The Life Cycle of Immigration: A Tale of Two Migrants

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By James M. Cooper, William J. Aceves, Alejandro Gonzalez, and Pedro Egala

Mark L. Schneider, A ‘New Deal for Latin America, BOSTON GLOBE, Mar. 14, 2007, at 9A
("Recent statistics show that in the Andean countries more than 80 percent of the rural population lives in poverty. In Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru, 80 percent of the indigenous population are poor and over half are among the extreme poor.")


Hector Tobar, A Small Guerrilla Band Is Waging War in Mexico, L.A. TIMES, Sept. 20, 2007, at 1 ("Oaxaca remains one of the poorest states of Mexico: 68% of its residents live below the government’s poverty line, with monthly income less than $90. And more than one-third of the population is living in ‘extreme poverty,’ according to government statistics.")
Indira A. R. Lakshmanan, "To Many of Mexico’s Poor, Election a Setback, Rally in Capital Draws 280,000 Demonstrators," BOSTON GLOBE, July 9, 2006, at A8 ("About 12 million Mexicans have crossed the U.S. border in search of better-paying jobs.")

Lizette Alvarez & John M. Broder, "More and More, Women Risk All to Enter U.S.," N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 10, 2006, at A1 ("As many as 11 million illegal immigrants are thought to be living and working in the United States, though estimates vary.")

Marjorie Miller, "A New Land, a Roaring Fire, and Then Nowhere to Run," L.A. TIMES, Oct. 5, 2008, at A1, A20 ("Migrants have long made the journey to California on trails littered with lonely graves. Generations of frontier settlers, Gold Rush prospectors, Dust Bowl refugees and illegal immigrants from Latin America have found themselves at the mercy of nature crossing California’s wide deserts and steep mountains.")
Michael Martínez, *At 104 Degrees, the Forecast is Death*, Chi. TRIB., Mar. 18, 2007, at C3 ("Border deaths—and efforts to alleviate them, such as installing water stations—are fiercely debated in a state that has become the nation’s busiest area for smuggling illegal immigrants. Even getting an accurate toll is contentious, as a federal audit recently criticized how the Border Patrol could be undercounting border deaths, which doubled over 10 years to 472 in 2005, mostly in Arizona.").

("Migrants and activists in Agua Prieta, a small Mexican border town less than a mile south of the Arizona border, and Juarez, a town on Mexico’s border with Texas controlled by drug cartels, also reported increased violence by coyotes, including beatings and rapes of migrants.").


A federal judge issued a permanent injunction yesterday against restrictive anti-illegal-immigration ordinances in Hazleton, Pa. . . .


Francine J. Lipman, The Taxation of Undocumented Immigrants: Separarue, Uneqnal, and Without Representation, 9 HARV. LATINO L. REV. 1, 14 (2007) ("Undocumented immigrants are gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, nannies, waiters, dishwashers, seamstresses, handymen, facilities maintenance personnel, construction workers, factory workers, welders, and producers of low-priced food. Yet, despite the hundreds of times every day undocumented immigrants across the United States interact with U.S. citizens as an unrecognized driving force in the economy, they are feared, hated, and misunderstood.").

Lozano v. City of Hazleton, 496 F. Supp. 2d 477 (M.D. Pa. 2007) (ordinance requiring proof of legal citizenship or residency in order to obtain occupancy permits violates the due process rights of tenants and owners).

Daniel Kanstroom

Post-Deportation Human Rights Law: Aspiration, Obstruction, or Necessity?, 3 STAN. J. CIV. RTS. & CIV. LIBERTIES 195, 215 (2007) (“My husband (father of our 2 kids) was deported in 2003. My son was 11 at the time and he was in the Immigration Courtroom at the time the judge told Martin he was to be deported and not allowed to come back (for at least ten years). I had not seen my son cry too often but I saw his heart break that day.”).

FERNANDO ROMERO, HYPER-BORDER: THE CONTEMPORARY U.S.-MEXICO BORDER AND ITS FUTURE 11 (2008) ("The United States is the world's leading immigration country and Mexico is the leading emigration country. Today, 12 million Mexican-born people live on the northern side of their nation's border. By 2050, Hispanics will represent 25% of the U.S. population, and 11% of all Mexicans will be living in the United States. These demographic shifts affect the policies, economies, and cultures of the neighboring nations, forcing them to evaluate the future of their binational relations.").

Mayra Beltran & Erika Peralta, Boundaries: Crossing the Borderline. A Photographic Journey, by Mayra Beltran, HOUSTON CHRON., Dec. 30, 2007, at 1 ("For many Mexicans determined to enter the United States, the border is a revolving door: cross, captured, cross again.").