Original Passage from

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"National security and mercantilist concerns" were behind a 1709 measure, explicitly approved by the queen, to emigrate 3,000 Palatines from London to the New York frontier "to serve as a defensive barrier against the French and the Indians" and to provide raw materials for the British fleet. To ensure the preservation of Canadian holdings, moreover, the British attempted forcibly to move French-speaking Acadians, suspected of abetting the enemy, from Nova Scotia to the colonies "in Order to terrify the other Inhabitants from Clandestine Practices of betraying the English Subjects into the Indians' hands." Similarly, British, as well as other European, leaders, sought to bolster homeland security by sending convicts, drunkards, insolvents, the sick, and such misfits as elk killers, sheep stealers, and forest burners to the colonies, even sometimes paying their passage. Colonial leaders also attempted to use migration for security purposes, as reflected in the preambles of the legislation that they devised to attract foreigners, which included incentives like tax exemptions, land, naturalization, and other political advantages, tools, and provisions.

Read the paragraph and write 1-3 sentences summarizing or paraphrasing this paragraph.