

# American Engineer™

A PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

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— By Engineers and For Engineers —

December, 2003 Volume 12, Number 1

## I Have a Plan to Destroy America

I have a secret plan to destroy America. If you believe, as many do, that America is too smug, too white bread, too self-satisfied, too rich, lets destroy America. It is not that hard to do. History shows that nations are more fragile than their citizens think. No nation in history has survived the ravages of time. Arnold Toynbee observed that all great civilizations rise and they all fall, and that "An autopsy of history would show that all great nations commit suicide." Here is my plan:

I. We must first make America a bilingual-bicultural country. History shows, in my opinion, that no nation can survive the tension, conflict, and antagonism of two competing languages and cultures. It is a blessing for an individual to be bilingual; it is a curse for a society to be bilingual. One scholar, Seymour Martin Lipset, put it this way:

The histories of bilingual and bicultural societies that do not assimilate are histories of turmoil, tension, and tragedy. Canada, Belgium, Malaysia, Lebanon—all face crises of national existence in which minorities press for autonomy, if not independence. Pakistan and Cyprus have divided. Nigeria suppressed an ethnic rebellion. France faces difficulties with its Basques, Bretons, and Corsicans.

II. I would then invent "multiculturalism" and encourage immigrants to maintain their own culture. I would make it an article of belief that all cultures are equal: that there are no cultural differences that are important. I would declare it an article of faith that the Black and Hispanic dropout rate is only due to prejudice and discrimination by the majority. Every other explanation is out-of-bounds.

III. We can make the United States a "Hispanic Quebec" without much effort. The key is to celebrate diversity rather than unity. As Benjamin Schwarz said in the Atlantic Monthly recently:

...the apparent success of our own multiethnic and multicultural experiment might have been achieved not by tolerance but by hegemony. Without the dominance that once dictated ethnocentrically, and what it meant to be an American, we are left with only tolerance and pluralism to hold us together.

I would encourage all immigrants to keep their own language and culture. I would replace the melting pot metaphor with a salad bowl metaphor. It is important to insure that we have various cultural sub-groups living in America reinforcing their differences rather than Americans, emphasizing their similarities.

IV. Having done all this, I would make our fastest growing demographic group the least educated – I would add a second underclass, unassimilated, undereducated, and antagonistic to our population. I would have this second underclass have a 50% drop out rate from school.

V. I would then get the big foundations and big business to give these efforts lots of money. I would invest in ethnic identity, and I would establish the cult of Victimology. I would get all minorities to think their lack of success was all the fault of the majority – I would start a grievance industry blaming all minority failure on the majority population.

VI. I would establish dual citizenship and promote divided loyalties. I would "celebrate diversity." "Diversity" is a wonderfully seductive word. It stresses differences rather than commonalities. Diverse people worldwide are mostly engaged in hating each other—that is, when they are not killing each other. A diverse, peaceful, or stable society is against most historical precedent. People undervalue the unity it takes to keep a nation together, and we can take advantage of this myopia. Look at the ancient Greeks. Dorf's World History tells us:

The Greeks believed that they belonged to the same race; they possessed a common language and literature; and they worshiped the same gods. All Greece took part in the Olympic games in honor of Zeus and all Greeks venerated the shrine of Apollo at Delphi. A common enemy Persia threatened their liberty. Yet, all of these bonds together were not strong enough to overcome two factors . . . (local patriotism and geographical conditions that nurtured political divisions . . .)

If we can put the emphasis on the "Pluribus," instead of the "Unum," we can balkanize America as surely as Kosovo.

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VII. Then I would place all these subjects off limits – make it taboo to talk about. I would find a word similar to “Heretic” in the 16<sup>th</sup> century – that stopped discussion and paralyzed thinking. Words like “racist”, “xenophobe” that halts argument and conversation.

Having made America a bilingual-bicultural country, having established multiculturalism, having the large foundations fund the doctrine of “Victimology”, I would next make it impossible to enforce our immigration laws. I would develop a mantra – “that because immigration has been good for America, it must always be good.” I would make every individual immigrant sympatric and ignore the cumulative impact.

VIII. Lastly, I would censor Victor Hanson Davis’s book Mexifornia – this book is dangerous -- it exposes my plan to destroy America. So please, please – if you feel that America deserves to be destroyed –Please, please – don’t buy this book! This guy is on to my plan.

**Richard D. Lamm**

**Former Governor of Colorado**

Center for Public Policy & Contemporary Issues  
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

Text of transmittal letter:

Bill,

I attach a copy of Gov. Lamm’s speech that he gave at the Writer’s Workshop. (Editor October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003 in Arlington, Va.)

Also, he said he would be honored to have it published in your magazine.

Please send us a copy

**A Review of Eamonn Fingleton’s “Unsustainable”**

*by Robert Locke*

This book, written by Eamonn Fingleton, is a critique of the idea that we will ever get national prosperity from the information economy and a defense of the traditional path to it by way of industrial development. It came out in 1999 at the crest of the dot-com boom, when nobody felt the sense of crisis needed to make them listen. But our economy has cooled since then and will cool further as foreigners gradually turn off the supply of debt we have been living on. All the structural flaws of the American economy that have been covered by prosperity will be revealed and there will be an intense hunger for serious diagnoses of the problem. When the dollar finally melts and unemployment goes up, industrial policy questions like this book’s will come roaring back, just as they were in the air during the recession of the early 1980’s.

Industrial policy has a bad reputation in America, and for good reason. We know that the free market can do a better job than government in shaping the economy. True, but this is only half the story. The first problem with this is that government already interferes in the economy so much that we have a de facto industrial policy whether we like it or not. Government is itself 35 percent of GNP, and regulates most of the rest in myriad ways. As the record of expanding government under every Republican president shows, there are no realistic prospects for doing more than chipping away at the edges of this.

The second problem is that it is historically false that America has been an undiluted laissez-faire economy. Ever since the famous Report on Manufactures by the father of American capitalism, Alexander Hamilton, led to the establishment of a planned industrial community at Passaic, NJ, it has been understood in this country that there are worthwhile contributions for government to make to the vitality of industry. The government land grants made to further the development of railroads and the extractive industries are the best-known example but not the only one. Since WWII, huge government investment in science has been a key bulwark of American competitiveness. Our foreign competitors have done similar things.

Since America is stuck with de facto industrial policy, it had better have a good one. Fingleton's book is not an argument for an American equivalent to Japan's famous Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It is not an argument for "picking winners" or subsidies. It is, crucially, not wholly an argument about government policy, as there are many other things that affect our economy. For example, as Fingleton points out, the ridiculous hype about the "new economy" in the press was largely responsible for driving billions of dollars of private funds into investments in dot-com flops.

But won't the free market just make these decisions correctly? Hopefully, no one just naively still believes this after the dot-com fiasco. The market is capable of being wrong if everyone in it, or almost everyone, is in the grips of a delusion about the economic future, and since there's no hard way to predict the future, this can happen sometimes. Equilibrium is only restored after huge unproductive investments are written off.

Fingleton's indictment of our recent economic policy is that we have become enamored of the idea that information industries will be the source of our future prosperity, when there are good reasons why it is very unlikely they will ever provide good incomes to the broad mass of Americans. What can do so, used to do so in America, and still does in nations, like Japan, Germany and Switzerland, that take it seriously, is advanced manufacturing.

There are a number of reasons why the information economy will never provide enough high-paying jobs to enough people to serve as the basis of our national prosperity:

1. Those jobs in computer software and similar fields may be highly paid, but it almost always takes a college degree to get one. 74 percent of the US population lacks a college degree; 71 percent of college-age Americans are not going to get one. Without thriving alternatives to the information economy, these people are doomed to a low standard of living for their entire lives.

By comparison, advanced manufacturing reliably creates a wide spectrum of jobs at all skill levels, and is particularly rich in the crucial category of the skilled blue-collar jobs that the average American in Peoria can actually hold down.

2. Those jobs in advertising, accounting, consulting, banking, law and the like – fields in which America leads the world – may be highly paid, but they have very limited export potential. American advertising agencies and accounting firms may have branches all over the world, but the need to handle local languages and other peculiarities guarantees that they mostly employ foreigners, most of the value-added takes place overseas, and only a relatively small trickle of profits and jobs come back to America.

This lack of export potential is key because in the long run, if we want to sustain the ability to pay for the cheap imports we are addicted to, we have to either export something in return or gradually sell off this country's assets. Foreigners are not going to give us something for nothing forever. At best, the dollar will continue to sag, making those imports more expensive, which will reduce our standard of living.

3. Jobs in the information economy are more vulnerable to foreign competition than people realize. For example, the current worldwide hegemony of Hollywood is vulnerable to growth in the sophistication of foreign studios. At one time, American game shows were exported to Brazil, but eventually the production values of indigenous Brazilian game shows caught up and this market disappeared. Furthermore, the Brazilian shows are of course made to appeal to the peculiarities of Brazilian culture, so they have a home-country competitive advantage that Hollywood cannot match. Advances in digital production technology, which have made it far easier to produce a high-quality media product in Latvia or Paraguay, enable all sorts of niche players to match Hollywood quality in a way they couldn't only a few years ago.

Computer software jobs are also singularly vulnerable to foreign competition because computer code – unlike, say, an automobile engine – can be shipped around the world at a cost equal to virtually zero relative to its value. The Internet only makes this easier. And many societies whose overall economies are still primitive, like Russia and India, have developed elites of computer programmers whose salaries are a fraction of American levels.

4. The information economy is intrinsically limited in terms of how large a portion of our economy it can be, for the simple reason that information is only a limited part of the value chain that makes up any product. The value of a programmer who creates a website to sell DVD players is necessarily limited to some fraction of the value of retailing the product, which is only a small part of its overall value. This value is made up of researching, designing, manufacturing, distributing, marketing, wholesaling, retailing and servicing it. If we cede the manufacturing link of the value chain to foreigners, this means ceding a large piece of potential economic activity and the jobs and wealth that flow to whomever performs that activity.

Advanced manufacturing is the right alternative to the information industries mirage.

Contrary to what one would think from its public image, manufacturing is not a primitive part of the economy. The sophistication of the industrial processes that go into modern manufacturing are technically the equal of anything done in the software shops of Silicon Valley. Even industries which have a low-tech image, like steel making, are in fact extremely technology-intensive. Contemporary steel makers use highly automated plants to produce sophisticated alloy steels invented by PhD's in metallurgy.

Nevertheless, the media relentlessly pump out an image of the manufacturing economy being rusting old plants in unfashionable places like Flint, Michigan, and the information economy being slick, high-tech offices in attractive places like California. This image has a relentless effect on countless decisions by individuals and governments. Even in the absence of government policy, it makes the best and the brightest shun manufacturing industry.

The dumbest idea the media has thrown up is the notion – promoted by futurists Alvin and Heidi Toffler and others – that manufacturing is the "past" of the economy, destined to be abandoned as an inevitable result of economic progress. This idea is made more popular by a fetishistic desire for endless "progress" that can't stand the idea that something as boring as manufacturing might be a permanent part of human society.

A faulty analogy is sometimes drawn to the Industrial Revolution, which made agriculture a relatively small employer and percentage of GNP. But the Industrial Revolution did not cause agricultural production to decline in absolute terms. In fact, it boomed: America grows much more and better food today than we did in 1890 when a third of the nation farmed. We remain an agricultural powerhouse and have not farmed out the production of our food to foreigners.

The key virtue of advanced manufacturing is very simple: it adds enough value that the manufacturer can afford to pay the workers involved well.

So what is advanced manufacturing? Try flat-panel displays. These, which you are looking at right now if you are reading these words on a laptop, have become ubiquitous. They are expensive relative to other electronic components because they are extremely hard to make, since a single bad pixel makes an entire display unsalable. They are not the sort of thing one can manufacture successfully with illiterate peasant labor in Guandong, China. The Japanese companies that make them do with highly-skilled and well-paid Japanese labor at home in Japan, and the Chinese only get to do relatively unskilled and thus badly paid tasks like stuffing them into laptop cases.

The Japanese are well-aware that this division of labor – \$5 / day jobs for Chinese workers and \$50,000-a-year jobs for theirs – favors them, and Japanese economic policy is centered around keeping it that way. The Japanese Ministry of Finance, for example, will choke off the supply of capital to any company that starts exporting good jobs.

There is an emerging hierarchy in the world economy in which the best-paid jobs are clustered in certain nations. If America wants to be a sustainably rich nation with well-paid workers, we must explicitly compete for these jobs. This cannot possibly be a matter of laissez-faire indifference in any sane society. The fundamental problem with laissez-faire is that it doesn't care who wins.

Good jobs in advanced manufacturing require training, but they require the kind of training that one can get in a few specialized courses at community college, at a technical institute, or through an on-the-job apprenticeship program run by the company or the union. This is the kind of training most working-class Americans have a realistic chance of actually being able to find and afford. And unlike computer programming or other information-economy skills, it is within the intellectual reach of people whose minds have been dulled by America's mediocre schools or who were of only average I.Q. to begin with.

Thus trained, workers in advanced manufacturing can realistically make \$30/hr., including benefits. For a standard 40-hour work week with two weeks vacation, that is \$60,000 per year. One can support a middle-class family on that in most of this country.

And these jobs aren't going anywhere. There is a curious myth afoot that all manufacturing is now unviable in high-wage economies and that it is all destined to move to China or some such place. This is not true. High-wage nations as Japan, Germany, and Switzerland, whatever their other economic problems, have been able to hold onto their advanced manufacturing jobs because they require skills and infrastructure simply not available in the developing world. This doesn't mean these jobs can be taken for granted, but it does mean they can be relied upon if we do what it takes to keep them. (*Robert Locke is a New York City computer programmer and has been published in FrontPageMag.com, The American Conservative, and Vdare.com. He lives in New York City.*)

Note: Eamonn Fingleton has been an editor for *Euromoney*, *Forbes*, and the *Financial Times*, and has been published in the *New York Times*, the *Atlantic*, and *The New Republic*. His book [Blindside: Why Japan is Still on Track to Overtake the U.S. by the Year 2000](#) was rated one of the ten best business books of 1995 by *Business Week*. He is an Irishman by birth who has lived in Tokyo since 1985. Fingleton's books are available on Amazon.com as well as the major bookstores.

**Next issue: *What is advanced manufacturing?***

## Website Update Coming

We have received a number of criticisms of our website - mostly about being out of date. These criticisms are definitely deserved. Some came from you folks. Now is the time to let me know what you want in a website. I truly want your input as I want it to be your website, not just the AEA website. I am starting to gather information and ideas for updating and improving the website so now is the time tell us what you want.

Hopefully, you will access the site for updates, etc. so we can do away with a lot of these irritating e-mails. I want AEA to have a website that you would be proud to make your home page. Let us know of valuable websites we can link to.

One thing that will be there is a "Members Only" area you can log onto to research immigration and trade issues etc. through news articles etc.. There will be an area for Action Alerts. We will have a continuous immigration headline update. We will probably have a daily cartoon(s) such as Dilbert. Would you like a place to post your resume where companies can search for your kind of person? (No names used) E-mail me at [billr@aea.org](mailto:billr@aea.org) with your ideas and suggestions and I will implement as many as possible that seems to have merit.

## Where's the Shortage?

If you listen to any of the industry associations, you will find there is yet another crisis in engineers and scientists.

When the JSF (F-35) fighter contract winner was announced in September of 2002 Lockheed Martin had received over 100,000 resumes over the internet within a week according to the Cox Washington Bureau.

The Dallas Morning News has reported Lockheed had received over 800,000 resumes roughly by the end of the year.

## AEA Faxing Congress

During the past three months we have a record of nearly 100 faxes sent through NumbersUSA faxing service, though it is probably two or three times that amount, we just do not have complete records. Total cost \$0.00 and the time to log on and pick the one which seemed to fit best.

In addition, we have records of over 500 faxes sent to Congress over the same period of time that were sent from the AEA computer. These faxes cost AEA about 15 cents each for an average two page fax. Total cost approximately \$75.00 and the time to prepare and send.

We strongly urge you to take advantage of either NumbersUSA or FAIR's free faxing service. You must register the first time, but the system will recognize you after that and only bring up those faxes related to your interest. Either is a great asset for the immigration activist. Both have many other services to make your job easier.

## Unemployment News

The Bush administration has been all over the television proclaiming the jobs creation has started! It seems some 300,000 jobs were created during the third quarter of this year.

Chicago-based Challenger, Gray & Christmas said Tuesday that companies announced plans in October to eliminate 171,874 positions, compared with 76,506 jobs in September. The October figure was the highest since October 2002, when 176,010 job cuts were announced. (Ft. Worth Star-telegram – AP 11/5/2003)

CEO John Challenger said "I don't think that this expansion has the potential to create 150,000 jobs a month -- a number to get unemployment to go down," he said. "I think that this will be a meager job expansion." (Ft. Worth Star-telegram – AP 11/5/2003)

In a Challenger poll of human resources executives, 78 percent said they do not expect significant hiring increases until the second quarter of 2004. None of the respondents forecast an upturn in the first quarter. Eleven percent said hiring will pick up in the third or fourth quarter. (Ft. Worth Star-telegram – AP 11/5/2003)

The world according to BLS:

<u>Consumer Price Index:</u>	+0.3%	Sep 2003
<u>Unemployment Rate:</u>	6.0%	Oct 2003
<u>Payroll Employment:</u>	+126,000(p)	Oct 2003
<u>Average Hourly Earnings:</u>	+\$0.01(p)	Oct 2003
<u>Producer Price Index:</u>	+0.3%(p)	Sep 2003
<u>Employment Cost Index:</u>	+1.0%	3rd Qtr/2003
<u>Productivity:</u>	+8.1%	3rd Qtr/2003
<u>U.S. Import Price Index:</u>	-0.5%	Sep 2003

### **Other DOL Statistics:**

<u>Unemployment Initial Claims:</u>	348,000	Nov 1 2003
<u>Federal Minimum Wage:</u>	\$5.15	

p — preliminary; c — corrected

## YOU ASKED FOR IT!

Recent comments (complaints?) from a few of our members suggested we add the member expiration date to our mailing labels. As you can see, in response to this request, this has been done for this newsletter.

For those of you who have membership cards the expiration date is included on the card as well. For those of you who do not have cards, WHY NOT? All you have to do is update your membership, either on line or through the mail.

For those of you with current e-mail addresses, we will TRY to notify you by e-mail.

## AEA Local Events

Being active in IEEE for many years I have set up local Section IEEE Professional Activities Committee (PACE) meetings. These include AEA Members. Our goal is to increase Engineering Member support to enhance the profession. The meetings are held monthly at a library and non members of IEEE are welcome. Therefore, they have now become joint IEEE/AEA meetings with mechanical engineers from ASME now joining us.

Since AEA is designed to include members from all disciplines we encourage members of the entire Engineering Community to attend. You can see where this is going. We're building unity and numbers. This is a prerequisite for any effective legislative activity. I would like to encourage this in other states and areas. Ours just happens to be in New Jersey.

On the legislative agenda we have been meeting with local Congressional Members, NJ State Senators and Assembly Members to support the members of the U.S. Engineering Community. High on this list has been the H-1B situation, engineering unemployment and sending work off shore. We also use the meetings to network and report job opportunities.

Presently our major effort is to support NJ Assembly Bill A2425 that will require NJ state funds to be used only to employ legal residents and not to employ off shore workers. The Bill is still in Committee and we are trying very hard to move the Bill to the Assembly. I have been told other States have been watching these activities.

This past week I and a member of the ASME met with the Executive Committee of the North Jersey Section of ASME. They knew nothing about us, but were receptive and promised to add their support.

For those interested in setting up meetings send me a note at ([rtax@aea.org](mailto:rtax@aea.org)). I would also encourage all AEA members to get an AEA email address to further show our unity.

Happy Holidays  
Richard  
Richard F. Tax V.P.

## Retired?

Don't drop you membership just because you retired. We still need your help. Why not volunteer to help with some of the things we can never seem to get done. (Like this newsletter for example.) We have a special rate for retired members of just \$20.00 per year.

We need people to contact their Representatives and Senators in their home district/state. We need people to write letters and call/fax their Members of Congress. You could get active in your party's precinct politics and push the AEA point of view. This could be invaluable in the future.

Remember, **"You are never too old to set another goal or to dream a new dream."** Les Brown

## Why Not Volunteer?

We need volunteers to help in a number of areas. If you have been a dues paying member and want to volunteer to help, we will waive your membership dues as long as you are being productive.

It is time to come out of the closet if you want to better the profession. Why not start a local chapter of AEA or start a phone tree to contact your Representative and Senators at their local office? Are you a cartoonist or a writer or do you have political contacts? We can use your help. Would you like to work on our issues at the state level? We can use your expertise in many different areas. **Your AEA staff cannot do it all for you, you must help!**

**"The future depends on what we do in the present."** - Mahatma Gandhi

**"You may be disappointed if you fail, but you are doomed if you don't try."** - Beverly Sills

## **AEA Attends the Social Contract Writers Workshop**

AEA President Bill Reed attended a writer's workshop sponsored by the Social Contract publishers. This is the fourth one AEA has attended over the last ten years or so.

I arrived in Washington on Thursday the 16<sup>th</sup> of October and returned on Monday the 20<sup>th</sup>.

I attended a 5:00pm meeting on the 16<sup>th</sup> with Rickki Horton, immigration aide for Tom Tancredo. We had a 35 minute discussion of the various aspects of the current bills that have been introduced in the House. Rep. Tancredo was leaving the office as I came in and introduced himself. Rep. Tancredo is the Chairman of the Congressional Immigration Caucus.

After the meeting at Tancredo's office, I had dinner with a freelance writer who has been published in the Washington Times magazine "Insight" and World Net Daily online publication among others. We discussed many things relating to the unemployment of engineers and technical workers including the H-1b and L-1 visas as well as the offshoring of our jobs. She is interested in doing an article on AEA and our efforts to curb these practices.

The next morning I had a meeting with my Representative Joe Barton and his Legislative Assistant Theresa Lavery. This turned out to be very productive though a short 15 minutes. Congressman Barton is a member of the Congressional Immigration Caucus. (He is an engineer by training.)

After the meeting with Barton, I did "walkin's" at the offices of Sam Johnson, Ralph Hall, Pete Sessions and Kay Granger. All except Ms. Granger are members of the Congressional Immigration Caucus. All are members of the Texas delegation.

Late in the afternoon, I dropped by the NumbersUSA ([www.numbersusa.com](http://www.numbersusa.com)) offices to say hello. I know I will miss someone, but Linda Purdue, Roy Beck, Jon Eifert (Webmaster) and Jim Robb their computer wizard was there as well as K.C. McAlpin of the ProEnglish organization. ([www.proenglish.org](http://www.proenglish.org)) K.C. was with FAIR for a number of years before he became the Executive Director of ProEnglish.

That evening I had dinner with an "old" AEA and personal friend, Edith Holleman. Edith has been very valuable to AEA over the years. You older members may recall she called me and asked if she could help AEA during a time of her unemployment. Unfortunately, for AEA, she got a job and was unable to continue. We discussed many things, both personal and immigration.

On Saturday, the day started at about noon at the NumbersUSA offices and met a number of people who were "master" letter to the editor writers. I won't try to remember their names as I would probably butcher most of them. Two I will mention is Rob Sanchez ([www.zazona.com](http://www.zazona.com)) formerly the H-1b Hall of Shame and Dawn Teo ([www.rescueamericanjobs.org](http://www.rescueamericanjobs.org)). Both are very active in the immigration and offshoring arenas.

Sunday was the "big day" of the Writers Workshop and a day I will never forget.

Rob Sanchez, Dawn Teo and Damon Scott comprised the first panel and provided insight into some of the problems of immigration arena.

The second panel was comprised of Peter Brimelow author and webmaster of Vdare ([www.vdare.com](http://www.vdare.com)) the online magazine, Terry Anderson, radio talk show host in California ([www.theterryandersonshow.com](http://www.theterryandersonshow.com)) and Frosty Wooldridge radio and tv interview guide.

The host, and the founder of FAIR, Numbers USA and a host of other organizations, Dr. John Tanton spoke of a recently deceased author Garrett Hardin for a few minutes before lunch.

After a break, the fourth panel began. Peter Gadiel spoke on the 9/11 families, Brenda Walker (<http://www.immigrationshumancost.org>) spoke on her efforts to show the victims of immigration an put a human face to them. The last person on this panel was Betty Eggle, ([www.kriseggle.org](http://www.kriseggle.org)) the mother of Kris Eggle, the border patrol officer who was killed by illegal aliens in Arizona. Everyone in the room was crying or at least shedding a tear before she was finished.

The Keynote Speaker was Jeff Crilley, ([www.jeffcrilley.com](http://www.jeffcrilley.com)) a tv reporter from Dallas who spoke on the subject of his book "Free Publicity". This was an excellent presentation on the best was to get reporters to cover any event you may have.

Other notable speakers included, but was not limited to, Dr. Vernon Briggs Professor of Labor Economics at Cornell University, Phil Kent, Executive Director, American Immigration Control Foundation and Joe Guzzardi, writer and candidate for the governor of California.

Sunday evening I attended the first annual Kris Eggle awards dinner for the years outstanding Border Patrolman. Rep. Tancredo introduced Mrs. Eggle and by the time she was finished with the presentation everyone was crying again.

## AEA Application Form

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