stricter control of the southern border.”

Joshua Hoyt and Fred Tsao, Chicago Tribune, “Deaths the result of failed immigration policy,” Op-Ed, November 26, 2002

“An intelligent immigration system must be in line with our human values and our country’s economic needs. It should keep families united and ensure that those who are fleeing danger are provided with safety. And, ultimately, in order for any immigration system in America to work, it must allow undocumented immigrants to come out of the shadows and legalize their status.”

Morton Kondracke, Roll Call, “Bush Should Restart Immigration Reform To Keep Latino Gains,” Column, November 25, 2002

“From a humanitarian standpoint, the United States ought to stop forcing people to risk their lives sneaking into this country and instead establish an orderly, legal guest-worker program. Republican business groups, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the restaurant industry and agricultural interests, favor that.”

Linda Chavez, CNSNews.com Commentary, “Foreign Governments Driving US Immigration Policy,” Column, November 13, 2002

“Most illegal aliens are gainfully employed doing dirty, often dangerous jobs that Americans won’t take, at least not at wages that allow employers to keep the jobs here rather than ship the jobs overseas. The only answer is a properly constructed guest worker program that regulates the flow of workers into the country, depending on economic conditions in the United States. . . . Those already living and working here, albeit illegally, ought to be able to ‘earn’ legal status by paying a hefty fine for having broken our immigration laws, learning English, and demonstrating work history and skills that make them a good bet as future workers.”

Daniel T. Griswold, The Wall Street Journal, “Mexican Workers Come Here to Work: Let Them!” Op-Ed, October 22, 2002

“Current immigration law has made lawbreakers out of millions of hard-working, otherwise law-abiding people—immigrant workers and native employers alike—whose only ‘crime’ is a desire to work together in our market economy for mutual advantage. Death in a boxcar is perverse punishment for seeking a better life.”

Joseph Nevins, Pacific News Service, “Border Death Trap—Time to Tear Down America’s Berlin Wall,” Op-Ed, July 30, 2002

“U.S. officials [responsible for setting our current border enforcement policy] are not deliberately killing migrants. But they have helped to drive migrants here, and created and maintained an enforcement apparatus that inevitably results in their deaths—in numbers far greater than occurred in East Germany. It’s time to tear down America’s Berlin Wall.”

Bishop Nicholas DiMarzio, Arizona Republic, “Border policy should encourage safe, legal immigration,” Op-Ed, July 15, 2002

“We must replace [our current border enforcement] policy with one that encourages migrants to enter legally and safely through points of entry. . . . The United States should enact a legalization program and also reduce the time it takes to process work visas and family-related visas, which can take many years. . . . While taxpayers spend billions of dollars trying to keep the undocumented out of the country, hundreds of thousands of otherwise law-abiding employers rely on them for work that most U.S. citizens will not do. Low-wage immigrant laborers play a foundational role in our nation's economy.”

ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

President George W. Bush (town hall meeting in Ontario, Canada, January 5, 2002)

“There are people who are trying to hire people and people willing to work. Makes sense to me to have a system that matches willing employers with willing employees.”

Department of Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge (as reported in “Our Opinion: Offer Legal Status to Undocumented Immigrants,” The Miami Herald, December 14, 2003)

“The bottom line is, as a country we have to come to grips with the presence of 8 to 12 million illegals, afford them some kind of legal status some way, but also as a country decide what our immigration policy is and then enforce it.”

Department of Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge (as reported in “Ridge says undocumented are not a threat to national security,” EFE, June 30, 2003)

“I hope that in the future we will be able to reform our immigration policies in order to establish a system that allows people to cross our borders in a rational, responsible and legal way. . . . We do not see Mexicans who cross our borders as terrorists nor do we have reason to believe, or any intelligence for that matter, that indicates that undocumented Mexicans or Hispanics are a threat to our national security.”

Colin Powell, Secretary of State (press conference, May 28, 2003)

“[Mexicans] come across our [border] in search not of terrorism or terrorist acts to perform but in search of economic opportunities. We want to work with the Mexican government to regularize this both in moving across the border and deal with the population that is already here.”

Colin Powell, Secretary of State (press conference, November, 2002)

“I think that there is an understanding in the United States political system that we have to do something about migration. We want Mexicans to come here in safety. They contribute to our economy. We contribute to their welfare and we contribute to the Mexican economy. We want to do it in a way that Mexicans who work here legally feel free to go home, come back, go home, come back. We want to do it in a way that helps the Mexican economy so that ultimately the Mexican economy, by growing, will solve the immigration problem.”

Condoleezza Rice, National Security Advisor (press briefing, March 20, 2002)

“The President's made very clear on September 5th that the issue here was to get immigration policy done right. The President's views on this are clear, and his position is unassailable. It goes back to when he was governor of Texas. He believes that immigrants, including a lot of people who braved the desert and the Rio Grande to get to the United States, are people who were seeking a better life. And so he believes very strongly in humanitarian treatment of these

people. He believes very strongly that the border has to be safe, that you have to do something about people who prey on immigrants. He believes strongly that willing employers and willing workers ought to be matched up, because it's good for our economy and good for the Mexican people.”

Ari Fleischer, Press Secretary for President George W. Bush (press briefing, September 19, 2001)

“I know, in fact, that the President is still committed to honoring his promise to work with President Fox on immigration changes to deal with Mexico and that's part of the program and ways of making America welcome to immigrants. It's so important at all times to remember the things that make America strong, and immigration is one of them. We can be a nation with immigrants; we can also be a nation of laws, and we have to be both.”

James Ziglar, Commissioner, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (statement before the Senate Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs, April 16, 2002)

“Understanding the importance and industriousness of Mexican nationals whose contributions have helped fuel our economic prosperity over the past years, President Bush is looking to new ways to link willing workers with willing employers.”

Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD), Majority Leader (remarks, National Council of La Raza Capital Awards Reception, February 26, 2002)

“We need immigration laws that give hard-working, tax-paying immigrants the opportunity to become citizens and that don't separate families during the long process of gaining citizenship. We can make these changes without sacrificing our national security—and we should.”

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA), Ranking Member, Immigration Subcommittee (address at National Chamber Foundation and U.S. Chamber of Commerce Immigration Policy Seminar, December 5, 2001)

“The status quo is not acceptable. We need reforms that provide a manageable and orderly system where legality is the prevailing rule. On September 7th, I chaired a hearing on U.S.-Mexico migration discussions. The range of witnesses at that hearing, including labor and business, conservatives and liberals, faith-based groups and secular groups, demonstrated the broad support that exists for fair and balanced immigration measures. The highlight of the hearing was seeing Tom Donohue and John Sweeney sitting together on the same panel and testifying in favor of the same issue—to achieve lasting and long-overdue immigration reforms that will benefit immigrant workers and their families, and employers as well.”

Senator John McCain (R-AZ) (as reported in “McCain: Immigration reform needed,” Arizona Daily Star, May 29, 2003)

“We proved in the drug war that as long as there's a demand for drugs, drugs are going to come across [the border]. As long as there's a demand for workers, workers are going to come across.”

Senator Joe Lieberman (D-CT) (as reported in “Lieberman pledges migrant reform if elected president,” Tucson Citizen, May 31, 2003)

“In the best sense of America, we have to provide opportunity and demand responsibility. If they have been here as undocumented immigrants for a period of time and they lived within the law and paid their taxes and contributed to their communities, then they have earned the right to become full-fledged Americans.”

Senator Russ Feingold (D-WI) (as reported in “Riders Seeking Support in State,” Associated Press, September 30, 2003)

“My own grandfather immigrated here at age 14. . . . America was built by immigrants and should welcome its newest immigrants with laws that guarantee equal protection for workers.”

Senator Chris Dodd (D-CT), Chairman, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs (statement, April 16, 2002)

“President Bush and President Fox have established a strong relationship that should make resolution of even the thorniest issues possible. It is my hope that the Administration witnesses who have joined us this afternoon will outline the Administration's plans for making progress on that agenda and a timetable for doing so. At the core of that agenda is clearly the issue of immigration. With more than 3 million undocumented Mexican living and working in communities throughout the United States, it is an issue that is not going to go away.”

Representative Jim Kolbe (R-AZ) (as reported in “Immigrant smugglers like to use big trucks” Arizona Republic, May 16, 2003)

“Our border is under significant pressure from the illegal immigration flow, and we desperately need a release valve A temporary worker program will significantly reduce the number of people who illegally cross the Arizona desert or who seek the aid of unscrupulous smugglers to cross the Texas border.”

Representative Jeff Flake (R-AZ) (as reported in “Immigration reform unlikely in near future,” Tucson Citizen, February 24, 2003)

“[A guest worker program] is the only sensible solution. U.S. labor demands require the constant flow of Mexican immigrants, and they will continue to enter this country no matter how much we beef up the border.”

Representative Dick Gephardt (D-MO), House Minority Leader (speech at the National Council of La Raza Conference, July 22, 2002)

“Hard work, fair play. [Democrats’] proposals will bring undocumented immigrants out of the shadows and into the light of accountability and greater cooperation in our fight against terrorism.”

Representative John Lewis (D-GA) (letter endorsing the Immigrant Workers Freedom Ride, February 21, 2003)

“Today, millions of immigrant workers are vulnerable to abuses in the workplace and have no road to citizenship even as they make significant, valuable contributions to building our economy and communities. We must work together to bring attention to the basic unfairness of America’s immigration policies.”

Representative Bennie Thompson (D-MS) (as reported in “Immigrants in U.S Pay Hefty Price,” Jackson Clarion-Ledger, September 28, 2003)

“There was a time in this country when black people couldn’t vote and couldn’t have certain jobs and that was struggle. . . . In any effort where there is a question for quality and fair treatment [like the Immigrant Workers Freedom Rides], I want to be there.”

Colorado Gov. Bill Owens, chairman of the Republican Governors Association (as reported in “GOP governors back Bush on illegals,” Washington Times, November 25, 2002)

"If we move to the program where people have a right to come across the border so long as they have a job, and we then know who they are, they can move across the border to a paying job."

Mayor Michael Bloomberg (R), New York City (as reported in “Make Undocumented Immigrants Citizens,” Newsday, May 16, 2003)

“Make everyone who is here and undocumented, just make them citizens. Let’s get on with it. They’ll become taxpayers. They’ll become productive members of society easier . . . I mean, the problem is, not to put your head in the sand and yell at ‘em . . . They’re here illegally, but they’re here, and they’re going to stay here, and I’d rather turn them into productive citizens than leave the status quo.”

Alan Greenspan, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (testimony before the Special Committee on Aging, United States Senate, February 27, 2003)

“Early initiatives to address the economic effects of baby-boom retirements could smooth the transition to a new balance between workers and retirees. If we delay, the adjustments could be abrupt and painful. Fortunately, the U.S. economy is uniquely well suited to make those adjustments. Our open labor markets can adapt to the differing needs and abilities of our older population. Our capital markets can allow for the creation and rapid adoption of new labor-saving technologies, and our open society has been receptive to immigrants. All these factors put us in a good position to adjust to the inexorabilities of an aging population.”

Tony Garza, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico (as reported in “Official: Immigration plan in works,” Associated Press, November 17, 2002)

"If we don't do anything about the legal status [of undocumented workers], then we will be admitting that we have a nation with a permanent sub-class."

Alan Larson, Under Secretary of State for Economics, Business and Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, (statement before the Senate Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs, April 16, 2002)

“Last week AFL-CIO President John Sweeney and U.S. Chamber of Commerce President Tom Donahue—two men who do not always see eye-to-eye—spoke out about the key role immigrant workers play in the U.S. economy and advocated the regularization of illegal migrant workers. President Bush recognizes the contribution made to our nation’s economy by migrant workers and embraces the idea of matching willing workers with willing employers; but this needs to happen in a safe and legal framework.”

DIVERSE ALLIES

Catholic Bishops of Mexico and the United States, “Strangers No Longer: Together on the Journey of Hope,” A Pastoral Letter Concerning Migration, January 2003

“Making legal the large number of undocumented workers from many nations who are in the United States would help to stabilize the labor market in the United States, to preserve family unity, and to improve the standard of living in immigrant communities. Moreover, migrant workers, many of whom have established roots in their communities, will continue to contribute to the U.S. economy.”

Essential Worker Immigration Coalition (EWIC) (a coalition of businesses, trade associations, and other organizations concerned with the shortage of U.S. labor), letter to Congress, February 24, 2003

“Congress must recognize the critical role that foreign workers—legal and illegal, temporary and permanent—play in our economy and our society. They were vital to our economic growth in the past decade and will be irreplaceable in the next as we face demographic and societal trends that ensure America will not have the number of workers we need to have the level of economic growth that America demands. What is called for is an immigration system that recognizes the ongoing need of the American economy for foreign workers and assists in separating those who wish to destroy America from those who wish to help build it.”

Statute of Liberty Campaign (comprised of leaders from the American Immigration Law Foundation, Essential Worker Immigration Coalition, National Council of La Raza, National Immigration Forum, National Restaurant Association, Service Employees International Union, and U.S. Chamber of Commerce), letter to President Bush, October 23, 2002

“Workers and their family members come to the United States to work and contribute to our prosperity, but there are few legal channels for workers already here and those likely to come in the future. What is needed is a comprehensive and coherent set of policies that opens up paths to legal status for those workers and families.”

Steve Flynn, senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and U.S. Coast Guard Commander (as reported in “Will Immigration Reform Help the U.S. Fight Terrorism?” Pacific News Service, October 29, 2002)

“We’re in an especially dangerous time, and if you can get a chunk of the undocumented population processed, it’s an advantage to identify who those folks are.”

Thomas Donahue, President and CEO, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, statement, April 11, 2002

“There are essential jobs in the United States that are going unfilled because we don’t have enough workers to fill them. We need to give immigrants a legal opportunity to take on those jobs. Only comprehensive reform, not stopgap measures, will allow employers to fill these jobs.”

John Sweeney, President, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), statement, April 11, 2002

“Today the AFL-CIO, representing 13 million working men and women and their family members, renews its call for legalization of the undocumented among us who are working hard, paying taxes and contributing to their communities and the nation.”

Bishop Thomas G. Wenski of Miami, Chairman of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops’ Migration Committee, press release, January 24, 2003

“[I]t is disturbing that many policy makers condemn the presence of the undocumented while quietly acquiescing to a system which benefits from their labor without recognizing their basic rights. Laborers from Mexico and the nations of Central America have helped fill jobs in a variety of important industries. According to the Pew Hispanic Center, of the roughly 5 million undocumented workers in the U.S labor force, one million are employed in manufacturing, 600,000 in construction, 700,000 in restaurants, and 1.2 million in agriculture. Close to half are from Mexico.”

Greg Lebedev, U.S. Chamber of Commerce Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President for International Policy, statement before the Senate Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs, April 16, 2002

“We need comprehensive, fundamental change in our immigration system—not just more small band-aid fixes that create more problems than they solve. We need to make it legal for, as President Bush says, ‘willing employers to get together with willing employees.’ . . . A regulated, structured immigration system will tell us who is coming to our country, where they are living, and assure us that they are not terrorists. We need to bring into the light hard working, upstanding immigrants who deserve protection under our laws, while exposing criminal gangs and terrorists that use the current system to their advantage.”

John Gay, Vice President of Governmental Affairs for the American Hotel and Lodging Association (as reported in “U.S. Crackdown on Immigration Hits Illegal Workers, Employers,” The Wall Street Journal, May 12, 2003)

“The U.S. will need more foreign workers if we want to grow, and we need the foreign workers we already have.”

Lisa Catanzarite, Senior Research Sociologist, UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center (as reported in “Study Links Hispanic Immigration to Wages,” Associated Press, August 19, 2003)

“[I]mmigrants are unable to resist low wages and have little political power to demand proper pay, so they end up working for less... The point is, if you have a vulnerable group, when they are exploited, then that can push down wages for everybody. . . . Somewhat paradoxically, policies to combat pay penalties for native-born workers necessarily involve improving the status of immigrants.”

Patrick Young, Central American Refugee Center, Hempstead, NY (as reported in “Backing Immigrants’ American Dream,” Newsday, September 3, 2002)

“Right now 50 percent of the people who pick crops in the United States are undocumented immigrants. If you somehow magically were able to close the southern border, within a year you’d have to reopen it because your food would be rotting on the vine.”

Kathy Wilson, inn owner, Saugatuck, MI (as reported in “Resorts’ dependence on foreign workers grows,” Chicago Tribune, August 31, 2002)

“It sounds like I’m being dramatic, but without the foreign help I think we’d be out of business.”

Joel Goldhar, Professor, Stuart Graduate School of Business at the Illinois Institute of Technology (as reported in “Immigration and economics,” United Press International, February 5, 2003)

“In a country that needs workers and population growth, that has an expanding economy and low birth rate, you need immigration at the low end, you need immigration at the high end, you need people to do those jobs none of us want our kids to do. The reason immigrants are willing to do that is they have opportunity.”

Eduardo Ibarrola, Mexican consul general in Houston (as reported in “They Were Yelling, Crying and Screaming,” Washington Post, May 16, 2003)

“We have to do something. These tragedies keep happening—people are dying in the desert, in the river, in railroad cars and, now, at a truck stop . . . We need to have a better way to provide workers that the U.S. economy needs.”

Benedict Ferro, a former top federal immigration official and a consultant on immigration issues (as reported in “Immigration experts: Major policy shift needed,” Houston Chronicle, May 15, 2003)

“We’ll have these terrible tragedies until we stop winking at the problem.”

Emma Villaseñor Leon, whose relatives perished in the May 2003 migrant smuggling tragedy in Victoria, TX) (as reported in “Migrants’ Deaths Reverberate at Home,” Washington Post, May 16, 2003)

“Something’s got to change: We need more work here in Mexico, or we need more legal work in the United States.”