SOUTH FIRSEY MAGAZINE

EXCLUSIVE

THE PHILLIES CLOSER
ON GETTING BACKTOTHE
WORLD SERIES AND WHAT
HE LOVES MOST ABOUT
SOUTH JERSEY

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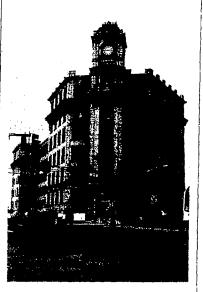
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Immigration is more than a policy debate to the Brazilian population of Riverside, a once-vibrant community decimated by the economy and a now-repealed ordinance against undocumented residents and workers.

AMERICAN







VOLUME 7 ISSUE 1 Southlersey.C



TOP: A WORKER AT PLANET CAFÉ IN RIVERSIDE SPEAKS PORTUGUESE ON THE PHONE TO A CUSTOMER. THE BRAZILIAN-OWNED CAFÉ IS ONE OF MANY BUSI-NESSES ROCKED HARD BY THE DEPARTURE OF SO MUCH OF THE TOWN'S IMMIGRANT POPULATION. OPPOSITE PAGE, FROM TOP: MARIA MARINIENO, OWNER OF PAVILION BBQ, STANDS INSIDE HER RESTAURANT; ALL IS QUIET ALONG THE MAIN DRAG IN TOWN; LISETTE RODRIGUES FOLDS BABYWARE INSIDE THE NEW IMAGE CLOTHING STORE IN TOWN.

*by*JonathanVit

Photography by Jeff Anderson

The shelves of Victor's Supermarket are overflowing with imported goods—Linguas de Gato cookies from Portugal, cans of orange-flavored Sumol brand soda and Chocapic cereal, a picture of Pico the dog on the box. Above a deli counter stuffed with pink and red meats hangs a Portuguese football scarf. Outside, giant photographs of meats and produce adorn the vibrant yellow stucco building, beckoning customers to step inside.

But on a Friday afternoon, Victor's Supermarket is empty. So is the Brazilian-owned Planet Café down the street. Ditto, the nearby Touch of Brazil salon, Pavilion BBQ and New Image clothing store. Standing outside Victor's, beneath the market's simple sign of a cute piglet, owner Maria Victor looks up and down Riverside's once bustling business district and remembers a time before the lown took a hard stance on undocumented immigrants. Before it was illegal to rent to or employ illegal immigrants in Riverside. Before the town's once large Brazilian community packed up and moved to Northeast Philadelphia—or back to Brazil.

"There used to always be people walking," Victor laments with a sigh. "It was different then, very different."

Riverside, along with dozens of other New Jersey towns, is at the center of a national debate on immigration reform. According to the most recent Census numbers, foreign-born residents account for some 12.5 percent of the U.S. population. Recent numbers from the Migration Policy Institute list one in every five New Jersey residents as foreign-born, half of whom had gained citizenship by 2009. Burlington County, where Riverside's located, is home to an estimated 39,732 foreign-born residents, accounting for 8.9 percent of the county's population.

Foreign-born residents have a huge impact on the state's economy. All together, immigrants are responsible for almost one-quarter of earnings statewide. And as small business owners, immigrant entrepreneurs bring in one-fifth of the state's entire business income. "The impact that has on New Jersey—and on South Jersey, where I grew up—is very simple... economic growth," says Cherry Hill native Charles "Shai" Goldstein, executive director of the New Jersey Immigration Policy Network. "Our country's history is [that] every wave of immigration brings economic growth."

With approximately 12 million undocumented immigrants residing in the U.S. and an average of \$5.9 billion spent annually on immigration enforcement, immigration is a hot issue. Though President Barack Obama listed immigration reform as a top priority for his first term, he has spent the better part of the past year embattled in the tussle over health care reform and has yet to set a comprehensive immigration agenda. Still, the debate on immigration reform rages on in the Congress, where a bill that would make it easier for undocumented immigrants to earn U.S. citizenship [HR 4321] was recently introduced.

In New Jersey, grassroots organizations like Goldstein's Immigration Policy Network have been holding open meetings in immi-

grant-heavy towns to try and drum up support for immigration reform, but the movement is not without its detractors. Take the members of the New Jersey-based group called the United Patriots of America, whose founder and president, Ron Bass, adamantly believes illegal immigration is a scourge to the nation.

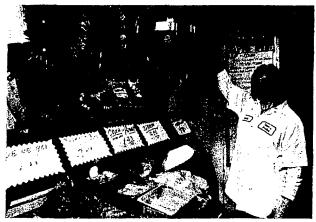
"More communities should take a stance against people who are breaking the law just be being here illegally," says Bass. "People who come into the country illegally, they cost a lot of money; you have to provide them with services, you have to provide them with education, you have to provide them with hospitals. Why do you think there are so many illegal immigrants in New Jersey? New Jersey is one of the biggest economies in the country right now.... If they want to come to the country let them do it the other way legal immigrants did."

It's a point of view the people of Riverside have heard all too often.

Immigrant Town

ocated across the Delaware River from Northeast Philadelphia, the small township of Riverside is no stranger to immigration—or immigration controversy.

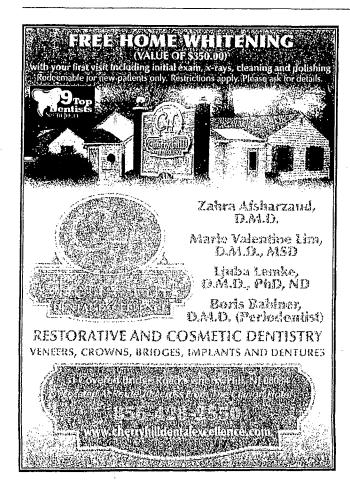
Maria Marinieno moved to Riverside from Portugal in 1980 to join her family, who had already made the 1.6-square-mile town nestled along the Rancocas Creek their home. "When I came to



MARIA VICTOR SHOWS OFF SOME OF THE PORTUGUESE SPECIALTIES INSIDE VICTOR'S SUPERMARKET, THE GROCERY STORE SHE CO-OWNS WITH HER HUSBAND, OPPOSITE PAGE: A WALL OF DIFFERENT CURRENCIES HANGS INSIDE PLANET CAFÉ. THE MONEY WAS GIVEN TO OWNER MARIANA FER-NANDES AND HER HUSBAND AS GOOD LUCK CHARMS WHEN THEY OPENED THE BUSINESS IN 2009.

the United States, to Riverside, there was a lot of industry here," says Marinieno. "There was so much industry here that you could work and not need to go anywhere else to live your life."

As industry left, the town suffered, recalls Marinieno, only to rebound again around the turn of the millennium as a new wave of Brazilian immigrants moved in, setting up shops and taking advantage of a thriving construction market. There was enough demand that in 2005, Marinieno opened Pavilion BBO on Pavilion Street to serve Riverside's large Portuguese and Brazilian populations.





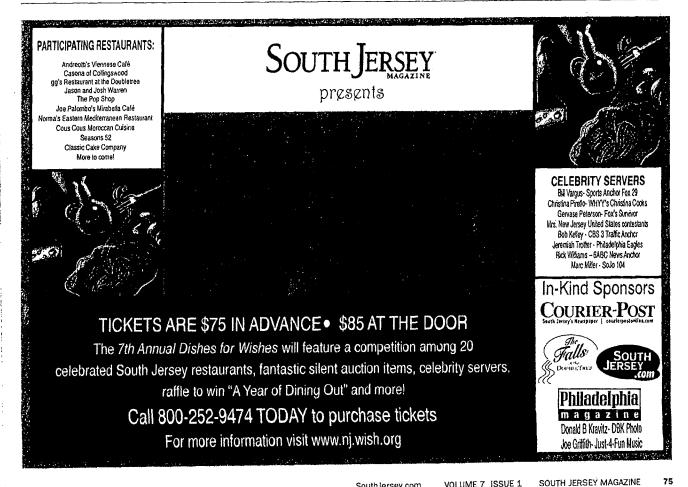
But in 2006, Riverside's town fathers passed an ordinance that made it illegal to employ or rent to undocumented immigrants. Following an example set by Hazleton, Penn., Riverside threatened business owners and landlords with thousands of dollars in fines and the possible loss of their business license if they employed or housed undocumented immigrants. Despite support from anti-immigration groups like Bass' United Patriots of America, which in 2006 demonstrated in Riverside in support of the ordinance, the town soon realized it was in too deep. Facing numerous civilrights lawsuits and disheartened by the federal court's ruling against Hazleton's similar law, Riverside repealed the measure one year later, but not before a reported 1,000 immigrants fled the town.

Businesses closed as their customer base left, and four years later downtown Riverside is still struggling with the near-fatal one-two punch of shuttered storefronts and the poor economy.

"Some Brazilians want to come here and move back to Brazil. That is not us; we like America. I came here when I was a kid. I don't remember anything from Brazil. This is my country here."

-Mariana Fernandes







SHUTTERED BUSINESSES LIKE THIS ONE ARE AN ALL-TOO-FAMILIAR SIGHT IN DOWNTOWN RIVERSIDE.

"The majority [of residents] went back to Brazil because or economy, not immigration," says Marinieno. "They didn't har job. I believe if the economy suddenly got better they would coback. Right now I don't blame them for leaving."

On a typically crisp March night, Pavilion BBQ is empty save a couple of employees sweeping the tile floor and watching a tuguese soccer game on television. According to Marinieno, b ness started to slow a year ago and has yet to pick back up. believes the economy is killing her business, as more and mor her neighbors who have stayed see dining out as a costly luxu

Less than half a mile away, Maria Victor remembers when Portuguese supermarket she owns with her husband, José, one of many Portuguese and Brazilian stores along the Bric boro/Scott Street business district.

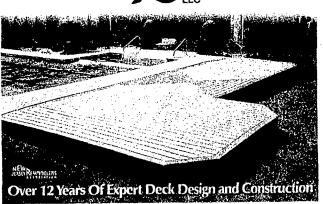
"It's been very bad," says Victor. "First, immigration sent a lc

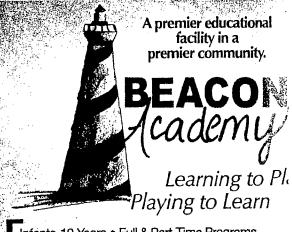
"It is just American history; immigrants are always the driving force behind entrepreneurism. It was no different with the Italians, the Irish, the Jewish Eastern Europeans, and it is no different for immigrants who came here from Mexico, South America and the Middle East."

-Charles "Shai" Goldstein, Cherry Hill native and executive director of the New Jersey Immigration Policy Netwo







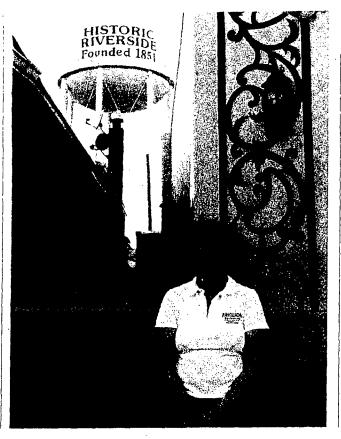


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MARIA MARINIENO, OWNER OF PAVILION BBQ, REFLECTS ON THE VOID LEFT BY THE DEPARTURE OF IMMIGRANTS IN TOWN, MANY OF WHOM MADE UP HER CUSTOMER BASE.

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one wall of the café have already moved out of town. "I would say out of 100 percent, 30 to 40 percent went home," Fernandes estimates.

Brazilians come to America with hopes of earning enough money in three years—the length of a typical legal immigrant visa for Brazilians entering the U.S.—to live on comfortably when they return to Brazil, explains Fernandes, who emigrated to the States when she was 14 years old. Unfortunately, the realities of living in a country as expensive as the United States are often hard-learned. Three years can quickly become eight as immigrants struggle to make enough money to survive while sending some home to support those they left behind. In no time a legal immigrant becomes an illegal immigrant on an overstayed visa, stuck trying to fulfill a dream despite a reality that is much more difficult than they ever imagined.

"They come here to stay three years, that is what the American dream is for Brazilians," says Fernandes. "They think they are going to get a lot of money, but it isn't like that. You [do] make more money [than you would in Brazil], but you work harder and everything costs so much."

And for immigrants living in the United States without a proper visa, especially those with strong family ties, the fear of deportation is a daily reality. Fernandes is a legal immigrant; she moved here as a teenager and doesn't remember much of her life in Brazil. Her husband, on the other hand, was picked up sleeping in his car after the couple argued. He didn't have the proper immigration paperwork. Daniel Assis—who, like his wife, was born in a town near





Belo Horizonte, Brazil—spent two weeks in jail before his family could hire a lawyer to start the legal immigration process.

It cost Assis \$10,000 to sneak across the border with the help of Mexican smugglers, often called coyotes, 12 years ago. It will now cost him another \$8,000 in legal fees to be able to remain in the United States with his wife and 4-year-old son, Esder.

"Some Brazilians want to come here and move back to Brazil," says Fernandes. "That is not us; we like America. I came here when I was a kid. I don't remember anything from Brazil. This is my country here."

redressing Past Mistakes

espite Riverside's ordinance misstep, New Jersey has historically been receptive of new immigrants' integrating into the state's already diverse communities, says Christine Thurlow Brenner, an associate professor of public policy at Rutgers University-Camden and member of the New Jersey Governor's Blue Ribbon Advisory Panel on Immigrant Policy. The state's immigrant population grew by 17.3 percent between the years 2000 and 2007, and barring a slowdown brought on by the economy that number will likely continue to grow in coming years.

And as it grows, so does the need for immigration reform to clear up the muddy route to legal citizenship. Cries for widespread

deportation, tighter border control and stricter enforcement of immigration law often ignore the tremendous positive impacts immigrants, legal or not, have on a community.

"I think that many who [favor stricter regulation] may not have the full understanding of the incredible contributions that undocumented immigrants make to the fabric of New Jersey and our country as a whole," says Brenner. "The realistic expectation that there would be some form of mass deportation does not recognize the magnitude or the impact on a community that that approach would have."

"Riverside learned a lesson the rest of the country needs to," says the New Jersey Immigration Policy Network's Shai Goldstein. "There have been a number of positive steps made [there]. First of all, they got rid of the ordinance, and the town's interfaith community in particular is deeply committed to working to heal the wounds and open up opportunities. It is a start, not a finish. There is a long way to go."

Goldstein contends that any opposition to immigration reform that would make it easier for undocumented immigrants to become citizens is counterproductive.

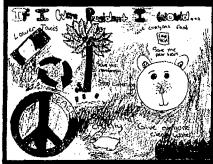
"It is just American history"; immigrants are always the driving force behind entrepreneurism," says Goldstein. "It was no different with the Italians, the Irish, the Jewish Eastern Europeans, and it is no different for immigrants who came here from Mexico, South America and the Middle East.

"In a state like New Jersey, one-fifth of the population is foreign-born, and we need enforcement systems, there is no doubt about that. But it has to be balanced with why we have a strong market. We have it because of immigrants, and if you choke that system you are choking America."

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