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Byline: William Claiborne, Washington Post Staff Writer

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Body

A plan by <u>lowa</u> Gov. Tom Vilsack (D) to ease the state's labor shortage by <u>recruiting</u> foreign <u>workers</u> is being seized upon by several <u>national groups</u> as a way to turn <u>immigration</u> into a pivotal issue in next year's statewide election.

A coalition of <u>national</u> organizations that back <u>immigration</u> restrictions is targeting three "model cities" designated by Vilsack last year in an experiment to <u>recruit</u> 310,000 foreign <u>workers</u> to settle in <u>lowa</u> over the next decade. Anti-<u>immigration</u> forces are encouraged by a backlash in largely white areas where immigrant populations have mushroomed around new meatpacking plants.

Petitions have been circulated in Fort Dodge, Mason City and Marshalltown to pressure local officials to pull back from pilot programs that were intended to declare <u>lowa</u> an "<u>immigration</u> enterprise zone" and even seek a state-specific exemption from federal <u>immigration</u> quotas.

At public meetings, some residents of the targeted cities have complained that the plan will take jobs from them, increase crime and other social problems, and reduce their standard of living. Some of their fears have been reinforced by such outside *groups* as ProjectUSA and the Federation for American *Immigration* Reform (FAIR), which have provided money and advice to local campaigns against *immigration*.

<u>lowa</u> is one of the least diverse states in the nation. It is 94 percent white. According to the 2000 Census, Latinos made up 2.8 percent of its population.

The protests have caused Vilsack to backpedal somewhat from his original goals and say that the three model cities are not required to actively <u>recruit</u> foreign <u>workers</u> but are merely intended to be "welcoming" to immigrants as part of a broader strategy that includes keeping young <u>workers</u> in the state and appealing for the return of those who have left.

For years <u>lowa</u> has been losing young people, most of them rural. The exodus intensified in the mid-1980s, when more than 200,000 lowans left during the <u>national</u> farm crisis.

In an interview, Vilsack bristled at the notion of anti-<u>immigration groups</u> in New York and Washington conspiring to influence an <u>lowa</u> election and predicted that the <u>groups</u>' attempts to generate a racially tinged backlash would result in a backlash of their own.

"I don't think lowans are going to take too kindly to being told by outsiders how they should think," Vilsack said. "Iowans are perfectly capable of making up their own minds, and I don't think they want to be told not to be hospitable. This is the Midwest, and being welcoming is a tradition here."

Vilsack denied that he has backpedaled on <u>recruiting</u> foreign <u>workers</u> and said that his workforce strategy all along has been merely to "recognize the inevitable, that people are going to come in from other countries and that it is in our best interest to be welcoming."

But Paul Westrum, ProjectUSA's Midwest representative, said, "The snowball has already started to roll, and unless he can do some fancy dancing, he doesn't stand much chance" of getting reelected next year.

Accusing Vilsack of trying to "turn <u>lowa</u> into the Ellis Island of the Midwest," Westrum said the <u>immigration</u> issue was likely to spill over into the **lowa** congressional races and the reelection bid of Sen. Tom Harkin (D).

He said it is also likely to converge with what he said are growing concerns here and nationally over the Bush administration's consideration of a proposal to grant legal residency to 3 million illegal immigrants from Mexico.

In the past year, **groups** such as ProjectUSA and FAIR have succeeded in raising their profiles in the midst of what they claim is a revival of the mid-1990s backlash against "out-of-control **immigration**" that accompanied debates in California over restricting social services for undocumented aliens.

The coalition of <u>groups</u> advocating tighter <u>immigration</u> restrictions has mounted a <u>national</u> billboard and radio advertising campaign warning that "<u>immigration</u> is doubling the U.S. population in your child's lifetime," and has launched other awareness efforts.

Craig Nelson, director of New York-based ProjectUSA said, "We want to see it [immigration] play out in every race next year, and then I'm hoping that the Bush administration will listen to what people in places like <u>lowa</u> are saying."

Nelson said Harkin would probably be targeted because of "ties to the cheap labor lobby" and his vote last year for an amnesty for illegal immigrants and a 1996 vote that effectively expanded *immigration*.

Dan Stein, executive director of FAIR, said there is a "big divide growing in <u>lowa</u> on this issue of how the public feels about the integrity of their communities." He said Vilsack was, in effect, promoting <u>lowa</u>'s <u>immigration</u> policy over federal quotas on foreign *workers* without consulting the people who would be affected.

"Every time there are wage pressures, the elitists and the corporate interests that are looking for cheap labor have this high-handed, contemptuous attitude toward public opinion on *immigration*, but this time the public is saying, basically, 'Stick it,' " Stein said. "The attitude is that Americans aren't even supposed to raise the question about massive *immigration*."

State Rep. Steve Sukup, a leading candidate in the GOP gubernatorial primary next year, said that he does not intend to make *immigration* an issue but that Vilsack's missteps on *immigration* policy will be obvious to voters. He said it won't be any outside *group* that brings Vilsack down; instead it will be "this top-down, government-knows-best idea that created this problem for him in the first place."

Sukup said that while he believes <u>lowa</u> should welcome <u>immigration</u>, "there are other strategies we need to look at first," including reversing an outflow of retirees who are seeking to avoid state taxes on Social Security and pension benefits and being more aggressive about bringing in economic development funds.

"When you go out and do [immigrant] <u>recruiting</u>, I think you better make sure you are doing it naturally," Sukup said. He said Vilsack's backpedaling from the pilot recruitment programs that were launched with fanfare last year is an indication that the strategy was flawed.

For his part, Vilsack said <u>immigration</u> "won't be a very effective campaign issue because both parties have expressed a need for greater development of the workforce."

State Democratic Chairman Sheila McGuire Riggs said she saw irony in outside **groups** trying to use workforce recruitment as a wedge against **lowa**'s first Democratic **governor** in 30 years, because the Strategic Planning **Group** Council that devised the "population recovery plan" was headed by a Republican and was loosely based on a 1970s Republican program that **recruited** Asian immigrants.

"I don't see this as a Democratic or a Republican issue. It's a fear-mongering issue and I think reasonable people will see that and reject these *groups*," Riggs said.

In the Senate race, the leading contender in the GOP primary to challenge Harkin is Rep. Greg Ganske. An aide in Ganske's Washington office said he doubted the campaign would focus on *immigration* but would focus on such issues as federal agricultural policy and Ganske's role in enacting a patients' bill of rights. The aide said Ganske was "generally supportive" of legal *immigration* to boost *lowa*'s declining workforce.

Meanwhile, as both <u>national</u> political parties step up their outreach to Latino voters and Hispanics are increasingly being elected or appointed to top government posts in many states, the anti-<u>immigration</u> campaigning here is disturbing to those who have tried to work for greater acceptance of immigrants.

"It is heartbreaking," said Michelle Soria, executive director of the <u>lowa</u> Council for International Understanding, which works on behalf of immigrants. "Every time we see these attacks we see the faces of the people they are hurting, and we feel terrible because we know their personal stories and the hardships they endured to get here."

Soria said such campaigns are "all intended to invoke fear, which is a technique that ProjectUSA has used before." She said the *group* came to *lowa* last year to campaign for enactment of an English-only law, an effort that failed in the state legislature.

"I don't think these people come from very diverse communities and so, emotionally, they can't feel how hurtful it is when they do this," Soria said. "I don't even like to talk with [immigrants] about it, because it is so hard for them to understand."

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