

Immigration Laws and Related Actions from 1789 to 2013 (Comprehensive Sample of Major Changes)¹

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Late XVIII Century

- 1789 The U.S. Constitution becomes effective. The Constitution establishes that the President must be a citizen of the United States by birth (or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution) and resident of the United States for at least 14 years. It grants Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.
- 1790*² **Alien Naturalization Act of 1790:** It confers the right to become naturalized to "free white persons" who reside in the United States for two years and one year in the state where the petition is made, have "good moral character" and renounce their allegiance to their former country. The law does not include indentured servants, slaves or women. The *jus sanguinis* principle for the acquisition of citizenship was legally framed by extending citizenship to any individual under the age of 21, regardless of their birthplace, based on the parent's citizenship. Foreigners deemed to be dangerous were allowed to be deported.
- 1791 The Bill of Rights introduces the first ten constitutional amendments.
- 1795 **Naturalization Act of 1795:** Expands the residence requirement from two to five years and establishes the "first papers" (the declaration of intention to become a citizen) as a requirement.
- 1798 **The Aliens Sedition Acts of 1798:** Extends the residence requirement for naturalization to fourteen years. The principle of deportation is ruled by investing the President with the power to detain or deport individuals deemed "dangerous to the peace and safety" of the nation. Four laws were associated with the Act: Naturalization Act, Alien Act, Alien Enemies Act and, the Sedition Act. The arrest and deportation of "subjects of foreign powers at war with the U.S." was ruled as well as the criminalization of printing or distributing "false, malicious, or scandalous statements" against the U.S. government, the President, or Congress, the fostering of opposition to Congress laws, or to assist a foreign power in plotting against the interests of the U.S. These laws would be modified and repealed in successive years and similar ones would be enacted in successive centuries in relation to geopolitical conflicts.

XIX Century

- 1802 **The Naturalization Act of 1802:** Reduces the residency requirement for citizenship from fourteen back to five years. The Act required immigrants to receive the “first papers” as proof that upon arrival they had declared their intention to become citizens. It clarifies the validity of all district courts for naturalization purposes.
- 1808 Slave importation into the United States was officially banned but it continued illegally.
- 1819 **Act of March 2, 1819.** Establishes that passenger lists for all vessels arriving from foreign territories be gathered by local collectors and copies transferred to the Department of State. Congress must receive information on “the number of aliens” entering annually.
- 1820 A continues recording of immigration to the U.S. starts for the case of Atlantic and Gulf Coast seaport entry points. Records on the Pacific Coast would start in 1850 and records of land border crossing started later (see 1904).
- 1823 American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool was created in Europe in an effort to induce and increase labor recruitment migration to the U.S.
- 1830s Strong anti-immigrant movements gained a momentum.
- 1839-42 First Opium War creates some foundations for Chinese emigration to Western societies. They will be consolidated in relation to the Second Opium War (see 1856-1860).
- 1840s Peak in immigration from Europe. A combination of increasing demand for workers in the U.S. and events in Europe such as the Irish Potato Famine (1845-1851), crop failures in Germany, and political unrest propelles immigration.
- 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican-American War. The U.S. is granted approximately 1.9 thousand square miles of Mexican territory (California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, as well as parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming). Texas had already been annexed. The Treaty establishes a legal regime to deal with Mexican-Americans now residing outside their country of origin due to the geopolitical redrawing of the U.S.-Mexican border. It promised Mexicans living in the conquered territories full citizenship rights as U.S. citizens.
- Gold sources are discovered in California leading to “Gold Rush” migration waves. Chinese immigrants and waves of internal migrants led to a demographic

peak. By 1849, the population that had no Mexican ancestry in California was several times higher than the Mexican American population.

- 1850 First United States Census survey regarding the “nativity” of citizens. California is admitted to the Union.
- 1854 The Know-Nothings nativist political party wins significant victories in Congress seeking to increase restrictions on immigration. Protestant dissatisfaction with growing immigration from Ireland (Catholic) was a main issue for this political force.
- 1855* **Act of February of 1855:** “All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.”³
- Citizenship of Women by Marriage Act of 1855:** "Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen."⁴
- Castle Garden is established as New York’s principal point of entry for immigrants.
- 1856-1860 Second Opium War. The Treaties resulting from the Opium Wars further triggered the expansion of the Chinese diaspora in relation to the deepening of capitalism in Asia and the integration of Chinese migrants into global migration flows.
- 1857 Dred Scott v. Sandford (the Dred Scott Decision). A Supreme Court case that established that people of African descent (slave and free) were not U.S. citizens and were not protected by the Constitution. This highly controversial precedent would be overruled by the Fourteenth Amendment (see 1868).
- 1861-65 The American Civil War.
- 1862 **Homestead Act of 1862:** Redistributes public land among U.S. citizens and attracts thousands of immigrant families willing to settle and develop agricultural projects in the vast empty areas of the West and Midwest. It is revoked in 1976 (in 1986 in Alaska).
- Alien Anti-Coolie Act of 1862:** Imposes “Coolie trade” restrictions; taxes on employers hiring Chinese workers in order to discourage Chinese immigration to California.

- 1864 **Contract Labor Law of 1864:** Created incentives for the recruiting of foreign labor like allowing employers to pay the passage of migrant workers. Chinese and Irish laborers were hired to construct the first transcontinental railroad.
- 1865 **Enrollment Act of 1865.** It provides grounds for loss of citizenship in relation to the military (draft evasion and desertion).
- 1866* **The Civil Rights Act of 1866:** Establishes that “All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians [indigenous populations of the United States] not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States.”
- 1868* **The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution** includes The Citizenship Clause: “All persons born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside...” The definition of “citizen” in expanded to include any person born in the United States but only if "subject to the jurisdiction thereof"; a clause that still excluded certain indigenous peoples (see 1924).
- Expatriation Act of 1868:** Establishes the right of the individual to expatriation or the right to renounce to a given citizenship as a basic natural right.
- The Burlingame-Seward Treaty between the U.S. and China: Grants China recognizes freedom of conscience and religion as well as exemption from persecution among other rights for their respective nationals residing in the other country. The Chinese Exclusion Act (see 1882) rendered the treaty ineffective.
- 1870 The Fifteenth Amendment is modified granting voting rights to citizens regardless of race or color.
- 1875 *Henderson v. Mayor of New York* Supreme Court decision sets an important precedent for the handling of immigration as a federal matter.
- Page Law:** Establishes sanctions for any person involved in bringing individuals from China, Japan or any other part of Asia “without their free and voluntary consent, for the purpose of holding them to a term of service” and establishes mechanisms to deter the immigration of any woman who could be perceived to be prostitute by U.S. officials at a port of exit in China or a port of entry in the U.S.
- 1878* **The National Quarantine Act of 1878:** Transfers quarantine functions from the states to the federal Marine Hospital Service.
- 1880-92* Re-organization of the quarantine system.

1882 **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882:** Imposes a 10-year admission ban upon Chinese laborers both “skilled” and “unskilled” and made explicit reference to a ban on Chinese workers in the mining industry. It also rules additional aspects of exclusion and administrative requirements for Chinese returning to the U.S., and imposed restrictions concerning citizenship.

Immigration Act of 1882: Imposes a 50 cents per immigrant and enhances the definition of individuals subject to exclusion.

1885 **Contract Labor Law:** Makes it unlawful to import foreigners from overseas as laborers. Cross-border labor migration is not included in the law.

Alien Contract Labor Law exception: Regulates the introduction of skilled workers needed to establish new trades/industries or perform domestic service.

1886 Statue of Liberty was built in the harbor of New York.

1891* Congress establishes the Office of the Superintendent of Immigration within the Treasury Department. Ineligible immigrants: persons suffering from a dangerous, contagious disease, persons convicted of major misdemeanors, and polygamists. Greater enforcement of immigration rules and enactment of new ones, including the exclusion of individuals who had been monetarily assisted by others for their passage; steamship companies were ordered to return ineligible immigrants to countries of origin. The Federal Government assumed control of immigration on April 18, 1890 and Congress appropriated \$75,000 to construct America's first Federal immigration station on Ellis Island

The Marine Hospital Service is responsible for the medical examination of potential immigrants.

1892* **Geary Act of 1892:** Extends **the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882** for ten more years and adds a permit requirement for all Chinese excluding them from serving as witnesses in court and from bail rights.

Ellis Island opened in New York City as process center. It closed in 1954. Ellis Island officials indicated that women traveling by themselves had to be met by a man or they would be denied entry.

Public Health Service medical officers examine immigrants for “a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease”. Exclusion of individuals diagnosed with infectious diseases (e.g. tuberculosis, venereal disease, trachoma and favus) was mandatory.

Two major categories are created for guidance through screening: Class A (“loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases” and “mental conditions”) and Class B (cases that would imply public charge). Chalk marks were placed on the

clothing of immigrants with different letters which indicated from the need to a light inspection only to possible eye condition, senility, or insanity.

- 1895 The Office of Superintendent of Immigration is upgraded to Bureau of Immigration.
- 1898 *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*: Supreme Court decision that establishes an important precedent in its interpretation of “The Citizenship Clause” of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution (see 1868). The Court decided in favor of Wong Kim Ark (born in San Francisco to Chinese parents in the early 1870s) declaring unconstitutional the government act of denying him entry after a trip abroad on the basis that he was born in the U.S. regardless of the citizenship of his parents.

XX Century

- 1900-30 The period of large-scale immigration that started in the 1880s continues into the early 1990s. In total, approximately 28 million immigrants arrived between 1880 and 1930 with over 18 million immigrants entering between 1901 and 1930. Immigration from North and West Europe continued to decrease (“old immigrants”). Immigration from South and East Europe continued to increase (“new immigrants”). Immigration from Mexico and other areas grows at a fast pace although Europe remains, by far, the main immigration source.⁵
- 1901 **Anarchist Exclusion Act of 1901**: Prohibits entry of people judged to be anarchists/political extremists into the U.S. due to President William McKinley being shot by a Polish anarchist. Allowed exclusion of immigrants on the basis of political opinion.
- 1902 **Chinese Exclusion Act** renewed indefinitely.
- 1903* **The Alien Immigration Act of 1903** imposes a tax of two dollars “for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States” Nationals from “Canada, the Republic of Cuba, or of the Republic of Mexico” are exempt. The Act also establishes: “That skilled labor may be imported, if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination. professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed. strictly as personal or domestic servants.”

It establishes as unlawful (for persons and companies) to prepay for the transportation “or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien into the United States, in pursuance of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, parole or special, expressed or implied, made previous to the importation of such alien to perform labor or service of any kind, skilled or unskilled, in the United States”

Some “classes of aliens” as deemed excludable from admission into the United States: “anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials.” The list of “excludable aliens” also includes “idiots, insane persons, epileptics, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease- persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists.” Prostitutes “and persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women for the purpose of prostitution” are excluded as well.⁶

The Bureau of Immigration transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor.

- 1904 The reporting of arrivals over land borders starts.
- 1905 Construction of Angel Island Immigration Station begins in the area known as China Cove.
- 1906 **Naturalization Act of 1906:** The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is established. Proficiency in English becomes a requisite for citizenship. Accommodations for the “the Psychopathic Ward” at Ellis Island Immigration Station hospital complex started and would be completed in 1907.
- 1907* Peak in immigration; 1.3 million immigrants arrived.
- Expatriation Act of 1907:** Rules issues concerning the issuance of passports for non-citizens and the grounds for loss of U.S. citizenship (e.g. naturalization as foreign national and taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state or violation of time limitations for residing in a foreign state).

Part of the law establishes that “any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship...” It also establishes” “Any

foreign woman who requires American citizenship shall be assumed to retain the same after termination of the marital relation.”⁷

Individuals inspected at an entry point and considered to have a mental disorder (classified then using terms such as “idiots,” “imbeciles,” and “insane” among others) were subject to mandatory removal.

The Dillingham Commission is established by Congress to investigate the effects of immigration on the U.S.

Personal tax on immigrants was raised with exclusion of people with “physical or mental defects,” tuberculosis and children unaccompanied by a parent.

- 1907-08* The Gentlemen's Agreement between Japan and the United States. It encompassed six diplomatic notes at the highest government. Japan agreed to deter emigration to the United States (some exceptions are established). The U.S. government agreed to take action against school segregation of Japanese immigrants in California and other actions to address the issue of widespread discriminatory and unjust practices against Japanese-origins individuals.
- 1907-11 The Dillingham Report claims to have scientifically proven that the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe were inferior and harder to assimilate compared to previous waves of immigrants from northern and western parts of Europe. It is understood to have validated the restrictions and quota system approach that would prevail in the immigration acts of the 1920s.
- 1913 The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is divided into separate Bureaus – the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization and placed under the new Department of Labor.
- California Alien Land Law:** Prohibits individuals and groups ineligible for citizenship (predominantly Chinese and Japanese) from owning property. It functioned as a model for similar anti-Asian laws in other states.
- The Commission of Immigration and Housing (CIH) is established. It deploys a vast assimilation plan that explicitly claimed to have a scientific/rational foundation.
- 1914-18 World War I leads to a dramatic reduction in immigration during this period.
- 1917 **Immigration Act of 1917:** Prohibits immigration from Asia (except for Japan and the Philippines): Establishes proof of literacy requirement for immigrants 16 years and over. Increased the personal immigration tax upon arrival and immigration

officials were granted greater power to exercise discretion in making decisions over admission and exclusion.

Jones-Shafroth Act of 1917 (Jones Act): U.S. citizenship by birth is granted to Puerto Ricans. Thousands of Puerto Rican males were drafted through the mandatory military draft that was established with the enactment of the **Selective Service Act** (enacted shortly after the passage of the Jones Act). The Jones Act also modified Puerto Rican government structures which since then would replicate some of the features of the U.S. constitutional government.

1920* **The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution** grants female citizens the right to vote.

1921* **Emergency Quota Act of 1921:** Limited immigrants to 3% of each nationality present in the US as of 1910 cutting Southern and Eastern European immigrants to less than 1/4 of those in U.S. before WWI. Asians still barred. No limits on western hemisphere. Non-quota category established: wives, children of citizens, “learned professionals” and “domestic servants” not accounted for in quotas.

1922* **Married Women’s Independent Nationality Act of 1922 (Cable Act):** It establishes that the woman who married a foreign-born man who was eligible for naturalization could retain U.S. citizenship provided that she did not reside for over two years abroad (before, a woman lost American citizenship when she married a man who was not a citizen and had to adopt the man’s citizenship). Since Asians were not eligible for naturalization at that time, an American woman marrying a national of any country of Asia would lose her citizenship.

1923 **United States v. Bhaghat Singh Thind.** Supreme Court case that established that Indians from the Asian subcontinent cannot become U.S. citizens for not being “white.”

1924* **Immigration Act (Johnson-Reed Act) of 1924:** Including the **National Origins Act of 1924.**

The quota system is further defined. Further defines the quota system by imposing a numeric restriction defined as 2% of the total number of people of each nationality residing in the U.S. as per the data from the 1890 census. By basing the calculation on the total population (and not the immigrant population only as in 1921), people from Western and Northern European countries whose immigrant groups had been settling in the U.S. for many years before the 1890 census enjoyed greater representation in the new admission policy at the expense of Southern and Eastern Europeans. While large-scale immigration of Russian Jews took place in the first decade of the century, the quota system would affect

the admission of Jewish groups escaping life threatening situations, turmoil and persecution during the 1930s and the 1940s.

The Western Hemisphere was exempt from the quota system.

U.S. Border Patrol is created within the Bureau of Immigration.

It starts visa authorization system for immigrants and nonimmigrants through consular offices. It standardizes the system of required immigration documentation for “aliens” entering the U.S.

It creates the precedents of what is known today as the nonimmigrant categories “treaty traders” and “treaty investors.” It included a provision that facilitated the entry of “aliens” for the purpose of carrying on trade between the U.S. and the state of origin related to a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Medical inspection of potential immigrants was transferred abroad and inspection through private medical exams became a prerequisite for visa approval. A greater proportion of immigrants (approximately 5%) were denied entry on the basis of disease between 1926 and 1930 compared to the previous period that had started in 1891.

Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924: Most immigration from Asia prohibited including foreign-born wives and children of American citizens with Chinese ancestry.

The **Indian Citizenship Act** of 1924 (**Snyder Act**): Establishes that all U.S. indigenous people had the right to enjoy citizenship rights. Many indigenous peoples benefitted. However, many members of indigenous tribes were not granted citizenship rights due to provisions contained in the law. Voting rights were still denied in some states. This situation would not be corrected until the 1940s.

1929 **National Origins Formula:** The Act of 1924 is fully enforced. Annual quotas of the 1924 Act were made permanent and national annual immigration was capped at 150,000. It bans Asian immigration.

The Japanese American Citizens League (the first Asian American civil rights organization in the United States) is formed.

1930-40 Immigration drops as a direct result of the Great Depression. From 1930 to 1939 “total immigration fell below 1 million for the first time since the 1830s.”⁸

- 1931* The Cable Act was amended. Any American woman is allowed to retain her citizenship even after marrying a foreign-born man who is ineligible for U.S. citizenship.
- 1933 The Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization are combined into a single agency; Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) which remains under the Department of Labor. It would be transferred to the Department of Justice in 1940 and completely restructured later on (see 2002).
- 1934 **Tydings-McDuffe Act of 1934:** Grants independence to the Philippines from the U.S. (starting in 1946). During the transition period Filipinos would cease to be American citizens and immigration from the Philippines is restricted.
- 1940 **The Nationality act of 1940:** Establishes a more stylized and comprehensive “nationality code.” It defines eligibility for citizenship through birth or naturalization and criteria for termination of citizenship rights, issues concerning citizenship of individuals born in the continental U.S. and in overseas territories such as Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Philippines, among others.
- Alien Registration Act of 1940:** Required fingerprinting and registration of “all aliens above age 14.”
- 1942 Executive Order 9066: authorized the military to evacuate 112,000 Japanese Americans (U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry and non-citizen Japanese residents) from the Pacific coast and their internment in 10 concentration camps located in different areas of the country.
- 1942 The Bracero Program: A temporary worker program signed between Mexico and the United States. It was subsequently extended until 1964. Over 4 million guest workers from Mexico came to work in the U.S. as part of a bilateral agreement.
- 1943 The Chinese exclusion laws were repealed, and China’s quota was set at a cap of 105 immigrants annually.
- 1944 *Korematsu v. United States.* Supreme Court decision that ruled as constitutional the curtailing of civil rights in detriment of a specific ethnic group on the basis of “Pressing public necessity” (not racial biases). Fred Korematsu, an American-born citizen of Japanese descent had refused to leave his home in California when authorities were ordered to take him to confinement camps in compliance with an Executive order (see 1942). His act led to imprisonment which he challenged in Court. Eventually the U.S. government recognized wrongdoing and granted a restitution payment for survivors (see 1988).
- 1945* **War Brides Act of 1945:** Foreign-born wives of U.S. citizens serving in the armed forces during World War II may enter U.S. causing significant increase of immigration from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia. President Harry S.

Truman instructed admission of 40,000 refugees against national origins quotas if necessary.⁹

- 1946* **Luce-Celler Act of 1946:** Prohibits discrimination against South Asians but still restricted their immigration. Procedures adopted to facilitate immigration of foreign-born wives, fiancés, husbands and children of U.S. armed forces personnel.
- 1948 **Displaced Persons Act of 1948:** Gives priority to Baltic State refugees admitted as quota immigrants. Displaced individuals from Europe were granted admission regardless of immigration quotas. Yet the law included technical provisions (e.g. cut-off dates) that discriminated against Jews (those provisions were dropped in 1953).¹⁰
- 1950 **Internal Security Act of 1950:** Alien Registration Receipt Card was replaced by Form I-151 (Green Card) for immigrants with legal residency excluding communists and persons endangering the welfare or safety of the U.S.
- Greater flexibility for the admission of refugees from Europe was introduced in immigration law: “By 1952, 137,450 Jewish refugees (including close to 100,000 DPs) had settled in the United States.”¹¹
- 1952 **Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952 (McCarran-Walter Act):** INA introduced for the first time the structure of immigration law under a single legal umbrella. From 1952 onward the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA) would be amended many times but INA-1952 is still considered to be “the basic body of immigration law.”
- It retains the quota system based on regions and national origins and establishes a preference system including a labor certification system to further manage the labor market. It gives preference to immigrants with special skills. Relatives of U.S. citizens were exempt from quotas. Most immigrants had an admission cap of 270,000 per year. A system of refugee admission is established. Race-related considerations were eliminated as bar to immigration or citizenship. Quotas to Asian nations were set at a minimum of 100 visas each year. It eliminated laws preventing Asians from becoming naturalized American citizens.
- Northern and Western Europe’s quota was placed at 85 percent of all immigrants. Tighter restrictions were placed on immigrants coming from British colonies who until then enjoyed some immigration benefits under Britain’s immigration law. Discriminatory provisions of previous legislation against Catholics and Jews were dropped.
- Exclusion due to participation in subversive activities is further ruled. U.S. President Eisenhower established the “parole” precedent for the admission of Hungarian nationals in need of protection.¹²

- 1953 **Refugee Relief Act of 1953:** For the first time, the term “refugee” appeared in U.S. immigration law. The 1948 refugee law expanded to admit 200,000 above the existing limit. Palestinians from the Middle East and an estimated 5,000 Asians benefitted from this law.
- 1954 Operation Wetback is established as a border enforcement initiative. A large deployment of operatives targets border areas of California and Texas, and to a lesser extend large cities, such as Los Angeles and San Francisco. Over 1 million apprehensions were made as a result.
- 1958 **Hungarian Escapee Act of 1958** opens the doors of admission and resettlement for refugees from Hungary.
- 1962* **The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1966:** Rules the appropriation and distribution of federal funds in case of humanitarian emergencies related to refugees. It created the administrative basis for the establishment of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration under the U.S. Department of State. Several U.S. presidents have used the provisions of this act to advance relief initiatives during refugee crises.
- Migrant Health Care Act of 1962** provides support for clinics serving agricultural workers.
- 1964 The Bracero Program ended.
- 1965* **Immigration and Nationality Act (Hart-Celler Act) of 1965:** It abolishes the national origins quota system and gives priority to family reunification and admission of immigrants and nonimmigrants based on work-related skills.
- Admission preference based on family ties and potential contributions as manual workers or in science, technology and the arts, and for refugees. Admission distributed as follows: 20% for occupational categories, 76% for close relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent residents, and 6% for refugees. Spouses, unmarried children and parents of U.S. citizens were able to enter as non-quota immigrants without any numerical limit.
- The law distinguishes between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres for specifications concerning admission. An overall cap of 170,000 admissions and a 20,000 per-country limit is placed on admissions for the Eastern Hemisphere. No country cap is placed for countries of the Western Hemisphere but an overall numeric ceiling of 120,000 admissions is placed.
- H-2 visas are established for the temporary entry of agricultural workers. Other work-related visas are established as well.

Older Americans Act (OAA) of 1965: Establishes what the corresponding government entity describes as “the major vehicle for the organization and delivery of social and nutrition services to this group and their caregivers.” The Medicaid and Medicare programs are created. Immigrant eligibility would become a central aspect of future debates and legislation (see 1996).

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 makes it unlawful any practice that denies the right of any citizen to vote on account of race or color.

Head Start Program was created to assist children living in poverty. The program has been improved and reauthorized since then. Reports show that more than 20 million children and their families have benefitted from it.

- 1966* Community Health Center and Migrants Health Center Programs were created.
- Cuban Refugees Adjustment Act of 1966** “provides for a special procedure under which Cuban natives or citizens and their accompanying spouses and children may get a green card (permanent residence).” It “gives the Attorney General the discretion to grant permanent residence to Cuban natives or citizens applying for a green card if they had been present in the U.S. for at least one year, if they had been admitted or paroled and if they were admissible as immigrants.”¹³
- 1968 **Immigration Act of 1968:** Based on new U.S. civil rights laws, discrimination based on race, gender and place of birth/residence was abolished including laws discriminating against East Asians.
- 1975 **Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975:** Establishes the basis for the admission of approximately 130,000 refugees from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.
- 1976 **Immigration Act of 1976:** The preference admission system and country quota restrictions are extended to the Western Hemisphere Admission as permanent residents is placed a cap of 20,000 per year for a single country.
- 1978 The separate ceilings on immigration for the Western and the Eastern hemisphere were merged into a single world-wide limit of 290,000. It would be reduced to 270,000 in 1980.
- 1980 **Refugee Act of 1980:** Expands compliance with United Nations standards such as with the principle of not returning refugees to territories where their physical integrity or liberties would be jeopardized. It creates the Federal Refugee Resettlement Program which provides effective resettlement of refugees and assistance for achieving economic self-sufficiency in relatively shorter periods of time and included issues like federal support for states and local agencies for these programs. Removes “refugees” as a preference category and sets an annual

refugee ceiling at 50,000 (to be changed annually in consultation with Congress). Asylum would be granted to politically oppressed people under a wider set of provisions. No ceiling is placed for the admission of asylees.

Maribel Crisis: Mass immigration of Cubans departing from Cuba's Maribel Harbor resulting in 124,000 Cubans arriving in the U.S. between April 15 and October 31, 1980. Cubans arriving under those circumstances together with "boat Haitians" arriving at the time were eventually admitted as "conditional entrants"—this led to a special category used for the first time in U.S. immigration history: "Cuban and Haitian entrants."

Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: The act focuses on the exercise of presidential authority with respect to "Cuban and Haitian entrants" based on chapter 2 of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The Cuban-Haitian Entrant Program (CHEP) was designed specifically to provide specific benefits for individuals under this special type of designation.

1981 U.S. President Ronald Reagan issued Presidential Proclamation 4865, which included the order to suspend the entry of "undocumented illegal aliens" arriving from sea.¹⁴

1982* **Amerasian Act.** Grants admission to certain Amerasian individuals who were born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam between January 1, 1951 and October 21, 1982, and were "fathered by a U.S. citizen."

1986* **Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986:** Grants amnesty to undocumented immigrants. Approximately three million undocumented immigrants, primarily but not exclusively from Mexico, benefitted from it. Imposes sanctions on employers for hiring undocumented (illegal) workers and reinforces Border Patrol.

IRCA establishes that Cuban and Haitian "entrants" could adjust their status to permanent resident if: 1) in the case of Cubans they had entered illegally or were paroled into the U.S. between April 15, 1980, and October 10, 1980, and 2) in the case of Haitians they had entered illegally or were paroled into the country before January 1, 1981. In addition they had to prove that they had been continuously residing in the U.S. since before January 1, 1982, and "were known to Immigration" before that date.

The guest worker program was expanded to include non-agricultural workers.

Emergency Medical Treatment & Labor Act of 1986 (EMTALA): Secured public access to emergency services regardless of ability to pay.

- 1987* Immigrant visas are issued to individuals born in Vietnam after January 1, 1962, and before January 1, 1976, who were “fathered by a U.S. citizen.” Some relatives (spouses, children, and parents) or guardians may accompany the individual.
- 1988 **Redress Act of 1988:** Establishes a restitution payment to each of the 60,000 surviving Japanese-Americans who were relocated or detained after the bombing of Pearl Harbor (120,000 had been sent to concentration facilities) and for members of the Aleut community who were evacuated from the Aleutian and Pribilof islands.
- Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988:** Typifies “aggravated felony” as an act resulting in deportation.
- 1989 A bill gave permanent status to non-immigrant registered nurses who had lived in the U.S. for at least three years and met established certification standards.
- 1990 **Immigration and Nationality Act of 1990** (modification and expansion of the act of 1965): Increases the limits on legal immigration to the U.S. Creates the EB-5 visa as incentive for investment and job creation by foreign investors to help U.S. businesses attract skilled foreign workers capable of making financial, professional or educational contributions to the U.S. economy.
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is instituted as blanket relief that is invoked by the Attorney General when a country faces a crisis of exceptional quality and specific criteria are met. Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) is also instituted as a temporary, discretionary relieve from deportation granted to deportable individuals from designated countries. Unlike TPS, DED is based on presidential power and not built upon statutory basis. The antecedent of DED was the Extended Voluntary Departure (ED) (1960 to 1990).
- 1992 Executive Order No. 12807 is signed by U.S. President George Bush. It provides instructions concerning the interdiction and removal of individuals trying to reach U.S. soil from high sea. The “feet wet/feet dry” rule is derived from it. The Coast Guard establishes that if the persons “touch U.S. soil, bridges, piers or rocks, they are subject to U.S. Immigration processes for removal” but if “they are feet wet, they are eligible for return by the Coast Guard.”
- 1993-2010 A series of enforcement operations are launched throughout the Mexican border to curve undocumented migration and for the overall control of border areas. They have resulted in a dramatic increase of the militarization of such areas. They include Operation Blockade (El Paso), Operation Gatekeeper (San Diego), Operation Rio Grande (Texas and New Mexico), Arizona Border Control Initiative, Secure Border Initiative, and Operation Cooper Cactus, among others.

1994 California voters enact Proposition 187. Public education and welfare services to undocumented immigrants were prohibited. It would be challenged as unconstitutional by the courts and eventually became ineffective through administrative procedures. It propelled similar ballot initiatives, bills and legislation in other states.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the United States, Canada, and Mexico enters into force. The agreement includes clauses relating to managing labor migration and would have several implications for migration.

1996* **Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996:** Facilitates deportation by extending the types of felonies leading to deportation. Long-term permanent residents who commit “an aggravated felony” are subject to mandatory detention and deportation. Asylum applicants have almost no relief also (with the exception of the Convention Against Torture if they can prove that relief applies to the country of origin). IIRIRA also tightens border control, raises the bar for asylum, and makes immigration through family reunification more difficult. It establishes greater liability for sponsors of legal immigrants.¹⁵

Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. Sanctions expedite deportation and combined with IIRIRA, it creates conditions for an increase in the number of immigrants and non-immigrants categorized as “aggravated felons” and subject to removal.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996: Excludes many new legal permanent residents from government-funded means tested assistance programs and other programs based on a set of criteria established around the category “qualified alien.”

Following an intense lobbying against the most restrictive and unjust aspects of the law, subsequent modifications eased some of the restrictions but others remain effective. Exceptions were granted for certain non-citizen groups including political asylees and refugees yet some were affected by limitations based on length of stay in the U.S.

1997* Congress restored health and welfare benefits to some elderly and indigent immigrants previously legally receiving them.

The State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was created enabling states to extend health coverage to more uninsured children.

Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Refugee Act of 1997 (NACARA): Beneficiaries include Nicaraguan and other Central Americans, Eastern Europeans and some Cubans.

1998 **The Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA):** Grants a path toward permanent residence to a limited number of Haitians who have been residing in the U.S. and meet certain eligibility criteria.

Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 and the Non-citizen Benefit Clarification and Other Technical Amendments Act of 1998: Restores some public benefits for some immigrants.

American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998: Rules numbers and conditions relating to admission of temporary foreign workers U.S. employers were allowed to bring into the country.

XXI Century

2000* **American Competitiveness in the Twenty-First Century Act (AC-21)** modifies part of the INA. It focuses on issues pertaining to the H-1B program and the employment-based immigration program. Among the various changes stands the one that allows beneficiaries of employment-based visas to change jobs and employers if their applications for adjustment of status have not been resolved in 180 days. They may not change the occupational classification of the job that was used for the petition or should stay in a similar one. It regulates other issues pertaining “portability,” extensions and related ones.

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) called for an overhaul of TB screening procedures for prospective immigrants in order to enable more accurate detection of LTBI (latent tuberculosis infection). Individuals with LTBI had to complete treatment before receiving the permanent residency card.

Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act of 2000 and LIFE Act Amendments of 2000 enables certain individuals present in the U.S. who would not normally qualify to apply for adjustment of status in the U.S. to obtain a green card (permanent residence). Section 245(i): “allows certain persons who have an immigrant visa immediately available but entered without inspection or otherwise violated their status and thus are ineligible to apply for adjustment of status in the United States. The LIFE ACT also stipulates that they need to pay a \$1,000 penalty. The LIFE Act also “[c]reates a new temporary ‘V’ non-immigrant status” which allows admission for the spouses and minor children of lawful permanent residents ad to work when applicable “while they are waiting for a visa number.”

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act OF 2010: A major goal stated in the law refers to the need of to “combat trafficking in persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and involuntary servitude, to reauthorize certain Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes.”

2001

Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (The Patriot Act) of 2001: Amends the **Immigration and Nationality Act of 1990** to broaden the scope of individuals ineligible for admission or deportable due to terrorist activities. It establishes provisions concerning border control, cooperation among different federal and state agencies on immigration enforcement issues, the issuing and verification of passports, among others.

Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act is first introduced in the U.S. Senate. The bill is meant to provide relieve from deportation and facilitate integration of young undocumented immigrants. It proposes conditional permanent residency for those who arrived in the U.S. as minors and met certain criteria. It did not lead to a law.

2002*

The Homeland Security Act of 2002: Dismantles the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), places the immigration and citizenship agency under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and separates the ew agency (ICSCI) into three components: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP), components within DHS, handle immigration enforcement and border security functions.

U.S. President George W. Bush issued a Military Order regarding the “Detention, Treatment and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism.”¹⁶ Executive Order 13276 (“Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning Undocumented Aliens Interdicted or Intercepted in the Caribbean Region”) vests the Attorney General with the power to interdict and maintain the custody of any person not authorized to enter the U.S. believed to seek to enter through the Caribbean area. The Attorney General was vested with the authority to decide about conducting interviews to determine who is in need of protection. Some aspects concerning the duties of the Attorney General, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense were established as well.¹⁷

Office of Public Health Emergency Preparedness is created to coordinate efforts against bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.

2003

On March 1, 2003, USCIS (see 2002) becomes officially in charge of the immigration service functions of the federal government.

2004 **National Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.** The Secretary of Homeland Security is required to submit plans for “the systematic surveillance of the southwest border of the U.S. by remotely piloted aircraft.” The act mandates an increase in border patrol agents at a rate of at least 2,000 per year between 2006 and 2010 and an increase of the number of beds for immigration detention and removal purposes by at least 8,000 (depending on funding). An “in-person” consular interview is required for applicants for nonimmigrant visas between the ages of 14 and 79. Revocation of a non-immigrant visa by the State Department is established as ground for removal. Criminal penalties for immigrant smuggling are increased.

“Minuteman Project.” Private initiative to recruit civilians to patrol the border with Mexico.

The United States signed the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR). Five Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) were included in addition to the Dominican Republic. The agreement includes clauses relating to managing labor migration.

2005 **Real ID Act.** Establishes proof of legal status for applying to a government issued ID.

2006 **Secure Fence Act.** Mandates the construction of hundreds of miles of additional fencing along the southern border; an increase in checkpoints, illumination and the use of advanced technology like cameras, “unmanned aerial vehicles” and satellites as mechanisms of border control.

Operation Jump Start authorizes the deployment of troops from the National Guard along different areas of the border with Mexico for enforcement purposes and to assist in the construction of the fence.

2007* **Head Start Act of 2007:** Establishes a federal program that promotes caring and support for children ages birth to 5 from low-income families. The goals are to “enhance cognitive, social and emotional development.” Language skills, cultural aspects and literacy are important aspects of the program.

A new classification (Class B2 TB) is introduced for individuals applying for permanent resident status who are suspected of having LTBI (latent tuberculosis infection). Class B2 TB individuals may be allowed to travel to the U.S. but they must be evaluated for LTBI upon arrival.

Secure Communities Program. A program that allows state and local police to check the fingerprints of an individual they are arresting against the immigration authority database. It creates a communication system that

allows to notify Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) even in cases in which the person has not been convicted of a criminal act.

The Save America Comprehensive Immigration Act of 2007 bill is introduced in Congress.

2007-11 The number of deportations peak. High levels of deportations continue across the nation and affect even groups whose countries enjoy TPS designation such as Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador since many individuals do not meet the criteria for protection because of cut-off dates and other considerations.

2008 The annual ceiling for refugee admission is placed at 80,000.

William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 adds rules to prevent and deter human trafficking such as technical assistance to foreign governments to increase investigative capacity to deal with trafficked or child labor, to provide immigrant groups with information on their rights and help the governments develop legal frameworks concerning labor regulations. It regulates the handling of unaccompanied migrant children under certain circumstances and from certain countries.

Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 defines a child soldier (anyone under the age of 18 who takes “direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces” who has been forcibly recruited into the governmental armed forces or a non-state army, or anyone under the age of 15 who has been “voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces.” It includes anyone under the age of 18 who is involved in combat “in a support role, such as a cook, porter, or sex slave.” The legislation sets a legal framework for the condemnation of the use of child soldiers; establish international standards related to the use of child soldiers, establishes that diplomatic missions should develop a plan for these effects and prevents the United States from providing military assistance to any government involved in the use of child soldiers.

Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 2008 (HRIFA): Allows certain Haitian nationals who are physically present in the United States on December 31, 1995 to adjust their status to legal permanent resident provided that they meet certain criteria and classes of admission.

Operation Scheduled Departure: Establishes that undocumented immigrants who had ignored a deportation order ("fugitives") and did not have criminal record could voluntarily surrender to Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) to be deported. 457,000 individuals were estimated to be eligible for the program but reports indicate that only a few of them volunteered to participate in it.

2009 American Dream Act (H.R. 1751): Introduced March 26, 2009 to Congress. Sponsor: Rep. Howard Berman (D-CA28). Referred to Committee.

2010*

Support our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act (Arizona Law (SB 1070): This controversial law expands the state's authority to monitor, report and deter undocumented migration.

Census reports show that Spanish is the primary language spoken at home by almost 37 million individuals five years of age or older.

Haitian Orphan Parole Program (HOPP): Prompted by the earthquakes that affected Haiti, it is created to benefit children who had been adopted by U.S. citizen parents before the earthquake or whose adoption process had significantly advanced as to be able to certify the suitability of the adoptive parents.

Help Haiti Act of 2010: Authorizes immigration authorities to grant lawful permanent resident status to children from Haiti who were paroled into the United States under the Haitian Orphan Parole Program.

Homeland Security Janet Napolitano designates Haiti for Temporary Protected Status.

Effective January, 2010, the HIV test was removed from immigration screening. A diagnosis of HIV infection will not render a person traveling into the U.S. as inadmissible. HIV-positive travelers seeking entry to the U.S. no longer need a waiver of inadmissibility for entry purposes.

Quarantineable diseases currently defined by Executive Order are: Cholera, Diphtheria, Infectious tuberculosis, Plague, Smallpox, Yellow fever, Viral hemorrhagic fevers, SARS, new types of flu (influenza) that could cause a pandemic.

Some amendments are instructed in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) in March.

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (PPACA): Comprehensive health insurance reform.

Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010: Made a number of changes to provisions of PPACA .

Undocumented immigrants are banned from purchasing private health insurance through the state exchanges. They may still receive emergency care under the Emergency Medical **Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA)** and Emergency Medicaid.

EMTALA requires hospitals to screen individuals (regardless of immigration status) for emergency medical conditions. A minimum requirement of stabilization or appropriately transfer is established. It does not place additional obligations on hospitals to provide care beyond screening and stabilization. Emergency Medicaid is available to all individuals (regardless of immigration status); the basic condition is to be so acutely ill that the failure to receive medical attention would place their life at risk or their health in serious jeopardy.

2012

U.S. President Barack Obama announces in June that his administration would stop deporting “young illegal aliens” who match certain criteria based on the previously proposed **DREAM ACT** (year 2001). Several states had already enacted legislations that amounted to a version of the Dream Act.

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. In August, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) begins accepting applications under DACA for individuals who met the requirements (under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012, came to the U.S. before reaching their 16th birthday, have continuously resided in the U.S. since June 15, 2007, among other criteria).¹⁸

ICE terminates the 287(g) program (actively enforced between 1996 and 2012) by not renewing cooperation agreement with local law enforcement agencies. The program allowed participating police departments to check immigration status while performing regular stops on the streets.

2013

A series of bill are introduced at the federal level and the debate over an imminent immigration reform gains momentum in Congress. Samples of bills:

The bill Immigration Reform that Works for America’s Future Act was referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

The bill Electronic Employment Eligibility Verification and Illegal Immigration Control Act is referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security.

The bill Violence Against Immigrant Women Act of 2013 is referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

The bill Immigration Oversight and Fairness Act is referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security.

Border Security Results Act of 2013 proposes the creation of a comprehensive strategy to secure U.S. borders and the use of metrics for assessment purposes.

Waivers: “Provisional unlawful presence waivers” before leaving the U.S. is a Rule proposed by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) intended to implement the provisional unlawful presence waiver process and clarify amendments to related provisions. It has been anticipated that “these changes will significantly reduce the length of time U.S. citizens are separated from their immediate relatives who engage in consular processing abroad.”¹⁹ However, the government also clarifies that this new rule does not constitute immigration benefits in terms of status or employment authorization and similar ones and that and applicants may still be placed in removal proceedings.

The Border Security, Economic Opportunity and Immigration Modernization Act of 2013: The bill proposes the Registered Provisional Immigrants document for eligibly individuals who are currently undocumented. They are supposed to wait for at least 10 years before they can become permanent residents while they will be authorized to work and travel. The pathway toward permanent residency would also involve individual expenses: \$500 to apply for the first six years of legal status, \$500 to renew the status and a \$1,000 fine. On border enforcement, it proposes “\$6.5 billion over 10 years at the southern border, and envisions the creation of a commission of border governors telling the Homeland Security Department how to spend more billions on “manpower, technology and infrastructure.”²⁰

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013 authorizes the Secretary of State to: “(1) limit the validity of a passport issued to a sex offender to one year or such time period as appropriate, and (2) revoke the passport or passport card of an individual who has been convicted of a sex offense by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction.” Creates (by changing the name of an existing entity) the Bureau to Monitor and Combat Modern Slavery and Other Forms of Human Trafficking. Develop mechanisms to prevent child marriage expanding protection of girls in less developed countries. Includes public-private partnerships to generate youth employment opportunities among the economic initiatives to prevent trafficking in persons. Establishes mechanisms to coordinate assistance for vulnerable populations at risk of trafficking, to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor in the United States as well as foreign countries, including listing goods that the Bureau believes are produced by forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards. Amends the Wilberforce Act to: “(1) provide that, to the extent feasible, unaccompanied alien children from countries that are contiguous with the United States should be housed and screened by an immigration officer with expertise in child welfare in separate child-friendly facilities conducive to disclosing information related to human trafficking or exploitation; and (2) require each federal agency to notify the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) within 24 (currently 48) hours regarding the apprehension of an unaccompanied alien child or regarding any claim that an alien in custody is under age 18.” Amends the Social Security Act “to require, by January 1, 2013, that state plans for foster care and adoption assistance describe prevention measures and victim assistance concerning human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of foreign, U.S. citizen, and legal resident children.”

Endnotes

¹ For the purpose of preserving accuracy some descriptions of law contents or actions have been taken ad verbatim from original Acts and other government documents and occasionally from other cited sources. Quotation marks and/or full citation are used when the laws and rules are not widely known or when they can be subject to various interpretations. I appreciate Melanie Goergmaier for her cooperation in this project during the elaboration of an early draft and Hannah C. Roming for copy-editing assistance.

The Border Security, Economic Opportunity and Immigration Modernization Act

- ² “*” refers to laws or actions that directly involve women, children or health care issues.
- ³ U.S. Congress. Hearing before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration on American Citizenship Rights of Women, March 2, 1933. Retrieved from: <http://www.loc.gov/law/find/hearings/pdf/0014160126A.pdf>.
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- ⁵ Massey, Douglas. "The New Immigration and Ethnicity in the United States," *Population and Development Review*, vol. 21, no. 3 (September 1995); Cardoso, Lawrence. 1980. *Mexican Emigration to the United States: 1807-1931*, Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press (cited in Massey 1995); Gibson, Campbell and Emily Lennon, "Historical Census Statistics of the Foreign-born Population of the United States, 1850-1990." U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Working Paper No. 29. Retrieved from: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/twps0029.html>
- ⁶ "Text of The Alien Immigration Act, 1903" from "The Statutes at Large of the United States," 1903.
- ⁷ U.S. Congress, 1933.
- ⁸ Massey 1995, 637.
- ⁹ "Refugee Policies - Refugees and the Cold War," 2013.
- ¹⁰ Akner, Deborah (1981). "The Forty Year Crisis: A Legislative History of the Refugee Act of 1980." *The San Diego Law Review*. 9-89. Holocaust Encyclopedia." United States Policy Toward Jewish Refugees, 1941–1952." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, May 11, 2012. Retrieved from: <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007094>.
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²⁰ New York Times Editorial Board. "An Immigration Blueprint." April 16, 2013. Retrieved from:
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