

# Media reaction paper essay

[Business](#), [Management](#)



PHOENIX, Ariz. —The shooting of a law-enforcement officer in Arizona’s South Central Desert by people officials suspect are drug smugglers has fueled further disagreement over Arizona’s new immigration law. Proponents and critics of the legislation have used the crime, committed Friday by people who the Pinal County Sheriff’s office say may have gained illegal entry to the U. S. , to argue their sides in a growing debate over how the state, and the country, should control its borders.

Many detractors of the new law, set to take effect in late July or August, spent the weekend protesting in symbolic May Day rallies across the state. Demonstrators protesting Arizona’s new immigration law clasp hands in front of a police line during a May Day rally in Phoenix on Saturday. Critics say that Friday’s shooting reflects how border control—to prevent rampant drug smuggling often connected to violent crime in the state—stands as a more pressing issue for Arizona than sniffing out illegal immigrants working quietly in the state’s cities. Border crime should be the hot-button issue,” says Arizona Attorney General Terry Goddard, an opponent of the law who is running for governor. “ That is very different than picking up very small offenders on the streets of Tucson who are here without papers but are in no way part of organized crime. ” Meantime, supporters of the law seized on the shooting of Pinal County Sheriff Deputy Louie Puroll, 53 years old, in an isolated area south of Phoenix as evidence of why tough new measures, such as the immigration law, are needed to tamp down illegal immigration. Widely considered the toughest measure on illegal immigration in decades, Senate Bill 1070—which Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer signed into law last month—makes

the failure to carry immigration documents illegal and gives police the power to detain people they suspect of being in the country illegally.

“ What happened Friday put an exclamation mark on Senate Bill 1070,” says Jason Rose, a Republican political consultant. “ It’s a real-world example of what elites who are condemning the bill don’t understand about what life is like in this state. Meanwhile, the debate is costing some cities in Arizona money since the law has triggered a widespread boycott. Thousands gathered on Saturday to protest the new law and rally for immigration reform. In Phoenix, some 8, 000 people rallied downtown, carrying signs denouncing Ms. Brewer and asking questions such as, “ What does an illegal alien look like? ” Other protestors donned t-shirts reading “ Legalize Arizona.

“ Alex Rodriguez, a 20-year-old community-college student living in Mesa, Ariz. traveled to down town Phoenix on Saturday night with his father, mother and 10-year-old brother to protest the law. He says the law will force him and his family to move out of the state. Hailing originally from Mexico, Mr. Rodriguez and his family have lived in Arizona illegally for the past 10 years.

“ We came tonight because we have to stop this law from happening,” he says. “ It will prevent us from being able to walk down the street. It makes me afraid just to, say, wave my hand out of fear that somebody will stop me. Mr. Rodriguez says he has talked with his parents, a house cleaner and handyman, about moving to California or New Mexico if the law takes effect. The largest demonstrations took place outside Arizona, however.

Some 50, 000 people gathered in Los Angeles, demanding that President Barack Obama tackle immigration reform. “ The debate comes down to two questions—what happens when a cop pulls over a Latino for no reason and what happens when an illegal immigrant shoots an innocent person,” Mr. Rose says. The latter happened on Friday, and it has absolutely poured lighter fluid on” the right wing.

Former Maricopa County Attorney Andrew Thomas, who is running for Arizona Attorney General and wrote part of the law, says that the shooting on Friday further highlights the need for the state and local government in Arizona to curb illegal immigration to preserve public safety.” The recent shooting of the deputy sheriff underscores the growing problem of violence and mayhem spilling over from the Mexican side of the border,” he says. That event, in addition to the murder of the rancher Robert Krentz about a month ago and countless other killings and violence crimes before that, serves as a constant reminder to Arizonans that their very way of life is being threatened. ” Indeed, Friday’s incident is the latest in a string of violent crimes to befall Arizona residents committed by what appear to be illegal entrants, further raising local furor over how the state should handle border control and immigration. Mr. Thomas says that he personally stepped into the immigration debate after Arizonans had “ lost faith in the federal government’s willingness to do something about the immigration problem. ” He adds that he is “ incredibly confident” that the law will uphold as “ both legal and constitutional” if challenged in court. Mr. Obama criticized the law at a recent naturalization ceremony for 24 active-duty service members in

the White House Rose Garden. There, he called for a complete federal overhaul of immigration laws and said the Arizona law threatened “ to undermine basic notions of fairness that we cherish as Americans, as well as the trust between police and our communities.

” Pinal County Sheriff Deputy Louie Puroll was grazed by a bullet during a gun battle Friday. An earlier headline on this article implied Deputy Puroll was killed in the incident. What is the historical framework of this issue? The United States has always been known throughout history as a country of new beginnings. It has been a place of refuge for those who are persecuted. America in the past was a nation of immigrants.

Today we must now have to deal with limited resources. We are not a nation where all can reside. We have limited sustainability such as jobs, food, and money that must provide for those who reside as citizens of our country. The conflict is in our current state and the need to protect the citizens of the United States.

The first law that Congress passed was at the end of the 19th Century to restrict immigration. This law first restricted criminals, prostitutes. The law was then extended Japanese, Chinese, and many other Asian immigrants as well. However this did not restrict the flow of immigrants. It reached an all-time high of 1.3 million in 1907. In 1987 Congress enacted a new law the Immigration Reform Control Act. It made it illegal on employers to hire undocumented workers, and tough enforcement measures.

it also authorized two programs “ To identify and legalize illegal or undocumented immigrants who could document both entry into the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and “ continue physical presence,” in the U. S. since the passage of IRCA (Historical framework May 25, 2010)”. But these sanctions have not fully been enforced for 20 years now. Immigrants today make up 10% of the population. The United States Census Bureau gives an estimate that 900, 000 illegal immigrants enter the United States every year.

Our current immigration law today allows visas for three reasons: family-sponsored immigration, humanitarian refuge, and preferential job skills immigration. What is the political context of this issue? As of late the immigration debate has become a hot item for those in political office. A rise in violence of illegal immigrants, shootings of innocents Americans be drug dealers and our economic status have added to the debate of immigrations. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano yesterday announced record numbers deportations of criminal aliens, declaring that the figures demonstrated that the Obama administration is focused on enforcing our immigration laws in a smart, effective manner the prioritized public safety and nation security (Kammer, Jerry October 7, 2010).

” Our economic downturn of this current recession adds to the immigration issue. So many Americans are out of work these undocumented workers being employed became frustrating to Americans not working. This economic recession sets the stage for Congress to work on this immigration reform, issues at the forefront “ Are; the cost of immigration; border control and the war on terror; and the growing influence of Latinos. (Jonathon W. Moses

December 1, 2009). " What message does the media piece attempt to portray? Was the media coverage biased or unbiased? Was the issue sensationalized or portrayed objectively? The plight of the illegal immigrant has changed post 9/11. The American citizen could see that terrorists through illegal immigration were on their front door step.

The war on terror changed to the war on the foreigner. The media sensationally brings up border violence the continually occurs and plays on the fears of the viewers. Although the violence the illegal immigrants is true the media and politicians use this to give them the power to move to the forefront of an election.

In the article Attorney General Terry Goddard who is running for governor is using the current issue of the shooting of a law-enforcement officer by suspected drug smugglers has given him headlines for election. He is using this this platform of violence and immigration to gain votes for his run to be Governor. The media coverage has added to the fears of those individuals who not only live on the border, but those who live in the interior of the United States. Many border towns and states have started patrolling the border to help enforce security along the border. How might the media coverage affect the public's perception of this issue? Does it encourage or discourage prejudice, discrimination, and stereotyping? The media coverage of this shooting of a law enforcement officer as well as many other American citizens have sparked a big debate over the illegal immigration. Arizona officials decided to introduce a new Bill in the Senate.

Arizona Governor Jan Brewer signed into law a bill that allows regular police officers to ask individuals for proof of citizenship. This will also give the law enforcement officers power to detain people they suspect of being in the country illegally. This law will enhance the public's perception of illegal immigrants. Will they have a hotline where citizens can call in on suspected illegal immigrant? This type of law encourages prejudice, discrimination, and stereotyping. The governor has stated to the fact that they have no real way to combat the violence the illegal immigrants are participating in. Her job as Governor of the state is to protect the rights of Arizona's citizens.

Extreme measures had to be taken. We can see that those who have lived in this country for many years illegally and have obeyed by our laws will be scared to be picked up and detained, and or sent back to Mexico. After establishing a life here for so many years, being sent to Mexico with nothing and no one to help will have desire consequences to the individual being sent back. How might this issue affect the U. S. economy and Labor force? There is the general perception that undocumented workers pose a drain on Americas' economy. Most of the unskilled labor undocumented workers provide is needed. Yes, during our economic recession jobs are all needed.

But these undocumented workers usually work unskilled jobs Americans will not choose to do. Some of those jobs are crop pickers for example. If American workers would choose to do these jobs the cost of fruits and vegetables would go up. Would the public be willing to pay the price of Americans doing those unskilled labor jobs? Americans who would take those jobs would take those jobs would demand higher pay farmers and markets



would have to pass the increased prices along to the consumers. The threat of highly skilled jobs is at a minimum with most of these undocumented workers.

Still another benefit of these workers is the contribution to social security and goods and services within a local community. There is another misconception of most undocumented workers and that is the amount on welfare. The welfare system is already at its capacity. Not all undocumented workers are on welfare, some are, but we cannot classify and immigrants in one category. If you were a manager affected by this issue and its media coverage, what inclusion strategies from this week's readings might you implement to moderate the media's effect on your employees and to promote inclusion in the workplace? There are several ways a manager can approach this issue. Diversity and inclusion will help business succeed and will allow all individuals working at the company to play a part in that success. One way to promote inclusion in the workplace is to put on diversity and inclusion workshops within the company. This will help educate and inform employees of differences in each individual.

In the workshop we can teach that it is these differences that the company can find strength. Another way to promote inclusion among employees and management is to include diverse groups with projects within the company. Allowing everyone to move around and work with all employees, and management. This will even create friendships, and management. This will even create friendships with in gang outside the workplace. As a manager I could also set the example for employees or workers by participating in all

workshops. I could then play a role in promoting inclusion and diversity by doing what I can to encourage inclusion.