



VOTER

A monthly publication of the League of Women Voters of Polk County, P.O. Box 934, Lakeland, FL 33802

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Volume 07, Issue 8

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

What's Up With Property Taxes !?!

Get the Latest Update
At the Fall Membership Meeting from

Ms Marsha Faux
Polk County Property Appraiser

Tuesday, October 16, 2007

5:30 p.m. - Social Hour (Snacks)

6:30 p.m. - Guest Speaker

At Michael Holley Chevrolet
925 Hwy 98 South, Lakeland
New Car Showroom Community Rm (2nd floor)

Issues:

- Property Tax Reduction
- Save our Homes vs. Super Homestead Exemption
- Polk County Property Assessments
- Proposed Constitutional Amendment and Court Actions
- Special Legislative Session on the Budget

Snacks, finger food and drinks provided!

This Issue

- [Fall Meeting](#)
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- [Dues Reminder](#)

WORDS OF WISDOM:

Everybody is ignorant,
only on different
subjects.

- Will Rogers



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The League of Women Voters of Polk County

**General Meeting
for
Immigration Study Consensus**

November 13, 2007

At

**Larry R Jackson Branch Library
1700 North Florida Ave.
Lakeland, FL**

Agenda Summary

5:15 – 5:45 pm Pick up Consensus Kit
5:45 – 7:45 pm Discuss Consensus Questions

Snacks, Finger Food and Drinks Provided!

Come enjoy lively discussion and get your opinion on record on this very timely and important topic.

Call Bob Sears at 863-619-2199 with any questions.

***LWVUS Immigration Study Consensus Preview
Background Information and Discussion Questions***

The six discussion questions on pages 3 through 11 may be used to help participants focus on the various viewpoints associated with the consensus questions and sub-questions. Brief background material has been provided for most of the questions.

Instructions (Questions 1 – 4):

Rate: High Priority Lower Priority Disagree No Consensus

**Question 1: Federal immigration laws should take into consideration criteria such as:
(Rate each one)**

a. Ethnic and cultural diversity

Background Information: From its founding, this country has been made up of a mixture of ethnic groups. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 denied entrance by race for the first time, while a 1924 law incorporated a quota system to limit immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. This system was broadly followed until 1965 when the quota system was eliminated. In recent years, large numbers of unauthorized/undocumented and authorized/documented immigrants have come to the U.S., especially from Mexico and Central America, to work and live, changing the demographics of large parts of the country

Discussion Questions

1. What contributions to American culture— such as food, art, music, language, literature, traditions, for instance – have been made by immigrants from different parts of the world?
2. What problems arise when immigrants retain their cultural traditions, stay connected to their native countries and continue to speak their native languages, rather than becoming integrated into and assimilated by the larger American culture?

b. Economic, business and service employment needs in the United States.

Background Information: Historically, large numbers of immigrants have come to this country for economic opportunity, and the U.S. economy has accommodated the expanding labor supply that today encompasses 1.5 million immigrants per year. With Americans retiring at increased rates, economists expect this expansion to continue. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 56 million new jobs will be created between 2002 and 2012. By 2010, nearly 43 percent of all job openings will require only minimal education.

Discussion Questions

1. Are immigrants necessary to bolster the current and future work force, or could those jobs be filled in other ways?
2. Should employers be required to pay Americans higher wages in order to reduce the need for foreign labor?

c. Environmental impact/sustainability

Background Information: Any increase in the population of the U.S. helps accelerate the continued expansion of the economy, which frequently creates conditions harmful to local environments. On the other hand, most major environmental impact issues have global impact and are not limited by borders.

Discussion Questions

1. Are you concerned that population growth due to immigration may have a serious negative impact on the environment?
2. Because most major environmental issues have global impact, how will curtailing immigration lessen environmental impact on the U.S.?

d. Family reunification of authorized immigrants and naturalized citizens with spouses and minor children

Background Information: Many believe that policies that facilitate the stability of families are in the best interest of both the immigrant families and the U.S. Naturalized citizens and legal permanent residents are more productive workers and more invested in their communities if their spouses and minor children are allowed to join them in the U.S. in a timely manner. However, this must be balanced against admitting persons with skills needed by U.S. businesses. Some people think that meeting the needs of the economy is more beneficial to the country as a whole than indirect benefits from family reunification.

Discussion Questions

1. What priority should be accorded to immigration policies that ensure family reunification?

e. History of criminal activity

Background Information: History of criminal activity generally indicates a propensity for crime, and crime is already a costly social and economic problem in the U.S. However, data show lower crime rates among immigrants than among native born.

Discussion Question

1. Is it fair that under current immigration law individuals' minor offenses that would be considered misdemeanors for American citizens can be grounds for exclusion or deportation of immigrants?
2. Should immigrants be held to the same legal standards and accorded the same rights as American citizens?

f. Humanitarian crises/political persecution in home countries

Background Information: Historically, Americans have prided themselves on providing safety to those fleeing persecution in their homelands. However, refugees rarely bring financial resources when they flee their homelands and may become financial burdens on their communities.

Discussion Questions

1. Do we have a continuing obligation to provide safety to those fleeing persecution in their homelands?
2. Should we accept fewer refugees because of concern that they could become a financial burden on their communities?

g. Immigrant characteristics (health and age)

Background Information: Federal law has historically included provisions for medical examinations to identify immigration applicants with inadmissible health-related conditions. The law requires medical examinations for all refugees and applicants applying for immigrant visas from outside the U.S. The list of communicable diseases that can make an applicant inadmissible include, among others, tuberculosis, HIV infections, Hansen's Disease and several sexually transmitted diseases. Age, on the other hand, has not been regulated, except to determine eligibility for a child as a minor in order to accompany a parent.

Discussion Questions

1. Should we refuse entrance to immigrants with serious communicable diseases that have been virtually eliminated in this country, even those that can be eliminated and/or controlled by modern medicine?
2. Should immigration policy give preference to relatively young and productive immigrants so that fewer older or retired immigrants are granted visas?

h. Rights of all workers to safe working conditions and liveable wage

Background Information: Many feel that ensuring safe working conditions and a liveable wage for all workers improves the country as a whole. Others are concerned that these improved conditions would make unauthorized immigration more appealing and exacerbate current border control problems.

Discussion Questions

1. Should Federal law limit immigrating workers to those who are guaranteed a job with safe working conditions and a liveable wage, taking into consideration that such a guarantee could increase costs to be passed on to consumers and that workers who are citizens would not have the same guarantee?

i. Rights of families to remain together

Background Information: The pull of family ties is one of the most powerful motivations for immigration. Keeping families intact reflects a core American value. Many believe that immigration policies that ignore

this motivation unintentionally promote unauthorized immigration. Others believe that immigrants are aware of the possibility of a lengthy separation when they decide to emigrate.

Discussion Questions

1. Because immigration policies that ignore the pull of family ties unintentionally promote unauthorized immigration, should family reunification be an important priority for immigration reform?
2. Is long-term separation from immediate family members one of the costs that immigrants must be willing to pay when coming to the U.S.?

j. Rights of all individuals in U.S. to fair treatment under the law (fair hearing, right to counsel, right of appeal and humane treatment)

Background Information: The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution forbids depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law and denying any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Non-citizens must be accorded these constitutional rights, but many would not receive even these rights in their home countries.

Discussion Questions

1. Should immigrants, including unauthorized immigrants, be afforded this Fourteenth Amendment protection?
2. Do you agree that because many immigrants would not be granted the most basic rights in their own countries, they should not have the same legal protections as U.S. citizens?

k. Education and training

Background Information: Studies have shown that high skilled immigrants contribute more to the U.S. economy. However, while education and training are important, the U.S. badly needs workers with little or no education and training to fill jobs in manufacturing, service industries, agriculture, construction, and restaurants.

Discussion Questions

1. Should immigrants with specialized training and strong academic credentials receive priority admission?
2. Should workers with little or no education and training needed to fill jobs in manufacturing, service industries, agriculture, construction and restaurants and hospitality, be given a lower priority than highly skilled workers?

Question 2: Unauthorized immigrants currently in the U.S. should be treated as follows:

Background Information: Approximately 12 million immigrants currently live in the U.S. without authorization or have overstayed their visas. The question of giving these unauthorized immigrants some type of amnesty is dividing Congress and the country.

a. Deport unauthorized immigrants

Background Information: Many feel that because unauthorized immigrants broke the law to come here, deportation appropriately reverses the process. Others argue that unauthorized immigrants are here because the U.S. government does not issue a sufficient number of visas to meet labor demands.

Discussion Questions

1. Some people argue that because they have broken the law unauthorized immigrants should be deported and not granted legal status in the U.S. Do you agree?
2. Others argue that we have unauthorized immigrants because the government doesn't issue enough visas to meet labor demands, and that it would be unfair to plan mass arrests and deportation of millions of unauthorized immigrants?

b. Some deported/some allowed to earn legal adjustment of status based on length of residence in the U.S.

Background Information: As precedent, the 1986 law's amnesty provisions were based on length of residency. Immigrants who could show ability to support themselves were allowed to stay in this country.

Discussion Questions

1. Should immigrants who have lived in this country for an extended period of time and have shown they can support themselves and have integrated themselves into our society be allowed to stay?
2. Is it fair to give someone priority status in the legalization process because they have been in violation of U.S. laws for a longer period of time?

c. Some deported/some allowed to earn legal adjustment of status based on needs of U.S. employers

Background Information: The U.S. has an expanding economy requiring a larger labor force than Americans can supply. Providing jobs for immigrants, even low-skilled jobs, serves the U.S. economy well, but many feel that unauthorized immigrants, working for low salaries, drive salaries down for some low-income American workers.

Discussion Questions

1. Does allowing unauthorized immigrants achieve legalization because of their work status serve the expanding U.S. economy well?
2. If unauthorized immigrants who are willing to work for low salaries drive salaries down for some low-skilled American workers, should the immigrants be deported?

d. All allowed to earn legal adjustment of status by doing things such as paying taxes, learning English, studying civics, etc.

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Discussion Questions

1. Does allowing unauthorized immigrants achieve legalization because of their work status serve the expanding U.S. economy well?
2. If unauthorized immigrants who are willing to work for low salaries drive salaries down for some low-skilled American workers, should the immigrants be deported?

e. All allowed to earn legal adjustment of status by doing things such as paying taxes, learning English, studying civics, etc.

Background Information: Immigrants who gain English proficiency and assimilate quickly in other ways will qualify for better jobs and pay higher taxes. But many feel that all immigrants are expected to assimilate and unauthorized immigrants who have learned English, studied civics and paid taxes should not be rewarded with legal adjustment of status.

Discussion Questions

1. Should unauthorized immigrants who gain English proficiency, qualify for better jobs, and pay higher taxes be granted legal status?

e. If deported, assess fines before possible re-entry

Background Information: Fines would help compensate the U.S. for deportation costs as well as for any advantages/benefits unauthorized immigrants received while living in this country. Others maintain that

most unauthorized immigrants have been paying taxes and fees for services they cannot access, which would compensate for deportation and legalization costs.

Discussion Questions

1. Should unauthorized immigrants be penalized by paying fines before re-entry, fines that would help compensate the U.S. for the cost of deporting them and for any advantages/benefits they received while living in this country without authorization?
2. Should payment of taxes and fees for services unauthorized immigrants have been unable to access, including substantial payments to Social Security, be sufficient to cover costs such as deportation and legalization and make re-entry penalties unnecessary?

f. Assess fines before allowed to earn legal adjustment of status

Background Information: Unauthorized immigrants pay taxes and fees for services they cannot access, which would compensate the U.S. for legalization costs. Others feel that unauthorized immigrants should be penalized in some way for breaking the law when they entered the country illegally.

Discussion Questions

1. Should unauthorized immigrants be penalized for breaking the law by paying fines to help cover the cost of their legalization and to compensate the U.S. for any advantages/benefits they received while living in this country without authorization?
2. Because most unauthorized immigrants work at low-skilled, low-paying jobs, should payment of taxes and fees for services unauthorized immigrants have been unable to access, including substantial payments to Social Security, be adequate compensation?

Question 3: Federal immigration law should provide an efficient, expeditious system (with minimal or no backlogs) for legal entry into the U.S. for immigrants who are:

a. Immediate family members, joining family members already admitted for legal permanent residence in the U.S.

Background Information: Many believe that policies that facilitate the stability of families are in the best interest of both the immigrant families and the U.S. Naturalized citizens and legal permanent residents are more productive workers and more invested in their communities if their spouses and minor children are allowed to join them in the U.S. in a timely manner. However, this must be balanced against admitting persons with skills required to meet this country's labor needs. Others think that meeting the needs of the economy is more beneficial to the country as a whole than indirect benefits from family reunification.

Discussion Questions

1. Are policies that facilitate the stability of immigrant families in the best interest of both the immigrant families and the U.S.?
2. Is meeting the needs of the economy more beneficial to the country as a whole than indirect benefits, such as higher productivity and increased community investment, that can result from giving family reunification a high priority?

b. Entering the U.S. to meet labor needs

Background Information: For the past decade, market forces have attracted 1.5 -1.8 million skilled and unskilled immigrants to work in the U.S. each year. However, annual legal quotas admitted only about a million immigrants, resulting in a significant imbalance.

Discussion Questions

1. Should Federal immigration policy make the annual legal intake of workers more or less equal to the flow generated by supply and demand?
2. Should employers be required to pay higher wages to all workers in order to attract native-born workers to fill most of the jobs currently held by immigrants?

c. Entering the U.S. as students

Background Information: Students come to this country on non-immigrant visas with expiration dates. They are here temporarily and for a specific purpose – to attend school. These students are a major part of the life of most American universities, especially at the graduate level in science and technology, and academia competes for them.

Discussion Questions

1. Because of this country's excellent educational opportunities, should we encourage students from abroad to come here to go to school so that they will be able to use their expertise to help people in their home countries and elsewhere, as well as in the U.S.?
2. Should we reduce the number of visas granted to foreign students because some may overstay their visas, becoming unauthorized immigrants, and because study in the U.S. contributes to a "brain drain" in developing countries?

d. Entering the U.S. because of persecution in home country.

Background Information: Historically, Americans have prided themselves on providing safety to those fleeing persecution in their homelands. However, refugees rarely bring financial resources when they flee their homelands and may become financial burdens on their communities.

Discussion Questions

1. Do Americans have an obligation to provide safety to those fleeing persecution in their homelands, as well as a special obligation to those refugees who can no longer remain safely in their homelands because of the aid they gave to U.S. troops during time of war?
2. Should we accept fewer refugees because of the inordinate amount of assistance and support required to keep them from becoming a financial burden on their communities?

4a. In order to deal more effectively with unauthorized immigrants, Federal immigration law should include:

Social Security Card or other national identification card with secure identifiers for all persons residing in the U.S.

Background Information: The national identification card debate became more intense after 9/11 and has gone far beyond the Social Security card. The Real ID law, enacted on May 11, 2005, requires states to issue drivers licenses based on all of the following sources of verifiable information – a photo ID, documentation of birth and current address, and proof that a Social Security number is legitimate. These drivers' licenses will be required as primary identification for the Social Security Administration, airline travel, entering national parks, and opening bank accounts, for instance. Provisions are to become effective in December 2009.

Discussion Questions

1. Should we have a national identification card as recommended by the 9/11 Commission in order to hinder both terrorists and unauthorized immigrants, as well as to reduce fraud and improve airline security?
2. Would a national identification card infringe upon Americans' privacy and possibly facilitate identity theft?

4b. Federal immigration law dealing with unauthorized immigrants should be enforced by including: (rate each one)

i. Physical barriers (such as fences) and surveillance at borders

Background Information: Beginning with the Immigration Act of 1990, immigration legislation increasingly focused on unauthorized immigration and border enforcement issues. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) initiated a series of strategies designed to stop immigrants from crossing the U.S. - Mexico

border without authorization – “Operation Hold the Line” in the El Paso, TX, area and “Operation Gatekeeper” in California. These systems were a combination of physical barriers such as fencing, as well as high power light systems, and movement sensors. In 2006, Congress passed the Secure Fence Act, with the primary purpose of building 700 miles of new fencing and enhancing the technology to make the U.S.-Mexico border more secure. The cost of building the fence is estimated at \$9 billion.

The northern border has received little attention, primarily because immigrants trying to enter from Canada without authorization generally present false papers at border stations instead of crossing in unregulated areas, as they do from Mexico.

Discussion Questions

1. Are physical barriers such as fences the most effective way to stop unauthorized immigrants, terrorists, smugglers, and drug traffickers in non-regulated border areas, as well as to provide important deterrents that increase the risk of apprehension?

2. Are fences and increased surveillance at borders worth the cost of dealing with increases in the smuggling industry as well as concerns about deaths as people cross in more remote and dangerous areas?

ii. Increased personnel at land, air and sea entry points

Background Information: Many argue that more personnel might reduce vigilante efforts, which are problematical, and also reduce the financial burden on state and local police and government. However, increasing the size of the Border Patrol is difficult and takes time. Retention rates are poor because of low pay relative to other law enforcement jobs, poor working conditions and few opportunities for advancement.

Discussion Questions

1. Are more border guards needed to increase border security and reduce the financial burden on state and local police and government?

2. As expenditures for border security have risen, the number of unauthorized immigrants in the U.S. has increased as well. Will increasing Border Patrol personnel (which has been increased 200 percent in the last 20 years) bring our borders under control?

iii. More effective tracking of persons with non-immigrant visas until they leave the country

Background Information: While 60 percent of unauthorized immigrants enter this country at the southern border, 40 percent come in legally through ports of entry – airports, seaports, northern and southern borders, and overseas consulates - and then overstay their visas. In 1996, Congress defined enforcement more broadly to reflect the need to cover air and land ports of entry and mandated a system for tracking entries and exits of students and foreign-born visitors be fully operational by 2003.

Discussion Questions

1. Should we give a high priority to increasing funding for existing systems capable of effectively tracking foreign students and temporary foreign workers until they leave the country, or should higher priority be accorded to developing a less costly system of issuing machine readable, tamper resistant visas and other travel and entry documents to all international visitors before they enter the U.S.?

2. Are current routine inspections of the documents of train, ship and airline passengers by Immigration and Customs a violation of the Americans’ civil rights?

iv. Verification documents, such as green cards and work permits with secure identifiers.

Background Information: Social Security cards, “green” cards and immigration authorization cards are generally accepted as the best documents to verify work eligibility, but without secure identifiers they are easy to falsify.

Discussion Questions

1. Should adding biometrics to Social Security or “green” cards be given a high priority?

2. Would adding biometrics to the Social Security card, turning it into what many call a national identification card, raise issues of privacy and confidentiality?

v. Improved technology to facilitate employer verification of employee visa status

Background Information: To verify employee eligibility, employers must maintain a record (I-9 form) showing they have asked for and examined one of more than two dozen specified documents that prove employment eligibility. Employers must also verify Social Security numbers with the Social Security Administration – a process that currently can take months. The result is that roughly half of all unauthorized workers are hired by employers who fully comply with I-9 requirements, but have been unable to verify quickly and reliably the authenticity of workers' identity documents. In addition, questioning the documents, or asking for further documentation, can lead to discrimination charges. Basic Pilot, a voluntary federal online system, is available to verify job-seekers' documents. As of 2006, only 3,624 employers were registered with Basic Pilot, less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent of all employers in the U.S.

Discussion Questions

1. Should the Federal online system, Basic Pilot, be mandatory for all employers, regardless of the cost to the government and to employers of implementing and using this program?
2. Are employers, who may feel ill-equipped as document examiners, the most effective group to identify unauthorized immigrants?

vi. Improved technology for sharing information among Federal agencies

Discussion Questions

1. Should we give a high priority to integrating all immigration-related federal databases, such as Basic Pilot (employee verification), US-VISIT (visa records) and the Social Security system, and making the resulting system available to appropriate users to produce optimal results?
2. Would a large centralized federal database raise privacy and accuracy concerns, and be too costly to create and implement?

vii. A program to allow immigrant workers to go in and out of the U.S. to meet seasonal and sporadic labor needs

Background Information: Under current immigration law, temporary immigration visas are used to meet seasonal and sporadic labor needs for low-income workers. Under the law, only 5,000 visas are available annually for low-skilled workers, but two-thirds of the 500,000 that enter the country without authorization each year enter the work force, mostly in low-wage jobs. Because the system is complex, cumbersome, and slow, employers are unable to get workers when and where they need them, and agree that the current system fails to meet their labor market needs. Attitudes toward guest worker programs do not split on the usual pro-or anti-immigrant lines. Some individuals who believe that there are too many immigrants in the U.S. support guest worker and seasonal worker programs as a means of bringing in short-term workers who will not stay and who do not become permanent residents or citizens. Conversely, some individuals who are pro-immigrant advocates oppose guest worker and other temporary labor programs because they worry that they create conditions for the exploitation of workers.

Discussion Questions

1. Is a guest worker program worth the possibility of adverse effects – declining wages and loss of jobs, for instance, for some low-income Americans?
2. If a guest worker program is implemented, should the law include a permanent path to legalization for workers?

viii. Significant fines proportionate to revenue for employers who fail to take adequate steps to verify work authorization of employees

Background Information: Under current law, unchanged since 1986, employer fines for failure to verify work authorization of employees range from \$100 - \$1,000 per immigrant for paperwork errors and from \$250 - \$10,000 for substantive violations.

Discussion Questions

1. Would larger fines that would substantially affect their profits make employers less inclined to accept questionable documentation and give the government greater incentive to aggressively enforce employer sanctions?
2. Because proving intentional violations of immigration law by employers is difficult, will increasing fines actually result in increased prosecutions?

Instructions (Questions 5 & 6): Rate: Consensus No Consensus

Question 5: Federal immigration law should address and balance the long-term financial benefit from immigrants with the financial costs borne by states and local governments with large immigrant populations.

Discussion Questions

1. Because the federal government currently realizes a significant financial benefit from Social Security revenues, federal income taxes and Medicare taxes withheld from the wages of authorized and unauthorized immigrants, while some states and localities incur unreimbursed costs for the provision of education, health and social services to immigrants, should this inequitable distribution of resources be redressed?

Question 6: Federal immigration law should be coordinated with U.S. foreign policy to proactively help improve economies, education and job opportunities, and living conditions of nations with large emigrating populations.

Background Information

Development aid has the potential to reduce some of the attractions of emigration to the United States. In Europe, the lowering of trade barriers within the EU, coupled with targeted economic development has turned countries like Ireland and Spain from net out-migration to in-migration countries. In addition, remittances (the funds sent home by foreign-born workers in the U.S.) act as a form of foreign aid that far exceeds the dollars passed from government to government. To the extent that migration is motivated by poverty and unemployment, aid programs that reduce poverty and create jobs are likely to reduce the pressure to leave the country in search of employment and higher wages.

However, development aid is no panacea. Economic motives are not the only or even the primary reason for migration to the United States. The largest number of immigrants come to be reunited with family members, and smaller, but significant numbers come as refugees fleeing persecution. Furthermore, some forms of aid may actually make it easier for developing country governments to postpone the kinds of economic reforms that will create local jobs and reduce economically motivated out-migration. From a humanitarian perspective, conditioning development aid on policies that limit out-migration could have disastrous consequences if it reduces aid to countries where the need is greatest. To the degree that immigration and foreign policy aims differ, coordination may be very difficult.

Discussion Questions

1. Because migration is often motivated by poverty and unemployment, should Federal law increase funding for foreign aid programs that reduce poverty and create jobs in those countries with the largest migrating populations in order to reduce the pressure to leave the country in search of employment and higher wages?
2. Because some forms of aid may actually make it easier for developing country governments to postpone the kinds of economic reforms that will create local jobs and reduce economically motivated out-migration, should U.S. law reduce funding for this type of aid?



The League of Women Voters Of Polk County **VOTER**

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* * * Fall Membership Meeting - October 16 * * *

Upcoming Municipal Elections!

- Auburndale - November 6
- Lakeland - November 6

Membership Dues Reminder



URGENT ALERT

Our Membership Chair reports that some current members have **NOT** paid their dues.

If you have paid your 2007-08 dues, thank you. If not, you will be receiving a reminder soon.

We hope to keep you on the rolls and active.

Calendar

Monday, October 8: Columbus Day

Tuesday, October 9, noon
Executive Steering Committee
Helen Sears, 555 E. Church St, Bartow.
(bag lunch)

Tuesday, October 16, 5:30 pm
Fall Membership Meeting

Tuesday, October 23, noon
LWV Polk County BOARD Meeting
United Way Offices, Highland City.
(bag lunch)

Tuesday, October 30, 7:00 pm
Immigration Committee
Bob Sears, 6471 Longwood Trace Ln N
Lakeland. 619-2199