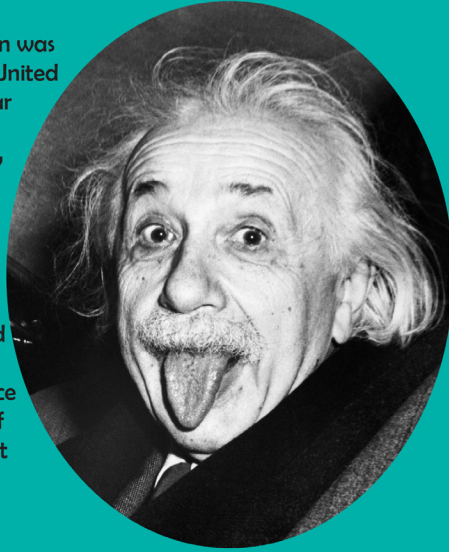


Albert Einstein

If immigration didn't take place, we wouldn't have Albert Einstein. Einstein was born in Germany and moved to the United States to escape Hitler and World War II. He lived and worked in Princeton, New Jersey. Albert Einstein had many discoveries as a scientist, but is most known for his Theory of Relativity. This theory changed the perspectives of many scientists. As well as, set the foundation for many modern inventions, including the nuclear bomb and nuclear energy. The Theory of Relativity explained how time and distance may change due to different speed of the object and the observer. He is best known for his formula, $E=mc^2$.



WE ARE HUMAN



Authorize
Immigration

When you hear the term “immigration”, what is your first thought?

Is it one type of nationality? Or is it a diverse of people who come to mind?

im·mi·gra·tion

/,imə'grāSH(ə)n/

noun

the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

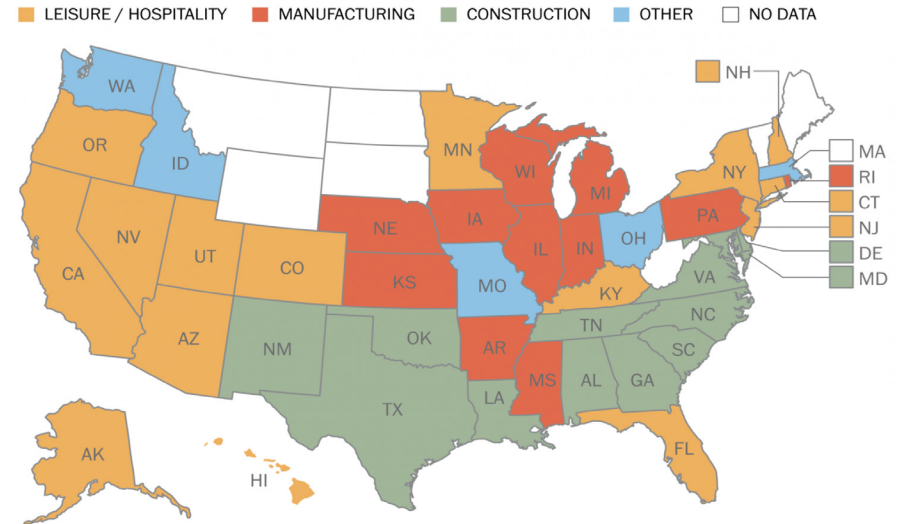


Immigration is about as old as the country itself.

Immigration in the United States has been going on for about 200 years. America has been debating this issue since the 19th century. History and data has shown the U.S. admitting people into the country under their own terms and conditions by deciding who enters and leaves this country.

Most Common Industry For Illegal Immigrants

Industries With the highest percentage of undocumented workers in each state



panic would love to be legal. But the program is so onerous, it's so hard to use, and so expensive....And you don't necessarily get your people. [If] the crop is ready, [and] the people are not here, boom, it's a loss. Most growers will not take that chance." He says he's tried to hire Americans, but he simply can't find enough able and willing do the work. "The truth is, nobody is raising their kids to be farm workers," he says.

Lower wages?

But Jack Martin with the Federation for American Immigration Reform says that's not the whole story. "I think it's true that parents have higher aspirations for their kids than agricultural labor," he says. "Nevertheless, there are a lot of unemployed people who, if they could make a living wage work-

ing in agriculture, I think, would do so." Martin says wages, benefits and labor conditions for farm workers have remained relatively poor for decades because of the steady stream of illegal immigrant labor. As for the guest worker program, he says, "It is true that it is more expensive than hiring the illegal immigrant that shows up with fake documents because of the fact that there are protections for the American workers — they have to hire American workers if they are available first — and there are protections for the foreign workers."

US Farmers Depend on Illegal Immigrants

As summer fruits and vegetables ripen across U.S. farmland, the work of harvesting them depends on illegal immigrants. Americans are sharply divided over what to do about illegal immigration in the United States. Conservatives have been harshly critical of the Obama administration for blocking a controversial Arizona law intended to identify and deport more illegal immigrants, who critics say are taking American jobs. But farmers across the country have a different view. As Americans have moved away from agriculture, farm employers say they have come to rely on illegal immigrants to harvest the fresh fruits and vegetables on the nation's dinner tables.

Land of opportunity

The squash harvest is underway in the eastern state of Virginia. A crew of Hispanic workers are picking, washing, and packing the bright yellow vegetables destined for supermarkets across the East Coast. Like generations of immigrants before them, they came to America seeking economic opportunities. Many come illegally. One worker — called simply Martinez to protect his identity — says he paid a Mexican smuggler two thousand dollars to transport him across the U.S.- Mexico border. He walked across the desert for eight nights and slept by day before making his way here to Virginia. **“We come to advance ourselves, more than anything,” Martinez says. “And in our country, we can’t do anything. For a better future, I came to this side. And the truth is, we really suffer a lot to get across.”**

‘They come for work’

Loreto Ventura first crossed the border illegally 30 years ago to work in the fields. He’s a farm crew boss now, and a U.S. citizen. “They come to work,” he says. “They pay a lot of money to come here, and they risk [their] lives for work. And for work that’s hard work.” Farm workers are up before dawn every morning and work all day in the hot sun. They spend the day stooping over picking vegetables and carrying heavy loads. Of the roughly one million farm workers in the United States, most are immigrants, and an estimated one-quarter to one-half of them are illegal.

Farm work? No, thanks

With U.S. unemployment near 10 percent, many believe illegal immigrants are taking jobs from Americans. But when the United Farm Workers union launched a campaign offering to connect unemployed people to farm jobs, only three people accepted -- out of thousands of inquiries. Union president Arturo Rodriguez says most balked at the difficult working conditions. “They really don’t have any idea what it is to work in agriculture today,” he says. “We’ve just gotten so far away from that type of society that people have forgotten.” The United States has a guest worker program that would allow farm employers to hire immigrants legally. But farmers like this one — who asked to remain anonymous — describe it as a bureaucratic nightmare. “Every farmer I know would gladly use the program and be legal,” he says. “Every His-

As a country who is entirely made up of immigrants, why is it even an issue. This country represents freedom. The Statue of Liberty is one of the most important and iconic symbolizes of the United States. The Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous immigrants in American history, since she was designed and cast in copper in France and brought to the United States. She represents freedom from tyranny and oppression.

As immigrants come to the United States, they are leaving behind violence, poverty, and families. This is a nation of immigrants. Therefore, immigration should be allowed without hatred toward other ethnicities and races. We are human beings with the same mission to

live a better life than the one left behind. For many years, immigrants have left their homes and families to live in a country that offered better opportunities. In the end, immigrants have struggled and faced many obstacles trying to live in the United States. With this in mind, immigrants contribute a majority to the economy. Let us not categorize ourselves, rather, let us be equal.

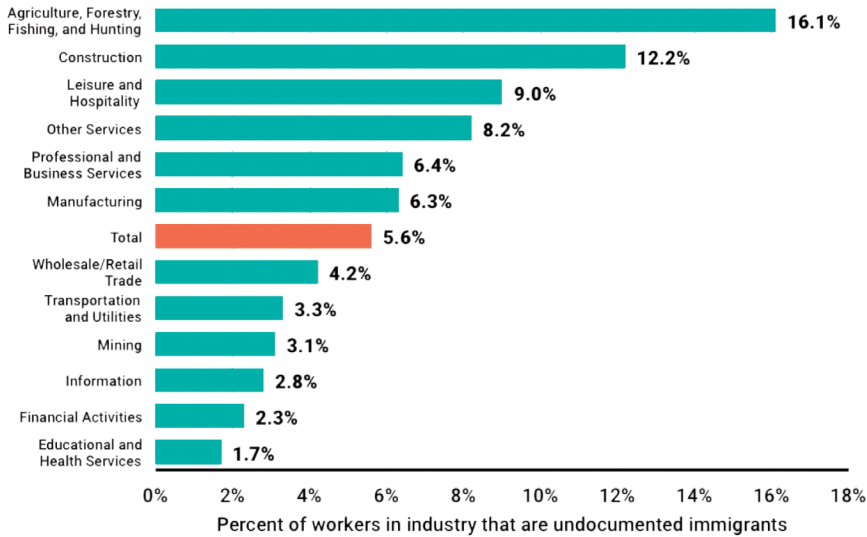
Give me your tired, your poor;
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free;
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore;
Send these, the homeless, tempest-toss'd, to me;
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

—Emma Lazarus, 1883



Donald Trump's deportation plan would be an economic nightmare

UNDOCUMENTED WORKER CONCENTRATION



SOURCE: American Action Forum

BUSINESS INSIDER

Removing all those workers, then, would have a huge effect on the industries. Gitis and Varas considered two scenarios to come up with a range for the economic damage. As a lower-bound scenario, they assumed that any available unemployed native-born or lawful immigrant workers in each industry would pick up as much of the slack as possible and fill in at least some of

the jobs vacated by the deported workers. In this scenario, not all the jobs would be filled, as they found that there wouldn't be enough unemployed native or lawful immigrant workers to take over. As an upper-bound scenario, they instead assumed that these jobs would go unfilled and simply disappear. They found, using estimates of output per worker in each of those industries,

that the cost in lost output would be in the hundreds of billions of dollars (emphasis ours): "Overall, removing all undocumented immigrants would cause private sector output to decline by between \$381.5 billion and \$623.2 billion. This translates to a 2.9 percent to 4.7 percent reduction in total annual output from the private sector." Gitis and Varas went on to say that this estimate is based solely on what would be lost from removing unauthorized workers from these industries, and it doesn't include other economic effects like investment and

economic effects like investment and consumption by the group. Gitis and Varas, of course, acknowledged several caveats with their analysis. By relying on data from 2012, the most recent available from Pew, when unemployment was much higher than it is now, it's possible that the lower-bound estimate might be too optimistic, as there could be fewer unemployed native and lawful immigrant workers to take over those jobs. On the other hand, the newly vacated jobs could bring in workers outside the labor force, making that estimate too pessimistic.

"Overall, removing all undocumented immigrants would cause private sector output to decline by between \$381.5 billion and \$623.2 billion."



A vendor in San Francisco sells Mexican wrestling masks. California is home to more than one-third of Mexican immigrants in the United States. (Photo: anti fluor/Flickr)