OUR OPINION: Colleges should set aim higher;

Educating children of illegal immigrants will lead to more productive <u>Americans</u>

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Body

From one generation to the next, America's <u>immigrant</u> families have stressed to their <u>children</u> that <u>education</u> is the key to a successful life in their new country. For years that meant achieving at least a <u>high</u> school diploma. But in today's global economy and competitive job market, it means access to a <u>college</u> degree or a formal technical <u>education</u>.

That access should be available in Georgia to all residents of the state --- even those who came to this country illegally and whose parents, because of their immigration status, are forced to live and work in the shadows. To slam the door on the <u>higher education</u> aspirations of <u>illegal immigrant</u> students is to condemn them and their families to a lifetime of low wages at the hands of employers who want their work but take no responsibility for helping them better their lives.

That's why the measures being supported by the Republican leadership in the Georgia Senate to ban <u>illegal</u> <u>immigrant</u> students from admission to state <u>colleges</u> and universities are not just unwise policy but also an affront to the nation's rich heritage of assimilation. To enact an outright ban on state-supported <u>higher education</u> for <u>illegal immigrant children</u>, as some legislators are calling for, wouldn't stop the parents of those <u>children</u> from coming to Georgia.

Nor would it force them to pack up their <u>children</u> and return to their native country. It would simply add another generation of low-wage earners to the state's underground, **immigrant**-supported economy.

Besides, there is no evidence <u>illegal immigrant</u> students are pushing out Georgia residents who are qualified and want to attend any of the state's 34 <u>colleges</u> and universities.

The existing regulations for allowing a limited number of admissions from within the ranks of <u>immigrants</u> here illegally seem to be working fine. Still, students who are in the country illegally should not be extended HOPE scholarships. That program was enacted and should be reserved exclusively for legal Georgia residents.

Opening it up to <u>illegal immigrant</u> students would be like giving HOPE scholarships to students from Tennessee or Alabama. Georgia voters would never have approved the state lottery that funds HOPE scholarships if the money went to out-of-state students. They wouldn't take kindly to extending the benefit to **illegal immigrants**, either.

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Likewise, not all <u>illegal immigrant</u> students should be allowed to take advantage of in-state tuition rates --- a step taken by at least nine other states in recent years, and one that is being challenged in federal courts. Better to keep the current policy of allowing the school presidents to determine on a case-by-case basis whether to allow <u>illegal immigrant</u> students who have gained admission to their schools to pay in-state rates. The policy, adopted by the state Board of Regents in 2000, gives school administrators the ability to waive out-of-state tuition for up to 2 percent of the school's full time enrollment. (Those waivers are available for U.S. citizens living outside of Georgia as well.)

At Dalton State <u>College</u> --- which serves an area where there is a large group of <u>illegal immigrant</u> students graduating each year from <u>high</u> school --- tuition waivers were granted to about 50 students for the current semester, according the President James Burran. But 30 to 40 other applicants in Dalton were denied the waiver because the school had reached its maximum.

(The Board of Regents would help make the case for a waivers for a handful of <u>illegal immigrants</u> if University System officials knew how many of them take advantage of in-state tuition. They say there are 6,400 Hispanic students in the state system, but they don't know how many are here illegally. They should find out.)

Tuition and fees for in-state students at the University of Georgia last year amounted to \$2,136 per semester. An out-of-state student taking the same classes at UGA paid \$7,794. Put room and board on top of that and out-of-state students spend <u>more</u> than \$10,600 per semester to go to the Athens campus. Forcing all the <u>illegal immigrant</u> students to pay out-of-state tuition and fees would effectively put UGA, Georgia Tech and other premier state facilities out of reach for many of them.

Meanwhile, <u>immigrant</u> advocacy groups would do well to step up their efforts to secure private scholarships for these students rather than wait on a reluctant Legislature to grant all of them in-state waivers. That's simply not going to happen. For other students, the state's regional campuses, two-year-<u>colleges</u> and technical schools offer a viable, <u>more</u> affordable alternative where they could go to school part time, work and better their lives.

But first, they must continue to be allowed in the door.

State and local officials are justifiably frustrated with Congress for its failure to enact meaningful immigration reform in recent years. But state efforts here and elsewhere to restrict government services and <u>education</u> opportunities to the <u>children</u> of <u>illegal immigrants</u> <u>will</u> only make a bad situation worse. State officials should concentrate on getting Congress to pay a bigger share of the cost of these services because of the nation's failed immigration policies.

Helping <u>immigrant</u> students get into <u>college</u> and technical schools <u>will</u> enhance their standard of living and put them in a much better position to get a good job where they would be less dependent on government services. <u>More</u> importantly, when Congress finally gets around to a rational immigration reform, they ought to be first in line for citizenship. They <u>will</u> make <u>productive</u> <u>Americans</u>, which has been the primary goal of <u>immigrants</u> for hundreds of years.

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