

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

The following compilation of federal immigration and naturalization statutes in the United States provides an overview of the legislative history of immigration to the United States. It is not exhaustive either for the number of bills enacted or for the specific points of law within each bill. This review of the federal legislative process fosters a general understanding of the major issues as they developed in the area of immigration and naturalization in the United States. The dates of enactment and *Statutes-at-Large* reference numbers are presented in chronological order; they provide a basis for further inquiry for more detailed information.

ACT	MAJOR FEATURES
1. <b>ACT OF MARCH 26, 1790</b> ( <i>1 Statutes-at-Large 103</i> )	The first federal activity in an area previously under the control of the individual states, this act established a uniform rule for naturalization by setting the residence requirement at two years.
2. <b>ACT OF JANUARY 29, 1795</b> ( <i>1 Statutes-at-Large 414</i> )	Repealed the 1790 act, raised the residence requirement to five years and required a declaration of intention to seek citizenship at least three years before naturalization.
3. <b>NATURALIZATION ACT OF JUNE 18, 1798</b> ( <i>1 Statutes-at-Large 566</i> )	Provisions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Clerks of court must furnish information about each record of naturalization to the Secretary of State.</li> <li>b. Registry of each alien residing in the United States at that time, as well as those arriving thereafter.</li> <li>c. Raised the residence requirement for naturalization to fourteen years.</li> </ol>
4. <b>ALIENS ACT OF JUNE 25, 1798</b> ( <i>1 Statutes-at-Large 570</i> )	Represented the first Federal law pertinent to immigration rather than naturalization. Provisions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Authorized the President to arrest and/or deport any alien whom he deemed dangerous to the United States.</li> <li>b. Required the captain of any vessel to report the arrival of aliens on board such vessel to the Collector, or other chief officer, of the Customs of the Port.</li> </ol> This law expired two years after its enactment.
5. <b>ALIEN ENEMY ACT OF JULY 6, 1798</b> ( <i>1 Statutes-at-Large 577</i> )	Provided that in the case of declared war or invasion the President shall have the power to restrain or remove alien enemy males of fourteen years and upwards, but with due protection of their property rights as stipulated by treaty.
6. <b>NATURALIZATION ACT OF APRIL 14, 1802</b> ( <i>2 Statutes-at-Large 153</i> )	Provisions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduced the residence period for naturalization from fourteen to five years.</li> <li>b. Established basic requirements for naturalization, including good moral character, allegiance to the Constitution, a formal declaration of intention, and witnesses.</li> </ol>

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| 7. <b>STEERAGE ACT OF MARCH 2, 1819</b><br><i>(3 Statutes-at-Large 488)</i>         | First significant Federal law relating to immigration. Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Established the continuing reporting of immigration to the United States by requiring that passenger lists or manifests of all arriving vessels be delivered to the local Collector of Customs, copies transmitted to the Secretary of State, and the information reported to Congress.</li><li>b. Set specific sustenance rules for passengers of ships leaving U.S. ports for Europe.</li><li>c. Somewhat restricted the number of passengers on all vessels either coming to or leaving the United States.</li></ul> |
| 8. <b>ACT OF MAY 26, 1824</b><br><i>(4 Statutes-at-Large 36)</i>                    | Facilitated the naturalization of certain aliens who had entered the United States as minors, by setting a two-year instead of a three-year interval between declaration of intention and admission to citizenship.   |
| 9. <b>ACT OF FEBRUARY 22, 1847</b><br><i>(9 Statutes-at-Large 127)</i>              | “Passenger Acts,” provided specific regulations to safeguard passengers on merchant vessels. Subsequently amended by the Act of March 2, 1847 expanding the allowance of passenger space.   |
| 10. <b>PASSENGER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1855</b><br><i>(10 Statutes-at-Large 715)</i>      | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Repealed the Passenger Acts (see the 1847 act) and combined their provisions in a codified form.</li><li>b. Reaffirmed the duty of the captain of any vessel to report the arrival of alien passengers.</li><li>c. Established separate reporting to the Secretary of State distinguishing permanent and temporary immigration.</li></ul>  |
| 11. <b>ACT OF FEBRUARY 19, 1862</b><br><i>(12 Statutes-at-Large 340)</i>            | Prohibited the transportation of Chinese “coolies” on American vessels.   |
| 12. <b>ACT OF JULY 4, 1864</b><br><i>(13 Statutes-at-Large 385)</i>                 | First Congressional attempt to centralize control of immigration. Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. A Commissioner of Immigration was appointed by the President to serve under the authority of the Secretary of State.</li><li>b. Authorized immigrant labor contracts whereby would-be immigrants would pledge their wages to pay for transportation.</li></ul> On March 30, 1868, the Act of July 4, 1864 was repealed.  |
| 13. <b>NATURALIZATION ACT OF JULY 14, 1870</b><br><i>(16 Statutes-at-Large 254)</i> | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Established a system of controls on the naturalization process and penalties for fraudulent practices.</li><li>b. Extended the naturalization laws to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.</li></ul>  |
| 14. <b>ACT OF MARCH 3, 1875</b><br><i>(18 Statutes-at-Large 477)</i>                | Established the policy of direct federal regulation of immigration by prohibiting for the first time entry to undesirable immigrants.<br>Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Excluded criminals and prostitutes from admission.</li><li>b. Prohibited the bringing of any Oriental persons without their free and voluntary consent; declared the contracting to supply “coolie” labor a felony.</li><li>c. Entrusted the inspection of immigrants to collectors of the ports.</li></ul>   |
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**15. CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT OF MAY 6, 1882**  
(22 *Statutes-at-Large* 58)

## Provisions:

- a. Suspended immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States for ten years.
- b. Permitted Chinese laborers already in the United States to remain in the country after a temporary absence.
- c. Provided for deportation of Chinese illegally in the United States.
- d. Barred Chinese from naturalization.
- e. Permitted the entry of Chinese students, teachers, merchants, or those “proceeding to the United States ... from curiosity.”

On December 17, 1943, the Chinese exclusion laws were repealed.

**16. IMMIGRATION ACT OF AUGUST 3, 1882**  
(22 *Statutes-at-Large* 214)

First general immigration law, established a system of central control of immigration through State Boards under the Secretary of the Treasury. Provisions:

- a. Broadened restrictions on immigration by adding to the classes of inadmissible aliens, including persons likely to become a public charge.
- b. Introduced a tax of 50 cents on each passenger brought to the United States.

**17. ACT OF FEBRUARY 26, 1885**  
(23 *Statutes-at-Large* 332)

The first “Contract Labor Law,” made it unlawful to import aliens into the United States under contract for the performance of labor or services of any kind. Exceptions were for aliens temporarily in the United States engaging other foreigners as secretaries, servants, or domestics; actors, artists, lecturers, and domestic servants; and skilled aliens working in an industry not yet established in the United States.

**18. ACT OF FEBRUARY 23, 1887**  
(24 *Statutes-at-Large* 414)

Amended the Contract Labor Law to render it enforceable by charging the Secretary of the Treasury with enforcement of the act and providing that prohibited persons be sent back on arrival.

**19. ACT OF MARCH 3, 1887**  
(24 *Statutes-at-Large* 476)

Restricted the ownership of real estate in the United States to American citizens and those who have lawfully declared their intentions to become citizens, with certain specific exceptions.

**20. ACT OF OCTOBER 19, 1888**  
(25 *Statutes-at-Large* 566)

First measure since the Aliens Act of 1798 to provide for expulsion of aliens—directed the return within one year after entry of any immigrant who had landed in violation of the contract labor laws (see acts of February 26, 1885 and February 23, 1887).

**21. IMMIGRATION ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891**  
(26 *Statutes-at-Large* 1084)

The first comprehensive law for national control of immigration. Provisions:

- a. Established the Bureau of Immigration under the Treasury Department to administer all immigration laws (except the Chinese Exclusion Act).
  - b. Further restricted immigration by adding to the inadmissible classes persons likely to become public charges, persons suffering from certain contagious disease, felons, persons convicted of other crimes or misdemeanors, polygamists, aliens assisted by others by payment of passage, and forbade the encouragement of immigration by means of advertisement.
  - c. Allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico so as not to obstruct or unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between these countries and the United States.
  - d. Directed the deportation of any alien who entered the United States unlawfully.
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| 22. <b>ACT OF MARCH 3, 1893</b><br>( <i>27 Statutes-at-Large 570</i> )                 | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Added to the reporting requirements regarding alien arrivals to the United States such new information as occupation, marital status, ability to read or write, amount of money in possession, and facts regarding physical and mental health. This information was needed to determine admissibility according to the expanding list of grounds for exclusion.</li><li>b. Established boards of special inquiry to decide the admissibility of alien arrivals.</li></ul>   |
| 23. <b>ACT OF APRIL 29, 1902</b><br>( <i>32 Statutes-at-Large 176</i> )                | Extended the existing Chinese exclusion acts until such time as a new treaty with China was negotiated, and extended the application of the exclusion acts to insular territories of the United States, including the requirement of a certificate of residence, except in Hawaii.   |
| 24. <b>ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1903</b><br>( <i>32 Statutes-at-Large 825</i> )             | Transferred the Bureau of Immigration to the newly-created Department of Commerce and Labor, and expanded the authority of the Commissioner-General of Immigration in the areas of rulemaking and enforcement of immigration laws.   |
| 25. <b>IMMIGRATION ACT OF MARCH 3, 1903</b><br>( <i>32 Statutes-at-Large 1213</i> )    | An extensive codification of existing immigration law. Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Added to the list of inadmissible immigrants.</li><li>b. First measure to provide for the exclusion of aliens on the grounds of proscribed opinions by excluding “anarchists, or persons who believe in, or advocate, the overthrow by force or violence the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials.”</li><li>c. Extended to three years after entry the period during which an alien who was inadmissible at the time of entry could be deported.</li><li>d. Provided for the deportation of aliens who became public charges within two years after entry from causes existing prior to their landing.</li><li>e. Reaffirmed the contract labor law (see the 1885 act).</li></ul> |
| 26. <b>ACT OF APRIL 27, 1904</b><br>( <i>33 Statutes-at-Large 428</i> )                | Reaffirmed and made permanent the Chinese exclusion laws. In addition, clarified the territories from which Chinese were to be excluded.   |
| 27. <b>NATURALIZATION ACT OF JUNE 29, 1906</b><br>( <i>34 Statutes-at-Large 596</i> )  | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Combined the immigration and naturalization functions of the federal government, changing the Bureau of Immigration to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.</li><li>b. Established fundamental procedural safeguards regarding naturalization, such as fixed fees and uniform naturalization forms.</li><li>c. Made knowledge of the English language a requirement for naturalization.</li></ul>  |
| 28. <b>IMMIGRATION ACT OF FEBRUARY 20, 1907</b><br>( <i>34 Statutes-at-Large 898</i> ) | A major codifying act that incorporated and consolidated earlier legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Required aliens to declare intention of permanent or temporary stay in the United States and officially classified arriving aliens as immigrants and nonimmigrants, respectively.</li><li>b. Increased the head tax to \$4.00 (established by the Act of August 3, 1882 and raised subsequently).</li><li>c. Added to the excludable classes imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, persons</li></ul>  |

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Immigration Act of February 20, 1907 — cont.

with physical or mental defects which may affect their ability to earn a living, persons afflicted with tuberculosis, children unaccompanied by their parents, persons who admitted the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude, and women coming to the United States for immoral purposes.

d. Exempted from the provisions of the contract labor law professional actors, artists, singers, ministers, professors, and domestic servants.

e. Extended from two to three years after entry authority to deport an alien who had become a public charge from causes which existed before the alien's entry.

f. Authorized the President to refuse admission to certain persons when he was satisfied that their immigration was detrimental to labor conditions in the United States. This was aimed mainly at Japanese laborers.

g. Created a Joint Commission on Immigration to make an investigation of the immigration system in the United States. The findings of this Commission were the basis for the comprehensive Immigration Act of 1917.

h. Reaffirmed the requirement for manifesting of aliens arriving by water and added a like requirement with regard to departing aliens.

29. **WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT OF  
JUNE 25, 1910**  
*(36 Statutes-at-Large 825)*

The Mann Act, prohibited the importation or interstate transportation of women for immoral purposes.

30. **ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913**  
*(37 Statutes-at-Large 737)*

Divided the Department of Commerce and Labor into separate departments and transferred the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to the Department of Labor. It further divided the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization into a separate Bureau of Immigration and Bureau of Naturalization, each headed by its own Commissioner.

31. **IMMIGRATION ACT OF FEBRUARY 5, 1917**  
*(39 Statutes-at-Large 874)*

Codified all previously enacted exclusion provisions. In addition:

a. Excluded illiterate aliens from entry.

b. Expanded the list of aliens excluded for mental health and other reasons.

c. Further restricted the immigration of Asian persons, creating the "barred zone" (known as the Asia-Pacific triangle), natives of which were declared inadmissible.

d. Considerably broadened the classes of aliens deportable from the United States and introduced the requirement of deportation without statute of limitation in certain more serious cases.

32. **ACT OF MAY 22, 1918**  
*(40 Statutes-at-Large 559)*

"Entry and Departure Controls Act," authorized the President to control the departure and entry in times of war or national emergency of any alien whose presence was deemed contrary to public safety.

33. **QUOTA LAW OF MAY 19, 1921**  
*(42 Statutes-at-Large 5)*

The first quantitative immigration law. Provisions:

a. Limited the number of aliens of any nationality entering the United States to three percent of the foreign-born persons of that nationality who lived in the United States in 1910. Approximately 350,000 such aliens were permitted to enter each year as quota immigrants, mostly from Northern and Western Europe.

b. Exempted from this limitation aliens who had resided continuously for at least one year immediately preceding their application in one of the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere; nonimmigrant aliens such as government officials and their households, aliens in transit through the United States, and

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Quota Law of May 19, 1921 — cont.

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temporary visitors for business and pleasure; and aliens whose immigration is regulated by immigration treaty.

c. Actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers, professors, aliens belonging to any recognized learned profession, and aliens employed as domestic servants were placed on a nonquota basis.

34. **ACT OF MAY 11, 1922**  
(42 Statutes-at-Large 540)

Extended the Act of May 19, 1921 for two years, with amendments:

a. Changed from one year to five-years the residency requirement in a Western Hemisphere country.

b. Authorized fines of transportation companies for transporting an inadmissible alien unless it was deemed that inadmissibility was not known to the company and could not have been discovered with reasonable diligence.

35. **IMMIGRATION ACT OF MAY 26, 1924**  
(43 Statutes-at-Large 153)

The first permanent limitation on immigration, established the “national origins quota system.” In conjunction with the Immigration Act of 1917, governed American immigration policy until 1952 (see the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952).

Provisions:

a. Contained two quota provisions:

1. In effect until June 30, 1927—set the annual quota of any quota nationality at two percent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the continental United States in 1890 (total quota - 164,667).
2. From July 1, 1927 (later postponed to July 1, 1929) to December 31, 1952—used the national origins quota system: the annual quota for any country or nationality had the same relation to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920 having that national origin had to the total number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920.

Preference quota status was established for: unmarried children under 21; parents; spouses of U.S. citizens aged 21 and over; and for quota immigrants aged 21 and over who are skilled in agriculture, together with their wives and dependent children under age 16.

b. Nonquota status was accorded to: wives and unmarried children under 18 of U.S. citizens; natives of Western Hemisphere countries, with their families; nonimmigrants; and certain others. Subsequent amendments eliminated certain elements of this law’s inherent discrimination against women but comprehensive elimination was not achieved until 1952 (see the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952).

c. Established the “consular control system” of immigration by mandating that no alien may be permitted entrance to the United States without an unexpired immigration visa issued by an American consular officer abroad. Thus, the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service shared control of immigration.

d. Introduced the provision that, as a rule, no alien ineligible to become a citizen shall be admitted to the United States as an immigrant. This was aimed primarily at Japanese aliens.

e. Imposed fines on transportation companies who landed aliens in violation of U.S. Immigration laws.

f. Defined the term “immigrant” and designated all other alien entries into the United States as “nonimmigrant” (temporary visitor). Established classes of admission for nonimmigrant entries.

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| 36. | <b>ACT OF MAY 28, 1924</b><br><i>(43 Statutes-at-Large 240)</i>            | An appropriations law, provided for the establishment of the U.S. Border Patrol.  |
| 37. | <b>ACT OF MARCH 31, 1928</b><br><i>(45 Statutes-at-Large 400)</i>          | Provided more time to work out computation of the quotas established by the Immigration Act of 1924 by postponing introduction of the quotas until July 1, 1929.  |
| 38. | <b>ACT OF APRIL 2, 1928</b><br><i>(45 Statutes-at-Large 401)</i>           | Provided that the Immigration Act of 1924 was not to be construed to limit the right of American Indians to cross the border, but with the proviso that the right does not extend to members of Indian tribes by adoption.  |
| 39. | <b>REGISTRY ACT OF MARCH 2, 1929</b><br><i>(45 Statutes-at-Large 1512)</i> | Amended existing immigration law authorizing the establishment of a record of lawful admission for certain aliens not ineligible for citizenship when no record of admission for permanent residence could be found and the alien could prove entrance to the United States before July 1, 1924 (subsequently amended to June 3, 1921 by the Act of August 7, 1939—53 Statutes-at-Large 1243). Later incorporated into the Alien Registration Act of 1940.  |
| 40. | <b>ACT OF MARCH 4, 1929</b><br><i>(45 Statutes-at-Large 1551)</i>          | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Added two deportable classes, consisting of aliens convicted of carrying any weapon or bomb and sentenced to any term of six months or more, and aliens convicted of violation of the prohibition law for which a sentence of one year or more is received.</li><li>b. Made reentry of a previously deported alien a felony punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.</li><li>c. Made entry by an alien at other than at a designated place or by fraud to be a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.</li><li>d. Deferred the deportation of an alien sentenced to imprisonment until the termination of the imprisonment.</li></ul>                                       |
| 41. | <b>ACT OF FEBRUARY 18, 1931</b><br><i>(46 Statutes-at-Large 1171)</i>      | Provided for the deportation of any alien convicted of violation of U.S. laws concerning the importation, exportation, manufacture, or sale of heroin, opium, or coca leaves.   |
| 42. | <b>ACT OF MARCH 17, 1932</b><br><i>(47 Statutes-at-Large 67)</i>           | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The contract labor laws were applicable to alien instrumental musicians whether coming for permanent residence or temporarily.</li><li>b. Such aliens shall not be considered artists or professional actors under the terms of the Immigration Act of 1917, and thereby exempt from the contract labor laws, unless they are recognized to be of distinguished ability and are coming to fulfill professional engagements corresponding to such ability.</li><li>c. If the alien qualifies for exemption under the above proviso, the Secretary of Labor later may prescribe such conditions, including bonding, as will insure the alien's departure at the end of his engagement.</li></ul> |
| 43. | <b>ACT OF MAY 2, 1932</b><br><i>(47 Statutes-at-Large 145)</i>             | Amended the Immigration Act of 1917, doubling the allocation for enforcement of the contract labor laws.  |
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| 44. | <b>ACT OF JULY 1, 1932</b><br><i>(47 Statutes-at-Large 524)</i>   | Amended the Immigration Act of 1924, providing that the specified classes of nonimmigrant aliens be admitted for a prescribed period of time and under such conditions, including bonding where deemed necessary, as would ensure departure at the expiration of the prescribed time or upon failure to maintain the status under which admitted.   |
| 45. | <b>ACT OF JULY 11, 1932</b><br><i>(47 Statutes-at-Large 656)</i>  | Provided exemption from quota limits (i.e., give nonquota status) the husbands of American citizens, provided that the marriage occurred prior to issuance of the visa and prior to July 1, 1932. Wives of citizens were accorded nonquota status regardless of the time of marriage.   |
| 46. | <b>ACT OF JUNE 15, 1935</b><br><i>(49 Statutes-at-Large 376)</i>  | Designated as a protection for American seamen, repealed the laws giving privileges of citizenship regarding service on and protection by American vessels to aliens having their first papers (i.e., having made declaration of intent to become American citizens).   |
| 47. | <b>ACT OF MAY 14, 1937</b><br><i>(50 Statutes-at-Large 164)</i>   | Made deportable any alien who at any time after entering the United States:<br>a. was found to have secured a visa through fraud by contracting a marriage which subsequent to entry into the United States had been judicially annulled retroactively to the date of the marriage; or<br>b. failed or refused to fulfill his promises for a marital agreement made to procure his entry as an immigrant.   |
| 48. | <b>ACT OF JUNE 14, 1940</b><br><i>(54 Statutes-at-Large 230)</i>  | Presidential Reorganization Plan, transferred the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice as a national security measure.  |
| 49. | <b>ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT OF<br/>JUNE 28, 1940</b><br><i>(54 Statutes-at-Large 670)</i>                           | Provisions:<br>a. Required registration of all aliens and fingerprinting those over 14 years of age.<br>b. Established additional deportable classes, including aliens convicted of smuggling, or assisting in the illegal entry of, other aliens.<br>c. Amended the Act of October 16, 1919, making past membership—in addition to present membership—in proscribed organizations and subversive classes of aliens grounds for exclusion and deportation.<br>d. Amended the Immigration Act of 1917, authorizing, in certain meritorious cases, voluntary departure in lieu of deportation, and suspension of deportation. |
| 50. | <b>ACT OF JULY 1, 1940</b><br><i>(54 Statutes-at-Large 711)</i>   | Amended the Immigration Act of 1924, requiring aliens admitted as officials of foreign governments to maintain their status or depart.  |
| 51. | <b>NATIONALITY ACT OF OCTOBER 14, 1940</b><br>(Effective January 13, 1941 as<br><i>54 Statutes-at-Large 1137)</i> | Codified and revised the naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation laws to strengthen the national defense. The naturalization and nationality regulations were rewritten and the forms used in naturalization proceedings were revised.  |
| 52. | <b>PUBLIC SAFETY ACT OF JUNE 20, 1941</b><br><i>(55 Statutes-at-Large 252)</i>                                    | Directed a consular officer to refuse a visa to any alien seeking to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in activities which would endanger the safety of the United States.  |
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| 53. | <b>ACT OF JUNE 21, 1941</b><br><i>(55 Statutes-at-Large 252)</i>                    | Extended the Act of May 22, 1918—gave the President power, during a time of national emergency or war, to prevent departure from or entry into the United States.  |
| 54. | <b>ACT OF DECEMBER 8, 1942</b><br><i>(56 Statutes-at-Large 1044)</i>                | Amended the Immigration Act of 1917, altering the reporting procedure in suspension of deportation cases to require the Attorney General to report such suspensions to Congress on the first and fifteenth of each month that Congress is in session.  |
| 55. | <b>ACT OF APRIL 29, 1943</b><br><i>(57 Statutes-at-Large 70)</i>                    | Provided for the importation of temporary agricultural laborers to the United States from North, South, and Central America to aid agriculture during World War II. This program was later extended through 1947, then served as the legal basis of the Mexican “Bracero Program,” which lasted through 1964.          |
| 56. | <b>ACT OF DECEMBER 17, 1943</b><br><i>(57 Statutes-at-Large 600)</i>                | Amended the Alien Registration Act of 1940, adding to the classes eligible for naturalization Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent. A quota of 105 per year was established (effectively repealing the Chinese Exclusion laws—see the Act of May 6, 1882).  |
| 57. | <b>ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1944</b><br><i>(58 Statutes-at-Large 11)</i>                 | Provided for the importation of temporary workers from countries in the Western Hemisphere pursuant to agreements with such countries for employment in industries and services essential to the war efforts. Agreements were subsequently made with British Honduras, Jamaica, Barbados, and the British West Indies. |
| 58. | <b>WAR BRIDES ACT OF<br/>DECEMBER 28, 1945</b><br><i>(59 Statutes-at-Large 659)</i> | Waived visa requirements and provisions of immigration law excluding physical and mental defectives when they concerned members of the American armed forces who, during World War II, had married nationals of foreign countries.   |
| 59. | <b>G.I. FIANCEES ACT OF JUNE 29, 1946</b><br><i>(60 Statutes-at-Large 339)</i>      | Facilitated the admission to the United States of fiance(e)s of members of the American armed forces.  |
| 60. | <b>ACT OF JULY 2, 1946</b><br><i>(60 Statutes-at-Large 416)</i>                     | Amended the Immigration Act of 1917, granting the privilege of admission to the United States as quota immigrants and eligibility for naturalization races indigenous to India and persons of Filipino descent.  |
| 61. | <b>ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1946</b><br><i>(60 Statutes-at-Large 975)</i>                   | Gave nonquota status to Chinese wives of American citizens.  |
| 62. | <b>ACT OF JUNE 28, 1947</b><br><i>(61 Statutes-at-Large 190)</i>                    | Extended by six months the Attorney General’s authority to admit alien fiance(e)s of veterans as temporary visitors pending marriage.  |
| 63. | <b>ACT OF MAY 25, 1948</b><br><i>(62 Statutes-at-Large 268)</i>                     | Amended the Act of October 16, 1918, providing for the expulsion and exclusion of anarchists and similar classes, and gave the Attorney General similar powers to exclude as the Secretary of State had through the refusal of immigration visas.  |
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| 64. | <b>DISPLACED PERSONS ACT<br/>OF JUNE 25, 1948</b><br><i>(62 Statutes-at-Large 1009)</i>          | First expression of U.S. policy for admitting persons fleeing persecution. Permitted the admission of up to 205,000 displaced persons during the two-year period beginning July 1, 1948 (chargeable against future year's quotas). Aimed at reducing the problem created by the presence in Germany, Austria, and Italy of more than one million displaced persons.  |
| 65. | <b>ACT OF JULY 1, 1948</b><br><i>(62 Statutes-at-Large 1206)</i>                                 | Amended the Immigration Act of 1917. Provisions:<br>a. Made available suspension of deportation to aliens even though they were ineligible for naturalization by reason of race.<br>b. Set condition for suspension of deportation that an alien shall have proved good moral character for the preceding five years, and that the Attorney General finds that deportation would result in serious economic detriment to a citizen or legal resident and closely related alien, or the alien has resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more.  |
| 66. | <b>CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT<br/>OF JUNE 20, 1949</b><br><i>(63 Statutes-at-Large 208)</i> | Authorized the admission of a limited number of aliens in the interest of national security. Provided that whenever the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Immigration determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family may be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their admissibility under any laws and regulations or to their failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility. The number was not to exceed 100 persons per year. |
| 67. | <b>AGRICULTURAL ACT OF OCTOBER 31, 1949</b><br><i>(63 Statutes-at-Large 1051)</i>                | Facilitated the entry of seasonal farm workers to meet labor shortages in the United States. Further extension of the Mexican Bracero Program.   |
| 68. | <b>ACT OF JUNE 16, 1950</b><br><i>(64 Statutes-at-Large 219)</i>                                 | Amended the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Provisions:<br>a. Extended the act to June 30, 1951 and its application to war orphans and German expellees and refugees to July 1, 1952.<br>b. Increased the total of persons who could be admitted under the act to 415,744.  |
| 69. | <b>ACT OF JUNE 30, 1950</b><br><i>(64 Statutes-at-Large 306)</i>                                 | Provided relief to the sheepherding industry by authorizing that, during a one-year period, 250 special quota immigration visas be issued to skilled sheepherders chargeable to oversubscribed quotas.   |
| 70. | <b>ACT OF AUGUST 19, 1950</b><br><i>(64 Statutes-at-Large 464)</i>                               | Made spouses and minor children of members of the American armed forces, regardless of the alien's race, eligible for immigration and nonquota status if marriage occurred before March 19, 1952.  |
| 71. | <b>INTERNAL SECURITY ACT<br/>OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1950</b><br><i>(64 Statutes-at-Large 987)</i>      | Amended various immigration laws with a view toward strengthening security screening in cases of aliens in the United States or applying for entry.<br>Provisions:<br>a. Present and former membership in the Communist party or any other totalitarian party or its affiliates was specifically made a ground for inadmissibility.  |
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**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION**

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Internal Security Act of  
September 22, 1950 — cont.

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b. Aliens in the United States who, at the time of their entry or by reason of subsequent actions, would have been inadmissible under the provisions of the Internal Security Act, were made deportable regardless of the length of their residence in the United States.

c. The discretion of the Attorney General in admitting otherwise inadmissible aliens temporarily, and in some instances permanently, was curtailed or eliminated.

d. The Attorney General was given authority to exclude and deport without a hearing an alien whose admission would be prejudicial to the public interest if the Attorney General's finding was based on confidential information the disclosure of which would have been prejudicial to the public interest of the United States.

e. The Attorney General was given authority to supervise deportable aliens pending their deportation and also was given greater latitude in selecting the country of deportation. However, deportation of an alien was prohibited to any country in which the alien would be subject to physical persecution.

f. Any alien deportable as a subversive criminal, or member of the immoral classes who willfully failed to depart from the United States within six months after the issuance of the deportation order was made liable to criminal prosecution and could be imprisoned for up to ten years.

g. Every alien residing in the United States subject to alien registration was required to notify the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of his address within ten days of each January 1st in which he resided in the United States.

72. **ACT OF MARCH 28, 1951**  
*(65 Statutes-at-Large 28)*

Provisions:

a. Gave the Attorney General authority to amend the record of certain aliens who were admitted only temporarily because of affiliations other than Communist.

b. Interpreted the Act of October 16, 1918 regarding exclusion and expulsion of aliens to include only voluntary membership or affiliation with a Communist organization and to exclude cases where the person in question was under sixteen years of age, or where it was for the purpose of obtaining employment, food rations, or other necessities.

73. **ACT OF JULY 12, 1951**  
*(65 Statutes-at-Large 119)*

Amended the Agricultural Act of 1949, serving as the basic framework under which the Mexican Bracero Program operated until 1962. Provided that:

a. The U.S. government establish and operate reception centers at or near the Mexican border; provide transportation, subsistence, and medical care from the Mexican recruiting centers to the U.S. reception centers; and guarantee performance by employers in matters relating to transportation and wages, including all forms of remuneration.

b. U.S. employers pay the prevailing wages in the area; guarantee the workers employment for three-fourths of the contract period; and provide workers with free housing and adequate meals at a reasonable cost.

74. **ACT OF MARCH 20, 1952**  
*(66 Statutes-at-Large 26)*

Provisions:

a. Amended the Immigration Act of 1917, making it a felony to bring in or willfully induce an alien unlawfully to enter or reside in the United States. However, the usual and normal practices incident to employment were not deemed to constitute harboring.

b. Defined further the powers of the Border Patrol, giving officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service authority to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, within 25 miles of an external boundary for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens.

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# APPENDIX 1

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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

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| 75. <b>ACT OF APRIL 9, 1952</b><br><i>(66 Statutes-at-Large 50)</i>  | Added the issuance of 500 immigration visas to sheepherders.   |
| 76. <b>IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT<br/>      OF JUNE 27, 1952 (INA)</b><br><i>(66 Statutes-at-Large 163)</i> | <p>Brought into one comprehensive statute the multiple laws which, before its enactment, governed immigration and naturalization in the United States. In general, perpetuated the immigration policies from earlier statutes with the following significant modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Made all races eligible for naturalization, thus eliminating race as a bar to immigration.</li><li>b. Eliminated discrimination between sexes with respect to immigration.</li><li>c. Revised the national origins quota system of the Immigration Act of 1924 by changing the national origins quota formula: set the annual quota for an area at one-sixth of one percent of the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920 whose ancestry or national origin was attributable to that area. All countries were allowed a minimum quota of 100, with a ceiling of 2,000 on most natives of countries in the Asia-Pacific triangle, which broadly encompassed the Asian countries.</li><li>d. Introduced a system of selected immigration by giving a quota preference to skilled aliens whose services are urgently needed in the United States and to relatives of U.S. citizens and aliens.</li><li>e. Placed a limit on the use of the governing country's quota by natives of colonies and dependent areas.</li><li>f. Provided an "escape clause" permitting the immigration of certain former voluntary members of proscribed organizations.</li><li>g. Broadened the grounds for exclusion and deportation of aliens.</li><li>h. Provided procedures for the adjustment of status of nonimmigrant aliens to that of permanent resident aliens.</li><li>i. Modified and added significantly to the existing classes of nonimmigrant admission.</li><li>j. Afforded greater procedural safeguards to aliens subject to deportation.</li><li>k. Introduced the alien address report system whereby all aliens in the United States (including most temporary visitors) were required annually to report their current address to the INS.</li><li>l. Established a central index of all aliens in the United States for use by security and enforcement agencies.</li><li>m. Repealed the ban on contract labor (see Act of March 30, 1868) but added other qualitative exclusions.</li></ul> |
| 77. <b>REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1953</b><br><i>(67 Statutes-at-Large 400)</i>                             | Authorized the issuance of special nonquota visas allowing 214,000 aliens to become permanent residents of the United States, in addition to those whose admission was authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.  |
| 78. <b>ACT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1954</b><br><i>(68 Statutes-at-Large 1145)</i>  | <p>Provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Made special nonquota immigrant visas available to certain skilled sheepherders for a period of up to one year.</li><li>b. Exempted from inadmissibility to the United States aliens who had committed no more than one petty offense.</li></ul>   |
| 79. <b>ACT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1954</b><br><i>(68 Statutes-at-Large 1146)</i>  | Provided for the expatriation of persons convicted of engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow or levy war against the U.S. government.   |
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**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION**

80.	<b>ACT OF JULY 24, 1957</b> <i>(71 Statutes-at-Large 311)</i>	Permitted enlistment of aliens into the regular Army.
81.	<b>ACT OF AUGUST 30, 1957</b> <i>(71 Statutes-at-Large 518)</i>	Exempted aliens who were survivors of certain deceased members of the U.S. armed forces from provisions of the Social Security Act which prohibited the payment of benefits to aliens outside the United States.
82.	<b>REFUGEE-ESCAPEE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1957</b> <i>(71 Statutes-at-Large 639)</i>	Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Addressed the problem of quota oversubscription by removing the “mortgaging” of immigrant quotas imposed under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and other subsequent acts.</li><li>b. Provided for the granting of nonquota status to aliens qualifying under the first three preference groups on whose behalf petitions had been filed by a specified date.</li><li>c. Facilitated the admission into the United States of stepchildren, illegitimate children, and adopted children.</li><li>d. Conferred first preference status on spouse and children of first preference immigrants if following to join the immigrant.</li><li>e. Set an age limit of fourteen for the adoption of orphans to qualify for nonquota status and further defined which orphans were eligible under the act.</li><li>f. Gave the Attorney General authority to admit certain aliens formerly excludable from the United States.</li></ul>
83.	<b>ACT OF JULY 25, 1958</b> <i>(72 Statutes-at-Large 419)</i>	Granted admission for permanent residence to Hungarian parolees of at least two years’ residence in the United States, on condition that the alien was admissible at time of entry and still admissible.
84.	<b>ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1958</b> <i>(72 Statutes-at-Large 699)</i>	Authorized the Attorney General to adjust nonimmigrant aliens from temporary to permanent resident status subject to visa availability.
85.	<b>ACT OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1959</b> <i>(73 Statutes-at-Large 644)</i>	Facilitated the entry of fiancé(e)s and relatives of alien residents and citizens of the United States by reclassifying certain categories of relatives into preference portions of the immigration quotas. This was designed to assist in reuniting families both on a permanent basis, through the amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, and through temporary programs.
86.	<b>ACT OF JULY 14, 1960</b> <i>(74 Statutes-at-Large 504)</i>	“Fair Share Refugee Act.” Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Authorized the Attorney General to parole up to 500 alien refugee-escapees and make them eligible for permanent residence.</li><li>b. Amended the Act of September 2, 1958 to extend it to June 30, 1962.</li><li>c. Amended the Act of September 11, 1957, which provided special nonquota immigrant visas for adopted or to-be-adopted orphans under 14 years of age, extending it to June 30, 1961.</li><li>d. Amended the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, adding possession of marijuana to the sections concerning excludable and deportable offenses.</li><li>e. Made alien seamen ineligible for adjustment from temporary to permanent resident status.</li></ul>

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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

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| 87. <b>ACT OF AUGUST 17, 1961</b><br><i>(75 Statutes-at-Large 364)</i>  | Provided that, in peacetime, no volunteer is to be accepted into the Army or Air Force unless the person is a citizen or an alien admitted for permanent residence.  |
| 88. <b>ACT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1961</b><br><i>(75 Statutes-at-Large 650)</i>   | Liberalized the quota provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Eliminated the ceiling of 2,000 on the aggregate quota of the Asia-Pacific triangle.</li><li>b. Provided that whenever one or more quota areas have a change of boundaries which might lessen their aggregate quota, they were to maintain the quotas they had before the change took place.</li><li>c. Codified and made permanent the law for admission of adopted children.</li><li>d. Established a single statutory form of judicial review of orders of deportation.</li><li>e. Insured a minimum quota of 100 for newly independent nations.</li><li>f. Called for the omission of information on race and ethnic origin from the visa application.</li><li>g. Strengthened the law against the fraudulent gaining of nonquota status by marriage.</li><li>h. Authorized the Public Health Service to determine which diseases are dangerous and contagious in constituting grounds for exclusion.</li></ul>  |
| 89. <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 24, 1962</b><br><i>(76 Statutes-at-Large 1247)</i>  | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Granted nonquota immigrant visas for certain aliens eligible for fourth preference (i.e., brothers, sisters, and children of citizens) and for first preference (i.e., aliens with special occupational skills).</li><li>b. Called for a semimonthly report to Congress from the Attorney General of first preference petitions approved.</li><li>c. Created a record of lawful entry and provided for suspension of deportation for aliens who have been physically present in the United States for at least seven years in some cases and ten years in others.</li></ul>   |
| 90. <b>ACT OF DECEMBER 13, 1963</b><br><i>(77 Statutes-at-Large 363)</i>  | Extended the Mexican Bracero Program one additional year to December 31, 1964.   |
| 91. <b>IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT</b><br><b>AMENDMENTS OF OCTOBER 3, 1965</b><br><i>(79 Statutes-at-Large 911)</i> | Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Abolished the national origins quota system (see the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952), eliminating national origin, race, or ancestry as a basis for immigration to the United States.</li><li>b. Established allocation of immigrant visas on a first come, first served basis, subject to a seven-category preference system for relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens (for the reunification of families) and for persons with special occupational skills, abilities, or training (needed in the United States).</li><li>c. Established two categories of immigrants not subject to numerical restrictions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Immediate relatives (spouses, children, parents) of U.S. citizens, and</li><li>2. Special immigrants: certain ministers of religion; certain former employees of the U.S. government abroad; certain persons who lost citizenship (e.g., by marriage or by service in foreign armed forces); and certain foreign medical graduates.</li></ul></li><li>d. Maintained the principle of numerical restriction, expanding limits to world coverage by limiting Eastern Hemisphere immigration to 170,000 and placing a ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration (120,000) for the first time. However, neither the preference categories nor the 20,000 per-country limit were applied to the Western Hemisphere.</li></ul> |
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**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION**

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Immigration and Nationality Act  
Amendments of October 3, 1965 — cont.

- e. Introduced a prerequisite for the issuance of a visa of an affirmative finding by the Secretary of Labor that an alien seeking to enter as a worker will not replace a worker in the United States nor adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed individuals in the United States.
92. **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT  
OF JULY 4, 1966**  
(80 Statutes-at-Large 250)
- Provisions:
- a. Established that the record of every proceeding before the INS in an individual's case be made available to the alien or his attorney of record.
  - b. Required that public reading rooms be established in each Central and District office of the INS, where copies of INS decisions could be made available to the public.
- Effective July 4, 1967.
93. **ACT OF NOVEMBER 2, 1966**  
(80 Statutes-at-Large 1161)
- Authorized the Attorney General to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of permanent resident alien, chargeable to the 120,000 annual limit for the Western Hemisphere.
94. **ACT OF NOVEMBER 6, 1966**  
(80 Statutes-at-Large 1322)
- Provisions:
- a. Extended derivative citizenship to children born on or after December 24, 1952 of civilian U.S. citizens serving abroad.
  - b. Provided that time spent abroad by U.S. citizens (or their dependent children) in the employ of the U.S. Government or certain international organizations could be treated as physical presence in the United States for the purpose of transmitting U.S. citizenship to children born abroad.
95. **ACT OF DECEMBER 18, 1967**  
(81 Statutes-at-Large 661)
- Facilitated the expeditious naturalization of certain noncitizen employees of U.S. nonprofit organizations.
96. **ACT OF JUNE 19, 1968**  
(82 Statutes-at-Large 197)
- Omnibus crimes control and safe streets legislation, declared it illegal for aliens who are illegally in the country and for former citizens who have renounced their citizenship to receive, possess, or transport a firearm.
97. **ACT OF OCTOBER 24, 1968**  
(82 Statutes-at-Large 1343)
- Amended the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, providing for expeditious naturalization of noncitizens who have rendered honorable services in the U.S. armed forces during the Vietnam conflict, or in other periods of military hostilities.
98. **ACT OF APRIL 7, 1970**  
(84 Statutes-at-Large 116)
- Provisions:
- a. Created two new classes of nonimmigrant admission—fiance(e)s of U.S. citizens and intracompany transferees.
  - b. Modified the H1 temporary worker class of nonimmigrant admission (workers of distinguished merit and ability).
  - c. Altered the provisions of the law regarding the two-year residence requirement, making it easier for nonimmigrants who have been in the United States as exchange visitors to adjust to a different nonimmigrant status or to permanent resident status.

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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

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| 99. <b>ACT OF AUGUST 10, 1971</b><br><i>(85 Statutes-at-Large 302)</i>  | Amended the Communications Act of 1934, providing that lawful permanent resident aliens be permitted to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and hold licenses for their stations.   |
| 100. <b>ACT OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1971</b><br><i>(85 Statutes-at-Large 348)</i>  | Amended the Selective Service Act of 1967. Provided that:<br>a. Registration for the selective service shall not be applicable to any alien admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant as long as he continues to maintain a lawful nonimmigrant status in the United States.<br>b. No alien residing in the United States for less than one year shall be inducted for training and service into the U.S. armed forces.   |
| 101. <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 27, 1972</b><br><i>(86 Statutes-at-Large 1289)</i>   | Reduced restrictions concerning residence requirements for retention of U.S. citizenship acquired by birth abroad through a U.S. citizen parent and an alien parent.  |
| 102. <b>SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS<br/>       OF OCTOBER 30, 1972</b><br><i>(86 Statutes-at-Large 1329)</i>             | Amended the Social Security Act, providing that Social Security numbers be assigned to aliens at the time of their lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence or temporarily to engage in lawful employment.   |
| 103. <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 20, 1974</b><br><i>(88 Statutes-at-Large 1387)</i>   | Repealed the "Coolie Trade" legislation of 1862. Such legislation, passed to protect Chinese and Japanese aliens from exploitation caused by discriminatory treatment from immigration laws then in effect, had become virtually inoperative because most of the laws singling out oriental peoples had been repealed or modified.  |
| 104. <b>INDOCHINA MIGRATION AND REFUGEE<br/>       ASSISTANCE ACT OF MAY 23, 1975</b><br><i>(89 Statutes-at-Large 87)</i>   | Established a program of domestic resettlement assistance for refugees who have fled from Cambodia and Vietnam.   |
| 105. <b>ACT OF JUNE 21, 1976</b><br><i>(90 Statutes-at-Large 691)</i>   | Made Laotians eligible for programs established by the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975.  |
| 106. <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 12, 1976</b><br><i>(90 Statutes-at-Large 2243)</i>   | Placed restrictions on foreign medical school graduates (both immigrants and nonimmigrants) coming to the United States for practice or training in the medical profession. Effective January 10, 1977.   |
| 107. <b>IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT<br/>       AMENDMENTS OF OCTOBER 20, 1976</b><br><i>(90 Statutes-at-Large 2703)</i> | Provisions:<br>a. Applied the same 20,000 per-country limit to the Western Hemisphere as applied to the Eastern Hemisphere.<br>b. Slightly modified the seven-category preference system and applied it to the Western Hemisphere.<br>c. Amended the 1966 act, providing that Cuban refugees who are adjusted to permanent resident status will not be charged to any numerical limitation, provided they were physically present in the United States on or before the effective date of these amendments. |
| 108. <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 20, 1976</b><br>Effective January 1, 1978<br><i>(90 Statutes-at-Large 2706)</i>                      | Denied unemployment compensation to aliens not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law.   |

**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION**

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| 109. | <b>ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1977</b><br><i>(91 Statutes-at-Large 394)</i>    | Eased restrictions on foreign medical school graduates, e.g., exempted aliens who are of national or international renown in the field of medicine, and exempted certain alien physicians already in the United States from the examination requirement. (See Act of October 12, 1976.)  |
| 110. | <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 28, 1977</b><br><i>(91 Statutes-at-Large 1223)</i> | Provisions:<br>a. Permitted adjustment to permanent resident status for Indochinese refugees who are natives or citizens of Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, were physically present in the United States for at least two years, and were admitted or paroled into the United States during specified periods of time.<br>b. Extended the time limit during which refugee assistance may be provided to such refugees.   |
| 111. | <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 5, 1978</b><br><i>(92 Statutes-at-Large 907)</i>   | Combined the separate ceilings for Eastern and Western Hemisphere immigration into one worldwide limit of 290,000.   |
| 112. | <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 5, 1978</b><br><i>(92 Statutes-at-Large 917)</i>   | Provisions:<br>a. Made several changes pertaining to the adoption of alien children, including permission for U.S. citizens to petition for the classification of more than two alien orphans as immediate relatives.<br>b. Eliminated the requirement of continuous residence in the United States for two years prior to filing for naturalization.  |
| 113. | <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 7, 1978</b><br><i>(92 Statutes-at-Large 963)</i>   | Made permanent the President's authority to regulate the entry of aliens and to require U.S. citizens to bear valid passports when entering or leaving the United States:<br>a. Called for unrestricted use of passports to and in any country other than a country with which the United States is at war, where armed hostilities are in progress, or where there is imminent danger to the public health or the physical safety of U.S. travelers.<br>b. Declared it the general policy of the United States to impose restrictions on travel within the United States by citizens of another country only when the government of that country imposes restrictions on travel of U.S. citizens within that country. |
| 114. | <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 14, 1978</b><br><i>(92 Statutes-at-Large 1263)</i> | Required any alien who acquires or transfers any interest in agricultural land to submit a report to the Secretary of Agriculture within 90 days after acquisition or transfer.  |
| 115. | <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 30, 1978</b><br><i>(92 Statutes-at-Large 2065)</i> | Provided for the exclusion and expulsion of aliens who persecuted others on the basis of race, religion, national origin, or political opinion under the direction of the Nazi government of Germany or its allies.  |
| 116. | <b>ACT OF NOVEMBER 2, 1978</b><br><i>(92 Statutes-at-Large 2479)</i> | Provided for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft used in smuggling aliens or knowingly transporting aliens to the United States illegally. An exception was made where the owner or person in control did not consent to the illegal act.  |
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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

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| 117. <b>PANAMA CANAL ACT OF<br/>SEPTEMBER 27, 1979</b><br><i>(93 Statutes-at-Large 452)</i>                           | Allowed admission as permanent residents to certain aliens with employment on or before 1977 with the Panama Canal Company, the Canal Zone government, or the U.S. government in the Canal Zone, and their families.   |
| 118. <b>REFUGEE ACT OF MARCH 17, 1980</b><br><i>(94 Statutes-at-Large 102)</i>  | Provided the first permanent and systematic procedure for the admission and effective resettlement of refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Eliminated refugees as a category of the preference system.</li><li>b. Set the worldwide ceiling of immigration to the United States at 270,000, exclusive of refugees.</li><li>c. Established procedures for annual consultation with Congress on numbers and allocations of refugees to be admitted in each fiscal year, as well as procedures for responding to emergency refugee situations.</li><li>d. Defined the term “refugee” (to conform to the 1967 United Nations Protocol on Refugees) and made clear the distinction between refugee and asylee status.</li><li>e. Established a comprehensive program for domestic resettlement of refugees.</li><li>f. Provided for adjustment to permanent resident status of refugees who have been physically present in the United States for at least one year and of asylees one year after asylum is granted.</li></ul> |
| 119. <b>REFUGEE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT<br/>OF OCTOBER 10, 1980</b><br><i>(94 Statutes-at-Large 1799)</i>            | Established a program of formula grants to State education agencies for basic education of refugee children. Also provided for services to Cuban and Haitian entrants identical to those for refugees under the Refugee Act of 1980.   |
| 120. <b>ACT OF JUNE 5, 1981</b><br><i>(95 Statutes-at-Large 14)</i>   | Supplemental appropriations and rescissions bill, reduced previously-appropriated funds for migration and refugee assistance, including funds provided for reception and processing of Cuban and Haitian entrants.   |
| 121. <b>ACT OF AUGUST 13, 1981</b><br><i>(95 Statutes-at-Large 357)</i>   | Federal appropriations bill for fiscal year 1982, also contained items restricting the access of aliens to various publicly-funded benefits. Immigration-related provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Precluded the Secretary of HUD from making financial assistance available to any alien unless that alien is a resident of the United States by virtue of admission or adjustment as a permanent resident alien, refugee or asylee, parolee, conditional entrant, or pursuant to withholding of deportation. Alien visitors, tourists, diplomats, and students were specifically excluded.</li><li>b. Severely restricted eligibility of aliens to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.</li></ul>   |
| 122. <b>IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT<br/>AMENDMENTS OF DECEMBER 20, 1981</b><br><i>(95 Statutes-at-Large 1611)</i> | “INS Efficiency Bill,” amended the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and the Act of November 2, 1978: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Authorized INS to seize vehicles without having to establish whether the owner was involved in the illegal activity in question.</li><li>b. Eliminated the requirement that the government bear administrative and incidental expenses where an innocent owner is involved.</li><li>c. Eliminated the requirement that the INS satisfy any valid lien or other third party interest in a vehicle without expense to the interest holder.</li><li>d. Eliminated the required annual notification by aliens of their current address.</li></ul>   |
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| 123. <b>ACT OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1982</b><br><i>(96 Statutes-at-Large 1157)</i>  | Allowed admission as permanent residents to certain nonimmigrant aliens residing in the Virgin Islands.  |
| 124. <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 2, 1982</b><br><i>(96 Statutes-at-Large 1186)</i>   | Greatly limited the categories of aliens to whom the Legal Services Corporation may provide legal assistance.  |
| 125. <b>ACT OF OCTOBER 22, 1982</b><br><i>(96 Statutes-at-Large 1716)</i>  | Provided that children born of U.S. citizen fathers in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, or Thailand after 1950 and before enactment, may come to the United States as immediate relatives or as first or fourth preference immigrants.   |
| 126. <b>IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL<br/>ACT OF NOVEMBER 6, 1986 (IRCA)</b><br><i>(100 Statutes-at-Large 3359)</i> | <p>Comprehensive immigration legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Authorized legalization (i.e., temporary and then permanent resident status) for aliens who had resided in the United States in an unlawful status since January 1, 1982 (entering illegally or as temporary visitors with authorized stay expiring before that date or with the Government's knowledge of their unlawful status before that date) and are not excludable.</li><li>b. Created sanctions prohibiting employers from knowingly hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee aliens not authorized to work in the United States.</li><li>c. Increased enforcement at U.S. borders.</li><li>d. Created a new classification of seasonal agricultural worker and provisions for the legalization of certain such workers.</li><li>e. Extended the registry date (i.e., the date from which an alien has resided illegally and continuously in the United States and thus qualifies for adjustment to permanent resident status) from June 30, 1948 to January 1, 1972.</li><li>f. Authorized adjustment to permanent resident status for Cubans and Haitians who entered the United States without inspection and had continuously resided in country since January 1, 1982.</li><li>g. Increased the numerical limitation for immigrants admitted under the preference system for dependent areas from 600 to 5,000 beginning in fiscal year 1988.</li><li>h. Created a new special immigrant category for certain retired employees of international organizations and their families and a new nonimmigrant status for parents and children of such immigrants.</li><li>i. Created a nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Pilot program allowing certain aliens to visit the United States without applying for a nonimmigrant visa.</li><li>j. Allocated 5,000 nonpreference visas in each of fiscal years 1987 and 1988 for aliens born in countries from which immigration was adversely affected by the 1965 act.</li></ul> |
| 127. <b>IMMIGRATION MARRIAGE FRAUD<br/>AMENDMENTS OF NOVEMBER 10, 1986</b><br><i>(100 Statutes-at-Large 3537)</i>    | <p>Provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Stipulated that aliens deriving their immigrant status based on a marriage of less than two years are conditional immigrants. To remove conditional status, the alien must apply within 90 days after their second-year anniversary of receiving conditional status.</li><li>b. Required alien fiance(e)s of U.S. citizens to have met their citizen petitioner in person within two years of the date the petition was filed.</li></ul>   |
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# APPENDIX 1

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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

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| 128. <b>AMERASIAN HOMECOMING ACT OF DECEMBER 22, 1987</b><br><i>(101 Statutes-at-Large 1329)</i> | An appropriations law providing for admission of children born in Vietnam between specified dates to Vietnamese mothers and American fathers, together with their immediate relatives. They are admitted as nonquota immigrants but receive refugee program benefits.   |
| 129. <b>ACT OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1988</b><br><i>(102 Statutes-at-Large 1876)</i>                     | United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act:<br>a. Facilitated temporary entry on a reciprocal basis between the United States and Canada.<br>b. Established procedures for the temporary entry into the United States of Canadian citizen professional business persons to render services for remuneration.<br>c. No nonimmigrant visa, prior petition, labor certification, or prior approval required, but appropriate documentation must be presented to the inspecting officer establishing Canadian citizenship and professional engagement in one of the occupations listed in the qualifying occupation schedule.   |
| 130. <b>ACT OF NOVEMBER 15, 1988</b><br><i>(102 Statutes-at-Large 3908)</i>                      | Provided for the extension of stay for certain nonimmigrant H-1 nurses.   |
| 131. <b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS ACT OF NOVEMBER 21, 1989</b><br><i>(103 Statutes-at-Large 1195)</i>   | An appropriations law, provided for adjustment to permanent resident status for Soviet and Indochinese nationals who were paroled into the United States between certain dates after denial of refugee status.  |
| 132. <b>ACT OF DECEMBER 18, 1989</b><br><i>(103 Statutes-at-Large 2099)</i>                      | The "Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989." Provisions:<br>a. Adjustment from temporary to permanent resident status, without regard to numerical limitation, of certain nonimmigrants who were employed in the United States as registered nurses for at least three years and meet established certification standards.<br>b. Establishment of a new nonimmigrant category for the temporary admission of qualified registered nurses.  |
| 133. <b>IMMIGRATION ACT OF NOVEMBER 29, 1990</b><br><i>(104 Statutes-at-Large 4978)</i>          | A major overhaul of immigration law:<br>a. Increased total immigration under an overall flexible cap of 675,000 immigrants beginning in fiscal year 1995, preceded by a 700,000 level during fiscal years 1992 through 1994. The 675,000 level to consist of: 480,000 family-sponsored; 140,000 employment-based; and 55,000 "diversity immigrants."<br>b. Revised all grounds for exclusion and deportation, significantly rewriting the political and ideological grounds. For example, repealed the bar against the admission of communists as nonimmigrants and limited the exclusion of aliens on foreign policy grounds.<br>c. Authorized the Attorney General to grant temporary protected status to undocumented alien nationals of designated countries subject to armed conflict or natural disasters.<br>d. Revised and established new nonimmigrant admission categories:<br>1. Redefined the H-1(b) temporary worker category and limited number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under this category to 65,000 annually.<br>2. Limited number of H-2(b) temporary worker category aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status to 66,000 annually. |
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**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION**

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Immigration Act of  
November 29, 1990 — cont.

3. Created new temporary worker admission categories (O, P, Q, and R), some with annual caps on number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status.
- e. Revised, and extended the Visa Waiver Pilot Program through fiscal year 1994.
- f. Revised naturalization authority and requirements:
  1. Transferred the exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens from the Federal and State courts to the Attorney General.
  2. Amended the substantive requirements for naturalization: State residency requirements revised and reduced to 3 months; added another ground for waiving the English language requirement; lifted the permanent bar to naturalization for aliens who applied to be relieved from U.S. military service on grounds of alienage who previously served in the service of the country of the alien's nationality.
- g. Revised enforcement activities. For example:
  1. Broadened the definition of "aggravated felony" and imposed new legal restrictions on aliens convicted of such crimes.
  2. Revised employer sanctions provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.
  3. Authorized funds to increase Border Patrol personnel by 1,000.
  4. Revised criminal and deportation provisions.
- h. Recodified the 32 grounds for exclusion into nine categories, including revising and repealing some of the grounds (especially health grounds).

134. **ARMED FORCES IMMIGRATION  
ADJUSTMENT ACT OF OCTOBER 1, 1991**  
*(105 Statutes-at-Large 555)*

Provisions:

- a. Granted special immigrant status to certain types of aliens who honorably served in the Armed Forces of the United States for at least 12 years.
- b. Delayed until April 1, 1992 the implementation of provisions relating to O and P nonimmigrant visas. (See Act of November 29, 1990.)

135. **ACT OF DECEMBER 12, 1991**  
*(105 Statutes-at-Large 1733)*

Miscellaneous and Technical Immigration and Naturalization Amendments Act, amended certain elements of the Immigration Act of 1990. Revised provisions regarding the entrance of O and P nonimmigrants, including the repeal of numerical limits of visas for the P categories of admission, and made other technical corrections. (See Act of November 29, 1990.)

136. **CHINESE STUDENT PROTECTION  
ACT OF OCTOBER 9, 1992**  
*(106 Statutes-at-Large 1969)*

Provided for adjustment to permanent resident status (as employment-based immigrants) by nationals of the People's Republic of China who were in the United States after June 4, 1989 and before April 11, 1990.

137. **SOVIET SCIENTISTS IMMIGRATION  
ACT OF OCTOBER 10, 1992**  
*(106 Statutes-at-Large 3316)*

Provisions:

- a. Conferred permanent resident status (as employment-based immigrants) on a maximum of 750 scientists from the independent states of the former Soviet Union and the Baltic states. The limit does not include spouses and children.
- b. Stipulated that employment must be in the biological, chemical, or nuclear technical field or work in conjunction with a high technology defense project.
- c. Waived the requirement that workers with expertise in these fields were needed by an employer in the United States.

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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

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138. **NORTH AMERICAN FREE-TRADE  
AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF  
DECEMBER 8, 1993**  
*(107 Statutes-at-Large 2057)*

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Supersedes the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Act of September 28, 1988. Provisions:

a. Facilitated temporary entry on a reciprocal basis between the United States and Canada and Mexico.

b. Established procedures for the temporary entry into the United States of Canadian and Mexican citizen professional business persons to render services for remuneration:

1. For Canadians, no nonimmigrant visa, prior petition, labor certification, or prior approval required, but appropriate documentation must be presented to the inspecting officer establishing Canadian citizenship and professional engagement in one of the occupations listed in the qualifying occupation schedule;
2. For Mexicans, nonimmigrant visa, prior petition by employer, and Department of Labor attestation are required in addition to proof of Mexican citizenship and professional engagement in one of the occupations listed in the qualifying occupation schedule;
3. For Canadians, nonimmigrant visas are not required of spouses and minor children who possess Canadian citizenship;
4. For Mexicans, nonimmigrant visas are required of spouses and minor children who possess Mexican citizenship;
5. For Canadians, no limit to number of admissions;
6. For Mexicans, a limit was set for a transition period for up to ten years at 5,500 initial petition approvals per year.

139. **VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF  
SEPTEMBER 13, 1994**  
*(108 Statutes-at-Large 1796)*

Provisions:

- a. Authorized establishment of a criminal alien tracking center.
- b. Established a new nonimmigrant classification for alien witness cooperation and counterterrorism information.
- c. Revised deportation procedures for certain criminal aliens who are not permanent residents and expanded special deportation proceedings.
- d. Provided for expeditious deportation for denied asylum applicants.
- e. Provided for improved border management through increased resources.
- f. Strengthened penalties for passport and visa offenses.

140. **ANTITERRORISM AND EFFECTIVE  
DEATH PENALTY ACT OF APRIL 24, 1996**  
*(110 Statutes-at-Large 1214)*

Provisions:

a. Expedited procedures for the removal of alien terrorists.  
b. Established specific measures to exclude members and representatives of terrorist organizations:

1. Provided for the exclusion of alien terrorists;
2. Waived authority concerning notice of denial application for visas;
3. Denied other forms of relief for alien terrorists;
4. Excluded from process aliens who have not been inspected and admitted.

c. Modified asylum procedures to improve identification and processing of alien terrorists:

1. Established mechanisms for denial of asylum to alien terrorists;
2. Granted authority to inspection officers to both inspect and exclude asylee applicants;
3. Improved judicial review process to expedite hearings and removal (if necessary) of alien terrorists.

d. Provided for criminal alien procedural improvements:

**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION**

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Antiterrorism and Effective Death  
Penalty Act of April 24, 1996 — cont.

1. Provided access to certain confidential immigration and naturalization files through court order;
2. Established a criminal alien identification system;
3. Established certain alien smuggling-related crimes as RICO-predicate offenses;
4. Granted authority for alien smuggling investigations;
5. Expanded criteria for deportation for crimes of moral turpitude;
6. Established an interior repatriation program;
7. Allowed for deportation of nonviolent offenders prior to completion of sentence of imprisonment;
8. Authorized State and Local law enforcement officials to arrest and detain certain illegal aliens;
9. Expedited process of criminal alien removal;
10. Limited collateral attacks on underlying deportation order;
11. Established deportation procedures for certain criminal aliens who are not permanent residents.

141. **PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND  
WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION  
ACT OF AUGUST 22, 1996**  
*(110 Statutes-at-Large 2105)*

Provisions:

- a. Established restrictions on the eligibility of legal immigrants for means-tested public assistance:
  1. Barred legal immigrants (with certain exceptions) from obtaining food stamps and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and established screening procedures for current recipients of these programs;
  2. Barred legal immigrants (with certain exceptions) entering the U.S. after date of enactment from most federal means-tested programs for 5 years;
  3. Provided states with broad flexibility in setting public benefit eligibility rules for legal immigrants by allowing states to bar current legal immigrants from both major federal programs and state programs;
  4. Increased the responsibility of the immigrants' sponsors by making the affidavit of support legally enforceable, imposing new requirements on sponsors, and expanding sponsor-deeming requirements to more programs and by lengthening the deeming period.
- b. Broadened the restrictions on public benefits for illegal aliens and nonimmigrants:
  1. Barred illegal, or "not qualified aliens," from most federal, state, and local public benefits;
  2. Required INS to verify immigration status in order for aliens to receive most federal public benefits.

142. **ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM  
AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY  
ACT OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1996**  
*(110 Statutes-at-Large 3009)*

Division C of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997. Provisions:

- a. Established measures to control U.S. borders, protect legal workers through worksite enforcement, and remove criminal and other deportable aliens:
  1. Increased border personnel, equipment, and technology as well as enforcement personnel at land and air ports of entry;
  2. Authorized improvements in barriers along the Southwest border;
  3. Increased anti-smuggling authority and penalties for alien smuggling;
  4. Increased penalties for illegal entry, passport and visa fraud, and failure to depart;
  5. Increased INS investigators for worksite enforcement, alien smuggling, and visa overstayers;

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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

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Illegal Immigration Reform  
and Immigrant Responsibility  
Act of September 30, 1996 — cont.

6. Established three voluntary pilot programs to confirm the employment eligibility of workers and reduced the number and types of documents that may be presented to employers for identity and eligibility to work;
  7. Broadly reformed exclusion and deportation procedures, including consolidation into a single removal process, as well as the institution of expedited removal to speed deportation and alien exclusion through more stringent grounds of admissibility;
  8. Increased detention space for criminal and other deportable aliens;
  9. Instituted 3- and 10-year bars to admissibility for aliens seeking to reenter after having been unlawfully present in the United States;
  10. Barred re-entry of individuals who renounced their U.S. citizenship in order to avoid U.S. tax obligations.
- b. Placed added restrictions on benefits for aliens:
1. Provided for a pilot program on limiting issuance of driver's licenses to illegal aliens;
  2. Declared ineligibility of aliens not lawfully present for Social Security benefits;
  3. Established procedures for requiring proof of citizenship for Federal public benefits;
  4. Established limitations on eligibility for preferential treatment of aliens not lawfully present on the basis of residence for higher education benefits;
  5. Provided for verification of immigration status for purposes of Social Security and higher educational assistance;
  6. Tightened the requirements for an affidavit of support for sponsored immigrants, making the affidavit a legally binding contract to provide financial support;
  7. Provided authority of States and political subdivisions of States to limit assistance to aliens in providing general cash public assistance;
  8. Increased maximum criminal penalties for forging or counterfeiting the seal of a Federal department or agency to facilitate benefit fraud by an unlawful alien.
- c. Miscellaneous provisions:
1. Recodified existing INS regulations regarding asylum;
  2. Provided that the Attorney General's parole authority may be exercised only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.
  3. Created new limits on the ability of F-1 students to attend public schools without reimbursing those institutions;
  4. Established new mandates for educational institutions to collect information on foreign students' status and nationality and provide it to INS;
  5. Tightened restrictions regarding foreign physicians' ability to work in the United States;
  6. Added new consular processing provisions and revised the visa waiver program.

**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION**

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### IMMIGRATION LIMITS: FISCAL YEAR 1996

The Immigration Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-649) restructured the immigrant categories of admission and made other modifications to the Immigration and Nationality Act (see Appendix 1, item 133 for details). This appendix describes the immigration limits in effect in fiscal year 1996.

#### Preference Limits

The Immigration Act of 1990 divided the preference classes into two general categories: family-sponsored and employment-based. Limits on the number of visas issued in these two categories are determined annually.

**Family-sponsored limits**—The worldwide level for family-sponsored preferences is calculated as:

480,000

*minus* the number of aliens who were issued visas or adjusted to legal permanent residence in the previous fiscal year as

- 1) immediate relatives of U.S. citizens,
  - 2) children born subsequent to the issuance of a visa to an accompanying parent,
- and
- 3) children born abroad to lawful permanent residents on temporary trips abroad,

*plus* certain unused preferences in the previous fiscal year.

The 1990 Act specifies that the family-sponsored limit may not go below a minimum of 226,000 in any year. The number of legal permanent residents issued visas or who adjusted in fiscal year 1995 under categories 1-3 listed above was 226,875, and 58,694 employment-based visas were unused in 1995. The 1996 family-sponsored limit, therefore, was set to 311,819 ( $480,000 - 226,875 + 58,694 = 311,819$ ). The limits for each of the family-sponsored preferences and their descriptions are shown in Table A.

**Employment-based limits**—The 1990 Act specifies that the worldwide limit on employment-based preference immigrants is equal to 140,000 plus certain unused family-preference visas in the previous year. The limit for fiscal year 1996 was set to 140,000 ( $140,000 + \text{no unused family-preference visas in 1995} = 140,000$ ). The employment-based preferences and their limits are described in Table A.

**Per-country limits**—The per-country limit on preference immigration for independent countries is set to 7 percent of the total family and employment limits, while dependent areas are limited to 2 percent of the total. The 1996 limit for independent foreign states is 31,627 (7 percent of 451,819) and the limit for dependencies is 9,036 (2 percent of 451,819).

## IMMIGRATION LIMITS: FISCAL YEAR 1996

**Table A**  
**Immigration Limits: Fiscal Year 1996**

PREFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	LIMIT
<b>Family-sponsored preferences</b>		<b>311,819</b>
First	Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their children.	23,400 <sup>1</sup>
Second	Spouses, children, and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens. <i>Spouses and children receive at least 77 percent of the visas issued. The remaining visas are issued to unmarried sons and daughters (at least 21 years of age).</i>	200,019 <sup>2</sup>
Third	Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their spouses and children.	23,400 <sup>2</sup>
Fourth	Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens (at least 21 years of age) and their spouses and children.	65,000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Employment-based preferences</b>		<b>140,000</b>
First	Priority workers and their spouses and children. <i>Priority workers are (1) persons of extraordinary ability, (2) outstanding professors and researchers, and (3) certain multinational executives and managers.</i>	40,040 <sup>3</sup>
Second	Professionals with advanced degrees or aliens of exceptional ability and their spouses and children.	40,040 <sup>2</sup>
Third	Skilled workers, professionals (without advanced degrees), needed unskilled workers, and their spouses and children. <i>The number of unskilled workers is limited to 10,000.</i>	40,040 <sup>2</sup>
Fourth	Special immigrants and their spouses and children. The number of certain religious workers is limited to 5,000.	9,940
Fifth	Employment creation (“Investors”) and their spouses and children.	9,940
<b>Other numerically limited immigrants specified in the Immigration Act of 1990</b>	Diversity immigrants.	55,000

<sup>1</sup> Plus unused family 4th preference visas. <sup>2</sup> Visas not used in higher preferences may be used in these categories. <sup>3</sup> Plus unused employment 4th and 5th preference visas.

# GLOSSARY

**Acquired Citizenship** — Citizenship conferred at birth on children born abroad to a U.S. citizen parent(s).

**Adjustment to Immigrant Status** — Procedure allowing certain aliens already in the United States to apply for immigrant status. Aliens admitted to the United States in a nonimmigrant or other category may have their status changed to that of lawful permanent resident if they are eligible to receive an immigrant visa and one is immediately available. In such cases, the alien is counted as an immigrant as of the date of adjustment, even though the alien may have been in the United States for an extended period of time.

**Adversely Affected** — See Nonpreference Category.

**Agricultural Workers** — As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States to perform agricultural labor or services, as defined by the Secretary of Labor.

**Alien** — Any person not a citizen or national of the United States.

**Amerasian Act** — Public Law 97-359 (Act of 10/22/82) provides for the immigration to the United States of certain Amerasian children. In order to qualify for benefits under this law, an alien must have been born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam after December 31, 1950 and before October 22, 1982, and have been fathered by a U.S. citizen.

**Amerasian (Vietnam)** — Immigrant visas are issued to Amerasians under Public Law 100-202 (Act of 12/22/87), which provides for the admission of aliens born in Vietnam between January 1, 1962 and January 1, 1976 if the alien was fathered by a U.S. citizen. Spouses, children, and parents or guardians may accompany the alien.

**Apprehension** — The arrest of a deportable alien by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Each apprehension of the same alien in a fiscal year is counted separately.

**Asylee** — An alien in the United States or at a port of entry unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of

nationality, or to seek the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof may be based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. For persons with no nationality, the country of nationality is considered to be the country in which the alien last habitually resided. Asylees are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous presence in the United States. These immigrants are limited to 10,000 adjustments per fiscal year.

**Beneficiaries** — Those aliens who receive immigration benefits from petitions filed with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Beneficiaries generally derive privilege or status as a result of their relationship (including that of employer-employee) to a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident.

**Border Crosser** — An alien or citizen resident of the United States reentering the country after an absence of less than six months in Canada or Mexico, *or* a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Canadian border for stays of no more than six months or across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours, *or* a U.S. citizen residing in Canada or Mexico who enters the United States frequently for business or pleasure, *or* an individual entering the U.S. on any flight originating in Canada or Mexico.

**Border Patrol Sector** — Any one of 21 geographic areas into which the United States is divided for the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Border Patrol activities.

**Business Nonimmigrant** — An alien coming temporarily to the United States to engage in commercial transactions which do not involve gainful employment in the United States, *i.e.*, engaged in international commerce on behalf of a foreign firm, not employed in the U.S. labor market, and receives no salary from U.S. sources.

**Certificate of Citizenship** — Identity document proving U.S. citizenship. Certificates of citizenship are issued to derivative citizens and to persons who acquired U.S. citizenship (see definitions for Acquired and Derivative Citizenship).

## GLOSSARY

**Child** — An unmarried person under 21 years of age who is: a legitimate child; a stepchild provided that the child was *under 18 years of age* at the time that the marriage creating the stepchild status occurred; a legitimated child provided that the child was legitimate while in the legal custody of the legitimating parent; a child adopted while *under 16 years of age* who has resided since adoption in the legal custody of the adopting parents for at least 2 years; or an orphan, *under 16 years of age*, who has been adopted abroad by a U.S. citizen or has an immediate-relative visa petition submitted in his/her behalf and is coming to the United States for adoption by a U.S. citizen.

**Conditional Immigrant** — See Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments of 1986.

**Country** —

*Birth:* The country in which a person is born.

*Chargeability:* See Foreign State of Chargeability.

*Citizenship:* The country in which a person is born (and has not rescinded citizenship) or naturalized; the country to which that person owes allegiance and is entitled to its protection.

*Former Allegiance:* The previous country of citizenship of a naturalized U.S. citizen or of a person who derived U.S. citizenship.

*(Last) Residence:* The country in which an alien habitually resided prior to entering the United States.

*Nationality:* The country of a person's citizenship. For nonimmigrant data, citizenship refers to an alien's reported country of citizenship.

**Crewman** — A foreign national serving in any capacity on board a vessel or aircraft. Crewmen are admitted for twenty-nine days, with no extensions. Crewmen required to depart on the same vessel on which they arrived are classified as D-1s. Crewmen who depart on a vessel different than the one on which they arrived are classified as D-2s. Although these aliens are nonimmigrants, crewmen are not included in nonimmigrant admission data.

**Crewman Technical (or Nonwillful) Violator** — Any crewman who through no fault of his or her own remains in the United States more than 29 days (*e.g.*, a crewman hospitalized beyond the 29-day admission period).

**Cuban/Haitian Entrant** — Status accorded 1) Cubans who entered the United States illegally between April 15, 1980 and October 10, 1980 and 2) Haitians who entered the country illegally before January 1, 1981. Cubans and Haitians meeting these criteria who have continuously resided in the United States since before January 1, 1982, and who were known to the INS before that date, may adjust to permanent residence under a provision of the Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1986.

**Deferred Enforced Departure** — See Extended Voluntary Departure.

**Deferred Inspection** — See Parolee.

**Departure Under Safeguards** — The departure of an illegal alien from the United States which is physically observed by an Immigration and Naturalization Service official.

**Dependent** — Spouse, unmarried dependent child under 21 years of age, unmarried dependent child under 25 years of age who is in full-time attendance at a postsecondary educational institution, or unmarried child who is physically or mentally disabled.

**Deportable Alien** — An alien in the United States subject to any of the 5 grounds of deportation specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act. This includes any alien illegally in the United States, regardless of whether the alien entered the country illegally or entered legally but subsequently violated the terms of his or her visa.

**Deportation** — The formal removal of an alien from the United States when the presence of that alien is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare. Deportation is ordered by an immigration judge without any punishment being imposed or contemplated. Data for a fiscal year cover the deportations verified during that fiscal year.

**Derivative Citizenship** — Citizenship conveyed to children through the naturalization of parents or, under certain circumstances, to spouses of citizens at or during marriage or to foreign-born children adopted by U.S. citizen parents, provided certain conditions are met.

**District** — Any one of thirty-three geographic areas into which the United States and its territories are divided for

### GLOSSARY

the Immigration and Naturalization Service's field operations or one of three overseas offices located in Rome, Bangkok, or Mexico City. Operations are supervised by a district director located at a district office within the district's geographic boundaries.

**Diversity Transition** — A transition towards the permanent diversity program in fiscal year 1995, allocating 40,000 visas annually during the period 1992-94 to nationals of certain countries identified as having been "adversely affected" by the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965 (P.L. 89-236). At least 40 percent of the visas were reserved for natives of Ireland.

**Employer Sanctions** — The employer sanctions provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 prohibits employers from hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee aliens known to be unauthorized to work in the United States. Violators of the law are subject to a series of civil fines or criminal penalties when there is a pattern or practice of violations.

**Exchange Visitor** — An alien coming temporarily to the United States as a participant in a program approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose of teaching, instructing or lecturing, studying, observing, conducting research, consulting, demonstrating special skills, or receiving training.

**Exclusion** — The formal denial of an alien's entry into the United States. The exclusion of the alien is made by an immigration judge after an exclusion hearing. Data for a fiscal year cover the exclusions verified during that fiscal year.

**Exempt from the Numerical Cap** — Those aliens accorded lawful permanent residence who are exempt from the provisions of the flexible numerical cap of 675,000 set by the Immigration Act of 1990. Exempt categories include immediated relatives of U.S. citizens, refugees, asylees, Amerasians, adjustments under the legalization provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, and certain parolees from the former Soviet Union and Indochina.

**Extended Voluntary Departure (EVD)** — A special temporary provision granted administratively to

designated national groups physically present in the United States because the U.S. State Department judged conditions in the countries of origin to be "unstable" or "uncertain" or to have shown a pattern of "denial of rights." Aliens in EVD status are temporarily allowed to remain in the United States until conditions in their home country change. Certain aliens holding EVD status from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Poland, and Uganda, who have resided in the United States since July 1, 1984, were eligible to adjust to temporary and then to permanent resident status under the legalization program. The Immigration Act of 1990 established Temporary Protective Status as the mechanism for "blanket" suspensions of deportation. In certain instances an administrative decision has been made to place aliens in deferred enforced departure (DED) rather than Temporary Protective Status.

**Fiance(e)s of U.S. Citizen** — A nonimmigrant alien coming to the United States to conclude a valid marriage with a U.S. citizen within ninety days after entry.

**Files Control Office** — An Immigration and Naturalization Service field office—either a district (including INS overseas offices) or a suboffice of that district—where alien case files are maintained and controlled.

**Fiscal Year** — Currently, the twelve-month period beginning October 1 and ending September 30. Historically, until 1831 and from 1843-49, the twelve-month period ending September 30 of the respective year; from 1832-42 and 1850-67, ending December 31 of the respective year; from 1868-1976, ending June 30 of the respective year. The transition quarter (TQ) for 1976 covers the three-month period, July-September 1976.

**Foreign Government Official** — As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States who has been accredited by a foreign government to function as an ambassador, public minister, career diplomatic or consular officer, other accredited official, or an attendant, servant or personal employee of an accredited official, and all above aliens' spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

**Foreign Information Media Representative** — As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming

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temporarily to the United States as a bona fide representative of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media and the alien's spouse and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

**Foreign Medical School Graduate** — An immigrant who has graduated from a medical school or has qualified to practice medicine in a foreign state, who was licensed and practicing medicine on January 9, 1978, and who entered the United States as a nonimmigrant on a temporary worker or exchange visitor visa before January 10, 1978.

**Foreign State of Chargeability** — The independent country to which an immigrant entering under the preference system is accredited. No more than 7 percent of the family-sponsored and employment-based visas may be issued to natives of an independent country in a fiscal year. Dependencies of independent countries cannot exceed 2 percent of the family-sponsored and employment-based visas issued. Since these limits are based on visa issuance rather than entries into the United States, and immigrant visas are valid for 4 months, there is not total correspondence between these two occurrences. Chargeability is usually determined by country of birth. Exceptions are made to prevent the separation of family members when the limitation for the country of birth has been met.

**General Naturalization Provisions** — The basic requirements for naturalization that every applicant must meet, unless a member of a special class. General provisions require an applicant to be at least 18 years of age, a lawful permanent resident with five years of continuous residence in the United States, and to have been physically present in the country for half that period.

**Geographic Area of Chargeability** — Any one of five regions—Africa, East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East and South Asia, and the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe—into which the world is divided for the initial admission of refugees to the United States. Annual consultations between the Executive Branch and the Congress determine the ceiling on the number of refugees who can be admitted to the United States from each area. In fiscal year 1987, an unallocated reserve was incorporated into the admission ceilings.

**Hemispheric Ceilings** — Statutory limits on immigration to the United States in effect from 1968 to October 1978. Mandated by the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965, the ceiling on immigration from the Eastern Hemisphere was set at 170,000, with a per-country limit of 20,000. Immigration from the Western Hemisphere was held to 120,000, without a per-country limit until January 1, 1977. The Western Hemisphere was then made subject to a 20,000 per country limit. Effective October 1978, the separate hemisphere limits were abolished in favor of a worldwide limit of 290,000. This limit was lowered to 280,000 for fiscal year 1980, and to 270,000 for fiscal years 1981-91.

**Immediate Relatives** — Certain immigrants who because of their close relationship to U.S. citizens are exempt from the numerical limitations imposed on immigration to the United States. Immediate relatives are: spouses of citizens, children (under 21 years of age) of citizens, parents of citizens 21 years of age or older, and orphans adopted by citizens who are at least 21 years of age.

**Immigrant** — An alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. Immigrants are those persons lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the United States.

**Immigration Act of 1990** — Public Law 101-649 (Act of November 29, 1990), which increased total immigration to the United States under an overall flexible cap, revised all grounds for exclusion and deportation, authorized temporary protected status to aliens of designated countries, revised and established new nonimmigrant admission categories; revised and extended the Visa Waiver Pilot Program; and revised naturalization authority and requirements.

**Immigration and Nationality Act** — The Act, which along with other immigration laws, treaties, and conventions of the United States, relates to the immigration, temporary admission, naturalization, or removal of aliens.

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**Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments of 1986** — Public Law 99-639 (Act of 11/10/86), which was passed in order to deter immigration-related marriage fraud. Its major provision stipulates that aliens deriving their immigrant status based on a marriage of less than two years are conditional immigrants. To remove their conditional status the immigrants must apply at an Immigration and Naturalization Service office during the 90-day period before their second-year anniversary of receiving conditional status. If the aliens cannot show that the marriage through which the status was obtained was and is a valid one, their conditional immigrant status is terminated and they become deportable.

**Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986** — Public Law 99-603 (Act of 11/6/86), which was passed in order to control and deter illegal immigration to the United States. Its major provisions stipulate legalization of undocumented aliens, legalization of certain agricultural workers, sanctions for employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers, and increased enforcement at U.S. borders.

**Industrial Trainee** — See Temporary Worker.

**International Representative** — As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States as a principal or other accredited representative of a foreign government (whether officially recognized or not recognized by the United States) to an international organization, an international organization officer or employee, and all above aliens' spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

**Intracompany Transferee** — An alien, employed by an international firm or corporation, who seeks to enter the United States temporarily in order to continue to work for the same employer, or a subsidiary or affiliate, in a capacity that is primarily managerial, executive, or involves specialized knowledge.

**IRCA** — See Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

**Labor Certification** — Requirement falling on certain persons whose immigration to the United States is based on job skills or nonimmigrant temporary workers coming to perform services unavailable in the

United States. Labor certification is awarded by the Secretary of Labor when there are insufficient numbers of U.S. workers available to undertake the employment sought by an applicant and when the alien's employment will not have an adverse effect on the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers similarly employed. Determination of labor availability in the United States is made at the time of a visa application and at the location where the applicant wishes to work.

**Legalization Dependents** — A maximum of 55,000 visas were issued to spouses and children of aliens legalized under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 in each of fiscal years 1992-94.

**Legalized Aliens** — Certain illegal aliens who were eligible to apply for temporary resident status under the legalization provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. To be eligible, aliens must have continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status since January 1, 1982, not be excludable, and have entered the United States either 1) illegally before January 1, 1982 or 2) as temporary visitors before January 1, 1982, with their authorized stay expiring before that date or with the Government's knowledge of their unlawful status before that date. Legalization consists of two stages—temporary and then permanent residency. In order to adjust to permanent status aliens must have had continuous residence in the United States, be admissible as an immigrant, and demonstrate at least a minimal understanding and knowledge of the English language and U.S. history and government.

**Median Age** — The age which divides the population into two equal-sized groups, one younger and one older than the median.

**Medical and Legal Parolee** — See Parolee.

**Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)** — The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of social and economic integration with that nucleus. Tabulations in the *Statistical Yearbook* include Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), and New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs). MSAs

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and PSAs are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. PMSAs are components of larger metropolitan complexes called Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs), which are not displayed in the *Yearbook*.

**National** — A person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

**Nationality** — The country of a person's citizenship. For nonimmigrant data, citizenship refers to the alien's reported country of citizenship.

**NATO Official** — As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States as a member of the armed forces or as a civilian employed by the armed forces on assignment with a foreign government signatory to NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), and the alien's spouse and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

**Naturalization** — The conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth.

**Naturalization Court** — Any court authorized to award U.S. citizenship. Jurisdiction for naturalization has been conferred upon the following courts: U.S. District Courts of all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; the District Courts of Guam and the Virgin Islands; and state courts. Generally, naturalization courts are authorized to award citizenship only to those persons who reside within their territorial jurisdiction.

**Naturalization Petition** — The form used by a lawful permanent resident to apply for U.S. citizenship. The petition is filed with a naturalization court through the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

**New Arrival** — A lawful permanent resident alien who enters the United States at a port of entry. The alien is generally required to present an immigrant visa issued outside the United States by a consular officer of the Department of State. Three classes of immigrants, however, need not have an immigrant visa to enter the United States—children born abroad to lawful permanent resident aliens, children born subsequent to the issuance of an immigrant visa to accompanying parents, and American Indians born in Canada.

**Nonimmigrant** — An alien who seeks temporary entry to the United States for a specific purpose. The alien must have a permanent residence abroad (for most classes of admission) and qualify for the nonimmigrant classification sought. The non-immigrant classifications are: foreign government officials, visitors for business and for pleasure, aliens in transit through the United States, treaty traders and investors, students, international representatives, temporary workers and trainees, representatives of foreign information media, exchange visitors, fiance(e)s of U.S. citizens, intracompany transferees, and NATO officials. Most nonimmigrants can be accompanied or joined by spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children. Although refugees, parolees, withdrawals, and stowaways are processed as nonimmigrants upon arrival to the United States, these classes, as well as crewmen, are not included in nonimmigrant admission data. See other sections of Glossary for detailed descriptions of classes of nonimmigrant admission.

**Nonpreference Category** — Nonpreference visas were available to qualified applicants not entitled to one under the other preferences until the category was eliminated by the Immigration Act of 1990. Nonpreference visas for persons not entitled to the other preferences had not been available since September 1978 because of high demand in the preference categories. An additional 5,000 nonpreference visas were available in each of fiscal years 1987 and 1988 under a provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. This program was extended into 1989, 1990, and 1991 with 15,000 visas issued each year. Aliens born in countries from which immigration was adversely affected by the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89-236) were eligible for the special nonpreference visas.

**North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** — Public Law 103-182 (Act of 12/8/93), superseded the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement as of 1/1/94. Continues the special, reciprocal trading relationship between the United States and Canada (see United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement), and establishes a similar relationship with Mexico. See Appendix 1, Act of December 8, 1993, for specific provisions.

**Nursing Relief Act of 1989** — Public Law 101-238 (Act of 12/18/89), provides for the adjustment to permanent

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resident status of certain nonimmigrants who as of September 1, 1989, had H-1 nonimmigrant status as registered nurses; who had been employed in that capacity for at least 3 years; and whose continued nursing employment meets certain labor certification requirements. It also provides for a 5-year pilot program for admission of nonimmigrant nurses under the H-1A category.

**Occupation** — For an alien entering the United States or adjusting without a labor certification, occupation refers to the employment held in the country of last or legal residence or in the United States. For an alien with a labor certification, occupation is the employment for which certification has been issued.

**Orphan** — For immigration purposes, a child whose parents have died or disappeared, or who has been abandoned or otherwise separated from both parents. An orphan may also be a child whose sole surviving parent is incapable of providing that child with proper care and who has, in writing, irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. In order to qualify as an immediate relative, the orphan must be under the age of sixteen at the time a petition is filed on his or her behalf. To enter the United States, an orphan must have been adopted abroad by a U.S. citizen or be coming to the United States for adoption by a citizen.

**Panama Canal Act Immigrants** — Three categories of special immigrants established by Public Law 96-70 (Act of 9/27/79): 1) certain former employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government, their spouses and children; 2) certain former employees of the U.S. government in the Panama Canal Zone, their spouses and children; and 3) certain former employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government on April 1, 1979, their spouses and children. The Act provides for admission of a maximum of 15,000 immigrants, at a rate of no more than 5,000 each year. They are not, however, subject to the worldwide limitation.

**Parolee** — A parolee is an alien, appearing to be inadmissible to the inspecting officer, allowed to enter the United States under urgent humanitarian reasons or when that alien's entry is determined to be for significant public benefit. Parole does not constitute a formal admission to the United States and confers temporary admission status only, requiring parolees to leave when the conditions

supporting their parole cease to exist. Although these aliens are processed as nonimmigrants upon arrival, parolees are not included in nonimmigrant admission data. Types of parolees include:

- 1) *Deferred inspection* — Parole may be granted to an alien who appears not to be clearly admissible to the inspecting officer. An appointment will be made for the alien's appearance at another Service office where more information is available and the inspection can be completed.
- 2) *Advance parole* — authorized at an INS District office in advance of alien's arrival.
- 3) *Port of entry parole* — authorized at the port upon alien's arrival.
- 4) *Humanitarian parole* — authorized at INS headquarters, e.g., granted to an alien who has a serious medical condition which would make detention or immediate return inappropriate.
- 5) *Public interest parole* — authorized at INS headquarters, e.g., granted to an alien who is a witness in legal proceedings or is subject to prosecution in the United States.
- 6) *Overseas parole* — authorized at an INS District or suboffice while the alien is still overseas.

**Per-Country Limit** — The maximum number of family-sponsored and employment-based preference visas that can be issued to any country in a fiscal year. The limits are calculated each fiscal year depending on the total number of family-sponsored and employment-based visas available. No more than 7 percent of the visas may be issued to natives of an independent country in a fiscal year; dependencies of independent countries cannot exceed 2 percent. The per-country limit does not indicate, however, that a country is entitled to the maximum number of visas each year, just that it cannot receive more than that number. Because of the combined workings of the preference system and per-country limits, most countries do not reach this level of visa issuance.

**Permanent Resident Alien** — See Immigrant.

**Port of Entry** — Any location in the United States or its territories which is designated as a point of entry for aliens and U.S. citizens. All district and files control offices are also considered ports since they become locations of entry for aliens adjusting to immigrant status.

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**Preinspection** — Complete immigration inspection of airport passengers before departure from a foreign country. No further immigration inspection is required upon arrival in the United States other than submission of INS Form I-94 for nonimmigrant aliens.

**Preference System (prior to fiscal year 1992)** — The six categories among which 270,000 immigrant visa numbers are distributed each year during the period 1981-91. This preference system was amended by the Immigration Act of 1990, effective fiscal year 1992. (See Preference System (Immigration Act of 1990).) The six categories were: unmarried sons and daughters (over 21 years of age) of U.S. citizens (20 percent); spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence (26 percent); members of the professions or persons of exceptional ability in the sciences and arts (10 percent); married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens (10 percent); brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens over 21 years of age (24 percent); and needed skilled or unskilled workers (10 percent). A nonpreference category, historically open to immigrants not entitled to a visa number under one of the six preferences just listed, had no numbers available beginning in September 1978.

**Preference System (Immigration Act of 1990)** — The nine categories since fiscal year 1992 among which the family-sponsored and employment-based immigrant preference visas are distributed. The family-sponsored preferences are: 1) unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; 2) spouses, children, and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens; 3) married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; 4) brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens. The employment-based preferences are: 1) priority workers (persons of extraordinary ability, outstanding professors and researchers, and certain multinational executives and managers); 2) professionals with advanced degrees or aliens with exceptional ability; 3) skilled workers, professionals (without advanced degrees), and needed unskilled workers; 4) special immigrants; and 5) employment creation immigrants (investors). The number of visas issued annually may vary; they are described in Appendix 2.

**Principal Alien** — The alien from whom another alien derives a privilege or status under immigration law or regulations (usually spouses and minor children).

**Refugee** — Any person who is outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof may be based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. People with no nationality must be outside their country of last habitual residence to qualify as a refugee. Refugees are exempt from numerical limitation (though worldwide ceilings by geographic area are set annually by the President) and are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent residence after one year of continuous presence in the United States. Although these aliens are considered nonimmigrants when initially admitted to the United States, refugees are not included in nonimmigrant admission data.

**Refugee Approvals** — The number of refugees approved for admission to the United States during a fiscal year. Refugee approvals are made by Immigration and Naturalization Service officers in overseas offices.

**Refugee Arrivals** — The number of refugees the Immigration and Naturalization Service initially admits to the United States through ports of entry during a fiscal year.

**Refugee Authorized Admissions** — The maximum number of refugees allowed to enter the United States in a given fiscal year. As set forth in the Refugee Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-212) the annual figure is determined by the President after consultations with Congress.

**Refugee-Parolee** — A qualified applicant for conditional entry, between February 1970 and April 1980, whose application for admission to the United States could not be approved because of inadequate numbers of seventh preference visas. As a result, the applicant was paroled into the United States under the parole authority granted the Attorney General.

**Region** — Any one of three areas of the United States into which the Immigration and Naturalization Service divides jurisdiction for operational purposes—Eastern Region, Central Region, and Western Region.

**Registry Date** — Aliens who have continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status since January 1, 1972 are eligible to adjust to legal permanent resident status under the registry provision. Before the date was

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amended by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, aliens had to have been in the country continuously since June 30, 1948 to qualify.

**Required Departure** — The directed departure of an alien from the United States without an order of deportation. The departure may be voluntary or involuntary on the part of the alien, and may or may not have been preceded by a hearing before an immigration judge. Data for a fiscal year cover the required departures verified in that fiscal year.

**Special Agricultural Workers (SAW)** — Aliens who performed labor in perishable agricultural commodities for a specified period of time and were admitted for temporary and then permanent residence under a provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Up to 350,000 aliens who worked at least 90 days in each of the 3 years preceding May 1, 1986 were eligible for Group I temporary resident status. Eligible aliens who qualified under this requirement but applied after the 350,000 limit was met and aliens who performed labor in perishable agricultural commodities for at least 90 days during the year ending May 1, 1986 were eligible for Group II temporary resident status. Adjustment to permanent resident status is essentially automatic for both groups; however, aliens in Group I were eligible on December 1, 1989 and those in Group II were eligible one year later on December 1, 1990.

**Special Immigrants** — Certain categories of immigrants who were exempt from numerical limitation before fiscal year 1992 and subject to limitation under the employment-based fourth preference beginning in 1992: persons who lost citizenship by marriage; persons who lost citizenship by serving in foreign armed forces; ministers of religion, their spouses and children; certain employees and former employees of the U.S. Government abroad, their spouses and children; Panama Canal Act immigrants; certain foreign medical school graduates, their spouses and children; certain retired employees of international organizations, their spouses and children; juvenile court dependents; certain aliens serving in the U.S. Armed Forces, their spouses and children; and religious workers, their spouses and children.

**Special Naturalization Provisions** — Provisions covering special classes of persons who may be

naturalized even though they do not meet all the general requirements for naturalization. Such special provisions allow: 1) wives or husbands of U.S. citizens to be naturalized in three years instead of the prescribed five years; 2) a surviving spouse of a U.S. citizen who served in the armed forces to file in any naturalization court instead of where he/she resides; 3) children of U.S. citizen parents to be naturalized without meeting the literacy or civics requirements or taking the oath, if too young to understand the meaning. Other classes of persons who may qualify for special consideration are former U.S. citizens, servicemen, seamen, and employees of organizations promoting U.S. interests abroad.

**Stateless** — Having no nationality.

**Stowaway** — An alien coming to the United States surreptitiously on an airplane or vessel without legal status of admission. Such an alien is subject to denial of formal admission and return to the point of embarkation by the transportation carrier.

**Student** — As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States to pursue a full course of study in an approved program in either an academic (college, university, seminary, conservatory, academic high school, elementary school, other institution, or language training program) or a vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution.

**Subject to the Numerical Cap** — Categories of legal immigrants subject to annual limits under the provisions of the flexible numerical cap of 675,000 set by the Immigration Act of 1990. The largest categories are: family-sponsored preferences; employment-based preferences; and diversity immigrants. See Appendix 2 for a discussion of the limits.

**Suspension of Deportation** — A discretionary benefit adjusting an alien's status from that of deportable alien to one lawfully admitted for permanent residence. Application for suspension of deportation is made during the course of a deportation hearing before an immigration judge.

**Temporary Protected Status (TPS)** — Establishes a legislative base to the administrative practice of allowing a group of persons temporary refuge in the United States.

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Under a provision of the Immigration Act of 1990, the Attorney General may designate nationals of a foreign state to be eligible for TPS with a finding that conditions in that country pose a danger to personal safety due to ongoing armed conflict or an environmental disaster. Grants of TPS are initially made for periods of 6 to 18 months and may be extended depending on the situation. The legislation designated El Salvador as the first country to qualify for this program. Deportation proceedings are suspended against aliens while they are in Temporary Protected Status.

**Temporary Resident** — See Nonimmigrant.

**Temporary Worker** — An alien worker coming to the United States to work for a temporary period of time. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989, and the Immigration Act of 1990 revised existing classes and created new classes of nonimmigrant admission. Nonimmigrant worker classes of admission are as follows:

- 1) H-1A—registered nurses;
- 2) H-1B—workers with “specialty occupations” admitted on the basis of professional education, skills, and/or equivalent experience;
- 3) H-2A—temporary agricultural workers coming to the United States to perform agricultural services or labor of a temporary or seasonal nature when services are unavailable in the United States;
- 4) H-2B—temporary non-agricultural workers coming to the United States to perform temporary services or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing the service or labor cannot be found in the United States;
- 5) H-3—aliens coming temporarily to the United States as trainees, other than to receive graduate medical education or training;
- 6) O-1, O-2, O-3—temporary workers with extraordinary ability or achievement in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics; those entering solely for the purpose of accompanying and assisting such workers; and their spouses and children;
- 7) P-1, P-2, P-3, P-4—athletes and entertainers at an internationally recognized level of performance; artists and entertainers under a reciprocal exchange program; artists and entertainers under a program that is “culturally unique;” and their spouses and children;

8) Q—participants in international cultural exchange programs;

9) R-1, R-2—temporary workers to perform work in religious occupations and their spouses and children. Temporary visitors in the Exchange Visitor, Intracompany Transferee, and U.S.-Canada or North American Free-Trade Agreement classes of nonimmigrant admission also are granted authorization to work temporarily in the United States. See other sections of this Glossary for definitions of these classes.

**Transit Alien** — An alien in immediate and continuous transit through the United States, with or without a visa, including, 1) aliens who qualify as persons entitled to pass in transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District and foreign countries and 2) foreign government officials and their spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children in transit.

**Transition Quarter** — The three-month period—July 1 through September 30, 1976—between fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 1977. At that time, the fiscal year definition shifted from July 1-June 30 to October 1-September 30.

**Transit Without Visa (TWOV)** — A transit alien traveling without a nonimmigrant visa under section 238 of the immigration law. An alien admitted under agreements with a transportation line, which guarantees his immediate and continuous passage to a foreign destination. (See Transit Alien.)

**Treaty Trader or Investor** — As a nonimmigrant class of admission, an alien coming temporarily to the United States, under the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the foreign state of such alien, to carry on substantial trade or to direct the operations of an enterprise in which he has invested a substantial amount of capital, and the alien’s spouse and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

**Underrepresented Countries, Natives of** — The Immigration Amendments of 1988, Public Law 101-658 (Act of 11/5/88) allows for 10,000 visas to be issued to natives of underrepresented countries in each of fiscal years 1990 and 1991. Under-represented countries are defined as countries which received less than 25 percent of the maximum allowed under the country limitations

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(20,000 for independent countries and 5,000 for dependencies) in fiscal year 1988.

**United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement** — Public Law 100-449 (Act of 9/28/88) established a special, reciprocal trading relationship between the United States and Canada. It provided two new classes of nonimmigrant admission for temporary visitors to the United States—Canadian citizen business persons and their spouses and unmarried minor children. Entry is facilitated for visitors seeking classification as visitors for business, treaty traders or investors, intracompany transferees, or other business people engaging in activities at a professional level. Such visitors are not required to obtain nonimmigrant visas, prior petitions, labor certifications, or prior approval but must satisfy the inspecting officer they are seeking entry to engage in activities at a professional level and that they are so qualified. The United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement was superseded by the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) as of 1/1/94. (See North American Free-Trade Agreement.)

**Visa Waiver Pilot Program** — Allows citizens of certain selected countries, traveling temporarily to the United States under the nonimmigrant admission classes

of visitors for pleasure and visitors for business, to enter the United States without obtaining nonimmigrant visas. Admission is for no more than 90 days. The program was instituted by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (entries began 7/1/88) and extended through fiscal year 1997 by subsequent legislation. Currently, there are 25 countries participating in this program.

Under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, certain visitors from designated countries may visit Guam for up to 15 days without first having to obtain a nonimmigrant visitor visa. Currently, there are 16 countries participating in this program.

**Withdrawal** — An alien's voluntary removal of an application for admission to the United States in lieu of an exclusion hearing before an immigration judge. Although these aliens are technically considered nonimmigrants when applying for entry, withdrawals are not included in the nonimmigrant admission data.

**Worldwide Ceiling** — The numerical limit imposed on immigration visa issuance worldwide beginning in fiscal year 1979 and ending in fiscal year 1991. The ceiling in 1991 was 270,000 visa numbers. Prior to enactment of Public Law 96-212 on March 17, 1980, the worldwide ceiling was 290,000.

## DATA SOURCES

DATA SERIES	FORM NUMBER AND TITLE
<i>Immigrants</i> .....	
◆ New arrivals (except children born subsequent to issuance of immigrant visa to accompanying alien parents; children born to lawful permanent resident aliens during temporary visits abroad; and American Indians born in Canada)	OF-155 — (State Dept.) Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration OF-230 — (State Dept.) Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration
◆ Adjustments (and special new arrival cases listed above)	I-181 — Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence
<i>Naturalizations</i> .....	
	N-400 — Application to File Petition for Naturalization N-402 — Application to File Petition for Naturalization in Behalf of Child N-405 — Petition for Naturalization N-480 — Naturalization Petitions Recommended to be Granted N-600 — Application for Certificate of Citizenship N-643 — Application for Certificate of Citizenship on Behalf of an Adopted Child
<i>Nonimmigrants</i> .....	
	I-94 — Arrival / Departure Record I-94W — Visa Waiver Arrival / Departure Form
<i>Deportations, Required Departures</i> .....	— Deportable Alien Control System
<i>Exclusions</i> .....	
	I-259 — Notice to Detain, Deport, Remove, or Present Aliens I-275 — Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Admission to the United States I-296 — Notice of Alien Ordered Excluded by Immigration Judge — Deportable Alien Control System
<i>Performance Analysis</i> .....	G-23 — Report of Field Operations
<i>Refugees</i> .....	
	G-319 — Report of Applicants for Refugee Status under Section 207, INA I-94 — Arrival/Departure Record I-590 — Registration for Classification as Refugee
<i>Asylees</i> .....	I-589 — Request for Asylum in the United States
<i>Apprehensions</i> .....	I-213 — Record of Deportable Alien

**TABLE GENEALOGY**1996**IMMIGRANTS**

1. Immigration to the United States (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
2. Immigration by region and country of last residence (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
3. Immigrants admitted by region and country of birth (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
4. Immigrants admitted by type and class of admission (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
5. Immigrants admitted by region of birth and type and class of admission .....
6. Immigrants admitted by class of admission and foreign state of chargeability under the preference categories .....
7. Immigrants admitted by type of admission and country of birth .....
8. Immigrants admitted by class of admission and country of birth .....
9. Immigrants admitted by class of admission and country of last permanent residence .....
10. Immigrants adjusted to permanent resident status by status at entry and country of birth .....
11. Immigrants admitted in current fiscal year by calendar year of entry, type of admission, and country of birth .....
12. Immigrants admitted by age, and sex (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
13. Immigrants admitted by country of birth, age, and sex .....
14. Immigrants admitted by marital status, age, and sex .....
15. Immigrant-orphan adopted by U.S. citizens by sex, age, and country of birth .....
16. Immigrant new arrivals by port of entry and country of birth .....
17. Immigrants admitted by country of birth and state of intended residence .....
18. Immigrants admitted by state of intended residence (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
19. Immigrants admitted by country of birth and metropolitan statistical area of intended residence .....
20. Immigrant beneficiaries of occupational preferences admitted by type of admission and occupation .....
21. Immigrants admitted by major occupation group and country of birth .....

**REFUGEES, ASYLEES**

22. Refugee-status applications (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
23. Refugee-status applications by geographic area and country of chargeability .....
24. Refugee approvals and admissions by geographic area of chargeability (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
25. Refugee arrivals into the United States by country of citizenship (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
26. Refugees granted permanent resident status in current fiscal year by calendar year of entry and country of birth .....
27. Asylum cases filed with INS District Directors and Asylum Officers (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
28. Number of individuals granted asylum by INS District Directors and Asylum Officers by nationality: (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....

TABLE GENEALOGY

1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
<u>IMMIGRANTS</u>									
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13
15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15
17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17
19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	NA
20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	18
<u>REFUGEES, ASYLEES</u>									
22	23	23	23	24	24	24	23	23	20
23	24	24	24	25	25	25	24	24	21
24	25	25	25	26	26	26	25	25	22
25	26	26	26	27	27	27	26	26	23
26	27	27	27	28	28	28	27	27	24
27	28	28	28	NA	29 <sup>2</sup>	31 <sup>2</sup>	30 <sup>2</sup>	30 <sup>2</sup>	27 <sup>2</sup>
28	29	29	29	NA	30 <sup>2</sup>	32 <sup>2</sup>	31 <sup>2</sup>	31 <sup>2</sup>	28 <sup>2</sup>

**TABLE GENEALOGY**1996**REFUGEES, ASYLEES**

- 29. Asylum cases filed with INS Asylum Officers by selected nationality .....
- 30. Asylum cases filed with INS Asylum Officers by asylum office and state of residence .....
- 31. Refugees and asylees granted permanent resident status by enactment (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 32. Refugees and asylees granted permanent resident status by country of birth (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 33. Refugees and asylees granted permanent resident status by age and sex (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 34. Refugees and asylees granted permanent resident status by country of birth (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 35. Refugees and asylees granted permanent resident status by country of birth and metropolitan statistical area of residence .....
- 36. Refugees and asylees granted permanent resident status by state of residence (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....

**TEMPORARY ADMISSIONS**

- 37. Nonimmigrants admitted by class of admission and country of last residence (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 38. Nonimmigrants admitted by class of admission and country of citizenship .....
- 39. Nonimmigrants admitted by class of admission (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 40. Nonimmigrants admitted as temporary workers, exchange visitors, and intracompany transferees by country of citizenship .....
- 41. Nonimmigrants admitted by port of entry and country of citizenship .....
- 42. Nonimmigrants admitted by age and country of citizenship .....
- 43. Nonimmigrants admitted by class of admission and state of intended residence .....

**NATURALIZATIONS**

- 44. Petitions for naturalization filed, persons naturalized, and petitions for naturalization denied (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 45. Persons naturalized by general and special naturalization provisions (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 46. Persons naturalized by naturalization provisions and country of former allegiance .....
- 47. Persons naturalized by country of former allegiance (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 48. Persons naturalized by sex, marital status, and major occupation (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 49. Persons naturalized by state of residence (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
- 50. Persons naturalized by country of former allegiance and state of residence .....
- 51. Persons naturalized by country of former allegiance and metropolitan area of residence .....
- 52. Persons naturalized by major occupation group and country of former allegiance .....
- 53. Persons naturalized in current fiscal year by calendar year of entry and country of birth .....
- 54. Persons naturalized by country of former allegiance, age, and sex .....

**TABLE GENEALOGY**

1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
<b><u>REFUGEES, ASYLEES</u></b>									
29	30	30	30	NA	31 <sup>2</sup>	33 <sup>2</sup>	32 <sup>2</sup>	32 <sup>2</sup>	29 <sup>2</sup>
30	31	31	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	32	32	32	29	33	38	37	37	34
32	33	33	33	30	34	39	38	38	35
33	34	34	34	31	35	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>
34	35	35	35	32	36	40	39	39	36
35	37	37	37	34	38	42	41	40	NA
36	36	36	36	33	37	41	40	NA	NA
<b><u>TEMPORARY ADMISSIONS</u></b>									
37	38	38	38	35	39	43	42	41	37
38	39	39	39	36	40	44	43	42	38
39	40	40	40	37	41	45	44	43	39
40	41	41	41	38	42	46	45	44	40
41	42	42	42	39	43	47	46	45	41
42	43	43	43	40	44	48	47	46	42
43	44	44	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b><u>NATURALIZATIONS</u></b>									
44	45	45	45	41	45	49	48	47	43
45	46	46	46	42	46	50	49	48	44
46	47	47	47	43	47	51	50	49	45
47	48	48	48	44	48	52	51	50	46
48	49	49	49	45	49	53	52	51	47
49	50	50	50	46	50	54	53	52	48
50	51	51	51	47	51	55	54	53	49
51	52	52	52	48	52	56	55	54	NA
52	53	53	53	49	53	57	56	55	50
53	54	54	54	50	54	58	57	56	51
54	55	55	55	51	55	59	58	57	52

**TABLE GENEALOGY**1996**NATURALIZATIONS**

55. Persons naturalized by age, and sex (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
56. Naturalization rates through current fiscal year of immigrants admitted in fiscal year 1977 by major class of admission and occupation .....
57. Naturalization rates through current fiscal year of immigrants admitted in fiscal year 1977 by country of birth .....

**ENFORCEMENT**

58. Aliens apprehended and expelled (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
59. Deportable aliens located by status at entry and country of nationality .....
60. Aliens excluded by cause (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
61. Aliens excluded by cause (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
62. Aliens excluded by country of birth (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
63. Aliens under docket control required to depart by country of nationality (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
64. Aliens under docket control required to depart by cause and country of nationality (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
65. Aliens deported by cause (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
66. Aliens deported by cause (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
67. Aliens deported by country of nationality (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
68. Aliens deported by country to which deported (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
69. Aliens deported by cause and country of nationality .....
70. Aliens deported and under docket control required to depart by status at entry (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
71. Aliens deported and expelled by region and district office .....
72. Service participation in the control of marijuana, narcotics, and dangerous drug traffic (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
73. Principal activities and accomplishments of the Border Patrol (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....

**ENTRIES, LITIGATION, LEGAL ACTIVITY**

74. Prosecutions, fines, and imprisonment for immigration and nationality violations (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
75. Convictions for immigration and nationality violations (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
76. Writs of habeas corpus, judicial review of orders of deportation, and declaratory judgements in exclusion and deportation cases (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....
77. Private immigration and nationality bills introduced and laws enacted by Congress (historical <sup>1</sup>) .....

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<sup>1</sup> Historical tables show data for a number of years, which may vary in each edition of the *Yearbook*. <sup>2</sup> Excludes cases filed with Asylum Officers; Asylum Offices established for fiscal year 1992.

TABLE GENEALOGY

1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
<u>NATURALIZATIONS</u>									
55	56	56	56	52	56	60	59	58	53
56	57	57	57	53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
57	58	58	58	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>ENFORCEMENT</u>									
58	59	59	59	55	57	61	60	59	54
59	60	60	60	56	58	62	61	60	55
60	61	61	61	57	59	63	62	61	56
61	62	62	62	57	59	63	62	61	56
62	63	63	63	58	60	64	63	62	57
63	64	64	64	59	61	65	64	63	58
64	65	65	65	60	62	66	65	64	59
65	66	66	66	61	63	67	66	65	60
66	67	67	67	61	63	67	66	65	60
67	68	68	68	62	64	68	67 <sup>4</sup>	66 <sup>4</sup>	61 <sup>4</sup>
68	69	69	69	63	65	69	68	67	62
69	70	70	70	64	66	70	69	68	63
70	71	71	71	65	67	71	70	69	64
71	72	72	72	66	68	72	71	70	65
72	73	73	73	67	69	73	72	71	66
73	74	74	74	68	70	74	73	72	67
<u>ENTRIES, LITIGATION, LEGAL ACTIVITY</u>									
74	75	76	76	70	72	76	75	74	69
75	76	77	77	71	73	77	76	75	70
76	77	78	78	72	74	78	77	76	71
77	78	79	79	73	75	79	78	77	NA

<sup>3</sup> Data are shown for asylees only in 1986 (31), 1987-88 (34), and 1989 (35). Data are shown for refugees only in 1986 (25), 1987-88 (28), and 1989 (29). Data are shown by selected country of birth. <sup>4</sup> Data are for calendar year.

NA Not available.