IMMIGRATION IS NOT A CRIME, BUT SHOOTING IMMIGRANTS IS TERRORISM

Abstract
An estimated 46 million people are in slavery around the world, out of which 11 million (25% of the total enslaved in the world) are enslaved in the US, where these slaves labeled “criminal aliens” are working for little or no pay, controlled by threats, debt, rape, and violence, and the threat of separation from families and deportation by the government.

Many Americans think that America has become decadent due to the presence of NEW immigrants, increasing recognition of rights to minorities of all kinds, and the alleged threat they pose to their way of life. The fear of such threats, real or fake, is one of the reason for the hatred towards the immigrants. Immigration Is Not A Crime, But Shooting Immigrants Is Terrorism.

To understand the anti-immigrant sentiment running high enough to kill innocent people who are hardworking assets to America, we must understand the nature of the perception of the problem. The problem is multi-layered and complex involving the people of the entire world. It would be impossible to cover every unique issue presented by each prospective immigrant and existing immigrant.

The people of the enlightened democracy of the United States of America must find the standards of decency in inflicting punishment on the victims of our actions, commissions or omissions in Africa, Asia, Central and South Americas, Europe, India, Middle East, and other places, who came here from the war-torn places looking for a sanctuary, the Shining City on a Hill, and the Beacon of Hope.

INTRODUCTION
The United States of America is the world’s top resettlement country, accepting 53,000 refugees in 2015.

An individual is 13 times more likely to gain admission to Harvard than to the US as a refugee. The following journey takes you through the many
grievous steps a typical refugee seeking resettlement to the US must endure. There are nearly 20M refugees across the world, more than we have ever seen before\(^3\).

America has reinvented the slavery which is as inhumane as it was before. The net effect of years of demonizing, profiling, and discriminating was to dramatically increase the pressure on immigrants, regardless of legal status or American citizenship.

Many Americans see that America has become decadent due to the presence of NEW immigrants, increasing recognition of rights to minorities of all kinds, and the alleged threat they pose to their way of life. The fear of such threats, real or fake, is the reason for the hatred towards the immigrants. Is this new? Not really. We have seen this time and again in this country and elsewhere. History is replete with genocides and exterminations of such kind based on prejudices and ignorance.

Politicians and Intellectuals have divided Americans based on their vision and understanding of the Greatness of America. Politicians from both parties have divided the country and pitted against each other – US and them; an old strategy used to conquer enemies. Why do we want to use that draconian, but effective, a strategy used by the imperialists who conquer and enslave others, to destroy immigrants in a nation of immigrants? It is because xenophobia due to ignorance and racism took over the country and perception of the enemy in the immigrants as they look different, behave differently, and speak jibberish sounding like terrorism. How did we get to the bottom of the pit where persecution of enslaved, weak, and incapable victim is patriotism and security from the Shining City on the Hill with the Beacon of Hope?

No society is free of such discriminatory attitudes and divisions\(^4\). Rapid and efficient judgments about the significance of social threat are important for species survival and may recruit specialized neurocognitive systems, consistent with biological models of threat processing. Cognitive research suggests that faces depicting anger are detected quickly when presented amongst other facial expressions, by distinguishing facial features. As such, clinical levels of paranoia may represent the inevitable cost of efficient threat perception or justified suspicion that is necessary for the survival of the human species\(^5\).

It would be naïve to think that there are no criminals or bad people in any given group in society, whether it is white Americans, black Americans, immigrant Americans of
various colors and nationalities, Native Americans of various nationalities, visitors from various nations, or any other group of people.

To understand the anti-immigrant sentiment running high enough to kill innocent people who are hardworking assets to America\(^6\), we must understand the nature of the perception of the problem. The problem is multi-layered and complex involving the people of the entire world. It would be impossible to cover every unique issue presented by each prospective immigrant and existing immigrant. However, we may analyze a few major perceptions and issues:

Current Status
Crime and Punishment
  Two Types of Crimes: *Malum In Se* and *Malum Prohibitum*
  Separation of the Church
  Mistake of Fact or Law
  Punishment
What are Criminal Aliens?
The Brainwashing and Propaganda: Identification and Demonization of the Enemy
Restrictive immigration legislation
Cause and Effect and the Game of XENOPHOBIA
Criminalization by Selective Data
Conclusion

Current Status
The US immigration law is very complex and confusing for all and the current immigration system fails to meet the needs of the nation’s economy, workforce and families\(^7\).

Lawful permanent residents (LPRs) remain in the country even if they are unemployed, have almost all rights enjoyed by the American citizens, and are eligible to apply for nearly all jobs, with exceptions such as the jobs and voting rights restricted to US citizens. Immigration Policy of the United States relies on the principles that serve and promote our values and interests such as
the reunification of families, admitting skilled immigrants valuable to the US economy, humanitarian protection of refugees, and promoting diversity\textsuperscript{8}.

Each year the United States also admits noncitizens on a temporary basis. Annually, Congress and the President determine a separate number for refugee admissions. In 2016, we promised to accept 85,000 refugees for resettlement. Each refugee will have undergone a rigorous 18- to 24-month screening process\textsuperscript{9}.

In 2017, there are about 11 million people living in the United States without proper documentation and any rights whatsoever, but paying taxes and contributions worth $14 billion and services. A 2007 Congressional Budget Office (CBO) report on the impact of undocumented immigrants on the budgets of local and state governments cited IRS figures showing that 50% to 75% of the about 11 million unauthorized US immigrants file and pay income taxes each year.

After abolishing slavery, America has developed a new culture of business in which citizens break the law\textsuperscript{10} and take advantage of migrant workers and their families for the benefit of unscrupulous business owners without any ramifications and penalties for such brutal exploitation of the victims of human trafficking and evading taxes, creating a neo-slave state without a clear path forward for these new slaves to work in the USA without the shackles of slavery\textsuperscript{11}.

An estimated 46 million people are in slavery around the world, out of which 11 (25% of the enslaved in the world) million are enslaved in the US, where people are working for little or no pay, controlled by threats, debt, rape, and violence. We call it by many names, but it amounts to the same thing: modern slavery, we call the enslaved victims Criminal Aliens. Slavery is illegal everywhere, including the US, but it continues to thrive because so many of us think that the victims are criminal aliens who don’t deserve any rights, services, protections, etc. Unshackling these immigrant slaves from slavery would amount to Amnesty to criminal aliens who do not deserve any rights, privileges, protections, dignity, and respect because they broke the law, but the companies that brought them are impeccable patriots serving this great America\textsuperscript{12}.

Federal immigration law caps the number of people who can permanently immigrate to the United States at 675,000 per year.\textsuperscript{13} Our current immigration system retains per-country ceilings, limiting the number of immigrants who can enter the US from any one country. Although the country caps are not intended to discriminate against particular
races or nationalities, they allow control immigration patterns to the United States. Democrats and Republicans, in general, are divided over immigration reform. Those who oppose “the pathway to obtain the missing documentation required to work for these enslaved people” are opposed to it to **punish these victims** of terror and enslavement for fake reasons such as undermining border security, creating a path to work permit is amnesty to criminals and the alleged potential effect on jobs.

**Crime and Punishment**

A crime is an act usually defined by a society and its legislature based on its time in the evolution of its state, culture, religion, and beliefs. Human beings, by their very nature, must constantly choose among courses of action, and there are not an infinite number of equally "valuable" choices and some choices are superior to others. Meaning, we discriminate and chose one over the other. A person will do that thing the consequences of which are perceived by him or her to be preferable to the consequences of doing something else. The essential question for modern criminology is how to limit or manipulate the human capacity to choose, depending upon what choices will receive public approval or disapproval. The reason for the concept of individual responsibility for the behavior leads to the notions of *mens rea* and culpability. *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* (the act is not guilty unless the mind is guilty).

**Two Types of Crimes: Malum In Se and Malum prohibitum**

*Malum in se* is a criminal act that is wrong because it violates the moral, public, or natural principles of society. *Mala in se* or felonies include offenses resulting in serious physical harm (or threat of harm) to victims, crimes in this category include heinous criminal acts such as murder, rape, robbery, burglary, etc.

*Mala prohibita* are criminal acts that are wrong because they violate a statute or law devised by the legislature, which can be changed. *Mala prohibitita* crimes are less severe than *mala in se* crimes. *Mala prohibitita* crimes include copyright infringement, drug use, indecent exposure, pornography, white collar crimes, petty theft, parking violations, disrupting funeral services, failure to pay taxes, neglect, drunken driving, etc., and are misdemeanors with fines and/or less than one year in jail. Punishment for misdemeanors can also include payment of a fine, probation, community service, and restitution. Infractions or violations are petty offenses that are typically punishable by fines, but not jail time. Traffic offenses are the most common form of infractions. Offenses that otherwise are misdemeanors can be elevated to felonies for second-time
offenders. Some states consider some of the petty offenses such as traffic violations as civil offenses.

**Separation of the Church from the Government (Judiciary, Executive, and Legislature)**

In the US, the crimes are codified under Title 18. Some actions or omissions that are considered as crimes by society may not be considered crimes at all. When religion and law are interwoven into the code of conduct, it invariably makes it a crime to belong to “other religions and practices thereof.” Many countries have included religion in their constitutions, e.g., Islamic Republics such as Pakistan.

Some of the countries such as the United States struggle to exclude the religion out of the government to protect people from a religious rule, with a strong belief that America is a nation under God and Judeo-Christian principles, acknowledging God as the source of our rights, and Biblical morality directly into laws, values, culture, character, and the American Exceptionalism.

Are the Judeo-Christian principles evident in the Title 18 USC? Take, for example, religion and culture based Bigamy and Incest (some of the American incestual relationships) prohibited under 18 USC sections 4301-2 are not crimes in many other countries, for example, Islamic Republics where not only bigamy, but also polygamy are legal under the Shariat Law. In India, both bigamy and polygamy are legal under the Shariat Law limited to Muslims, while ban on such marriages was established for the rest of the non-Muslim India during the British rule.

Another example of a crime punishable as a felony of the second degree is Incest, defined as marriage with “an ancestor or descendant, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood or an uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood,” which is not so in the Middle East, India, Indonesia etc. Although Shariat and Jewish law forbid polyandry, for a woman - to marry more than one husband, permit polygamy allowing a man to marry
more than one wife. There are several instances of polygamy in the Bible, including two of the three patriarchs (Abraham and Jacob) and many of the kings. Jewish law gives guidelines as to the circumstances under which polygamy is permitted. Each year, Israeli rabbis affiliated with the rabbinate give permission for dozens of Orthodox Jewish men to take a second wife, despite the fact that polygamy is illegal under state law. While there is no evidence of a polyandrous state in primitive Jewish society, polygamy seems to have been a well-established institution, dating from the most ancient times and extending to comparatively modern days. According to a 2013 Knesset report, some 30% of families in the Bedouin sector are polygamous, while other estimates place the figure as high as 35%, including some prominent public figures, like Taleb Abu Arar, a sitting Knesset Member who remains married to multiple wives. Therefore, it makes sense to conclude that it is not the Judeo-Christian principles that guide America, but the Constitution and the law, and the Founding Fathers’ scientific outlook.

Mistake of Fact or Law
The Model Penal Code, Section 2.02(1) requires the proof of culpability on each material element of the offense. Model Penal Code requires culpability as to each element of an offense and, further, allows the level of culpability required to be different for different elements of the same offense. A person might satisfy the requirements of theft by intentionally taking someone else’s property, yet have a defense if the law of mistake of fact allowed a defense in the situation, such as when the defendant reasonably believed the property was his. Mistakes of fact can serve as defenses to criminal charges, but a mistake of law cannot be a defense. The concept of mistake of fact can be very complicated. The distinction between mistake of law and mistake of fact is very fuzzy, and it can be easy to confuse the two.

The United States was not founded on a common ethnicity, language, or religion that could be taken for granted as the primary source of national identity, but was founded as the first modern nation-state based on liberal principles such as the democratic principle that political sovereignty in any government resides in the people and the individual is the sovereign unit in the political equation, the capitalist principle that economic productivity depends upon the release of individual energies in the marketplace rather than on state-sponsored policies, and the judicial principle that all people are equal before the law. However, this immigrant nation has its failures and shortcomings and is not the Utopia.
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Eighth Amendment\(^9\)

The Eighth Amendment to the US Constitution prohibits the federal government from imposing cruel and unusual punishment for federal crimes. The due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution bars the states from inflicting such punishment for state crimes, and most state Constitutions also prohibit the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment.

In attempting to define cruel and unusual punishment, federal and state courts have analyzed two aspects of punishment: the method and the amount. As to the method of punishment, the Eighth Amendment clearly bars punishments that were considered cruel at the time of its Adoption, such as burning at the stake, crucifixion, or breaking on the wheel. A defendant need not suffer actual physical injury or pain before a punishment to be declared cruel and unusual. The Supreme Court of the US held that the Eighth Amendment barred the use of the deprivation of citizenship as a punishment. The Court reasoned that when someone is denationalized, "[t]here may be involved no physical mistreatment, no primitive torture. There is instead the total destruction of the individual's status in organized society. It is a form of punishment more primitive than torture, for it destroys for the individual the political existence that was centuries in the development." The Court also opined that the Eighth Amendment must "draw its meaning from the evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society." In Trop v. Dulles, 356 U.S. 86, 78 S. Ct. 590, 2 L. Ed. 2d 630 (1958).

With regard to the amount of punishment that may be inflicted, the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment also bars punishment that is clearly out of proportion to the offense committed.

In Gregg v. Georgia, the Court noted that the Eighth Amendment was to be interpreted "in a flexible and dynamic manner to accord with evolving standards of decency.\(^{20}\"

In Trop v. Dulles, the Supreme Court, in referring to the United States as "an enlightened democracy," held that "The [Eighth] Amendment must draw its meaning from the evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society\(^{21}\)."
The people of the enlightened democracy of the United States of America must find the standards of decency in inflicting punishment on the victims of our actions, commissions or omissions, in Africa, Asia, Central and South Americas, Europe, India, Middle East, and other places, who came looking for a sanctuary from the war- and economy-torn places.

What are Criminal Aliens?
America is an immigrant nation to which millions of people from around the world have been flocking to, leaving their homelands, for a chance to start a new life in this nation of immigrants seeking the American dream or running away from persecution.

People who come to live in a new country are called immigrants. But, what do you call new people that come to a nation of immigrants? Aliens! An alien is any person who is not a citizen of the United States. A criminal alien is an alien residing in the United States legally (or illegally) and is convicted of a crime, knowingly or unknowingly, with intent or without intent.

As explained above an offense committed by a person can be *malum in se* or *malum prohibitum*. Based on the above simple examples of *malum prohibitum* such as bigamy and incest, many people become criminal aliens, by just being Muslims, Arabs, Middle Eastern, or Indians, entering the United States and subjecting themselves to the laws of the US; without any commission or omission and *with all the documentation required*. In addition to these culture based *mala prohibita*, simple traffic violations or lapses of status also convert a legal alien into an alien criminal.

Americans’ fears and apprehensions prevailed in the 1920s and led to the passage of the discriminatory quotas, in response to rising economic inequality, along with new currents of scientific racism, xenophobia, and conservative ideology. The Quota Acts of 1921 and 1924 sought to reduce the number of immigrants entering the United States, and shift immigrant origins away from Southern and Eastern Europe and toward Northern and Western Europe while maintaining outright prohibitions on all immigration from Asia and Africa.

As the civil rights movement gathered force, discriminatory quotas against certain Europeans and prohibitions on African, Asian and Indian immigration came to be seen as intolerably racist and were duly repealed by Congress in 1965. As a result of shifts in US immigration policy between the late 1950s and the late 1970s, Mexico went from

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annual access to around 450,000 guestworker visas and a theoretically unlimited number of resident visas in the United States (in practice averaging around 50,000 per year) to a new situation in which there were no guest worker visas and just 20,000 resident visas annually.

When avenues for legal entry were suddenly curtailed after 1965, the migratory flows did not disappear but simply continued without authorization or documents\textsuperscript{22}. A perfectly legal situation – Mexican worker in the US - with the Bracero Program becomes an illegal situation - Mexican worker in the US - due to the change in the law – \textit{mala prohibita}, the termination of the Bracero Program. The victims in this game of politics are Mexican immigrants now branded as illegals, criminals, and criminal aliens, brought into the US by American citizens or the companies owned by American citizens. We only see penalties against these victims-immigrants now called "criminal aliens" working for the American citizen corporations for less pay and more abuse, without any rights and protections guaranteed to ordinary citizens.

As a result of \textit{malum prohibitum} unknown to the so-called aliens who may not even be capable of speaking English, let alone understand the legal realities of \textit{malum prohibitum} of the US, become slaves\textsuperscript{23} to the gangs, corporations, and syndicates that brought them into the country for a price to be paid by the work. America has reinvented the slavery which is as inhumane as it was before.

\textbf{The Brainwashing and Propaganda}

Identification and Demonization of the Enemy
Criminalization of Displaced People

At the same time, immigration became a \textit{crisis} depicted in the most common negative framing for the nation, dramatized with Latino immigration being a \textit{rising tide, a tidal wave} to \textit{inundate} the United States and \textit{drown} its culture, \textit{flood} American society with unwanted \textit{criminal aliens}.

The use of the negative metaphors to describe Mexican immigration was virtually nonexistent in 1965, at least in major newspapers like the New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, and Los Angeles Times. After the termination of the Bracero Program,\textsuperscript{24} rose steadily, slowly at first and then rapidly during the 1970s. Politicians quickly discovered the political advantages to be gained by demonizing Latino immigrants as criminals, aliens and illegal.
Ronald Reagan, for example, asserted that illegal immigration was a question of national security. In a 1986 speech, he told Americans that terrorists and subversives are just two days’ driving time from the border crossing at Harlingen, Texas. Lou Dobbs (2006) framed the invasion of illegal aliens as part of a broader war on the middle class.

Ann Coulter, the author and commentator who made her name by pushing a hardline anti-immigration stance, says, “It’s the end of America, there is no point in caring about politics anymore. There's no point to what you do, I do, Fox News, talk radio, the entire country becomes California. And by the way, soon the Democrats are gone too, they think they’re going to be living on high street, look at the Democratic Party in California. It isn't the Democratic Party as we conceive of it nationally.” The implication being Democrats are different from Republicans, which is not supported by the real facts. She praised Trump’s June 2015 speech accusing Mexicans of being “rapists,” has taken to social media to warn Trump to stick to his campaign pledges of immigration reforms.

This relentless brainwashing by the media and political rhetoric and the propaganda had a pervasive intended effect on public opinion, turning it decidedly more conservative on issues of immigration. The rise of the Latino threat narrative and the concomitant increase in conservatism resulted in the passage of increasingly restrictionist immigration legislation and the implementation of ever more stringent enforcement policies by both Democrats and Republicans competing to outperform each other in criminalizing and demonizing Latino immigrants.

**Restrictive Immigration Legislation**

Restrictive immigration legislation enacted by Congress affecting Latin Americans increased during 1965–2010. As if the rabid anti-immigrant fever was not enough, in response to the 1993 attack on the World Trade Center and the 1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Congress passed the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act as well as the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act in 1996. After the 1998 bombing of the USS Cole in Yemen, the 2000 bombings of the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, and the catastrophic attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001, Congress enacted the USA PATRIOT Act. These measures not only further strengthened border enforcement, which had been rising for some time, but more dramatically increased the number of arrests, detentions, and deportations within the United States. After 1996, internal
enforcement activities rose to levels not seen since the deportation campaigns of the Great Depression.  

Before 1996, the annual number of deportations had not exceeded 50,000 for decades, but with the passage of the 1996 legislation this threshold was breached and by the turn of the century, deportations were running at just under 200,000 annually. With the passage of the Patriot Act in late 2001, the number of deportations increased again and reached nearly 400,000 in 2009; despite none of the terrorist attacks involved Mexicans, and none of the terrorists entered through Mexico.

Much to the chagrin of rabid anti-immigrants; despite denigration, depiction as criminals and a threat to the American way of life and culture, curbing entry of Mexicans and other immigrants using draconian measures and massive increase in border enforcement with the exponential increase in deportations and incarcerations; successive governments failed miserably in preventing the entry of millions of unauthorized Mexicans after 1965. From the first ever estimated number of undocumented Mexicans living in the United States to be 1.13 million in 1986, the population grew to 2.04 million in 1990, reached 4.68 million in 2000, and then peaked at 7.03 million in 2008.

**Cause and Effect and the Game of XENOPHOBIA**

Most of the remaining growth in the undocumented population came from Central America due to the United States’ intervention in the region by launching the Contra War and funding paramilitary groups, directly resulting in the extensive violence, death and the deterioration of the region’s economy. Victims escaping from the life-threatening war unleashed upon them by the US intervention met with the same restrictions on entry of former Braceros from Mexico. America excepted Nicaragua from these restrictions, whose emigrants were fleeing a leftist regime and were thus allowed to overstay tourist visas and ultimately adjust their status to become legal permanent residents. Another example of malum prohibitum of the US and the discrimination in the application of the law.

As the risks of border crossing mounted, Mexican workers minimized the risk and cost by shifting from circular travel to work to migration, hunkering down and staying once they had successfully run the gauntlet at the border and survived the ordeal. Consequently, a sharp decline in the outflow of undocumented migrants resulted, which in turn caused the increase in the undocumented workers (aliens) living in the United States.
country. The policy makers failed to foresee the result of the strict enforcement efforts at the border - the decline in return and increased settling – an unintended consequence of a thoughtless populist policy.\textsuperscript{33}

A series of decisions from 1986 onward that systematically limited the rights and liberties of legal permanent resident noncitizens (\textit{green card holders}), and increased the vulnerability of permanent residents and noncitizens to deportation. The quota exemptions in legal immigration from Latin America, combined with the rising burden placed on \textit{legal noncitizens} by US immigration legislation, produced a dynamic interplay between naturalization and family reunification that drove \textit{legal immigration to new heights} - yet another unintended consequence.

To slow immigration from Latin America and other major immigrant-sending countries, amendments passed in 1986 sought to limit visas issued for purposes of family reunification by setting an annual cap. The net effect was to permanently reduce access to legal visas by relatives of legal resident aliens, \textit{which greatly increased their waiting time}, thereby placing an enormous hardship on families and kept them separated, which goes against the American family values\textsuperscript{34}. The American Congress passed laws limiting family reunion and increasing the wait times to more 20 years for some countries, without any questions or moral concerns because of the prejudices against immigrants - lesser humans deserving no families, while the cheap labor of individual illegal and “jobs and dreams” of Americans are paramount. The decision is easy after demonizing the victim as \textit{the criminal alien}.

As discussed above, mistake of fact is a defense for certain crimes, but not the mistake of law. Although well understood in principle that ignorance of law is no excuse, it is also clear that a certain level of understanding is required to be responsible for actions as evidenced by the protections and latitude given to minors. However, the immigrants to this immigrant nation are named aliens and discriminated against and treated as less than humans similar to the treatment given to slaves in this country.

As if that is not enough, these aliens are divided into legal aliens, illegal aliens, and criminal aliens to further discriminate and ill treat them under the false premise that this is a nation of laws, by promulgating new \textit{mala prohibita} targeting the so-called aliens and forcing them into a “\textit{status of inferior human beings deportable}” called \textit{undocumented, illegal, criminal}, etc. for ruthless exploitation of the workers.
America has branded about 11 million people who came seeking shelter in the promised land of America\textsuperscript{35}, a world in which visas are lottery prizes, and refugees die in trucks, or trapped in stateless purgatory, with the xenophobic division of people into citizens, immigrants, aliens, illegal aliens, criminal aliens, and terrorists. The net effect of years of demonizing, profiling, and discriminating was to dramatically increase the pressure on immigrants, regardless of legal status or American citizenship.

Much to the chagrin of anti-immigrants, the result of these anti-immigrant policies is an intended consequence for the policy makers, though predictable and logical, is the proportion of Mexicans admitted to the United States as relatives of US citizens has been steadily increasing since 1991 when the costs of noncitizenship began seriously to accumulate. The percentage of adjustment of status within the US, but “outside the country quotas,” rose from just 5% in 1990 to peak at 69% in 2002 and falling to 64% in 2010. In response to the baffling and continuing increase in legal immigration, rising concerns about terrorism, and growing XENOPHOBIA, Congress began to strip civil, social, and economic rights from legal immigrants, prompting an increase in petitions for citizenship, an immigrant strategy of defensive naturalization – another unforeseen consequence for policy makers. The result of these processes has been a massive transformation of the demography of the United States in the past 40 years, causing more pain to the xenophobic and anti-immigrant Americans.

Intervening forcefully in complex social and economic systems without understanding their dynamics can lead to unintended consequences and unanticipated policy feedbacks. Not learning anything from these failures, the anti-immigrant agenda continues with the manipulated data to support anti-immigrant sentiment and continue to march with a vengeance against immigrants.

**Criminalization by Selective Data**

According to the Criminal Alien Statistics Report to Congressional Requesters by the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO Report), the number of total inmates incarcerated in federal prisons increased about 14 percent from about 189,000 in the fiscal year 2005 to about 215,000 in the fiscal year 2010. The number of criminal aliens in federal prisons in the fiscal year 2010 was about 55,000. The GAO Report states contradictory statements, for example, “About 90 percent of the criminal aliens sentenced in federal court in the fiscal year 2009 (the most recently available data) were convicted of immigration and drug-related offenses. About 40 percent of individuals convicted as a result of DOJ terrorism-related investigations were aliens.” Now, if 90%
were convicted of immigration and drug-related offenses, how can there be 50% convicted as a result of terrorism, totaling to about 140%?

Further, GAO estimates that “the criminal aliens had an average of 7 arrests, 65 percent were arrested at least once for an immigration offense, and about 50 percent were arrested at least once for a drug offense,” and contradicts itself by stating, “Immigration, drugs, and traffic violations accounted for about 50% of arrest offenses. About 90 percent of the criminal aliens sentenced in federal court in the fiscal year 2009 (the most recently available data) were convicted of immigration and drug-related offenses.” Which is it, 40%, 50%, 65%, or 90%?

In addition, GAO makes another erroneous, contradictory, and conclusory statements: “the highest percentage of convictions for criminal aliens incarcerated in four of these states was for drug-related offenses.” “65 percent were arrested at least once for an immigration offense, and about 50 percent were arrested at least once for a drug offense.” The data are contradictory: 1) 65% is immigration-related offenses, 2) the highest percentage is drug related, but only 50% were drug related arrests, and 3) in NY, the highest percentage is homicide convictions. It seems the goal of the GAO is to confuse the Congress and present immigrants as demons and criminals.

Further, GAO presents the costs of alien criminal incarceration about $1.5 billion to $1.6
billion annually from fiscal years 2005 through 2009, without any reference to total costs of incarceration of all criminals. GAO stated: Total inmates incarcerated in federal prisons increased about 14 percent from about 189,000 in the fiscal year 2005 to about 215,000 in the fiscal year 2010. The number of criminal aliens in federal prisons in the fiscal year 2010 was about 55,000. The number of SCAAP criminal alien incarcerations in state prison systems and local jails was about 296,000 in the fiscal year 2009. If the total incarcerated population was 215,000 in 2010, and the criminal aliens incarcerated in federal prisons were 55,000, a simple mathematical estimation of the total cost of incarceration in federal prisons would be $1.6 billion x 215/55 = $6.2 billion, and about $4.8 billion for the citizen criminals’ incarceration.

Instead of incarcerating aliens for immigration lapses, if work permits for a fee are given thereby cutting the incarceration costs by at least 65% (because 65% arrests were due to immigration violations, per GAO). Because the aliens with work permit would be no longer illegal, their contribution to IRS would increase from 65% to 100%. Note that 65% of them were paying taxes even when they were illegals.

The issues that nobody wants to consider are the “criminalization of immigrants,” “catching the immigrants,” “incarcerating the immigrants,” and “wasting the human capital both immigrant and citizen” in the pursuit of an ill-conceived bigoted pursuit of immigrants.

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<td>Chinese</td>
<td>51,809</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>34,199</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>30,939</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>21,195</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>11,384</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>7,955</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>4,521</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0,698</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>7,585</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Below Poverty (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 25 years and over</td>
<td>1,802,588</td>
<td>311,794 (17.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school</td>
<td>315,342</td>
<td>96,114 (30.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>415,342</td>
<td>95,193 (22.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate’s degree</td>
<td>425,764</td>
<td>74,549 (17.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or higher</td>
<td>646,140</td>
<td>45,938 (7.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data includes Americans and immigrants, but not the so-called aliens. About 65 percent of African-American, Latino, and Asian households in Chicago have so little savings and other assets that a sudden job loss, medical emergency or other income disruption would throw them into poverty within three months, according to a report on wealth inequities in the city. The median income of **whites in Chicago** is $70,960 compared with $56,373 for Asians/Indians, $41,188 for Latinos and $30,303 for blacks. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>2,717,534</td>
<td>+/-.938</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>+/-.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,318,434</td>
<td>+/-.938</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>+/-.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,399,090</td>
<td>+/-.938</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>+/-.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 years</td>
<td>152,655</td>
<td>+/-1.702</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>+/-1.702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9 years</td>
<td>164,657</td>
<td>+/-2.362</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>+/-2.362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14 years</td>
<td>169,324</td>
<td>+/-2.049</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>+/-2.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td>169,422</td>
<td>+/-1.777</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>+/-1.777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>217,337</td>
<td>+/-1.870</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>+/-1.870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>323,455</td>
<td>+/-2.787</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>+/-2.787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>354,255</td>
<td>+/-3.510</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>+/-3.510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>333,965</td>
<td>+/-2.778</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>+/-2.778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>153,106</td>
<td>+/-2.341</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>+/-2.341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>111,202</td>
<td>+/-2.026</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>+/-2.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>+/-9.01</td>
<td>(+/0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 years and over</td>
<td>2,114,065</td>
<td>+/-2.605</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
<td>+/-2.605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 years and over</td>
<td>2,011,570</td>
<td>+/-3.073</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>+/-3.073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years and over</td>
<td>373,012</td>
<td>+/-5.136</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>+/-5.136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 years and over</td>
<td>257,470</td>
<td>+/-2.256</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>+/-2.256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 years and over</td>
<td>2,114,065</td>
<td>+/-2.605</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
<td>+/-2.605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 years and over</td>
<td>1,013,699</td>
<td>+/-3.441</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>+/-3.441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>1,102,399</td>
<td>+/-3.221</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td>+/-3.221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 years and over</td>
<td>257,470</td>
<td>+/-2.256</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>+/-2.256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>122,377</td>
<td>+/-1.818</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>+/-1.818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 years and over</td>
<td>175,126</td>
<td>+/-1.857</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td>+/-1.857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nationwide Crime\textsuperscript{37}: The FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. The UCR Program collects arrest data on 28 offenses, as described in Offense Definitions.

- Nationwide, law enforcement made an estimated 10,797,088 arrests in 2015. Of these arrests, 505,681 were for violent crimes, and 1,463,213 were for property crimes.
- The highest number of arrests were for drug abuse violations (estimated at 1,488,707 arrests), larceny-theft (estimated at 1,160,390), and driving under the influence (estimated at 1,089,171).
- More than 73 percent (73.1\%) of the persons arrested in the nation during 2015 were males.
- They accounted for 79.7 percent of persons arrested for violent crime and 61.7 percent of persons arrested for property crime.
- In 2015, 69.7 percent of all persons arrested were white, 26.6 percent were black, and the remaining 3.6 percent were of other races.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Races} & \textbf{Arrests} \\
\hline
All Races & 5,996,307 \\
Whites & 4,038,898 (67.4\%) \\
Blacks & 1,716,106 (28.6\%) \\
Hispanic/Latino & 938,061 (15.6\%) \\
Natives & 143,628 (2.4\%) \\
Asian/Indian & 79,162 (1.3\%) \\
Pacific Islander & 18,513 (0.3\%) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Legal immigration grew from a total of around 459,000 during the decade of the 1950s to peak at 4.2 million during the 1990s, by which time it made up 44 percent of the entire flow, compared with 29 percent for Asia, 14 percent for Europe, 6 percent for Africa, and 7 percent for the rest of the world\textsuperscript{38}.
Table 2. Property crime victimizations by race of head of household, 2002 and 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>13,108,165</td>
<td>10,493,279</td>
<td>-20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2,524,714</td>
<td>2,447,316</td>
<td>-3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>2,344,423</td>
<td>2,657,590</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (a)</td>
<td>567,016</td>
<td>1,177,902</td>
<td>107.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,554,318</td>
<td>16,774,087</td>
<td>-9.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>-11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (a)</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>129.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate per 1,000 households (b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>168.1</td>
<td>130.6</td>
<td>-22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>191.0</td>
<td>161.9</td>
<td>-15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>185.3</td>
<td>139.4</td>
<td>-24.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (a)</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>168.2</td>
<td>131.4</td>
<td>-21.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Property crimes include household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft.
As shown in figure 1, the number of criminal aliens incarcerated in federal prisons increased about 7 percent from about 51,000 in the fiscal year 2005 to about 55,000 in the fiscal year 2010. The number of total inmates incarcerated in federal...
prisons increased about 14 percent from about 189,000 in the fiscal year 2005 to about 215,000 in the fiscal year 2010\textsuperscript{43}. Fig 2\textsuperscript{44} shows the country of citizenship for 55,000 so-called criminal aliens incarcerated in federal prisons as of December 2010. If these so-called criminal aliens were undocumented, they could/should have been deported, at least 49500 (90%) prisoners who are refugees from North and South Americas. About 3\% of the incarcerated criminal aliens were Cubans, invited into this country with open arms. They were not deported indicating that they are either permanent residents or citizens of America. Permanent residents living in America are all non-citizens and are citizens of some other country. Permanent residents have the documents providing them a permanent status with all the rights that citizens have except voting rights and employment in certain citizen only jobs such the president of the US, and Federal and State government jobs limited to American citizens. Therefore these Mexicans, Cubans, etc., are permanent residents and were imprisoned under the label of Criminal Aliens. Criminal alien incarcerations increased from fiscal years 2003 through 2009 because of indiscriminate use of the Patriot Act. Congress enacted the Patriot Act by overwhelming, bipartisan margins, arming law enforcement with new tools to detect and prevent terrorism\textsuperscript{45}.

Jessica Vaughan, director of policy studies at the Center for Immigration Studies, actively produces fake data to brand immigrants as alien criminals to drum up support for anti-immigrant policies\textsuperscript{46}.

Allied Educational Foundation actively involved in helping victims of brutal wars waged by America through Legal Action to Safeguard America. The Foundation has provided support in legal actions aiming to allow local and state governments to act on illegal immigration, security, reduce the number of delays, and stays when deportation is justified, effectively secure the United States border, and grant the authority of custom officials to inspect all vehicles crossing the border into the United States from Mexico. Hundreds of immigrants die in the Arizona desert and elsewhere from dehydration every year trying to cross the border illegally, and the Foundation has argued that in the absence of a practical solution toward citizenship, stronger security measures are necessary for the protection of human lives. The Foundation has filed Amici briefs\textsuperscript{47} to protect the integrity of American elections.\textsuperscript{48}

**Conclusion**

An estimated 46 million people are in slavery around the world, out of which 11 million (25\% of the total enslaved in the world) are statusless in the US, where these slaves
labeled “criminal aliens” are working for little or no pay, controlled by threats, debt, rape, violence, threat of separation from families, threat of deportation by the government, and are subjected to humiliation and murder by the American terrorists.49

The US had two Bracero or guest worker programs under which Mexicans were recruited to work on US farms under the terms of bilateral agreements, the first, between 1917 and 1921 and the second, between 1942 and 1964. Mexican Nationals, desperate for work, were willing to take arduous jobs at wages scorned by most Americans. Farm workers already living in the United States worried that braceros would compete for jobs and lower wages. On September 17, 1963, 32 Braceros were killed and 27 injured in an accident in Chualar in the Salinas Valley. Their bodies were not claimed immediately, highlighting the lack of accountability that critics said was common in the Bracero program, and setting the stage for a decisive vote in Congress to end the Bracero program.50

Many Mexican laborers faced an array of injustices and abuses, including substandard housing, discrimination, and unfulfilled contracts or being cheated out of wages during Bracero programs in the last century. The Bracero program ended, but the American employers illegally continued to hire Mexicans. Today, about 5.5 million Mexican citizens are living in the same conditions facing an array of injustices and abuses, including substandard housing, discrimination, and unfulfilled contracts or being cheated out of wages - highlighting the lack of accountability.

After more than century of failure to treat Mexicans and other immigrants with respect and decency, we must find the standards of decency in treating the 11 million human beings enslaved in our farms and corporations and provide these suffering human beings with a status fitting our enlightened status.

If the people of the enlightened democracy of the United States of America failed to find the standards of decency in inflicting punishment on the victims of our actions, commissions or omissions in Africa, Asia, Central and South Americas, Europe, India, Middle East, and other places, who came here from the war- and economy-torn places looking for a sanctuary, the Shining City on a Hill, and the Beacon of Hope; who will find such standards of decency?
NOTES AND REFERENCES


Disclaimer: Opinions and analysis provided here are provided under the First Amendment of the US Constitution, and the information contained herein is intended as general guidelines and personal opinions/views of Dr. Rao Vepachedu. Accordingly, in no event, shall Dr. Rao Vepachedu, his former and current employers, or the Vepachedu Educational Foundation, Inc., be responsible and liable for any direct, indirect, incidental or consequential damage/loss that may occur due to the use of information contained herein, and for any inadvertent errors and inaccuracies that may have occurred. Users are advised to seek appropriate professional help concerning any matter before making any final decision. Users accept full responsibility for viewing or using the information contained on any of the pages of Dr. Vepachedu’s articles.


3. THE LONG SEARCH FOR A NEW HOME: http://www.embracerefugees.org/resettlement/?gclid=CJezqOvvv9ICFVi4wAodxjUPbA


Curse et al., Prejudice toward immigrant workers among Dutch employees: integrated threat theory revisited; Eur. J. Soc. Psychol., Volume 37, Issue 1, Pages 125–140 (January/February 2007); Abstract: Integrated Threat Theory (ITT) (Stephan & Stephan, 1993, 1996) describes four types of threats as mediators in the relation between antecedent factors (previous intergroup conflict, intergroup contact, status inequalities, in-group identification, knowledge about the out-group, and intergroup contact) and prejudice. The four mediating types of threats, which influence prejudice according to ITT are: intergroup anxiety, negative stereotyping, realistic and symbolic threats. In this study, the ITT model was tested using structural equation modeling on data collected in sample of 187 Dutch employees. Two alternative explanatory models are proposed in which, first intergroup anxiety and then negative stereotyping mediate the relation between the other ITT threats and prejudice. The data show a good fit with the model in which negative stereotypes are considered as mediator variable. The implications of these findings for ITT are discussed in the context of recent theoretical developments in the study of stereotypes and prejudice. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ejsp.331/full


Gonzalez et al., Prejudice towards Muslims in The Netherlands: Testing integrated threat theory, Volume 47, Issue 4, Pages 667–685 (December 2008): Dutch adolescents, one out of two participants was found to have positive
feelings towards Muslims, perceived, symbolic, and realistic threat, and negative stereotypes. The effect of in-group identification on prejudice was fully mediated by symbolic threat, the effect of contact was partially mediated by stereotypes, and the effect of the endorsement of multiculturalism was mediated by both symbolic threat and stereotypes. In addition, contact and multiculturalism were directly associated with prejudice towards Muslims. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1348/014466608X284443/full

Tausch et al., The relationships between contact, status and prejudice: An integrated threat theory analysis of Hindu–Muslim relations in India, BJSS, Volume 19, Issue 2, Pages 83–94 (March/April 2009): Overall, intergroup anxiety and realistic, but not symbolic, threat emerged as proximal predictors of prejudice and partial mediators between the predictor and criterion variables. However, authors skew the results by stating symbolic threat was a predictor of prejudice for Hindus, realistic threat was a paramount predictor for Muslims. This does not resonate with my personal experience. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/casp.984/full

Tausch et al., Individual-level and group-level mediators of contact effects in Northern Ireland: The moderating role of social identification, BJSS, Volume 46, Issue 3, Pages 541–556 (September 2007): The role of identification is moderating. While symbolic threat predicts attitudes and trust for high, but not low identifiers, anxiety is a somewhat more important predictor for low than for high identifiers. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1348/014466606X155150/full

White et al., The Impact of Media Reliance on the Role of Perceived Threat in Predicting Tolerance of Muslim Cultural Practice, JASS, Volume 42, Issue 12, Pages 3051–3082 (December 2012): While intergroup anxiety was the form of threat with the strongest main effect on tolerance, the impact of symbolic threat was moderated by reliance on the mass media. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1559-1816.2012.00973.x/full

Green et al., Social threat perception and the evolution of paranoia, Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews, Volume 28, Issue 3, Pages 333–342 (May 2004): Rapid and efficient judgments about the significance of social threat are important for species survival and may recruit specialized neurocognitive systems, consistent with biological models of threat processing. Cognitive research suggests that faces depicting anger are detected quickly when presented amongst other facial expressions, on the basis of distinguishing facial features. Psychophysiological investigations using visual scanpath techniques provide evidence for increased foveal attention to facial features of threat-related expressions (anger, fear), which may facilitate rapid detection and subsequent appraisal of the significance of threat (such as the direction of impending threat). Neuropsychological and neuroimaging studies implicate a primary role for the amygdale and pre-frontal cortices in interpreting signs of danger from facial expressions and other social stimuli. Subtle disturbances in these neurocognitive systems underlying efficient threat detection (manifesting in attentional biases and aberrant neural activity) may result in abnormally heightened perception of social threat, as seen in clinical levels of social anxiety and/or persecutory delusions in schizophrenia. Clinical states of paranoia may therefore reflect normal variation (i.e. biases) in the adaptive mechanisms which have evolved, in the Darwinian sense, to facilitate efficient threat detection in humans. As such, clinical levels of paranoia may represent the inevitable cost of efficient threat perception—or ‘justified’ suspicion—that is necessary for survival of the human species. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0149763404000351

Experiences of discrimination: Validity and reliability of a self-report measure for population health research on racism and health, Social Science & Medicine, Volume 61, Issue 7, Pages 1576–1596 (October 2005):  


6 Solution for Job Problem in the US: The Deadly Gift From America: Anti-Indian Hate Crime in Kansas  
https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/solution-job-problem-us-rao-vepachedu

7 21ST-CENTURY IMMIGRATION: http://immigrationforum.org/21st-century-immigration-system/;  


According to the Pew Research Center, the number of illegal immigrants in the United States now exceeds 11 million: https://www.allieded.org/illegal-immigration/?gclid=CI3U0O3_v9ICFci1wAodYg0Pkw

9 The Long Search For A New Home:  
http://www.embracerefugees.org/resettlement/?gclid=CJezqOvvv9ICFVi4wAodxjUPbA#chapter-one

10 Penalties for Employers Hiring Illegal Immigrants: Under federal law, it is illegal for any employer to engage with illegal immigrants in the following manner:

Hiring illegal immigrants
Recruiting illegal immigrants
Referring illegal immigrants for work and receiving a fee
This also includes hiring contractors who use illegal immigrants. There are criminal and civil penalties associated with this conduct.

It is also illegal for employers to not verify work authorization. Three days after an employee is hired, employers should correctly complete an I-9. Failing to do so will subject employers to criminal and civil punishment:
First offenders can be fined $250-$2,000 per illegal employee. 2) For a second offense, the fine is $2,000-$5,000 per illegal employee. 3) Three or more offenses can cost an employer $3000-$10,000 per illegal employee. 4) A pattern of knowingly employing illegal immigrants can mean extra fines and up to six months in jail for an employer. The corrupt, illegal, criminal corporations may also be found guilty of racketeering which refers generally to criminal extortion, loan sharking, bribery, identity theft, or obstruction of justice to further their illegal activities, using some sort of authority or power to illegally persuade or coerce the vulnerable undocumented workers to further its interests. Workers without documentation seeking employment in the United States require stolen identity, which is facilitated and used by the employer.  
http://www.legalmatch.com/law-library/article/rico.html#sthash.dlOfITMF.dpuf  

Slave shackles:  
http://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_601251  
http://floridaabolitionist.org/?gclid=CKH_3jaOwNlCFVi1wAodhrkKkQ

ONE VOICE TO END MODERN SLAVERY: https://www.freedomunited.org/?gclid=CIT3jKyOwNlCFQm2wAodBtMOqg

11 RE-CREATING THE UNITED STATES: http://recreatingtheunitedstates.tumblr.com/Shackles
FIGHTING THE SHACKLES OF SLAVERY: ‘KICKING AND KNOCKING’ IN THE ANTEBELLUM SOUTH:

12 ONE VOICE TO END MODERN SLAVERY ‘KICKING AND KNOCKING’ IN THE ANTEBELLUM SOUTH:

The Human Trafficking Problem: http://alightnet.org/human-trafficking-problem/?clid=CLz_eGQwNlCFZy4wAodluAEIQ

https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/how-united-states-immigration-system-works

14 https://www.law.upenn.edu/fac/phrobins/mensreaentry.pdf


16 18 USC 4301-2: http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/LI/CT/HTM/1800.043.HTM

17 In defiance of Israeli law, polygamy sanctioned by top rabbis: http://www.timesofisrael.com/in-defiance-of-israeli-law-polygamy-sanctioned-by-top-rabbis/


Any assessment of America’s founding generation has become a conversation about the core values embodied in the political institutions of the United States, which are alternatively celebrated as the wellspring of democracy and a triumphant liberal legacy or demonized as the source of American arrogance, racism, and imperialism.

https://www.britannica.com/topic/Founding-Fathers

19 Eighth Amendment to the Constitution:
https://www.law.cornell.edu/anncon/html/amdt8_user.html#amdt8_hd4


22 The unintended legacy of immigration reform; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/
Thousands of ICE detainees claim they were forced into labor, a violation of anti-slavery laws:
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2017/03/05/thousands-of-ice-detainees-claim-they-were-forced-into-labor-a-violation-of-anti-slavery-laws/?utm_term=.a0709851851c

In policy review, Homeland Security panel sends mixed message about future of private immigrant detention:

Notably, the stocks of the two biggest private prison operators, Geo Group and CoreCivic (formerly known as Corrections Corporation of America), have surged since Trump’s election. The companies donated a total of $500,000 to Trump’s inaugural festivities, USA Today reported. Since Trump took office, his administration has reversed the Obama administration’s policy to end the country’s reliance on private prisons.


Slavery In America, Facts, information and articles about Slavery In America, one of the causes of the civil war:
http://www.historynet.com/slavery-in-america

An estimated 45.8 million people are in slavery worldwide:
https://www.freedomunited.org/united/?gclid=CLXZ4eW7wNiCFUW1wAodEdwMYA

The Bracero Program, which brought millions of Mexican guest workers to the United States, ended more than four decades ago. Current debates about immigration policy—including discussions about a new guest worker program—have put the program back in the news and made it all the more important to understand this chapter of American history.

Key facts and moments in bracero history include:
• August 4, 1942 – the Mexican Farm Labor Program Agreement is signed by the governments of Mexico and the United States, the first establishing the legalization and control of Mexican migrant workers along America’s southern border area
• April 29, 1943 – the Mexican Labor Agreement is sanctioned by Congress though Public Law 45
• The agreement guaranteed a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour and “humane treatment” for workers
• With many braceros remaining in the United States after their contracts ended, the Immigration and Naturalization Service began Operation Wetback in 1954. Many US-born children of Mexican braceros were wrongly repatriated, along with their parents.
• The Bracero program ended in 1964

Under this program, Mexican workers, many of whom were rural peasants, were allowed to enter the United States on a temporary basis. Between 1942 and 1964, the year the program ended, it was estimated that approximately 4.6 million Mexican nationals came to work in the U.S. as braceros.

Mexican nationals, desperate for work, were willing to take arduous jobs at wages scorned by most Americans. Farm workers already living in the United States worried that braceros would compete for jobs and lower wages. Many laborers faced an array of injustices and abuses, including substandard housing, discrimination, and unfulfilled contracts or being cheated out of wages. Nevertheless, the impact of the bracero program on the history and patterns of migration and settlement in the United States remains an important area to explore and assess, particularly in the contexts of civil rights, social justice, and Latino history in the United States.

http://braceroarchive.org/about
Opportunity or Exploitation: The Bracero Program [http://amhistory.si.edu/onthemove/themes/story_51_5.html]

The Bracero Program [http://www.unco.edu/cohmlp/pdfs/bracero_program_powerpoint.pdf]


Ann Coulter warns Donald Trump of voter backlash if he 'betrays' them on immigration: Coulter said that Trump's views on immigration were the only reason that she stuck with him through his attack of Arizona senator and war hero John McCain, his "lazy" first debate performance and the leaked 2005 Access Hollywood tape which showed him bragging about grabbing women's genitals. [http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/ann-coulter-donald-trump-immigration-white-america-reform-kris-kobach-dhs-muslims-jews-a7450721.html]

26 HOW TRUMP COULD RUIN HIS PRESIDENCY: [http://www.anncoulter.com/columns/2016-11-30.html#read_more]

27 The unintended legacy of immigration reform; [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/]

28 [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/table/T1/]

Restrictive immigration legislation enacted by Congress affecting Latin Americans, 1965–2010

1965 Hart–Cellar Act: Imposed first-ever annual cap of 120,000 visas for immigrants from Western Hemisphere

1976 Amendments to Immigration and Nationality Act: Put Western Hemisphere under preference system and country quotas

1978 Amendments to Immigration and Nationality Act: Combined separate hemispheric caps into single worldwide ceiling of 290,000

1980 Refugee Act: Abolished refugee preference and reduced worldwide ceiling to 270,000

1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act: Criminalized undocumented hiring and authorized expansion of Border Patrol

1990 Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act: Sought to cap visas going to spouse and children of resident aliens

1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act: Authorized expedited removal of noncitizens and deportation of aggravated felons

1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act: Increased resources for border enforcement, narrowed criteria for asylum, and increased income threshold required to sponsor immigrants

1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act: Declared documented and undocumented migrants ineligible for certain entitlements

1997 Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act: Allowed registered asylum seekers from Central America (mostly Nicaraguans) in the US for at least 5 years since December 1, 1995 to obtain legal status; but prohibited legalization and ordered deportation for those who lacked a valid visa or who previously violated US immigration laws (mostly Guatemalans, Hondurans, and Salvadorans)

2001 USA PATRIOT Act: Created Department of Homeland Security, increased funding for surveillance and deportation of foreigners, and authorized deportation of noncitizens without due process

2004 National Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Protection Act: Funded new equipment, aircraft, Border Patrol agents, immigration investigators, and detention centers for border enforcement
2005  Real ID Act: Sharply increased the data requirements, documentation, and verification procedures for state issuance of drivers licenses
2006  Secure Fence Act: Authorized construction of additional fencing, vehicle barriers, checkpoints, lighting and funding for new cameras, satellites, and unmanned drones for border enforcement
2010  border Security Act: Funded hiring 3,000 more Border Patrol agents and increased BP budget by $244 million

Restrictive enforcement operations launched by the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Department of Homeland Security 1993–2010

1993  Operation blockade
Border Patrol’s (BP) militarization of the El Paso Sector
1994  Operation Gatekeeper
BP’s militarization of the San Diego Sector
1998  Operation Rio Grande
BP program to restrict the movement of migrants across the Texas and New Mexico border with Mexico
1999  Operation Safeguard
BP’s militarization of the Tucson Sector
2003  Operation Endgame
Plan launched by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to detain and deport all removable noncitizens and “suspected terrorists” living in the United States
2004  Operation Frontline
Program launched by ICE to address “vulnerabilities in immigration and trade” by focusing on immigration violators who pose an “enhanced public safety or national security threat”
2004  Arizona border Control Initiative
Multi-agency effort supporting Homeland Security’s anti-terrorism mission through the detection, arrest, and deterrence of all persons engaged in cross-border illicit activity
2004  Operation Stonegarden
Federal grant program administered through the State Homeland Security Grant Program to provide funding to state and local agencies to improve immigration enforcement
2005  Secure borders Initiative
Comprehensive multi-year plan launched by IC E to secure America’s borders and reduce illegal migration
2005  Operation Streamline
Program mandating criminal charges for illegal migrants, including first-time offenders
2006  Operation Return to Sender
Sweep of illegal immigrants by ICE to detain those deemed most dangerous, including convicted felons, gang members, and repeat illegal immigrants
2006  Operation Jump Start
Program authorizing the deployment of National Guard troops along the US–Mexico border
2007  Secure Communities Program
ICE program to identify and deport criminal noncitizens arrested by state and local authorities
2007  Operation Rapid REPAT
Program to Remove Eligible Parolees Accepted for Transfer by allowing selected criminal noncitizens incarcerated in US prisons and jails to accept early release in exchange for voluntary deportation

2008 Operation Scheduled Departure
ICE operation to facilitate the voluntary deportation of 457,000 eligible illegal migrants from selected cities
2010 Operation Copper Cactus
Deployment of Arizona National Guard troops to assist BP in apprehension of illegal migrants

29 The unintended legacy of immigration reform; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/
30 The unintended legacy of immigration reform; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/
31 From 1960 through 1978, the New York Times had three editorials on Nicaragua, i.e., ignored by the mainstream US media during the 1970s. Nicaragua was of no concern at all, as long as Somoza’s tyrannical rule wasn’t challenged. President Carter maintained Somoza’s National Guard as a base for US power which was carrying out massive atrocities in the war against the Sandinistas, bombing residential neighbourhoods in Managua, killing tens of thousands of people, and later used neo-Nazi generals of Argentina as a proxy to reestablish the Guard as the contras in Nicaragua. Ronald Reagan used them to launch a large-scale terrorist war against Nicaragua, combined with economic warfare that was even more lethal. We also intimidated other countries so they wouldn’t send aid either. No real guerrillas anywhere in the world have ever had resources even remotely like what the United States gave the contras. Despite astronomical levels of military support, the United States failed to create a viable military force in Nicaragua. The hatred that was elicited by the Sandinistas for trying to direct resources to the poor (and even succeeding at it) was truly wondrous to behold. Just about all US policymakers shared it, and it reached virtual frenzy. George Shultz called the Sandinistas a “cancer, right here on our land mass,” that has to be destroyed. The USA’s achievements in Central America were a major tragedy, not just because of the appalling human cost, but because a decade ago there were prospects for real progress towards meaningful democracy and meeting human needs, with early successes in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. From What Uncle Sam Really Wants, by Noam Chomsky. https://libcom.org/history/1970-1987-the-contra-war-in-nicaragua

World Bank says: work 24/7 with no rights: The 2007 edition of the ‘Doing Business’ report has declared the Marshall Islands to be the world’s “Best Performer” for its almost total absence of labour regulation, displacing last year’s champion, Palau. According to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), both Marshall Islands and Palau have in common that they are tiny Pacific island nations that have no labour code and are not members of the International Labour Organisation. http://libcom.org/news/world-bank-says-work-24-7-with-no-rights-07092006

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Nicaragua Timeline: https://www.brown.edu/Research/Understanding_the_Iran_Contra_Affair/timeline-nicaragua.php

Understanding the Iran-Contra Affairs:
https://www.brown.edu/Research/Understanding_the_Iran_Contra_Affair/index.php

Iran Evolves from Secular US Ally to Islamic Republic and US enemy:
https://www.brown.edu/Research/Understanding_the_Iran_Contra_Affair/timeline-iran.php


Crisis in the South Atlantic: The Reagan Administration and the Anglo-Argentine War of 1982:

"Reagan Was the Butcher of My People:" Fr. Miguel D'Escoto, a Catholic priest Speaks From Nicaragua: The 8 years Reagan was in office represented one of the most bloody eras in the history of the Western hemisphere, as Washington funneled money, weapons and other supplies to right wing death squads. And the death toll was staggering—more than 70,000 political killings in El Salvador, more than 100,000 in Guatemala, 30,000 killed in the contra war in Nicaragua. In Washington, the forces carrying out the violence were called "freedom fighters." This is how Ronald Reagan described the Contras in Nicaragua: "They are our brothers, these freedom fighters and we owe them our help. They are the moral equal of our founding fathers.”
https://www.democracynow.org/2004/6/8/reagan_was_the_butcher_of_my

32 The unintended legacy of immigration reform; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/

33 The unintended legacy of immigration reform; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/

34 We value families. The family is society's primary institution for raising children, caring for the elderly, and passing on and developing the values of society. It is usually the source of both our greatest loves and our greatest sorrows. It is the main mediating institution between the individual and the state – the basic social unit of our culture. For these reasons, most of us see the family as our central and most enduring commitment beyond the self. As society evolves due to progress and individual enlightenment, American family values undergo many dramatic changes. FAMILY VALUES is surely one of the cultural and political phrases of the past.

35 America, the Not So Promised Land: https://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/15/opinion/sunday/americathe-not-so-promised-land.html?_r=0


https://www.linkedin.com/in/dedrick-asante-muhammad-9966525

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/author/dedrick


38 Massey et al., Unintended Consequences of US Immigration Policy: Explaining the Post-1965 Surge from Latin America; https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3407978/


The USA PATRIOT Act: Preserving Life and Liberty (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) https://www.justice.gov/archive/ll/highlights.htm

On Friday, in the Seattle suburb of Kent, an American terrorist approached Deep Rai in his driveway and told him to "go back to your own country," then shot at Rai and fled the scene. Luckily, he survived. The American terrorist was described as six feet tall, of stocky build, and wearing a mask over his face. The attacker is still at large, and local police have contacted the FBI for support. Rai is recovering in hospital. After 9/11, Sikhs were targeted because some attackers believed them to be Muslims. On September 15, 2001, Frank Silva Roque murdered Sikh-American petrol station owner Balbir Singh Sodhi in a hate crime. The media would like to present that the American terrorist was confused him for a Muslim, as if it were ok to shoot a Muslim. First of all, it is not ok to shoot anyone. period. Further, it is clear that there was no confusion because the American terrorist attack is premeditated. The American terrorist Purinton attack on Indian professionals Srinivas Kuchibhotla and Alok Madasani, killing Srinivas Kuchibhotla was also not a mistake of identity. It is a terrorist attack on Indian immigrants. The mistake of identity is irrelevant because the shooting and killing of any innocent person by an American Terrorist vigilant is nothing less terrorism.

Solution for Job Problem in the US https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/solution-job-problem-us-rao-vepachedu?trk=v-feed&lipi=urn%3Ali%3Apage%3Ad_flagship3_profile_view_base_recent_activity_details_shares%3BNJF6QqoTA85b2UrC72VYg%3D%3D


http://www.linkedin.com/pulse/beware-alien-criminals-rao-vepachedu?trk=v-feed&lipi=urn%3Ali%3Apage%3Ad_flagship3_profile_view_base_recent_activity_details_shares%3BNJF6QqoTA85b2UrC72VYg%3D%3D


Just to clarify that I use "we" because I am an American citizen, although citizens of America like Ann Coulter, Lou Dobbs etc., confused me for an illegal alien/terrorist many times, and some of my fellow American citizens were shot and killed by American terrorists encouraged by the rhetoric and fake data of Trumps, Coulters, Dobbs etc.

In addition to the primary sources cited above, additional references include: New York Times, Washington Post, Mercury News, Bayarea.com, Deccan Chronicle, the Hindu, Hindustan Times, Times of India, AP, Reuters, AFP, The Guardian, Pravda, Spiegel, Connexion, etc.

Disclaimer: All information is intended for your general knowledge only and is not a substitute for medical advice or treatment for special medical conditions or any specific health issues or starting a new fitness regimen, political or economic policy.

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high, Where knowledge is free, Where the world has not been broken up into fragments, By narrow domestic walls." -- Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), Gitanjali, 1912.

One World One Family
AUM! SWASTI!

Om! Asatoma Sadgamaya, Tamasoma Jyotirgamaya, Mrityorma Amritamgamaya, Om Shanti, Shanti, Shanti!
(Aum! Lead the world from wrong path to the right path, from ignorance to knowledge, from mortality to immortality, and peace!)

SWASTI! AUM!