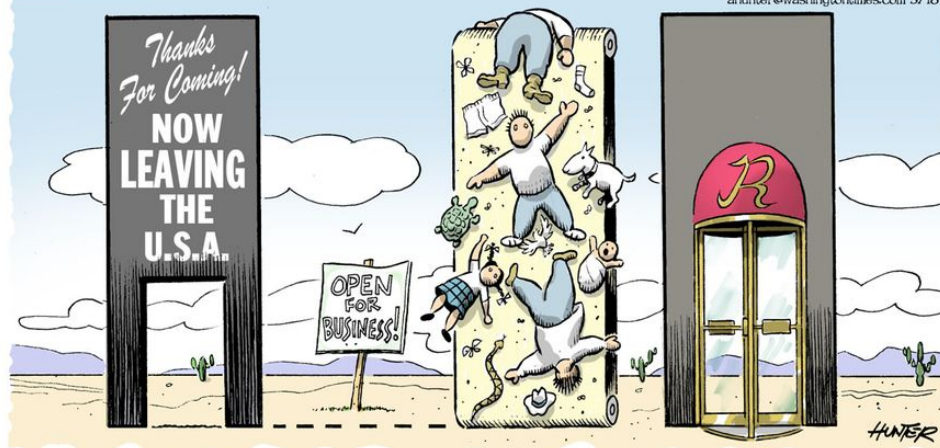
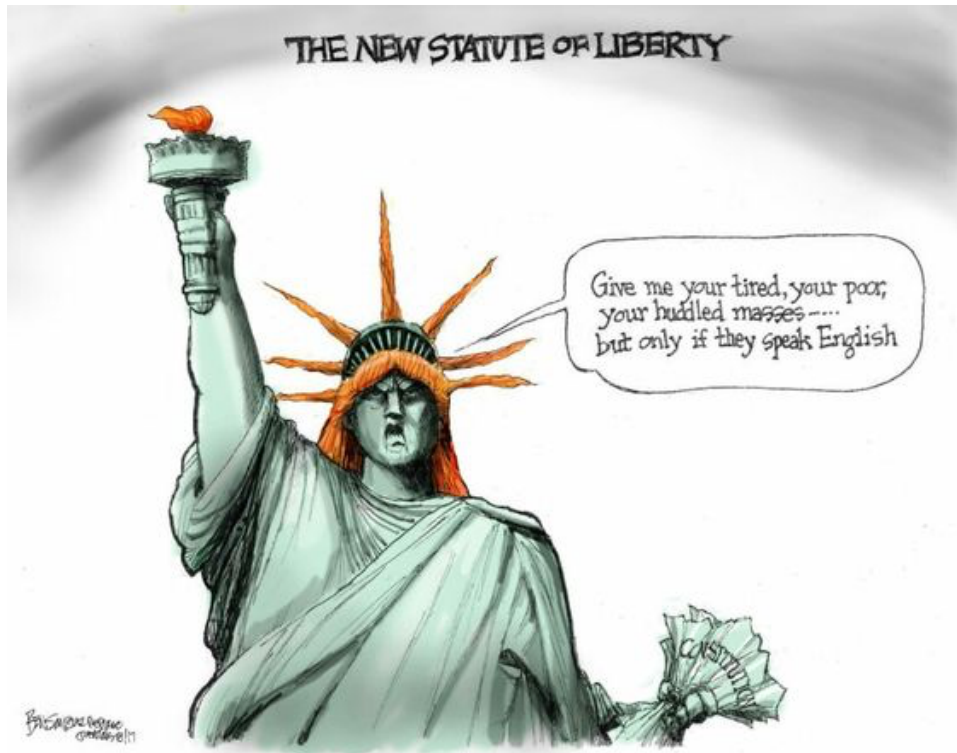


Rejected border-wall prototypes



1. The fools 'em every time rampart
2. The Wall Street Journal model
3. The humane sticky roller barrier
4. The revolving door barricade (now in use)





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Timeline of US-Mexico Immigration Policies

United States

During the late 1800's and early 1900's, the United States followed a policy of laissez faire immigration concerning Mexico. This was due to the need for migrant agricultural

During World War I, the United States exempted Mexican workers from new laws that restricted immigration from other areas of the world. This set up the first guest worker program. It last until 1920.

During the 1920's, the United States began to place restrictions on the visa guidelines for entering the country. For the first time, Mexican immigrants were included. Mexican immigration dropped by 75%. During the 1930's, thousands of Mexicans were deported in what was known as the Mexican Repatriation.

Mexico

During the late 1800's and early 1900's, Mexico also followed a policy of laissez faire immigration. They saw migration to the United States as a safety valve to political problems in their country.

From 1910 to 1920, Mexico discouraged migration to the United States because they needed a work force in their own country to help develop rural areas that had been devastated by the revolution.

During the 1920's, Mexico began to require that migrant workers receive permission to leave the country. Angered by US policies, they began a program during the 1930's and early 1940's to pay migrants to return to Mexico and to receive free land.

In 1942, the United States and Mexico signed an immigration agreement which became known as the Bracero Program. Mexican workers could freely enter the country and were promised certain rights. Over time, both countries became unhappy with the program and it ended in 1964.

In 1965, the United States, for the first time, set a limit on the number of immigrants who could enter from Mexico. US businesses who relied on cheap, unskilled labor ignored these restrictions and continued to use both documented and undocumented workers. During the 1970's and 1980's, spending increased to halt the tide of increasing illegal immigration.

With the end of the Bracero Program, Mexico's government adopted a "policy of no policy" concerning migration to the United States. Failure of their own economic policies led the government to believe they would benefit more from the money sent home by migrants to the United States. As a result, Mexico rejected all offers to work on a resolution to the illegal migration issue with the United States government during the 1970's and 1980's.

In the 1990's, both the United States and Mexico began to see the need to work together. The passage of NAFTA required addressing the issue of both legal and illegal immigration. As the United States began to expand its efforts to secure the border with more border patrol agents, lighting, and fences, Mexico formed the Grupo Beta to inform migrants of the dangers of crossing the border illegally. Discussions were held to address the issues of immigration and how to work together. Just as things looked to be coming together, September 11, 2001 took place.

After 9/11, the United States and Mexico focused their efforts on border security. The United States worked on fortifying the border and the flow of arms south. Mexico worked in illegal immigration and the drug trade.

Beginning in 2010, various US states began to pass their own immigration laws in response to what they felt was the failure of the federal government to secure the border.

In response to the new state legislation in the United States, the government of Mexico declares the laws will lead to civil rights violations of Hispanic Americans living legally and illegally in the United States.

Question: Where do the United States and Mexico go from here?

Source: Rosenblum, Marc R., "Obstacles and Opportunities For Regional Cooperation: The US-Mexico Case", Migration Policy Institute, April, 2011

Bracero Contract

CONTINUATION OF STANDARD WORK CONTRACT, AS AMENDED
CONTINUACIÓN DEL CONTRATO TIPO DE TRABAJO, BAJO ENMIENDA

21-M
Name | Lozano Gonzalez, Juan
Nombre |
Address | Juarez #9, Manuel Doblado, Gto. Mexico
Domicilio |
Age | 22 | Marital Status: ☐ Married ☒ Single ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced
Edad | | Estado Civil: ☐ Casado ☒ Soltero ☐ Viudo ☐ Divorciado
Economic dependents and beneficiaries:
Dependientes económicos y beneficiarios:
Name | Relationship | Address
Nombre | Parentesco | Domicilio
Cayetano Lozano | father | same
Name of employer | Anton Producers Coop. Gin. Anton, Texas E-8373
Patrón |
Place or places where worker will be employed: | Hookley-Lubbock, Tex. 8-44-06a
Lugar o lugares donde el trabajador prestará sus servicios: |
Duration of this contract: | from July 21, 1961 to Sept. 1, 1961
Duración de este contrato: | del día |
Upon termination of this contract the worker will be returned to: | Hidalgo Reception Center
A la terminación del contrato el trabajador será regresado a: |
Mexican consulate having jurisdiction over place of employment: | 1002-3 Great Plains Life Ins. Bldg, Lubbock, Tex. PO5-9115 (1616- 19th. St., Va. M.
Consulado Mexicano con jurisdicción en el lugar de empleo: | Bldg, Lubbock, Tex. PO304878 J-9880
Representative of the Secretary of Labor having jurisdiction over place of employment: |
Representante del Secretario de Trabajo que tenga jurisdicción en el lugar de empleo: |
Wage rates to be paid to worker shall be not less than those specified below, or the prevailing wage rate, whichever is the higher:
Se pagará al trabajador no menos de las siguientes tarifas de jornales, o las prevalecientes si fueran mayores:
1. Hourly wage rate: | Farm hand, Gen. 50¢ per hour. When engaged in hoeing activity
Jornal por hora: | the worker will be paid 50¢ pr. hr. or prev. rate whichever is
2. Piece rates: | higher. When engaged in tractor driving or in irrigating, the worker
Tarifa por destajo: | will be paid the prev. rate or rates for such tasks.
The Mexican Worker may be employed in other Agricultural Employment, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor or his designee, and when so employed he will be paid no less than the rate specified or the prevailing wage, if higher.
El trabajador mexicano podrá ser empleado en otra labor agrícola cuando esté expresamente autorizado para ello por el Secretario de Trabajo o su representante; y en dicho trabajo se le pagará no menos de la tarifa especificada o la prevaleciente si fuera mayor.
Per day charge for meals furnished by the employer: |
Cantidad diaria que se cobrará al trabajador por concepto de alimentos suministrados por el patrón: |
Per day employer payment to worker for subsistence, when required under article 10 of work contract, where worker furnishes meals: | \$1.15
Subsidio diario que pagará el patrón al trabajador de conformidad con el artículo diez del contrato de trabajo cuando el trabajador deba cubrir sus propios gastos de alimentación: |
The undersigned, being aware of the contents of this contract which consists of five pages, including the present one and four others, containing the provisions of the Standard Work Contract approved pursuant to the Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951, as amended, agree to be bound by all of its provisions.
Enterados los suscritos del contenido de este Contrato—consistente en 5 páginas, ésta y cuatro más, que contienen el Contrato Tipo de Trabajo incorporado al Acuerdo Internacional sobre Trabajadores Migratorios de 1951 reformado—convienen en someterse a todas sus cláusulas.
Date and place of signing of this contract | July 21, 1961 | Hidalgo, Texas
Fecha y lugar en que se firma este contrato |
Signature of worker | [Signature] |
Firma o huella digital del trabajador. |
Contracting under the supervision of | [Signature] |
Contratación bajo la supervisión de |
Representative of Mexico. | Representative of the Secretary of Labor.
Representante de México. | Representante del Secretario de Trabajo.
Revised 11-59 | 5 of 5 | U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-O-531032

TARJETA DE PRE-SELECCION DE BRACERO # 1.



Municipio de CD. MANUEL DOBLADO, GTO.

Nombre JUAN LOZA GONZALEZ.

Lugar y Fecha de nacimiento _____

Domicilio actual sitio de Maravillas.

Estado Civil _____

Ocupación jornalero

Guanajuato, Gto., 23 de mayo de 196 3

El Secretario de Gobierno,

Dr. José Castillo Hernández

Bracero Work Card