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Homeland Security: Southern Border Security Pathfinder ☼ November 2010

“Since the 1980s, levels of drug violence along the border have grown dramatically, with significant implications for the United States, including cross-border incursions by drug traffickers and rogue agents of the state, violent crimes perpetrated in U.S. territory, and even the corruption of U.S. law enforcement agencies. More recently, in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, U.S. officials have attempted to lock down the border in an attempt to bolster the country’s “first line of defense” against terrorism. These problems illustrate that both Mexico and the United States are currently confronting a new era that requires a significant shift in state responses to national and domestic security challenges.”

Shirk, David A. *Developing the U.S.-Mexico Border Region for a Prosperous and Secure Relationship: Transnational Security Challenges in Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico Border Region*. San Diego, CA: Baker Institute, April 10, 2009.

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/files/documents/u.s.-mexico-border-project-binational-research-papers/LAI-pub-BorderSecShirk-041009.pdf>

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES & SEARCH TERMS

SUBSCRIPTION DATABASES ARE ONLY ACCESSIBLE THROUGH BLACKBOARD, UNDER IKE SKELTON LIBRARY, “ONLINE RESEARCH”; OR UNDER “LIBRARY RESOURCES” ON THE JFSC INTRANET AND ON LIBRARY COMPUTER DESKTOPS.

Recommended search terms: **Search terms can be combined to focus/narrow a search and remember to look for ways to limit searches by date, or for ‘advanced search’ features. (Some tutorials are available on BlackBoard: Online Research, under the link to that particular database.)*

<u>Search Terms</u>	<u>Internet Resources</u>	<u>Subscription databases</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mexico U.S. (or American) border• Mexico border security• U.S. border military (or militarization)• Southwest border U.S.• U.S. Southern border	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defense Technical Information Center DTIC www.dtic.mil• CIAO www.ciao.org• Government Google www.google.com/unclesam• Homeland Security Digital Library http://hsdl.hsdl.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ike Skelton Library Catalog• ProQuest & EBSCOhost• Praeger International• PolicyFile• LexisNexis Congressional

Other Associated Terms

Immigration policy; Border patrol; Drug traffic Mexico; Border policing; Border economy; Illegal aliens; Border Mexico “War on Terror”; legal ports of entry; virtual fences; border fence; cross-border criminal violence; National identification cards; Border control measures; UAV Mexico border; guest worker programs; alien smuggling; “national guard” border; Operation Gatekeeper; Mexico Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) ; Merida Initiative; Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR); Secure Border Initiative (SBIInet); Operation Streamlining; Customs and Border Protection (CBP); Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); Arizona “state law” S.B. 1070; Joint Counter Narco-Terrorism Task Force (JCNTF)

IKE SKELTON LIBRARY CATALOG

Search Keywords: Drug Traffic Mexico; Mexican American Border; Southern Border; Mexico Border Security; Border Military

Books & Documents

(Listed by call number)

Call No. E 183.8.M6 W44 2010

Weintraub, Sidney. *Unequal Partners: the United States and Mexico*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2010.

Focus: "Over the past 30 years, Mexico has been plagued by debt, currency fluctuations, tax collection problems, political corruption, and state controlled business monopolies that block foreign investment and imports. Weintraub offers changes that would help Mexico level the playing field. Most importantly, he points to developing policies that are proactive. Each chapter also contains a timeline addressing the development of the issues addressed in that chapter."

Call No. F 1226 .K57 2010

Kirkwood, Burton. *The History of Mexico*. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood Press/ABC-CLIO, 2010.

Focus: "Mexico today -- Mexico's early inhabitants -- The conquest -- The colonial era, 1521-1821 -- The wars of Mexican independence, 1808-1821 -- The aftermath of independence, 1821-1876 -- The Porfiriato, 1876-1911 -- The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1920 -- Consolidation of the Revolution -- The Revolution moves to the right, 1940-1970 -- The search for stability, 1970-1999 -- Mexico since 2000 -- Notable people in the history of Mexico."

Call No. F 786 .M44 2007

Matthews, Matt. *The U.S. Army on the Mexican Border: a Historical Perspective*. Fort Leavenworth, KS.: Combat Studies Institute Press, 2007.

Focus: "U. S. Army, History; Geopolitics, Mexican-American Border Region, History; Intervention (International law), National security, Border patrols."

Call No. HJ 6690 .A7 2009

Andreas, Peter. *Border Games: Policing the U.S.-Mexico Divide*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2009.

Focus: "The escalation of border policing -- The political economy of global smuggling -- Creating the clandestine side of the border economy -- The escalation of drug control -- The escalation of immigration control -- Policing the external borders of the new Europe -- Borders restated -- Afterword: border games in a new security context."

Call No. HV 5840.M4 G73 2009

Grayson, George W. *Mexico's Struggle With 'Drugs and Thugs'*. New York, NY: Foreign Policy Association, 2009.

Focus: "Drug Traffic, Mexico; Drug Control, Mexico; Smuggling, Mexican-American Border Region."

Call No. HV 5840.M6 U55 2009

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. *Guns, drugs and violence : the Merida Initiative and the challenge in Mexico: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on the*

Western Hemisphere of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 111th Cong., 1st sess., March 18, 2009. GPO 1017-A-07 <http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/FDLP128>

Focus: “Illegal Arms Transfers; Mexican-American Border Region; Transnational Crime, Mexican-American Border Region; Assault Weapons, Government Policy.”

Call No. JV 6483 .H386 2006

Hayworth, J. D., and Joseph J. Eule. *Whatever it Takes: Illegal Immigration, Border Security, and the War on Terror*. Washington, DC: Regnery Pub., 2006.

Focus: “1. Overrun -- 2. Crime and illegal immigration -- 3. Assimilation: out of many...? -- 4. Language, political correctness, and illegal immigration: dispatches from the front lines -- 5. Mexico: friend or foe? -- 6. Is America complicit in illegal immigration? -- 7. The left and right are wrong -- 8. Is illegal immigration the answer to social security? -- 9. Guest worker = Amnesty = Surrender -- 10. Is opposing illegal immigration a political loser for republicans? -- 11. What to do about illegal immigration.”

Call No. JAWS Theses LD2646 .D596 2010

Dixon, Dextan E. “Two Wars: Overseas Contingency Operations and the War on Drugs.” Master’s Thesis. Joint Forces Staff College (U.S.). Joint Advanced Warfighting School, 2010.

Focus: “The 9/11 attacks created many challenges and controversies regarding the War on Drugs (DOD) [sic] and Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) formerly known as 'War on Terror.' An evolving argument is the potential impact of the OCO on the WOD or vice versa. Some critics have argued that the United States cannot win both wars simultaneously, while others theorized that the efforts against terrorism are positively impacting the WOD. This thesis examines terrorism and drug trafficking in the pre and post 9/11 era, theorizing that the United States change in priority has impeded the efforts of the 'WOD,' particularly as it relates to the Southwest Border (SWB). The Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) with their sphere of influence have corrupted Mexican political and law enforcement officials and threaten the stability of the Mexican state thereby creating a direct threat to the national security of America.”—Abstract

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Guerette, Rob T. *Migrant Death, Border Safety, and Situational Crime Prevention on the U.S.-Mexico Divide*. New York: LFB Scholarly Pub., 2007.

Focus: “Immigration Border Patrol; Border security; Illegal aliens, Protection; Immigrants, Crimes against, Prevention.”

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Lugo, Alejandro. *Fragmented Lives, Assembled Parts Culture, Capitalism, and Conquest at the U.S.-Mexico Border*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2008.

Focus: “Sixteenth-century conquests (1521-1598) and their postcolonial border legacies; The invention of borderlands geography; Border inspections : inspecting the working-class life of maquiladora workers on the U.S-Mexico border; Reimagining culture and power against late industrial capitalism and other forms of conquest through border theory and analysis..”

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Romero, Fernando. *Hyperborder the Contemporary U.S.-Mexico Border and its Future*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2008.

Focus: “Borderlands, Mexico; Mexican-American Border Region.”

AUDIO/VISUAL MATERIALS

Call No. DVD B69

National Geographic Channel. *Border War: Season One*. DVD (Washington, DC: National Geographic, 2010.)

Focus: "Border wars follows the agents that protect the 2000 mile long U.S./Mexico border against smuggling, terrorism, and illegal immigration."

Call No. DVD F768

Fanning, David, Lowell Bergman, and Serene Fang. *Frontline World: Stories from a Small Planet*. DVD (Boston: WGBH, 2008.)

Focus: "Originally broadcast as an episode of the television program Frontline World on May 27, 2008. Mexico, crimes at the border: In a joint project with the New York Times, Frontline/World correspondent Lowell Bergman investigates the business of human smuggling across the busy ports of entry between Mexico and the United States. In Tijuana, masses of people attempt to cross illegally every day with the help of increasingly organized and expensive smugglers." Also includes: "Guatemala, the secret files" and "Mozambique, guitar hero."

Call No. DVD P29

Koppel, Ted. *Patrolling the Border: National Security and Immigration Reform*. DVD (Princeton, NJ: Films for the Humanities & Sciences, 2005.)

Focus: "This ABC News program studies the connections between 9/11, the American economy, and the workforce of undocumented labor on which that economy increasingly depends. Interviews with Arizona border patrol agents evoke their frustrations and reveal the perils faced by many Mexicans who attempt desperate wilderness crossings. Contrasts between President Bush's proposed guest worker program and the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to crack down on the influx of illegal aliens highlight the complexity of the situation."—Container

SEARCHING JFSC LIBRARY RESOURCES

ProQuest

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**Links to these documents only work from computers on campus.*

"ICYMI: OP-ED by Senators McCain and Kyl: Border-Security Funding Is Only a Start." *Congressional Documents and Publications* (October 19, 2010.)

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=2167341171&sid=2&Fmt=3&clientId=3921&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Abstract: "[...] it does not fund the highly successful Operation Streamline program, which targets illegal immigrants with immediate prosecution, including up to 60 days of jail time. [...] the funding bill Rep. Giffords touts fails to provide enough funding for personnel at our ports of entry in Arizona."

Jordan, Miriam. "U.S. News: With Jobs in U.S. Scarce, Illegal Immigration Slides." *Wall Street Journal*, September 2, 2010, Eastern Edition.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=2126812191&sid=3&Fmt=4&clientId=3921&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Abstract: "The cost for immigrants from Central and South America can top \$10,000, which they usually pay in installments after getting jobs in the U.S. "Because the return on their investment to gain access to the U.S.

labor market now looks much less certain, many potential migrants are postponing journeys until the economy grows again," Mr. Cornelius said."

Magnuson, S. "Border Calculus." *National Defense* (July 1, 2008): 30-33.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=1512436591&sid=4&Fmt=3&clientId=3921&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Abstract: "Later that year, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff announced the Secure Border Initiative - a multi-billion dollar program that would aim to stop the flow of illegal immigrants, criminals and narcotics through the expanses of land between legal ports of entry. Sensors, cameras, improved communications systems and unmanned aerial vehicles will constitute the so-called virtual fences, which will be employed in areas where traditional fences are not practical. Remote areas that require illegal crossers to traverse vast expanses before reaching a road or city can use sensors to identify and track interlopers for hours or days before the Border Patrol apprehends them."

Nevins, J. "Security First: The Obama Administration and Immigration 'Reform'." *NACLA Report on the Americas* 43, no. 1 (January 1, 2010): 32-38.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=1954561921&sid=5&Fmt=3&clientId=3921&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Abstract: "According to this view, the administration would likely wait at least until after the midterm elections, if not until a second Obama term, before moving on the matter for fear that the political fallout would hurt the electoral prospects of Democrats. [...] in a number of ways the biggest obstacles to reform, especially of the progressive variety, are to be found in the political mainstream, in the Democratically controlled Congress, and in the Obama White House itself. According to the restrictionist Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), Obama voted seven times in line with FAIR's position during the 110th Congress (2007-09), out of a total of 15 such opportunities, while not casting a vote on four of them. Since assuming the presidency, Obama has offered few specifics on how he views immigration reform."

Obama, B. "Statement on Senate Action on Immigration Reform Legislation." *Daily Compilation of Presidential Documents* (September 30, 2010): 1.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=2161478521&sid=6&Fmt=3&clientId=3921&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Abstract: "I was pleased to see that Senator Menendez introduced a bill in the Senate to fix our Nation's broken immigration system. I look forward to reviewing it in detail, and I'm pleased that the bill includes important building blocks laid out in the bipartisan framework presented earlier this year addressing the urgent need for reform. Senator Menendez and others in Congress have shown critical leadership on this issue, which is vital to moving this debate forward."

"President Sends National Guard to Border." *Army* (July 1, 2006): 8.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=1073304181&sid=7&Fmt=4&clientId=3921&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Abstract: "President George W. Bush addressed the notion on May 15 about immigration reform and said that, in coordination with state governors, he would deploy 6,000 National Guard troops to the U.S. border with Mexico in support of the U.S. Border Patrol. There are already approximately 450 Guard personnel conducting counterdrug missions along the border."

EBSCOhost

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**Links to these documents only work from computers on campus.*

Dunn, Timothy. "Military Collaboration with the Border Patrol in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region: Inter-Organizational Relations and Human Rights Implications." *Journal of Political & Military Sociology* 27, 2 (Winter 1999): 257.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tsh&AN=2977489&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Abstract: "This article focuses on the inter-organizational collaboration between the U.S. Border Patrol and the U.S. armed forces. The conceptual focus draws on complex organization theory. The realm of inter-organizational relations coincides with what "new institutionalism" scholars term an "organizational field," which is an array of complex organizations working on the same or similar topics that interact and basically constitute a sort of organizational peer group. Moreover, members of an organizational field tend to become similar to each other, in part due to pressure from other organizations. That is, within the surrounding environment to which organizations adapt — a general proposition of both organizational ecology and the "old institutionalism" perspectives — a crucial part is actually other organizations. The principal methodology used for this research was the broader case study approach, which combines the use of multiple qualitative methods and data sources. Specifically, the study draws upon military documents, military journals, border region press, congressional documents, qualitative interviews and author's observations based on four years of fieldwork in the El Paso, Texas."

Garland, Sarah. "U.S.-Mexico: Unmanned Aircraft to Patrol Border." *NACLA Report on the Americas* 37, 6 (May/Jun 2004): 5-44.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=13103402&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Abstract: "Reports on the efforts of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to patrol U.S. and Mexico border using an unmanned aircraft. Use of the aircraft to combat the flow of undocumented immigrants in the U.S.; Reasons behind the implementation of the border control measures; Increase in immigrant deaths because of such measures."

Langerbein, Helmut. "Great Blunders?: The Great Wall of China, the Berlin Wall, and the Proposed United States/Mexico Border Fence." *History Teacher* 43, 1 (November 2009): 9-29.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=47357172&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Abstract: "The article discusses and analyzes the reasons for erecting the Great Wall of China and the Berlin Wall in Berlin, Germany, which demonstrates that both grew from political, historical, geographical, cultural, and economic circumstances. It is suggested that this article provides a beginning for analyzing the arguments for and against the proposed border fence at the United States and Mexico border. The legal battles involving the University of Texas at Brownsville, Texas and Texas Southmost College with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, in which the proposed fence would cut off hundreds of acres of their joint campus and contradict the mission of higher learning which is to bring cultures together, are discussed."

Rapplee, Charles. "Mexico, America, and the Continental Divide." *Virginia Quarterly Review* 83, 2 (Spring 2007): 60-82. Accessed from the EBSCOhost International Security & Counter Terrorism Reference Center

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=24615909&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Abstract: “This article suggests the opening of the U.S.-Mexico border. The author argues that there is no way to prevent the continuing illegal migration from Mexico, save for institution of a massive internal control system, complete with a full militarization of the border, national identification (ID) cards and wholesale violations of rights guaranteed in the Constitution. He believes that there is no urgent need to stop immigration and that U.S. citizens have no right to stigmatize an entire generation of hardworking people from Mexico.”

Seghetti, Lisa M., Jennifer Lake, Blas Nuñez-Neto, Alison Siskin, K. Larry Storrs, Nathan Brooks, and Stephen Viña. "Border Security and the Southwest Border: Background, Legislation, and Issues: RL33106." *Congressional Research Service: Report* (September 28, 2005): 1. Accessed from the EBSCOhost International Security & Counter Terrorism Reference Center.

<http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=tsh&AN=18415314&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Abstract: “The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) units have launched several initiatives aimed at apprehending illegal aliens and dismantling human and drug smuggling organizations. Despite these efforts, the flow of illegal migration continues. Issues such as enforcement of immigration laws and organizational issues such as inter- and intra-agency cooperation, coordination and information sharing continue to be debated. In the view of some, a more comprehensive approach that addresses the "push factors" of the sending countries and the "pull factors" of the United States, coupled with more effective enforcement of current laws in the interior of the country may once again merit examination.”

Seghetti, Lisa M., Jennifer Lake, Blas Nuñez-Neto, Alison Siskin, K. Larry Storrs, Nathan Brooks, and Stephen Viña. "House Passes Amendment to Allow Troops to Patrol Border." *Human Events* 60, 22 (June 28, 2004): 27. <http://ezproxy6.ndu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=13648843&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Abstract: “Presents information on the reactions of several U.S. Representatives regarding an amendment passed by the U.S. House on May 19, 2004 which allows Homeland Security to deploy the U.S. military on U.S. borders to aid Border Patrol agents in capturing illegal aliens, terrorists and drug smugglers. Expected effect of the amendment on the U.S. military forces; Alternative suggested by Democratic Representative Sylvestre Reyes to the amendment; Reason given by Democratic Representative Sheila Jackson-Lee for calling the amendment un-American.”

CIAO

(subscription database for full access; access via Blackboard)

Hanson, Gordon H. *The Economic Logic of Illegal Immigration*. CSR NO. 26. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, April 2007.

URL: http://www.ciaonet.org/wps/inss/0018335/f_0018335_15702.pdf

Abstract: “By focusing on the economic costs and benefits of legal and illegal immigration, Professor Hanson concludes that stemming illegal immigration would likely lead to a net drain on the U.S. economy—a finding that calls into question many of the proposals to increase funding for border protection. Moreover, Hanson argues that guest worker programs now being considered by Congress fail to account for the economic incentives that drive illegal immigration, which benefits both the undocumented workers who desire to work and live in the United States and employers who want flexible, low-cost labor. Hanson makes the case that unless policymakers design a system of legal immigration that reflects the economic advantages of illegal labor, such programs will not significantly reduce illegal immigration. He concludes with guidelines crucial to any

such redesign of U.S. laws and policy. In short, Professor Hanson has written a report that will challenge much of the wisdom (conventional and otherwise) on the economics behind a critical and controversial issue.”

Renuart, Victor E. Jr. *U.S.-Mexico Homeland Defense: A Compatible Interface*. Washington, DC: Institute for National Strategic Studies, February 2010.

URL: http://www.ciaonet.org/wps/inss/0018335/f_0018335_15702.pdf

Abstract: “The United States and Mexico share a common history shaped by military incursions during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The bond between the American and Mexican people, however, has continued to grow closer over time despite occasional negative rhetoric from politicians in Washington, DC, and Mexico City. At local and state levels, relations solidified through the closely knit fabric of our border towns, intermarriage between families on each side of the border, and the development of infrastructure (to include water, wastewater, and gas and electricity utilities) that serves communities to the north and south. At the national level, our relationship became closer due to economic growth resulting from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which now accounts for almost \$1 billion (U.S. dollars) in trade per day between the two countries.”

PolicyFile

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

Bronk, Christopher, and Tony Payan. *Managing the U.S.-Mexico Border: Human Security and Technology*. Binational Research Paper. Houston, TX: Baker Institute of Public Policy, March 27, 2009.

URL: <http://www.bakerinstitute.org/files/documents/u.s.-mexico-border-project-binational-research-papers/LAI-pub-BorderSecBronkPayan-040109.pdf>

Abstract: “Given the importance Mexico has in the United States’ economy, politics and society--especially in Houston, with a large and growing Hispanic population--this research publication analyzes critical issues involving the border region and the implications for both countries. The aim of the publication is to find common ground to address shared problems in order to develop solutions that meet the needs of both countries. This analysis is geared toward policy briefings and recommendations, as well as public conferences and lectures to engage and inform the public on issues affecting U.S.-Mexico border policies.”

Carafano, James Jay, and Diem Nguyen. *Moving Forward to Secure the Border*. Washington, DC: The Heritage Foundation, April 17, 2008.

URL: <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Commentary/2008/04/Moving-Forward-to-Secure-the-Border>

Abstract: “Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff has issued two waivers of laws hindering barrier construction and security improvements on the border with Mexico. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has already built 309 miles of border obstacles, and these waivers will facilitate improvements on about 500 miles of border infrastructure. One waiver addresses environmental and land management laws that applied to about 470 miles across four border states; the other addresses a 22-mile levee-border project in Hidalgo, Texas. The waivers were issued on April 1, 2008, and will become effective upon their publication in the Federal Register.”

Jane's Online

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

Sheppard, Ben. "People Watching: Homeland Security – Border Controls." *Jane's Defence Weekly* (13 Nov 2008).

Abstract: "Seven years on from the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, few would dispute the dramatic effects they had on accelerating US homeland security technologies and strategies. A vast array of programmes have received government funding in recent years along with the hardening of key air, land and sea transportation hubs and crossings to deter and prevent a terrorist attack or infiltration. One of the largest programmes to come out of 9/11 was the Secure Border Initiative network (SBInet). SBInet is the technological and infrastructure component of the SBI programme that harnesses technology and tactical infrastructure for the US Customs Border Patrol (CBP) to control the nation's land borders."

Praeger International

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**Links to these documents only work from computers on campus.*

McNeill, Jena Baker. *Fixing Border Security and Immigration: A Memo to the President-Elect Obama*. Washington, DC: The Heritage Foundation, Douglas and Sarah Allison Center for Foreign Policy Studies, December 30, 2008.

Abstract: "America has been good for immigrants, and immigrants have been good for America, but over the past several decades, immigration policy has become confused and unfocused. Our current policies are not working. Illegal immigrants are straining federal and state budgets. Local social services find it hard to meet growing needs. Gaping holes in our southern border aggravate this problem and create numerous other security risks while doing nothing for U.S. employers who are looking for a better solution to our labor shortages. Recent attempts to fix the problem died largely because they tried to accomplish too much. There is no silver-bullet remedy for failed immigration policies and broken border security, but several practical steps can help you to achieve the ultimate goal of making America free, safe, and prosperous..."

Payan, Tony. *The Three U.S.-Mexico Border Wars: Drugs, Immigration, and Homeland Security*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2006.

<http://psi.praeger.com/doc.aspx?newindex=1&q=Three+U.S.-Mexico+Border+Wars&c=&imageField.x=11&imageField.y=13&d=/books/greenwood/C8818/C8818-253.xml&i=0>

Abstract: "Professor Payan describes and analyzes three wars declared by policymakers. They define the nexus of the Washington—border relationship: the war on drugs, the war on terrorists, and, yes, even a war on undocumented workers. As Tony correctly tells us, all are ill-conceived; they are based on false premises and fantastic causes. The war on drugs has chosen the wrong culprit. It is we American consumers, not Mexican suppliers, who define the enemy. The war on terrorism conjures up the image of terrorists crossing from Mexico to wreck destruction on Americans. As the evidence shows, the threat is so egregiously exaggerated as to approach hallucination. Of the three, the present war on undocumented workers may be the most destructive, frightening, and despicable. It evolves from the siege mentality wrought by the security con fomented by ignorant or manipulating policymakers and right-wing zealots. As Americans run scared, they scapegoat poor people crossing the line in search of work."

Zagaris, Bruce. "Border Security." In *Terrorists in Our Midst: Combating Foreign-Affinity Terrorism in America*, edited by Yonah Alexander. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2010.

[http://psi.praeger.com/doc.aspx?q=Terrorists+in+Our+Midst:+Combating+Foreign-Affinity+Terrorism+in+America&newsearch=1&c=&p=0&s=&newindex=1&orig_search="Terrorists+in+Our+Midst"&adv_search=1&num=0&freeform=&term_0=&index_0=words&d=/books/gpg/D9743C/D9743C-1036.xml&i=7](http://psi.praeger.com/doc.aspx?q=Terrorists+in+Our+Midst:+Combating+Foreign-Affinity+Terrorism+in+America&newsearch=1&c=&p=0&s=&newindex=1&orig_search=)

Abstract: "The first section discusses threats to the U.S. border due to transportation-related vulnerabilities, especially those due to aviation issues. The second section deals with threats from immigrants and gaps in the nonimmigrant visa process. The third section addresses threats from terrorist attacks from containerized cargo. The fourth section discusses fortifying the infrastructure to U.S. land and other borders. The fifth and final section provides some analysis."

Homeland Security Digital Library

<https://hsdl.hsdl.org>

"Press Briefing by Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano, Deputy Secretary of State Jim Steinberg and Deputy Attorney General David Ogden on U.S.-Mexico Border Security Policy." *Office of the Press Secretary, Department of Homeland Security* (March 24, 2009.)

URL: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=108720&coll=limited>

Abstract: From the statement of Secretary Napolitano: "Our goal is twofold. One is to provide assistance to the government of Mexico, to break up these huge cartels which are funneling tonnage quantities of illegal drugs into our country on a regular basis, and are conducting this war of violence within Mexico that has resulted in over 6,000 homicides, over 550 of which were assassinations of law enforcement and public official personnel. The second is to guard against an increase in violence in the United States as a result of the actions undertaken in Mexico. There are a number of issues involved, a number of actions being undertaken by DHS in conjunction with the Department of State, the Department of Justice, with respect to Mexico. And I'm just going to go through a whole inventory of actions that are underway. Some we have already undertaken in the last several weeks; others are being taken either today or in the immediate future. First, we are doubling the number of law enforcement personnel that are working in border-enforcement teams along the border. These are called BEST teams. These are teams that combine state and local with ICE and CBP personnel. Every state along the border will now have BEST teams. New Mexico previously had not had one. But just to give you a sense of how effective they are, they have already made more than 2,000 criminal arrests and seized nearly 8,000 pounds of cocaine. We are also strengthening Operation Armas Cruzadas. This is our operation where we work to seize arms that are going south to be used in this violent war in Mexico. Just this past week, March 7-13, we seized 997 firearms in one week that were going into Mexico, along with \$4.5 million in conjunction with those firearms. So that is underway."

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of Public Safety Genaro García Luna Sign Declaration of Principles on Cooperative Efforts to Secure the U.S.-Mexico Border and Combat Transnational Threats" *Office of the Press Secretary* (February 18, 2010.)

URL: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=118137&coll=limited>

Abstract: "U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of Public Safety (SSP) Genaro García Luna today signed a Declaration of Principles of Cooperation on joint efforts to secure the U.S.-Mexico border and share information about transnational threats while streamlining legitimate travel and trade. 'The success of our efforts to crack down on criminal organizations and others who threaten the safety of our citizens requires close collaboration between the United States and Mexico,' said

Secretary Napolitano. 'This declaration will allow us to better protect both nations against violent drug cartels and transnational smuggling of drugs, cash and firearms while facilitating legitimate travel and trade.' 'This agreement is an example of the cooperation and mutual understanding regarding security issues between both countries, and between DHS and SSP,' said Secretary García Luna. 'The working visit of Secretary Napolitano is a consequence of the strong relationship between both institutions, and of their commitment with the rule of law, and the fight against organized crime and violence.'

U.S.-Mexico Border and the Evolving Security Relationship: Recommendation for Policy Makers: A Report to the U.S.-Mexico Binational Council. Washington, DC: Center for Strategic & International Studies, 2004.

URL: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=37313&coll=documents>

Abstract: "The current report deals with U.S.-Mexico border security. The Council recognizes that, at a minimum, a certain degree of linkage exists between border security and U.S. immigration policy. The Council has opted to segregate these issues into two reports. A forthcoming U.S.-Mexico Binational Council report, entitled 'Managing Mexican Migration to the United States: Principles and Strategies,' will comprehensively address immigration policy in the context of the U.S.-Mexico bilateral relationship. It should be noted that the omission of immigration-related considerations and recommendations from the current study is the result of a conscious separation of issues rather than a disregard for the linkage between border security and immigration policy."

CQ Researcher

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**Links to these documents only work from computers on campus.*

Karaim, Reed. "America's Border Fence." *CQ Researcher* 18, no. 32 (September 19, 2008.)

<http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2008091900>

Abstract: "America is rushing to build 670 miles of fencing along the U.S.-Mexican border by the end of the year. The fence — or wall, as critics along the border call it — is to include 370 miles of fencing intended to stop illegal immigrants on foot and 300 miles of vehicle barriers. To speed construction, the Bush administration is using unprecedented authority granted by Congress to waive environmental-, historic- and cultural-protection laws. No one claims that building physical barriers along roughly a third of America's 2,000-mile Southern border will stem illegal immigration by itself, but supporters believe it is an essential first step in "securing the border," providing a critical line of defense against illegal migration, drug smugglers and even terrorists. Opponents see it as a multi-billion-dollar waste that will only shift illegal immigrants toward more dangerous and difficult routes into the country, while doing environmental, cultural and economic damage."

Katel, Peter. "Mexico's Drug War." *CQ Researcher* 18, no. 43 (December 12, 2008.)

<http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2008121200>

Abstract: "A violent drug war between the Mexican government and vicious drug gangs is escalating just over the border in Mexico — and causing concern among U.S. law-enforcement officials and lawmakers. The cartels already effectively control significant stretches on the Mexican side of the border, and now they're expanding activities on the U.S. side, including kidnapping Americans. More than 5,300 people — gangsters, soldiers, police, journalists and other civilians — have been killed this year, more than double last year's toll. Some victims have been beheaded. The Bush administration has stepped up security assistance to Mexico, but so far the aid hasn't dented the gangs' firepower, which largely depends on smuggled U.S. weapons. Some prominent foreign-policy experts say the ultimate solution is preventing drug abuse in the United States, not expanding the Mexican government's arsenal."

Defense Technical Information Center
www.dtic.mil

Benedict, Francis M. "Re-Framing the United States/Mexico Border Violence Situation: Strategic Campaign Planning in Action." Master's thesis, Army Command and General Staff College, December 11, 2009.

URL: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA512378>

Abstract: "This paper argues that to counter border spillover violence, America must control the border with Mexico and generate the public and political commitment to do so. This study applies a military problem solving methodology to identify how best to counter spillover violence. The methodology, which is described in a student text at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, enables the author to sift through the data of six prominent, recent studies, which address the U.S.-Mexico drug problem. The conclusions and emphasis that arise from the methodology discern that border control, which is downplayed in the six prominent studies, should be--in fact--the U.S. government's critical focus."

Carden, Michael J. "Gates, Mullen Extend Military Support to Mexico." *Joint Chiefs of Staff, News Stories* (March 23, 2010.)

URL: <http://www.jcs.mil/newsarticle.aspx?ID=238>

Abstract: "Top U.S. defense officials met with their Mexican counterparts in Mexico City today to strengthen the U.S.-Mexico military partnership in the fight against drug cartels there. [] Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Navy Adm. Mike Mullen are in Mexico today as part of a U.S. delegation led by Secretary of State Hilary Clinton. U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano and Director of National Intelligence Dennis Blair also are part of the delegation."

Johnson, Dan. *A Problem Reframed: Expanding the USSOUTHCOM Role in Border Security*. Research paper. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Department, May 3, 2010.

URL: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA525076>

Abstract: "In the aftermath of 9/11, border security assumed increased importance. Concerted cooperation between civilian and Department of Defense agencies followed. And while significant progress has been made, there remain areas in need of improvement. The role of the U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) would be one such area. By identifying common objectives, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), and USSOUTHCOM could more effectively coordinate efforts, expand the USSOUTHCOM role in protecting the U.S. southern border, and thereby improve border security and homeland defense as a whole. This paper will examine the current threat, current successes in addressing this threat, a specific area in need of improvement, and a proposed solution. The proposed solution will then be examined for strengths and weaknesses in the context of operational art, and counterarguments will be explored."

Nava, Juan P. *Narco-Crime in Mexico: Indication of State Failure or Symptoms of an Emerging Democracy*. Monograph rept. Fort Leavenworth, KS: Army Command and General Staff College, School of Advanced Military Studies, May 21, 2010.

URL: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA523129>

Abstract: "The increasing volume and manner of violent deaths in Mexico nearly doubled in 2009 to just over seven thousand. Mexico appears capable of devolving into a failed state status where an insurgency threat could potentially thrive. These indices depict Mexico as potentially very near collapse. This monograph examines the contradiction among experts of Mexico and Latin America to determine whether the increased cross-border criminal violence reflects an unintended side effect of democratization and economic globalization, or a signal for the eventual failure of Mexico as a nation-state. The monograph determines that Mexico will not fail. The

violence along the US-Mexico border and within Mexico reflects a reaction by criminal organizations to the aggressive counter-narcotic policies enacted by President Calderon. President Calderon, having run for election as an anti-corruption conservative candidate, continues to pursue an aggressive policy as representative of the will of the people as expressed in free and fair elections after nearly 7 decades of single-party rule. Despite significant economic challenges and a deteriorating security situation in localized areas, the empirical evidence indicates that Mexico as a nation-state demonstrates clear national durability.”

Government Google

<http://www.google.com/unclesam>

Brewer, Janice K. “Governor Brewer Announces Arizona Border Security Plan.” Office of the Governor, State of Arizona (April 22, 2010.)

URL: <http://azgovernor.gov/dms/upload/04-22-10%20Governor%20Brewer%20Announces%20Border%20Security%20Plan.pdf>

Abstract: “PHOENIX – Governor Jan Brewer today announced her plan to secure the southern border by unveiling a strong, responsible, and detailed plan of action. [] Governor Brewer’s Border Security Plan calls for additional covert National Guard reconnaissance, increased National Guard aerial patrolling, annual National Guard military exercises conducted in regions along the border, increased economic and logistical support for local law enforcement, and improved border county interaction and federal agency partnership. The Governor’s plan also calls for substantial expansion of the Joint Counter Narco-Terrorism Task Force (JCNTF).”

Griffard, Bernard F., and Bert B. Tussing. *Migration and Border Security: The Military’s Role*. Issue Paper, Volume 15-09. Carlisle, PA: U.S. Army War College, Center for Strategic Leadership, October 2009.

URL: http://www.csl.army.mil/usacsl/publications/IP_15_09_MigrationAndBorderSecurity.pdf

Abstract: “Without question the military brings special skills and equipment to the border security mission, but only in support of the on-going effort, not as the primary border security response. In framing the question around that support, the USAWC team provided three illustrations for the forum: support to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) within the U.S.; support to the Afghan Border Police and Iraqi Border Patrol in their respective conflict zones; and geographic combatant commander (COCOM) assistance within their areas of responsibility.”

Hodgkins, Russell D. Jr. “Posse Comitatus and the Civil Air Patrol.” *National Capital Wing* (November 6, 2006.)

URL: <http://www.natcapwg.cap.gov/node/37>

Abstract: “This summer, a group of volunteers from the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) performed an experiment in southern Arizona. In late July 2006, members of the CAP Arizona Wing flew 94 patrol missions along the U.S. border and demonstrated the ability to survey large areas of this desolate region using light aircraft. What was the cost to the taxpayer for almost 320 hours of flying? Only \$27,000, or less than \$85 per flying hour. Yet, in spite of proving the ability of CAP to perform this mission, a Reconstruction era law--the Posse Comitatus Act--limits full utilization of this cost-effective resource in the border security mission.”

Inigo, Jessica. “An Inside Look at the Border Security Mission.” *California National Guard, Public Affairs* (September 21, 2010.)

URL: <http://www.calguard.ca.gov/publicaffairs/Pages/Aninsidelookatthebordersecuritymission.aspx>

Abstract: “In the month since becoming fully operational on the U.S.-Mexico border, the California Guardsmen of Joint Task Force Sierra have taken on a three-pronged attack to help U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in its mission.”

Miles, Donna. "NORTHCOM Chief Cites Mexico Partnership as Top Priority." *U.S. Department of Defense, News Article* (June 1, 2010.)

URL: <http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=59425>

Abstract: "Confident in the strength of the U.S.-Canada security relationship, the new commander of North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Northern Command said he's turning his focus southward. "The Number 1 priority is going to be our partnership with Mexico. There is just no question," Navy Adm. James A. Winnefeld Jr. told reporters here last week. [] Although detailed plans are still being worked, the up to 1,200 National Guard troops expected to deploy to the U.S.-Mexican border as part of President Barack Obama's border-security initiative aren't expected to report to Winnefeld. The Guard members will serve under Title 32 authority, paid for with federal funds but under their state governors' authority."

Office of the Press Secretary. *Statement by the President on the Passage of the Southwest Border Security Bill*. Washington, D.C.: The White House, August 12, 2010.

URL: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/08/12/statement-president-passage-southwest-border-security-bill>

Abstract: "I have made securing our Southwest Border a top priority since I came to office. That is why my administration has dedicated unprecedented resources and personnel to combating the transnational criminal organizations that traffic in drugs, weapons, and money, and smuggle people across the border with Mexico. Today's action by Congress answers my call to bolster the essential work of federal law enforcement officials and improve their ability to partner with state, local, and tribal law enforcement. The resources made available through this legislation will build upon our successful efforts to protect communities along the Southwest border and across the country. And this new law will also strengthen our partnership with Mexico in targeting the gangs and criminal organizations that operate on both sides of our shared border. So these steps will make an important difference as my administration continues to work with Congress toward bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform to secure our borders, and restore responsibility and accountability to our broken immigration system."

"President Requests Funds to Strengthen Border Security." *White House Office of Communications* (May 14, 2006.)

URL: http://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/omb/pubpress/2006/fact_sheet_border_supp.pdf

Abstract: "Today, the President sent Congress a request for \$1.948 billion in emergency funding to help secure America's borders. The request includes funding for the first 1,000 of 6,000 new border patrol agents that will be deployed in the next two years and the resources to train them, the temporary deployment of up to 6,000 National Guard troops to assist the Border Patrol with surveillance and logistics, new border security technology and infrastructure, and 4,000 new detention beds."

Renuart, Gene. "Section 2: Coordinated Efforts of Border Security, Military Homeland Security Support: Joint Task Force North Supports Federal Agencies." *Center for Army Lessons Learned Newsletter 10-52* (July 2010).

URL: http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/call/docs/10-52/ch_2.asp

Abstract: "In my capacity as Commander of U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), I am also Commander of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and the counterpart to the Commander of Canada Command (Canada COM), our partner to the north. These three organizations have complementary missions in protecting our homelands, and they work together closely."

U.S. Department of Justice. "'Project Deliverance' Results in More Than 2,200 Arrests During 22-month Operation, Seizures of Approximately 74 Tons of Drugs and \$154 Million in U.S. Currency." *Office of Public Affairs*, June 10, 2010.

URL: <http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2010/June/10-ag-680.html>

Abstract: "Attorney General Eric Holder today announced the arrest of more than 2,200 individuals on narcotics-related charges in the United States and the seizure of more than 74.1 tons of illegal drugs as part of a 22-month multi-agency law enforcement investigation known as "Project Deliverance. [] Yesterday, 429 individuals in 16 states were arrested as part of Project Deliverance, which targeted the transportation infrastructure of Mexican drug trafficking organizations in the United States, especially along the Southwest border, through coordination between federal, state and local law enforcement."

- **LexisNexis Academic (subscription database; access via Blackboard)**

**Contains news from around the world, including non-U.S. publications.*

Sample results:

- "Predator Patrol Extended to Full US- Mexico border Predator Completes US- Mexico Border Coverage Introduction:" *Flight International*, September 14 2010,.
- "Gently does it; Mexico and America." *The Economist*, December 5 2009,.
- "Mexico Introduces New Technology Along US Border to Curb Contraband," *BBC Monitoring Latin America - Political Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, May 2 2009,.
- "Drug-Related Blasts in Mexico Put US Border Patrols on Maximum Alert," *BBC Monitoring Latin America - Political Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, September 21 2008,.
- "Mexican Migration to USA Down 30 Per Cent," *BBC Monitoring Latin America - Political Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, April 27 2007,.
- "Mexico Urges US Government Not to Enact Border Wall Bill," *BBC Monitoring Latin America - Political Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, October 4 2006,.
- "Shots Across the Border ; Mexico and the United States." *The Economist*, January 14 2006,.
- "Mixed Feelings about Mexico." *The Economist*, December 30 1978,.
- Contributor, Natcha Cattana, "Why Mexico Welcomes Obama's Plan to Send 1,200 US Troops to Border; Departing from its Complaints about the Arizona Immigration Law, Mexico Cautiously Welcomes President Barack Obama's Plan to Send 1,200 Troops to the Border ." *The Christian Science Monitor*, May 26 2010,.
- "Mexico ; it's Still Greener Across the Border." *The Economist*, July 25 1987,.
- DePalma, Anthony, "Border Deaths Don't Change Mexico's View of Crossings," *The New York Times*, August 25 1998,.
- Frank, Thomas, "Border Security Gets \$184M Boost; Measures Aim to Stem Drug Violence in Mexico," *USA Today*, March 25 2009, (NEWS).

U.S. GOVERNMENT & MILITARY DOCUMENTS, CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY & LEGISLATION

PolicyFile

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

U.S. Government Accountability Office. *Alien Smuggling: DHS Needs to Better Leverage Investigative Resources and Measure Program Performance along the Southwest Border*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, May 24, 2010.

URL: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10328.pdf>

Abstract: "Alien smuggling along the southwest border is a threat to the security of the United States and Mexico. Within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Office of Investigations (OI)--part of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)--is the primary federal agency responsible for investigating alien smuggling along the southwest border. As requested, this report addresses, for the southwest border, (1) OI's

efforts to counter alien smuggling since 2005, and opportunities, if any, for ICE to use its resources more effectively; (2) the progress DHS has made in seizing alien smugglers' assets since fiscal year 2005 and any promising techniques that could be applied to seize smugglers' assets; and (3) the extent to which ICE has objectives related to alien smuggling and measures to assess progress. GAO interviewed officials in all four OI offices along the southwest border and analyzed data on OI's cases and seizures, from fiscal years 2005 through 2009."

Homeland Security Digital Library

<https://hsdl.hsdl.org>

Statement of Luis E. Barker, Chief Patrol Agent, El Paso Sector Border Patrol, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, before the Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, House of Representatives. "Field Hearing - Las Cruces New Mexico." 108th Cong., 2nd sess., June 29, 2004.

URL: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=35865&coll=limited>

Abstract: "This statement profiles the many challenges facing border security and the issues confronting department managers in solidifying their security measures. Discussed in this context is the challenge faced in being a sovereign state and upholding legal statutes while also opening borders to immigration. The main goal of border control personnel and staff is to increase operational effectiveness to the point where the likelihood of apprehension is high enough to be an effective deterrent. In the wake of increased concerns of terrorist transit points into the United States, as well as constant concerns on narcotics trafficking, these problems are highlighted as key issues to address."

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Homeland Security. Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. *U.S.-Mexico Security Cooperation: Next Steps for the Merida Initiative*. 111th Cong., 2nd sess., May 27, 2010.

URL: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=123496&coll=limited>

Abstract: "From the opening statement of Subcommittee Chair Henry Cuellar: "For today's hearing, I look forward to hearing our witnesses' perspectives about implementation of the Merida Initiative up to now and their thoughts on the next steps for the program. I also want to hear about their impressions regarding the ongoing violence in Mexico, the potential for increased violence along the Southern Border, and ways that we can improve infrastructure and ensure a safe environment for our families and businesses.""

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. *Escalating Violence in Mexico and the Southwest Border as a Result of the Illicit Drug Trade*. 111th Cong., 1st sess., May 6, 2009.

URL: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=117069&coll=limited>

Abstract: " From the opening statement of Robert C. Scott: "For several months, the media has reported horrific violence occurring in Mexico and along the U.S. southwest border, stemming from illegal drug trafficking. Traffickers have been brazen enough to threaten police, government officials and even their families because of stepped-up government efforts into drug interdiction. The actual attacks have been rampant and gruesome. Our hearing today will explore the extent of the violence and the role of the U.S. law enforcement agencies in combating it. [] Mexico has initiated key steps to overcoming the latest escalation of violence. In addition to increased enforcement efforts, Mexico has made crucial institutional reforms in its judicial system, police hiring, technology investment, and drug abuse prevention and treatment efforts. These key changes promise a more secure, long-term solution than enforcement efforts alone could provide. The United States' Federal law enforcement efforts have been greatly enhanced. In March of this year, the Obama administration

announced a major increase in law enforcement resources to partner with Mexico in combating drug and firearm trafficking. Today we will hear from representatives from the Department of Justice to explain its role in combating the drug and firearm trafficking and its resultant violence." Statements, letters, and materials submitted for the record include those of the following: Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, Louie Gohmert, Lamar Smith, Stuart G. Nash, Salvador Nieto, Janice Ayala, Anthony Placido, William J. Hoover, and Sheila Jackson Lee."

Joint Electronic Library

<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/>

U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Counterdrug Operations*, Joint Publication 3-07. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Washington, DC: June 13, 2007.

U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Homeland Defense*, Joint Publication 3-27. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Washington, DC: July 12, 2007.

Government Google

<http://www.google.com/unclesam>

Bruno, Andorra, Chad C. Haddal, Blas Nunez-Neto, Alison Siskin, Ruth Ellen Wasem, Michael John Garcia, Yule Kim, and Margaret Mikyung Lee. *Immigration Related Border Security Legislation in the 110th Congress*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, September 4, 2008. *This is an annual report.

URL: <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/64414.pdf>

Abstract: "Comprehensive immigration reform was the subject of much discussion at the start of the 110th Congress.¹ In the 109th Congress, both the House and the Senate passed major immigration bills, but they were never reconciled.² During the first session of the 110th Congress, a bipartisan group of Senators developed broad immigration reform legislation with the active involvement of the Bush Administration. Aimed at addressing a host of perceived problems with the U.S. immigration system, this legislation combined border security and interior enforcement provisions with provisions on temporary workers, permanent admissions, and unauthorized aliens."

Statement by Anthony P. Placido, Chief of Intelligence, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. "The U.S. Government's Domestic Obligations Under the Merida Initiative." 110th Cong., 2nd sess., February 7, 2008.

URL: <http://www.justice.gov/dea/speeches/s020708.html>

Abstract: "DEA is pleased that a significant portion of this budget request is dedicated to helping Mexico and the Nations of Central America address the complex challenges associated with the drug threat. In fact, the request calls for a total of nearly \$323 million of the \$550 million request to address this area. While we have seen a remarkable demonstration of political will -- particularly by the Calderon Administration -- to address the drug problem, there are many complex issues that make it difficult to succeed. From DEA's perspective, these issues can be grouped together under the headings of integrity assurance and capability. Effective counter-drug operations require law enforcement organizations to share sensitive information among and between a variety of organizations that represent different constituencies. In a perfect world, the agencies with whom this sensitive intelligence is shared would then have the capacity to act in ways that disrupt and /or dismantle the criminal organizations engaged in the activity. Regrettably, the police organizations with whom DEA works are challenged on both fronts and must simultaneously address the issues of corruption and capacity building. In the Mexican context, the issue becomes more complex because President Calderon has called upon the Mexican military to take a very active role in the counter-drug program. This requires extensive coordination not only

between Mexico's military and civilian security services but also among and between various U.S. and Mexican agencies."

Testimony by the Honorable Paul McHale, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense, before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives. 109th Cong., 2nd sess., May 24, 2006.

URL: <http://www.dod.gov/dodgc/olc/docs/TestMcHale060524.pdf>

Abstract: "...the President has asked the nation's governors to deploy their National Guard personnel to serve, on a temporary basis, to fill the gaps until these border control capabilities can be put in place. This increased support will be an immediate, short-term measure that will allow us to increase our security, while also allowing DHS to build its capabilities and fulfill our nation's commitment to reducing cross-border violence, preventing entry of possible terrorists, combating trafficking in persons and illegal narcotics, and stemming the flow of illegal immigrants."

U.S. Department of Justice. *Final Report Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for INS and JTF-6 Activities*. U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS: Fort Worth, JUNE 2001.

URL: http://www.jtfn.northcom.mil/factsheets/peis_jun01.pdf

Abstract: "JTF-6 provides support to the INS, only after requests for its support or assistance have been made through Operation Alliance and only to those projects which have illegal drug control purposes. The Posse Comitatus Act prohibits the use of Federal Active and Reserve armed services personnel from conducting police actions (i.e., search and seizure, arrest, detention, investigation, etc.). Consequently, the support provided to the INS entities involves operational, engineering, and general support activities that do not require the troops' direct involvement in arrests and convictions. In addition, since 1997, no units have been armed while performing JTF-6 projects. Although many of the projects are conducted in areas that pose a significant security issue for military units, JTF-6 relies on the INS entity to provide security for the military personnel."

LexisNexis Congressional

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**Contains congressional hearings, transcripts and reports.*

Sample results:

- "Violence on U.S.-Mexico Border." Caucus on International Narcotics Control. Senate, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DATE: May 5, 2010.
- "Rise of the Mexican Drug Cartels and U.S. National Security." Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DATE: July 9, 2009.
- "U.S. Efforts To Combat Arms Trafficking to Mexico: Report from the Government Accountability Office (GAO)." Committee on Foreign Affairs. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DATE: June 19, 2009.
- "Securing the Borders and America's Points of Entry: What Remains To Be Done?" Committee on Judiciary. Senate, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DOC-NO: S. Hrg. 111-294, DATE: May 20, 2009.
- "Escalating Violence in Mexico and the Southwest Border as a Result of the Illicit Drug Trade." Committee on Judiciary. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DATE: May 6, 2009.
- "Counternarcotics Enforcement: Coordination at the Federal, State, and Local Level." Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. Senate, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DOC-NO: S. Hrg. 111-108, DATE: Apr. 21, 2009.
- "U.S.-Mexican Border Violence." Committee on Foreign Relations. Senate, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DOC-NO: S. Hrg. 111-89, DATE: Mar. 30, 2009.
- "Money, Guns, and Drugs: Are U.S. Inputs Fueling Violence on the U.S.-Mexico Border?" Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DATE: Mar. 12, 2009.

- “Border Violence: An Examination of DHS Strategies and Resources.” Committee on Homeland Security. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DATE: Mar. 12, 2009.
- “Mismanagement, Missteps, and Missed Benchmarks: Why the Virtual Fence Has Not Become a Reality, Part I and II.” Committee on Homeland Security. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing , DATE: Sept. 10, 18, 2008.
- “Merida Initiative: Examining U.S. Efforts To Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations.” Committee on Homeland Security. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing, DATE: June 5, 2008.
- “Shortfalls of the 1996 Immigration Reform Legislation.” Committee on Judiciary. House, DOC-TYPE: Hearing , DATE: Apr. 20, 2007.

Defense Technical Information Center

www.dtic.mil

Bowman, Steve, and James Crowhurst. *Homeland Security: Evolving Roles and Missions for United States Northern Command*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, November 16, 2006.

URL: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA458731>

Abstract: “In 2002 President Bush signed a new Department of Defense (DOD) Unified Command Plan that established the United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM) to provide command and control of DOD’s homeland defense efforts and to coordinate military support to civil authorities. As a regional combatant command, its area of responsibility includes the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico and the surrounding water out to approximately 500 nautical miles, including the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida. NORTHCOM is also responsible for security cooperation and coordination with Canada and Mexico.”

Cook, Colleen W., Rebecca G. Rush, and Clare R. Seelke. *Merida Initiative: Proposed U.S. Anticrime and Counterdrug Assistance for Mexico and Central America*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, March 18, 2008.

URL: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA485861>

Abstract: “Increasing violence perpetrated by drug cartels, youth gangs, and other criminal groups is threatening citizen security and democracy in Mexico and Central America. Mexican and Central American government efforts to combat drug trafficking and organized crime have been hindered by inadequate resources, corruption, and weak judicial systems. On October 22, 2007, the United States and Mexico issued a joint statement announcing the Merida Initiative, a multi-year plan for U.S. assistance to Mexico and Central America aimed at helping those governments combat drug trafficking and other criminal organizations. The Administration requested \$500 million for Mexico and \$50 million for Central America in the FY2008 supplemental appropriations request. To date, there is no legislative vehicle for the funding request. The Administration requested another \$450 million for Mexico and \$100 million for Central America in the FY2009 budget request. This report discusses the background and funding of the Merida Initiative and will be updated as events warrant. For more information, see CRS Report RL32724, Mexico-U.S. Relations: Issues for Congress, and CRS Report RL34112, Gangs in Central America.”

Mason, R. C. *Securing America's Borders: The Role of the Military*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, June 16, 2010.

URL: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA524243>

Abstract: “Although the military does not have primary responsibility to secure the borders, the Armed Forces generally provide support to law enforcement and immigration authorities along the southern border. Reported escalations in criminal activity and illegal immigration, however, have prompted some lawmakers to reevaluate the extent and type of military support that occurs in the border region. On May 25, 2010, President Obama announced that up to 1,200 National Guard troops would be sent to the border to support the Border Patrol.

Addressing domestic laws and activities with the military, however, might run afoul of the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA), which prohibits use of the Armed Forces to perform the tasks of civilian law enforcement unless explicitly authorized. There are alternative legal authorities for deploying the National Guard, and the precise scope of permitted activities and funds may vary with the authority exercised. In the 111th Congress, various types of legislation have been introduced, which, if enacted, would authorize the utilization of National Guard troops along the southern border.”

Seelke, Clare Ribando. *Mexico-U.S. Relations: Issues for Congress*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, September 2, 2010.

URL: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA529142>

Abstract: “The United States and Mexico have a close and complex bilateral relationship, with extensive economic linkages as neighbors and partners under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In recent years, security issues have dominated U.S.-Mexican relations, as the United States has supported Mexican President Felipe Calderon's campaign against drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) through bilateral security cooperation initiatives, including the Merida Initiative, an anti-crime and counterdrug assistance package first funded in FY2008. Immigration and border security have also returned to the forefront of the bilateral agenda since Arizona enacted a controversial state law against illegal immigration (S.B. 1070) on April 23, 2010. In late July 2010, a federal judge blocked large parts of S.B. 1070 from taking effect pending the results of a U.S. Department of Justice lawsuit challenging its constitutionality. In response to rising concerns about border security, President Obama has deployed 1,200 National Guard troops to support law enforcement efforts along the U.S.-Mexico border and Congress has approved \$600 million in supplemental funds for border security (P.L. 111-230). The 111th Congress has maintained an active interest in Mexico with counternarcotics, border, and trade issues dominating the agenda. To date, Congress has appropriated some \$1.5 billion in assistance for Mexico under the Merida Initiative, including \$175 million in funds for justice sector programs included in the FY2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (H.R. 4899/P.L. 111-212). Congress is likely to maintain a keen interest in how implementation of the Merida Initiative and related border security initiatives are proceeding, particularly now that National Guard troops are being sent to the Southwest border. Congress may also consider proposals for comprehensive immigration reform.”

CQ.com Transcripts

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**Links to these documents only work from computers on campus.*

U. S. Congress. House. House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law. *Hearing on Immigration and the Economy*. 111th Cong., 2nd sess., Sept. 30, 2010.

<http://www.cq.com/doc/congressionaltranscripts-3744687?wr=Q1U4djBRbm5MbW52dHdxTWlyaTFiQQ>

Abstract: “Often lost among the passionate debate on immigration are the facts on immigrant entrepreneurs that generate billions of dollars for the U.S. economy and thousands of new American jobs. Immigrants are nearly 30 percent more likely to start a business than nonimmigrants. In California, alone, immigrants generate nearly one quarter of all business income, nearly \$20 billion. They represent nearly 30 percent of all business owners in California, one-fourth of business owners in New York, and one-fifth in New Jersey, Florida and Hawaii. In New York, Florida and New Jersey, immigrants generate one-fifth of the total business income.”

U. S. MILITARY & GOVERNMENT LINKS

Air University. "Bibliography: Illegal Immigration and U.S. Border Security, May 2006." Muir S. Fairchild Research Information Center, Maxwell AFB.

URL: <http://www.au.af.mil/au/aul/bibs/illegalim.htm>

California Emergency Management Agency. "Border Governors Conference."

URL:

<http://www.calema.ca.gov/WebPage/oeswebsite.nsf/Content/813F502D5A119D3D8825758B006A3F0B?OpenDocument>

Focus: "The Border Governor's Conference (BGC) is the largest bi-national venue to discuss and resolve some of the most important border issues affecting the United States and Mexico. The BGC is comprised of the 10 Border States from the United States and Mexico (California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Tamaulipas) which represent the world's most important and dynamic bi-national region – with a joint economy that ranks third in the world. The BGC is represented by the Governors of the 10 Border States and their respective Secretaries, Directors, Commissioners and designated staff. Since its inception, the organization has enhanced joint border efforts addressing mutual issues of importance in the areas of agriculture and livestock, border security, economic development, education, energy, emergency and civil protection, environment, health, logistics and international crossings, science and technology, tourism, water and wildlife."

U.S. Army War College. "Regional Issues: Western Hemisphere, Mexico Studies." Strategic Studies Institute.

URL: <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/western-hemisphere/mexico/>

*Use the search box at the top of the page to find more documents related to border security and mexico.

Focus: "The Strategic Studies Institute of the U.S. Army War College publishes national security and strategic research and analysis which serve to influence policy debate and bridge the gap between Military and Academia."

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "U.S. Customs and Border Protection."

URL: <http://www.cbp.gov/>

Focus: "...is responsible for protecting our nation's borders in order to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel."

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services."

URL: <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>

Focus: "USCIS will secure America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of our immigration system."

U.S. Embassy Mexico. "Policy and Issues: Borders and Law Enforcement."

URL: http://www.usembassy-mexico.gov/eng/eborder_mechs.html

Focus: "The U.S. - Mexico border region links citizens of our two countries in a complex and vibrant network of trade, cultural, social and institutional relationships. Our common border is one of the most dynamic international boundaries in the world, demarcating a region of high population growth and economic expansion, most dramatically in recent years under NAFTA More than 12 million Mexicans and Americans now live in the counties and municipios that stretch from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. Almost 250 million people crossed legally into the U.S. from Mexico via land ports of entry in FY 2006."

U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Topic Collection: Homeland Security Products."

URL: <http://www.gao.gov/docsearch/featured/homelandsecurity.html>

Focus: "This page lists the most recent reports and testimonies related to homeland security issued since April 1997."

U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Topic Collection: Immigration."

URL: <http://www.gao.gov/docsearch/featured/immigration.html>

Focus: "This page lists the most recent reports and testimonies related to immigration issued prior to October 2006."

U.S. Northern Command.

URL: <http://www.northcom.mil/About/index.html>

Focus: "USNORTHCOM's AOR includes air, land and sea approaches and encompasses the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico and the surrounding water out to approximately 500 nautical miles. It also includes the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, portions of the Caribbean region to include The Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The commander of USNORTHCOM is responsible for theater security cooperation with Canada, Mexico, and The Bahamas."

U.S. House. Committee on the Judiciary. "Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security and International Law Membership."

URL: <http://judiciary.house.gov/about/subimmigration.html>

Focus: "shall have jurisdiction over: immigration and naturalization, border security, admission of refugees, treaties, conventions and international agreements, claims against the United States, federal charters of incorporation, private immigration and claims bills, non-border enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred by the chairman, and relevant oversight."

U.S. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. "Immigration, Refugees and Border Security Subcommittee."

URL: <http://judiciary.senate.gov/about/subcommittees/immigration.cfm>

Focus: "Jurisdiction: (1) Immigration, citizenship, and refugee laws; (2) Oversight of the immigration functions of the Department of Homeland Security, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Ombudsman Citizenship and Immigration Services; (3) Oversight of the immigration-related functions of the Department of Justice, the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, and the Department of Labor; (4) Oversight of international migration, internally displaced persons, and refugee laws and policy; and (5) Private immigration relief bills."

RELATED WEBSITES & RESOURCES

The Borderlands Encyclopedia: A Digital Educational Resource on Contemporary United States-Mexico Border Issues

URL: <http://www.utep.edu/border>

Divided into sections that provide Internet resources, links to visual / audio sources, book reviews, etc. Sections are: Culture and Media, Economics and Business, Education and Training, Family Life and Population Groups, Government and Politics, and Health and Environment.

Borderlines

URL: <http://americas.irc-online.org/borderlines/index.html>

Focus: Monthly bulletin that provides “in-depth, critical analysis of U.S.-Mexico border issues and the cross-border U.S.-Mexico relationship.” Each issue focuses on one specific topic. Past topics have included: housing on the border, *colonias*, the environment, pollution, native communities, water conflict, human rights, and farm workers. Issues are available on-line, in PDF format, from October 1992 to the most current issue.

Border Studies: Texas-Mexico Border

URL: http://www.humanities-interactive.org/a_base_UD.html

Humanities exhibit organized by the Texas Humanities Resource Center: features 36 photographic studies of people and places along the Texas-Mexico border; prefaced by a series of maps showing the shift in border from 1700 to the present.

Council on Foreign Relations: Regions, Mexico

URL: <http://www.cfr.org/region/242/mexico.html>

Focus: Articles and publications on current issues in Mexico.

Council on Foreign Relations: Issues, Border and Ports

URL: http://www.cfr.org/issue/25/border_and_ports.html

Focus: Articles and publications dealing with establishing security at national borders and ports, not exclusive to U.S. issues.

Country Watch. “Country Review: Mexico.”

URL: Access this subscription database through Blackboard or from the Library’s Intranet.

Focus: “provides critical country-specific intelligence and data through its suite of products to over 4000 clients including public and private sector organizations with overseas operations and global interests.”

CultureGrams. “World Edition: North America, Mexico.”

URL: Access this subscription database through Blackboard or from the Library’s Intranet.

Focus: “Experience the world through detailed cultural information on more than 200 countries.”

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU.) “Country Report: Mexico.”

URL: Access this subscription database through Blackboard or from the Library’s Intranet.

Focus: “Each report examines and explains in depth the issues shaping the countries in which you operate: the political scene, economic policy, domestic economy, sectoral trends, and foreign trade and payments. Detailed two-year forecasts complement the analysis and pinpoint political and economic developments and trends.”

Frontera Norte Sur

URL: <http://www.nmsu.edu/~frontera>

Focus: “Provides online news and analysis of current issues and events in the Paso del Norte region and the U.S.-Mexico border.” Includes information on commerce, border crossing statistics, education, the environment, health, human rights, immigration, politics, security, etc. Searchable archives available.

Heritage Foundation. “Issues: Border Security.”

URL: <http://www.heritage.org/Issues/Immigration/Border-Security>

Focus: Articles and documents on U.S. border security, from this non-profit think tank.

Homeland Security Digital Library. “Featured Topics: Border Security.”

URL: Access this subscription database section through Blackboard or from the Library’s Intranet.

Focus: “The HSDL has identified and featured a selection of documents associated with primary topics in homeland security or topics particularly relevant to current issues in homeland security policy and strategy. Browse below for featured documents or search the entire HSDL collection for a more comprehensive list.”

Military Education Research Librarians Network (MERLN.) “MiPALs: Western Hemisphere.”

URL: <http://merln.ndu.edu/index.cfm?secID=249&pageID=3&type=section>

Focus: This page has links to documents about issues of countries in the Western Hemisphere, including Mexico.