

The Effect of Third World Immigration into the USA]
Appendix 9

THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA:
IMPORTING POVERTY, NOT PROSPERITY

Third World immigration into the United States of America has boosted poverty levels, put millions of Americans out of work, contributed over 25 percent of the federal prison population, and has placed a tax burden of billions of dollars on the US taxpayer.

In addition, the cities that receive the largest numbers of immigrants also have twice the unemployment rate, three times the population density, 40 percent more people living in poverty, and 40 percent more serious crime per capita than cities with few or no immigrant arrivals. (1)

However, White Americans are continuously told that immigration - and Third World immigration in particular - is beneficial to their country.

Immigrants, Americans are told, "pay taxes, stabilize shrinking populations, facilitate economic growth, revitalize neighborhoods and replenish work forces", according to one such typical liberal pro-immigration body, the American Immigration Law Foundation. (2)

A review of the veracity of the pro-immigration lobby's claims is therefore in order, something easily done by studying the Third Worlders' contribution to American society.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE USA - THE NUMBERS

Some 11.2 million immigrants arrived in the USA between 1990 and 2000. This, added to the 6.4 million children born to immigrants living in the USA, accounts for almost 70 percent of the US population growth in the past decade. (3)

Immigrants now represent more than one in every ten US residents, the highest percentage in 70 years. (4) More than 1.2 million legal and illegal immigrants combined now settle in the US each year. (5)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has had to revise its initial estimate from six million illegal aliens living in the United States to anywhere from nine to eleven million. (6) These illegal immigrants represent the population equivalent of 17 congressional districts. (7)

The immigrant population is growing six and a half times faster than the native-born population. (8) Over the next 50 years, the US Census Bureau projects that immigration will cause the population of the United States to increase from its present 270 million to more than 400 million. (9)

THIRD WORLD ORIGIN OF IMMIGRATION WAVE

The vast majority of immigrants - legal and illegal - entering the USA, are from the Third World. Mexico alone accounts for 27.7 percent of all immigrants. It is estimated that there are over 8 million Mexicans in the USA. (10)

Of those entering the US illegally, the INS estimates 60 percent come in across the Mexican border which runs from Texas to California. Another 40 percent enter legally, but then overstay their visas. Of the estimated eleven million illegal

immigrants in the US in 1999, the INS managed to deport only 1.8 percent. (11)

PROSPERITY OR POVERTY?

Nationwide, 33 percent of Third World immigrants who settled in the USA since 1990, live in poverty, nearly three times the rate for US-born natives. Some 36 percent of immigrants failed to finish high school, more than double the percentage for US-born nationals. (12)

About 15 percent of US citizens fall below the poverty line, compared to 29 percent of non-citizens. About 11 percent of non-citizens have incomes less than 50 percent of the poverty line, compared to six percent of citizens. (13)

The number of impoverished people in the USA's immigrant-headed households nearly tripled from 2.7 million in 1979 to 7.7 million in 1997. (14) During that same period, the number of poor households headed by immigrants increased by 123 percent while the number of immigrant households increased by 68 percent. (15)

According to Forbes Magazine, a greater proportion of the US population is currently living in poverty than what was the case three decades ago. (16) According to Forbes Magazine, Blacks accounted for 5.8 percent of the nation's poor in 1959, compared to 3 percent in 1996. Whites accounted for 16.6 percent of the nation's poor in 1959, compared to 7.6 percent in 1996. Significantly, Hispanics accounted for a statistical 0 percent of the nation's poor in 1959. (17)

Hispanics first entered the tables in 1972, making up 1.1 percent of the USA's poor in that year. By 1996, Hispanics made up 2.7% of the nation's poor - almost equivalent to the Black figure. (18) Forbes Magazine identified the leap in Hispanic poverty rates as being due to their numbers being "fed by immigration." (19)

Third World population elements continue to experience higher poverty rates than Whites in the USA. According to the US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001, some 22.1 percent of Blacks were below the official poverty line. This compares with 21.2 percent of Hispanics; 10.8 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders; and 7.5 percent of White non-Hispanics. (20)

According to the Puerto Rican/Hispanic Institute for the Elderly in New York, about 23.8 percent of elderly Hispanics in the United States live in poverty, with no prospects of improvement in their situation. (21)

California

According to the 2000 US Census, California's non-White population officially constituted 53.3 percent of that state's population. (22) In more than 40 central cities, big and small, there are double-digit poverty rates, according to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. (23)

It is therefore unsurprising to learn that as early as 1997, 25 percent of all children in California were living below the poverty line. (24) Given the demographics of the state, the racial implications are clear - the rise in the Third World immigrant population has significantly boosted poverty levels.

This is borne out by the fact that the number of children living in poverty in California had increased by more than 3 percent from 1990 to 1997. (25)

A report by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco indicates that mass immigration to California has led to a widening gap between the affluent and the poor, sharply rising poverty, and a median income in the state that has slipped significantly below the national norm. (26)

The Federal Reserve Report went on to say that if California's demographic structure had not diverged from that of the rest of the US, the proportion of the population with incomes below two times the poverty line would have increased by just 6 percent, rather than the 25 percent increase that took place. (27)

In the Appalachia, Mississippi Delta, Black Hills, and Los Angeles areas, more than 30 percent of Hispanics are below the poverty line. (28)

According to a survey by the University of California at San Francisco and the Field Institute, Latinos are 13 times more likely to be part of the working poor -- defined in the survey as a family of four earning less than \$20,000. (29)

Denver, Co

In December 2001, representatives of charity organizations reported that the number of poor Hispanic families in the Denver metropolitan area increased almost 40 percent since the previous year. (30)

Denver's five poorest neighborhoods are populated mostly by Hispanics that only speak Spanish, particularly in the northern part of the city. (31) In these neighborhoods, 80 percent of the children receive food coupons, and are responsible for 37 percent of the city's crime rate. (32)

Alexandria, Va

Poverty also stalks the Hispanic community in Alexandria, Virginia. According to a study undertaken there, the per-capita income of Alexandria's Hispanic community is \$7,306, and nearly half of those residents go without health insurance for themselves and their families. (33)

Arizona

About 37 percent of immigrants in Phoenix, Arizona, and 36 percent of immigrants statewide, fall below the poverty level. (34)

The number of people in poverty living in immigrant households in Arizona has nearly tripled to 330,000 from 113,000 during the 1990s. During that same time, immigrant households rose to 41 percent, from 20 percent of the total of poverty-level households. (35)

THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL RECORD OF THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION

Critical to the liberal argument that Third World immigration benefits the USA, is the supposition that these immigrants are bringing much needed skills to the country. In reality, nothing could be further from the truth.

In 1996, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1.2 million newcomers joined the US population - yet fewer than 5 percent were admitted because of their job skills. (36) Most of the rest were allowed in because they were relatives of US citizens or other immigrants or were refugees, and a

quarter of the total were illegal immigrants. (37)

During the 1990s, more than 1.3 million people with less than a high school education entered the USA. (38) Of those who arrived in this decade, 34.4 percent were school dropouts. (39)

In 1998, nearly 40 percent of immigrants had less than a high school education - double the share for natives, according to the 1990 census figures. The gap widens when grade school education is considered. Some 23 percent of immigrants have less than nine years of education, compared with just 4 percent of Americans. (40)

Forbes Magazine posed the question: "Why has immigration increased the poverty rate?" and then answered it by saying : "They (the immigrants) are unlikely to do well in the knowledge economy" (due to their lack of skills). (41)

A case in point: Only 8 percent of California Latinos have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 43 percent of Asians, 33 percent of whites and 24 percent of African Americans, according to the California Research Bureau. (42)

Contrary to the liberal belief, this low skill set is not solely the product of recent immigration. The typical native-born Latino still earns considerably less than members of other groups, on average, up to \$7000 per year less. (43)

Education levels are directly linked to income. The median income in 2001 for California workers, according to the California Research Bureau, California State Library, was as follows: Whites: \$27,000; Latino: \$14,560; Asian: \$24,000; African American: \$23,000; Other: \$23,000; Median: \$21,000. (44)

Latinos in California have the highest high school dropout rate (45 percent), lowest college graduation rate (8 percent) and, not surprisingly, the lowest median income (\$14,560). (45) The Latino education gap in California is not new. Previous studies show the same was true as far back as the 1940s. (46)

The continuing academic disaster of the Californian Latino problem was revealed by the 1998 California Research Bureau, California State Library report titled the 'Educational attainment of Latinos, California, 1998'. According to this report, 44.7 percent of that state's Latinos had no high school education at all; only 41.1 percent had some high school education; 5.8 percent had an associate degree; 6.2 percent had a bachelor's degree; 1.2 percent had a master's degree, and only one percent had a doctorate or professional qualification. (47)

It is thus clear that the problem of uneducated Third World immigrants is not a temporary issue that subsides with increased opportunity, but in fact gets worse with the passage of time.

IMPORTING THIRD WORLD STANDARDS

The high school dropout rate is not something new to immigrants in the USA: it is common in the Third World origin countries of these immigrants. The high school dropout rate in most Latin American countries exceeds 50 percent. (48)

Mexico, for example, has an illiteracy rate in excess of ten percent, and Guatemala has an illiteracy rate of over 40 percent. (49)

Third World immigration into the USA has therefore delivered a mass of undereducated people, unable to work in a society that is highly dependent on technology - the extreme opposite of what the pro-immigration lobby alleges.

THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION CRIPPLES US ECONOMY

Another favorite pro-immigration argument is that immigration boosts the US economy. Once again, the facts show exactly the opposite.

New York - Median income drops due to immigration

Median household income in the New York areas of Queens, Brooklyn, Suffolk, Fairfield, favored by immigrants, dropped between 1989 and 1998. This was also the case in many other counties across the nation that experienced a large influx of immigrants, according to census data. (50)

The data show that in Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx - counties with a major increase of immigrants - median income fell sharply. (51) In Queens, according to the data, the median household income fell from \$44,938 in 1989, to \$36,480 in 1998, a drop of nearly 19 percent, while in Brooklyn it fell by 18 percent, from \$33,762 to \$27,556. (52)

Los Angeles, Miami-Dade Country - Income falls due to immigration

Median income also fell in many counties in other states attractive to immigrants, including Los Angeles County and Miami-Dade County. (53) In Los Angeles County, where there has been a surge of immigrants from Mexico, median income fell in constant dollars from \$45,962 in 1989 to \$37,655 in 1998, a decline of 18 percent. (54)

According to the 1999 Orange County Annual Survey, conducted by the University of California, Irvine, "full participation in the county's economic and civic life continues to elude the county's fast-growing Latino population." (55) According to the survey, Latinos are less likely to own homes. Only 36 percent of Latinos own their homes, compared with 72 percent of non-Hispanic Whites. (56)

THIRD WORLDERS TOO POOR TO "PAY FOR THEIR APPLICATIONS"

Many of these Third World immigrants are so poor that they cannot even afford to pay the \$250 required to process their residence and citizenship applications, and have used liberals to help them sue the US Immigration and Naturalization Service for "thwarting the ability of poor and disabled immigrants to become American citizens by refusing to waive naturalization fees." (57)

UNSTABLE IMMIGRANT EMPLOYMENT MARKET

According to a survey by the University of California at San Francisco and the Field Institute in 2000, Latino and Black workers are more likely to lose their jobs, with 10 percent of the Latino respondents and 12 percent of the Black respondents reporting job losses in that year. (58)

EVERY 100 MANUAL LABOR IMMIGRANT JOBS CREATE 139 EXTRA POVERTY CASES

A study of 65 rural communities in California's San Joaquin Valley between 1980 and 1990, found that the addition of 100 farm jobs resulted in an additional 139 people - including immigrants, their families and area residents - living in

poverty. (59) This statistic is driven by the low wages paid to the farm worker, who in turn is then unable to support dependents, creating the social welfare problem.

IMMIGRANT BUSINESS FAILURE

With a majority Third World population already in place in the state of California, it comes as no surprise to learn that even government backed loan programs have had trouble finding credit worthy borrowers. A University of Southern California report found 50 percent of capital in such programs in Los Angeles County was sitting idle. (60)

Even when money is disbursed, businesses often founder. The Los Angeles Community Development Bank has experienced a default rate of over 32 percent since it was launched in 1997. (61)

UNSKILLED THIRD WORLDERS IN USA HAVE "BLEAK" FUTURE

A study of the California economy found that the prospects of upward mobility for unskilled immigrants are bleak. A Rand study looked at the nine million net new jobs created in California from 1960 to 1990. It found that three-fourths of the new jobs were filled by workers with at least some college education, and almost all of the rest were filled by high school graduates. (62)

Furthermore, the share filled by workers with some college education has risen over the years, the Rand study found. By the 1980s, some 96% of net new jobs were filled by such workers. (63)

According to a survey by the University of California at San Francisco and the Field Institute, Latinos are much less likely to benefit from the state's explosion in job growth because they are less likely to finish high school or attend college. (64)

According to the survey, 56 percent of the state's Latinos had an education level of high school or lower, compared to 28 percent of blacks, 14 percent of whites, and 11 percent of Asians. (65)

The continuing academic record disaster of the children of Third World immigrants at American schools - a tradition that stretches back more than 50 years - shows up the lie of the pro-immigration lobby that increased Third World immigration will boost the economy.

In reality, Third World immigration is creating a massive underclass that will never be able to enter the economy in any significant manner.

THIRD WORLD IMMIGRANT CRIMINALS FILL UP 25 PERCENT OF FEDERAL PRISONS

Criminal immigrants account for more than 25 percent of all inmates in federal prisons and is the fastest growing segment of the prison population. (66)

The federal prison population of non-citizens has increased by about 15 percent per year from the mid-1980s to the present. Upkeep for each prisoner costs the taxpayers \$21,300 per year. (67)

Some 80 percent of cocaine and 50 percent of heroin in the US is smuggled across the border by Mexican nationals. (68) Taxpayers pay half-a-billion dollars per year incarcerating illegal alien criminals. (69)

In 1994, the state of Florida sued the federal government, seeking reimbursement for the \$884 million a year the state spends on services to illegal aliens. Florida spent \$27.6 million in 1993 to arrest, try and jail illegal immigrants charged with crimes in that state alone. (70)

In addition, state and local authorities were spending more than \$500 million a year to arrest and imprison illegal immigrants who committed serious crimes. (71) New York State estimated these added costs at \$270 million, while Illinois estimated that it spends \$40 million per year for incarceration alone. (72)

The demand for falsified documents in southern and coastal states has created a thriving underworld industry in counterfeiting, thievery, and forgery. For as little as \$40 per person, illegal aliens can purchase documents that provide them with entitlement to health care, welfare, and work privileges. (73)

According to an April 1997 report from the Associated Press, more than 180,000 aliens were granted US citizenship in 1996 without the mandatory criminal background checks. (74)

An Associated Press report in February 1997, said the Citizenship USA project, pushed by the White House in 1996 to expedite admission of 1.3 million aliens, allowed as many as 130,000 criminals into the USA from Mexico, South America, and the Caribbean. (75)

In Denver, the poorest neighborhoods, dominated by Hispanics, account for 37 percent of the city's violent crime. (76)

THIRD WORLD IMMIGRANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Linked closely to the massive unskilled labor force that characterizes Third World immigration to the USA, and their non-contribution to the US economy, is the immigrant unemployment rate. This factor is of significance as it contributes greatly to the use of social welfare services, which in turn place an additional burden on the native-born American taxpayer.

According to the Urban Institute, the highest rates of welfare dependency are in the agricultural counties of California, where unemployment rates are also high. In the heart of California's San Joaquin Valley, for example, 29 percent of the residents of Fresno (761,000 population), 30 percent of Merced (199,000) and 25 percent of Tulare (362,000) county residents were on public assistance in 1996. At the same time, unemployment rates were in double digits, even in the peak spring and summer months. (77)

If it were a state -- and with 3 million residents, its population rivals Oregon's -- the Valley would have the nation's worst economy. Unemployment averages out at 12.4 percent for the entire region, nearly twice as high as West Virginia's. (78)

Parlier, a city of 10,400 about 20 miles southeast of Fresno, is a typical such town referred to by the Urban Institute's report. Its population is over 98 percent Latino. (79) Parlier is one of the poorest cities in California. Unemployment usually hovers between 25 and 30 percent. (80)

Parlier has tried to attract high-tech manufacturing, the work that generally requires semi-skilled labor. High-tech companies however, have declined to invest in the area due to the low skills base of the local population. The

result is an inability to attract anything but the most menial jobs. (81)

In South Central Los Angeles - another high-density immigrant center - the unemployment rate hovers around 20 percent (four times the state average) and the poverty rate is 40 percent. This figure has risen consistently over the last ten years. (82)

THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION'S EFFECT ON THE USA LABOR MARKET

Third World immigration into the USA has not produced a highly skilled labor force, as the above statistics show. Instead, the US labor pool has become flooded with low level, menial laborers, whose desperation for work of any sort has undercut the wages paid at the lower end of the labor market, which in turn made it more difficult for native born Americans citizens to escape poverty.

An estimated 1,880,000 American workers are displaced from their jobs every year by immigration; the cost for providing welfare and assistance to these Americans is over \$15 billion a year. (83)

It is estimated that between 40 and 50 percent of wage-loss among low-skilled Americans is due to the immigration of low-skilled workers. (84)

THIRD WORLD IMMIGRANT WELFARE USAGE

The proportion of immigrant households using welfare programs is estimated by the Center for Immigration Studies to be between 30 percent to 50 percent higher than that of US-born citizens. (85)

According to the 'Immigrants and Welfare, Research Perspectives on Migration' report released by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace -- International Migration Policy Project, immigrant use of welfare has been rising, regardless of how "immigrant" and "welfare" are defined. (86)

Immigrants in California are three times more likely to receive welfare than native-born residents, a dramatic difference that is not seen in other states with burgeoning immigrant populations, according to a report by the US General Accounting Office. (87)

Forty-six percent of California's children live in families with incomes low enough to qualify for subsidized school meals (\$29,000 or less annually for a family of four). Child-care costs, averaging \$407 monthly for a preschooler, amount to one-half the earnings of a full-time, minimum-wage worker. (88)

Over 60 percent of Hispanic households in the Alexandria, Virginia area, receive assistance from federal or state programs for low-income residents. Forty-four percent of Hispanic families get subsidized school lunches for their children. (89)

Bearing in mind that about 37 percent of immigrants in Phoenix, Arizona, and 36 percent statewide fall below the poverty level, (90) the news that the number of people living below the federal poverty level in that state, soared nearly 90 percent since 1989, should come as no surprise. The state population grew about 30 percent in that time. (91)

HEALTHCARE BURDEN

Immigrants who arrived in the US after 1989 and their US-born children account

for 60 percent or 5.5 million of the increase in the size of the uninsured medical health population. (92)

The low health insurance rate means that these Third World immigrants show up at the emergency rooms of America's hospitals because they cannot afford medical care.

Dozens of hospitals in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, have been forced to close or face bankruptcy because of federally-mandated programs requiring free emergency room services to illegal aliens. (93)

In a recent year in Colorado, the state's emergency Medicaid program paid an estimated \$30 million in hospital and physician delivery costs for about 6,000 illegal immigrant mothers - an average of \$5,000 per baby. Those 6,000 births to illegal aliens represent 40 percent of the births paid for by Medicaid in Colorado. Those 6,000 babies immediately became US citizens and qualified for full Medicaid services, with a cost yet to be tabulated. (94)

In addition to general welfare, the GAO -- the investigative arm of Congress -- has documented similar differences in the use of Medicaid, the nation's health insurance program for the needy. In California, for instance, the number of citizens naturalized in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 receiving Medi-Cal (California's Medicaid program) was 23.7 percent, compared with 8.2 percent for native-born citizens. (95)

THE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION

The net annual cost of immigration has been estimated at between \$67 and \$87 billion a year. The National Academy of Sciences found that the net fiscal drain on American taxpayers is between \$166 and \$226 a year per native household. Even studies claiming some modest overall gain for the economy from immigration (\$1 to \$10 billion a year) have found that it is outweighed by the fiscal cost (\$15 to \$20 billion a year) to native taxpayers. (96)

The net deficit is caused by a low level of tax payments by immigrants, because they are disproportionately low-skilled and thus earn low wages, and a higher rate of consumption of government services, both because of their relative poverty and their higher fertility. (97)

The federal government currently provides targeted services to migrant and seasonal farm workers and their dependents that cost about \$600 million per year, equivalent to ten percent of these workers annual earnings. (98)

According to the 'Immigrants and Welfare, Research Perspectives on Migration' report released by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace -- International Migration Policy Project, approximately 1.4 million immigrants receive AFDC or SSI payments totaling \$4.5 billion annually. (99)

Their average monthly AFDC payment is \$133; their average SSI payment is \$407. Estimates using a more broadly defined package of benefits and counting benefits from state and local as well as federal sources indicate that immigrants receive approximately \$25 billion annually in assistance benefits. (100)

IMMIGRATION'S IMPACT AND COST ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The USA's public schools are already overcrowded with six million more children in schools today than in the late 1980s. (101) In 2002, school attendance rose

from the 1997 level of 50 million students in primary and secondary education to more than 55 million - directly as a result of immigration. (102)

In 2001, some 15 percent of students at public schools are Hispanic, and four percent are Asian. In California, half the schoolchildren are either foreign-born or first-generation Americans. (103)

The Urban Institute estimates that the cost of educating illegal alien children in the nation's seven states with the highest concentration of illegal aliens was \$3.1 billion in 1993 (which, with the growth of their population to 1.3 million, was more than \$5 billion in 2000). This estimate does not take into account the additional costs of bilingual education or other special educational needs. (104)

Florida

The Carrying Capacity Network, a non-profit group that studies growth and environmental issues, estimated in 1994 that legal and illegal immigrants have cost Florida \$3.3 billion since 1970. (105)

California

The already mentioned cause and effect of a one-person increase in farm employment creating a 0.67-person increase in welfare use, means an additional annual welfare cost of \$954 per farm job. (106)

Since farm workers in California in 1990 earned an average \$7,320, each farm job was associated with a welfare payment equivalent to approximately 13 percent of average farm earnings. (107)

The costs of illegal immigration in terms of government expenditures for education, criminal justice, and emergency medical care are significant. California has estimated that the net cost to the state of providing government services to illegal immigrants approached \$3 billion during a single fiscal year. (108)

Stretched to the limit by these burdensome costs, the state of California sued the federal government in 1993 for \$10.5 billion to recover the costs of education, health care, policing, and other administrative services for legal and illegal immigration. (109)

ASIAN IMMIGRATION MYTHS

It is often thought that Asian immigration to the USA does not fall into these damning statistical breakdowns. While it is true that Asian immigrants to the USA fare on average better than immigrants from other parts of the Third World, it is a myth that all is well with the Asian immigrant community.

According to the March 2001 US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, some 10.8 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders were below the official poverty line. (110)

In 1993, a study that showed that despite a 'model minority' stereotypical image of being self-sufficient, 55 percent of elderly Chinese immigrants in California received public assistance, mostly Supplemental Security Income. (111)

Among elderly Vietnamese immigrants, the figure was 74 percent, compared with 21

percent of Mexican immigrants and nine percent of the native-born elderly. (112)

Arrest rates for American Asians are higher than Whites for gambling, gangsterism and youth homicide. Asians make up half of all gang arrests in Seattle, and their gang rate relative to population increased to nearly even with Blacks in the city by 1994. A 1992 Los Angeles study showed that Asians are 13 times more likely than Whites to be members of gangs. (113)

Nationally, Asian poverty is slightly worse than the White average. Asian poverty rates in some urban areas are equal to, or worse, than blacks. Asian poverty in many census tracts ranges in the ghetto definition range, from 40 percent up to 70 percent. Asian per capita income is often comparable or worse than Blacks in urban areas. In San Francisco, Asian poverty rates are equal to those of Blacks for the equivalent family structure. (114)

CONCLUSION - A THREAT TO THE FABRIC OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

It is thus clear that Third World immigration to the USA brings none of the supposed benefits that the pro-immigration lobby suggests. The truth is that Third World immigrants do not bring skills, prosperity, stability, or economic growth.

On the contrary: they bring with them serious social problems that are then borne by native-born Americans, both financially and socially.

Third World immigration threatens the very fabric of society, and unless halted, will see the final dissolution of the American Republic.

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