

APPENDIX B

LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECT ON PEOPLE

| REASONS | LAWS | RESULTS |
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| Among immigrants were European radicals who caused great alarm among the ruling Federalists. | 1798 The Alien and Sedition Act | Deportation of foreigners deemed dangerous and prosecution of anybody who criticizes the Government. |
| Heavy immigration from China, dislike and prejudices towards Chinese immigrants | <p>1852 California imposed "Foreign Miner's Tax", for any miner who is not an intending citizen.</p> <p>1855 California imposed \$50 tax on newly arrived miners who were not intending citizens.</p> <p>1862 California imposed a head tax of \$2.50 per month on resident Chinese immigrants.</p> | <p>Decrease in immigration. Chinese were deprived of legal protection (1854) and were subjected to repeated acts of violence.</p> <p>1857 - Chinese excluded from public schools in San Francisco</p> |
| Land available but nobody to work on it | 1862 The Homestead Act | Encouraged immigration from Europe |
| <p>Heavy immigration from Europe (Germany, France, Ireland).</p> <p>In an attempt to encourage immigration, President Lincoln creates the First Office of Immigration to control who arrives to the country.</p> | 1864 Congress first centralized control over immigration under a Secretary of State, with a Commissioner. | |
| The depression from 1873 | 1875 Direct federal regulation prohibiting entry of undesirable people | Entry of criminals, prostitutes and convicts was prohibited. |
| Heavy immigration from China (Gold Rush, railroads); willingness of Chinese to work for almost nothing | 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act | Numbers of Chinese immigrants dropped significantly (by 1924 the number of Chinese gradually decreased to fewer than 62,000). |
| | (The 1892 Geary Act extended the 1882 Act; Repealed by the "Magnuson Act" in 1943) | Following this Act, large number of young Japanese laborers began arriving to replace the Chinese. |

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| Mass immigration of impoverished workers from Europe | 1885, 87, 88 Alien Contract Labor Laws | Fifteen years after its enactment, the law barred less than 0.5 percent of the immigrant flow, which continued many times over. |
| Heavy immigration | 1891 Immigration Act, first attempt of the Immigration Service to implement national immigration policy | Category of inadmissible immigrants - persons suffering contagious diseases, felons polygamist and criminals |
| | 1900 The Organic Act | Hawaii incorporated to the United states |
| Change in immigration pattern, Eastern European and Asian immigrants | 1906 Naturalization Act, the ability to speak English was made a condition for citizenship | |
| Number of Japanese arriving to fill jobs previously occupied by Chinese | 1907-8 Gentlemen's Agreement | Curtailed Japanese laborers but permitted wives and children to enter the USA. The Japanese population grew from 25,000 in 1900 to roughly 127,000 by 1940. |
| In 1890 the source countries of immigration began to shift from Western Europe to Southern and Eastern Europe. | 1911 A 42-volume study of the foreign born population | Campaign to "Americanize" those Eastern and Southern Europeans. Employers were encouraged to make English classes compulsory. Schooling in other languages banned. |
| Heavy immigration from Eastern Europe and Asia | 1917 The Immigration Act (Literacy requirement for all new immigrants and an \$8.00 head tax) | The Act banned immigration from all countries in the Asian-Pacific Triangle except Japan and Philippines; led to a decline in Mexican immigration in the late 1920s and some Mexicans began to enter the country illegally. |
| The First World War sentiments | 1919 Nebraska Law (declared unconstitutional) | Schooling should not be in any other language than the English language. |
| Still-growing immigration from non-Western European countries Public agitation grew to further limit immigration despite opposition business interest. | Following the Immigration Commission recommendations to restrict immigration Congress passed the 1921 Quota Law. | To favor Western and Northern Europeans at the expense of Southern and Eastern Europeans (Three percent of the total population from each nationality already living in the U.S.) |

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| Immigration still high, mainly from Southern and Eastern Europe | 1924 The Johnson-Reed Act (a system of quotas for immigrants based on national origins) | The Act reduced admission to 2 percent of each nationality group's representation in 1890 as well as the annual immigration ceiling to 165,000 people. Immigration from Japan was curtailed for 28 years until 1952 (100 people per year were allowed). |
| During the 1920s Mexicans accounted for more than 10 percent of all immigrants to the U.S. | 1924 The Border Patrol established | Decline in the immigration continued through the Great Depression. |
| Lack of work force | 1934 The Tydings-McDuffe Act | An annual quota of 50 Filipinos was permitted to emigrate to the U.S. |
| Lack of work force after the war | 1943 The "Bracero" Program Bracero Programs were in effect from 1942-47 and 1951-64. | About five million Mexicans had been employed as temporary farm workers. |
| | 1948 The Displaced Persons Act | Allowed refugee immigrants from war-torn Europe |
| Move to make a fairer quota system | 1952 The McCarran-Walter Act | Opened the door to numerous nationalities previously kept out on racial grounds. |
| | 1953 The Refugee Relief Act (RRA) | The admission of 214,000 refugees from war-torn Europe (Italy, Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece, etc) and escapees from Communist-dominated countries. |
| | The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act accepted immigrants on the basis of who applied first, within overall annual limits. | A system based on "family reunification" and employment skills The law changed immigration patterns for countries of origin. It permitted residents of the Asia Pacific Triangle to enter the U.S. as quota immigrants, which caused heavy emigration from Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. |

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| | 1978 INA was revised | A single global limit of 290,000 with no distinction between hemispheres was established. |
| A need to define who is a refugee and who is an asylee The number of illegal immigrants hired to work in the States became large. | 1980 Refugee Act 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. The law also granted amnesty to 2.7 million people who had been living in the country illegally since 1982. | The worldwide limit was reduced from 290,000 to 270,000. The Act removed refugees as a preference category and established clear criteria and procedures for their admission. Fines for employers who deliberately hired undocumented workers The Law was not sufficiently enforced so illegal immigration has continued (IRCA increased both legal and illegal immigration). |
| In 1990 the population in the States included 18 million foreign-born people. | 1990 The Immigration Act | The total number of immigrants may not exceed 700,000 a year. Exceptions could increase this number significantly (family members, refugees) |
| Increasing complaints about the cost of diversity-economic stagnation in California rising racial tensions, concerns about crime and moral breakdown | 1994 "Proposition 187" in California Pubic agencies should deny service to illegal immigrants and report them to the INS; cutting government benefits to non-citizens. | Naturalization rates reached historically high levels. |
| Rising number of illegal immigrants Partially, the Proposition 187 campaign | 1996 Illegal Immigration and Immigrant Responsibility Act 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act | Intended to lower the number of both legal and illegal immigrants through establishing restrictions for public assistance. |
| A new Congress considered restrictions passed by the previous Congress to be harsh. | 1997 The Balanced Budget Agreement | Some public benefits were restored for some elderly and disabled immigrants. |