

100 Years of Back-and-Forth Immigration Policy



J. Keppler

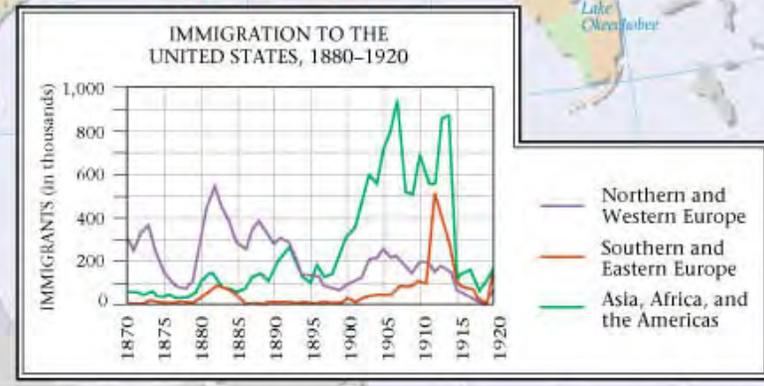
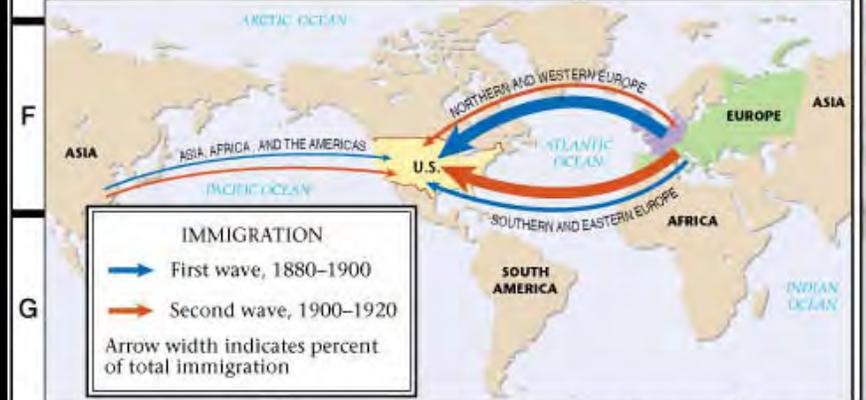
LOOKING BACKWARD.

They would gaze on the old days and wish they could take one year, twenty years,

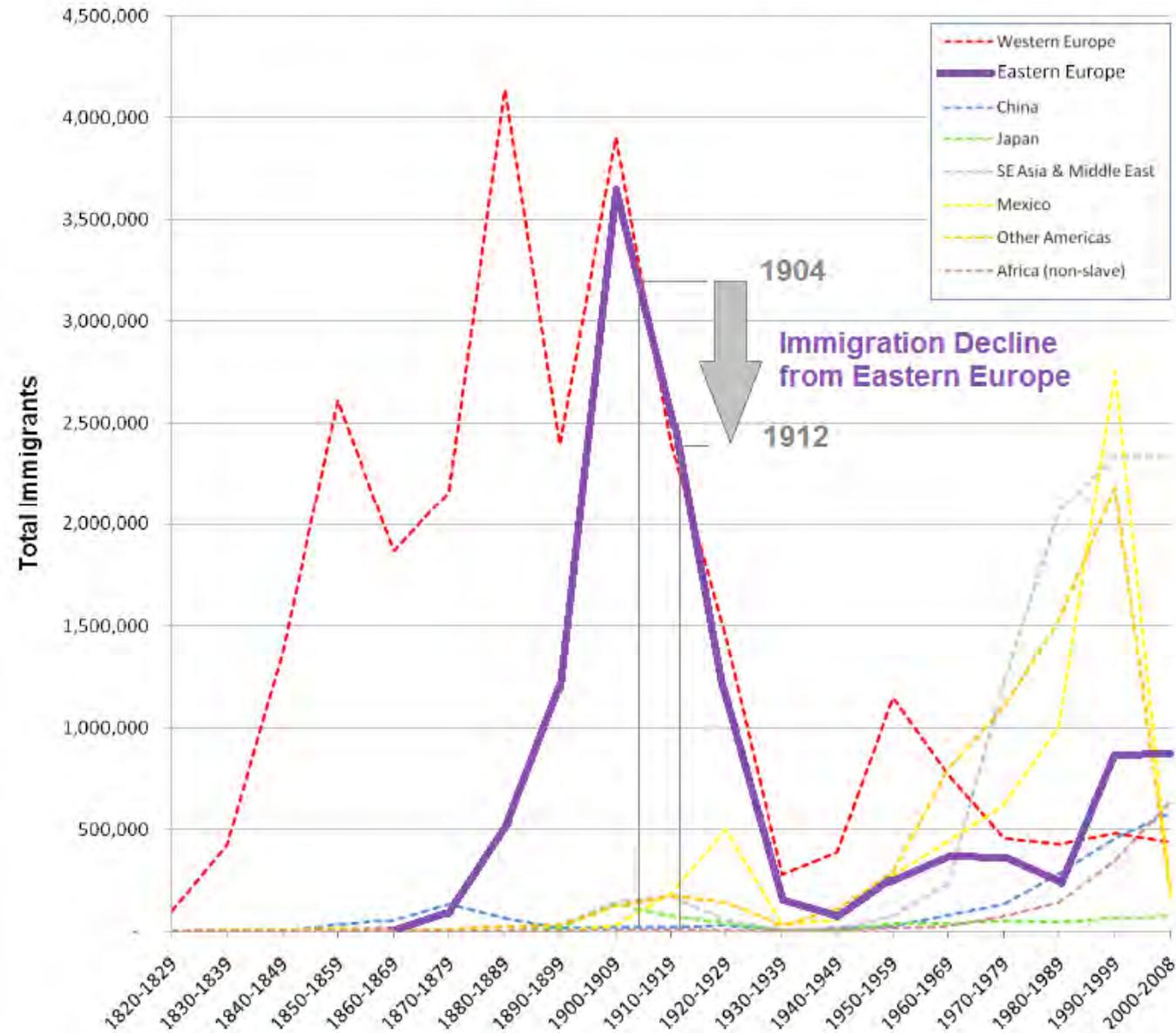
IMMIGRATION, 1880-1920



- More than 20% foreign born in 1881
- More than 20% foreign born in 1920
- Major industrial areas, 1900
- State capitals
- Boston
- 20 largest cities

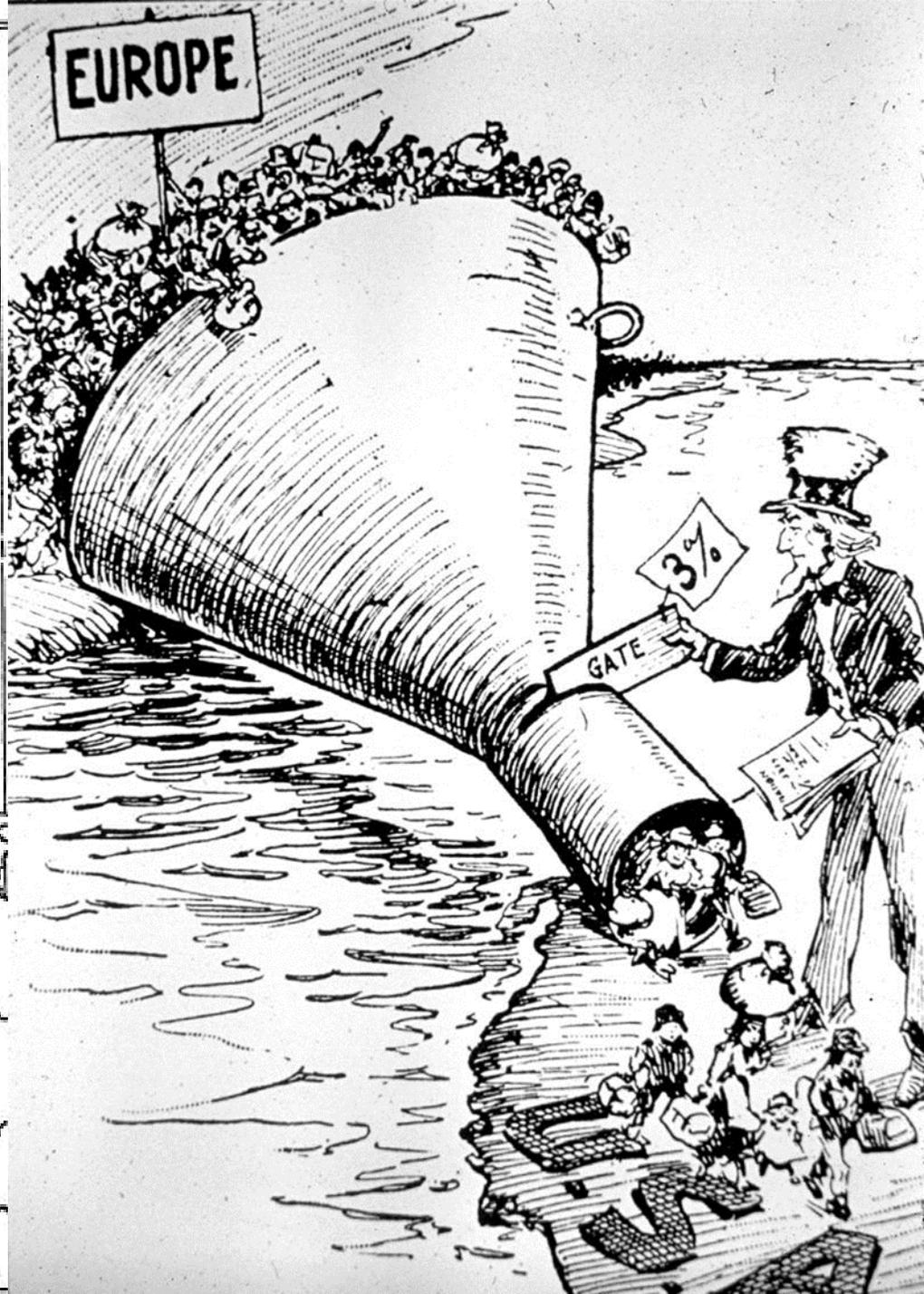
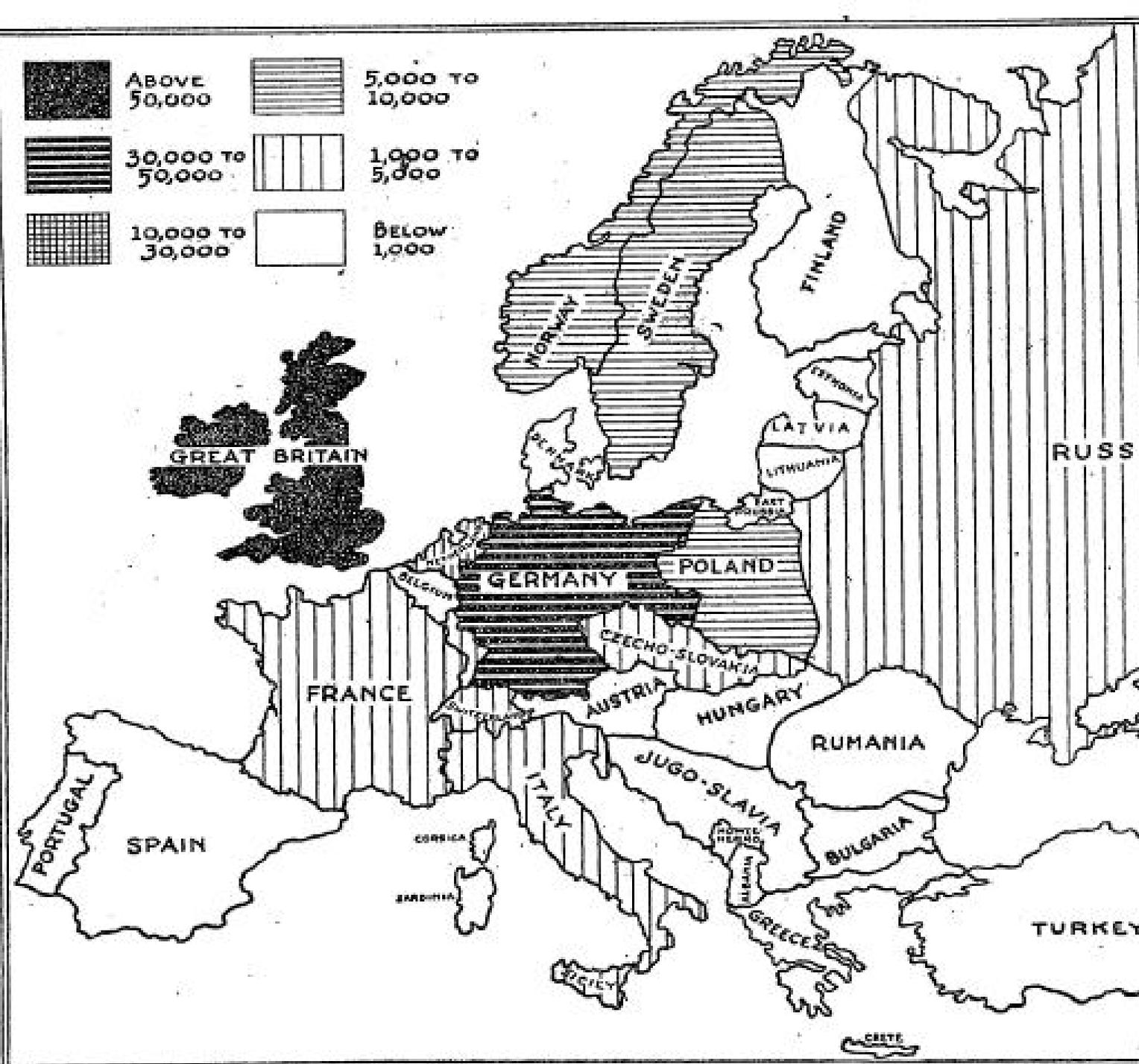


Persons Obtaining Legal U.S. Resident Status by Region of Origin, 1820-2008



NOTE: Oceania and Not-Specified are not included in this graph as the numbers are comparatively small. Refer to the original data for information about these categories.
 Downloaded 10/21/2012 from: http://www.upa.pdx.edu/IMS/currentprojects/TAHv3/Content/Graphics/Immigrant_Region_1820-2008_Graph.pdf

Source: 2008 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Dept. of Homeland Security)



Quota Laws end Era of Mass European Migration

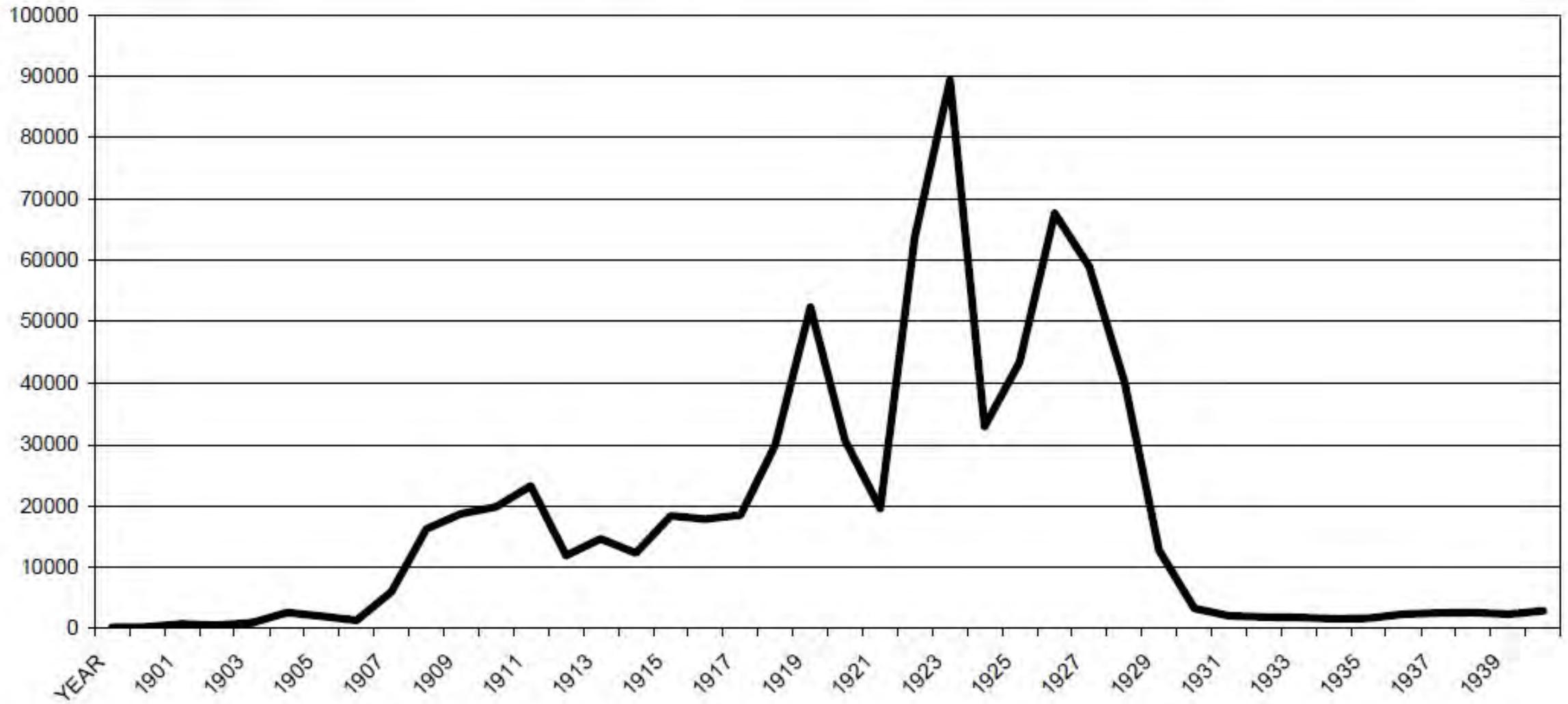
Immigration Act of 1924 (Johnson-Reed)

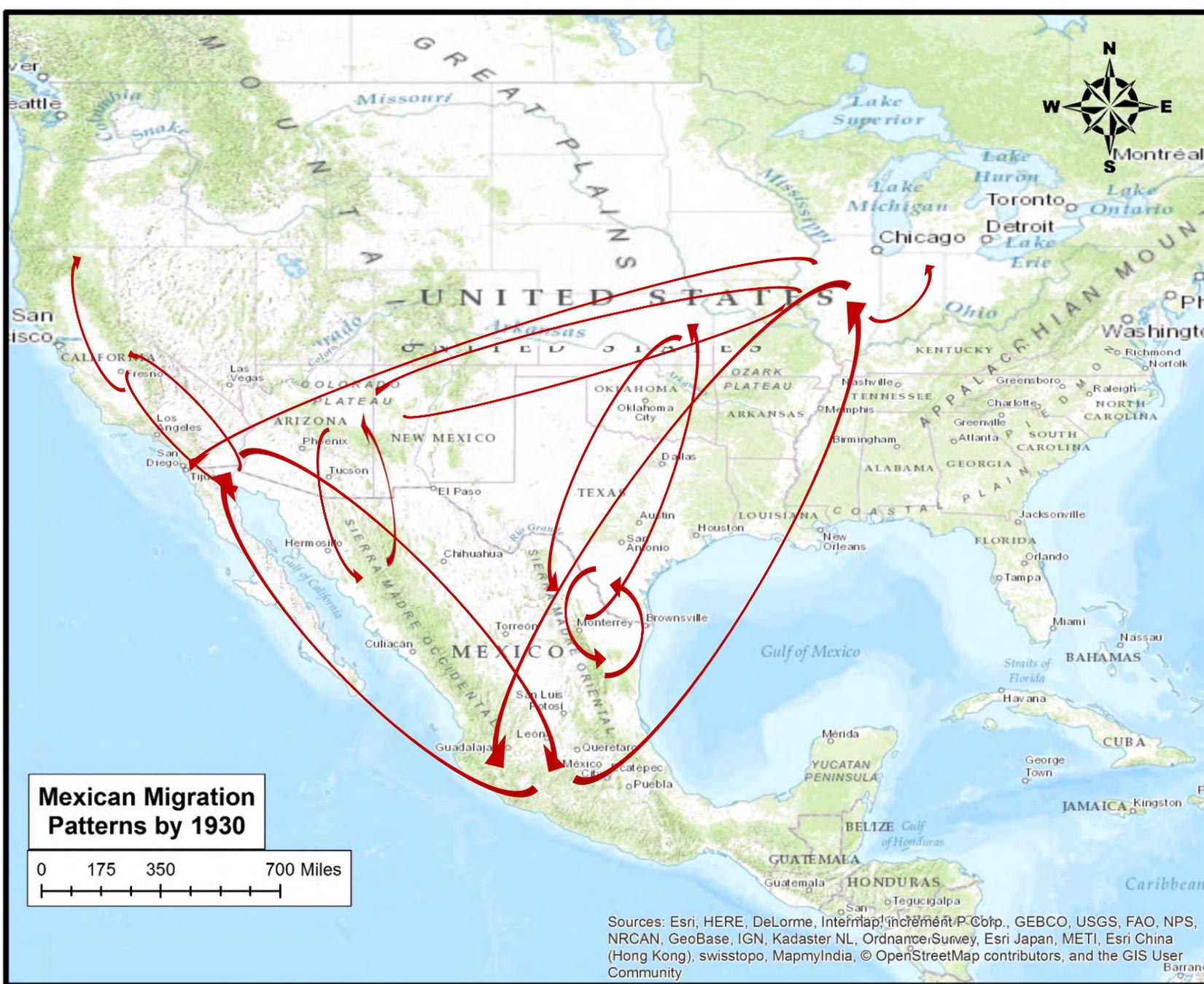
- Imposed permanent numerical limits on immigration, 150,000 for all the world
- Strict Quota ends large scale migration from Europe (Southern/Eastern, especially Jews)
- All immigration from Asia banned
- Exception for western hemisphere (Mexico)

informal actions 1920-1940

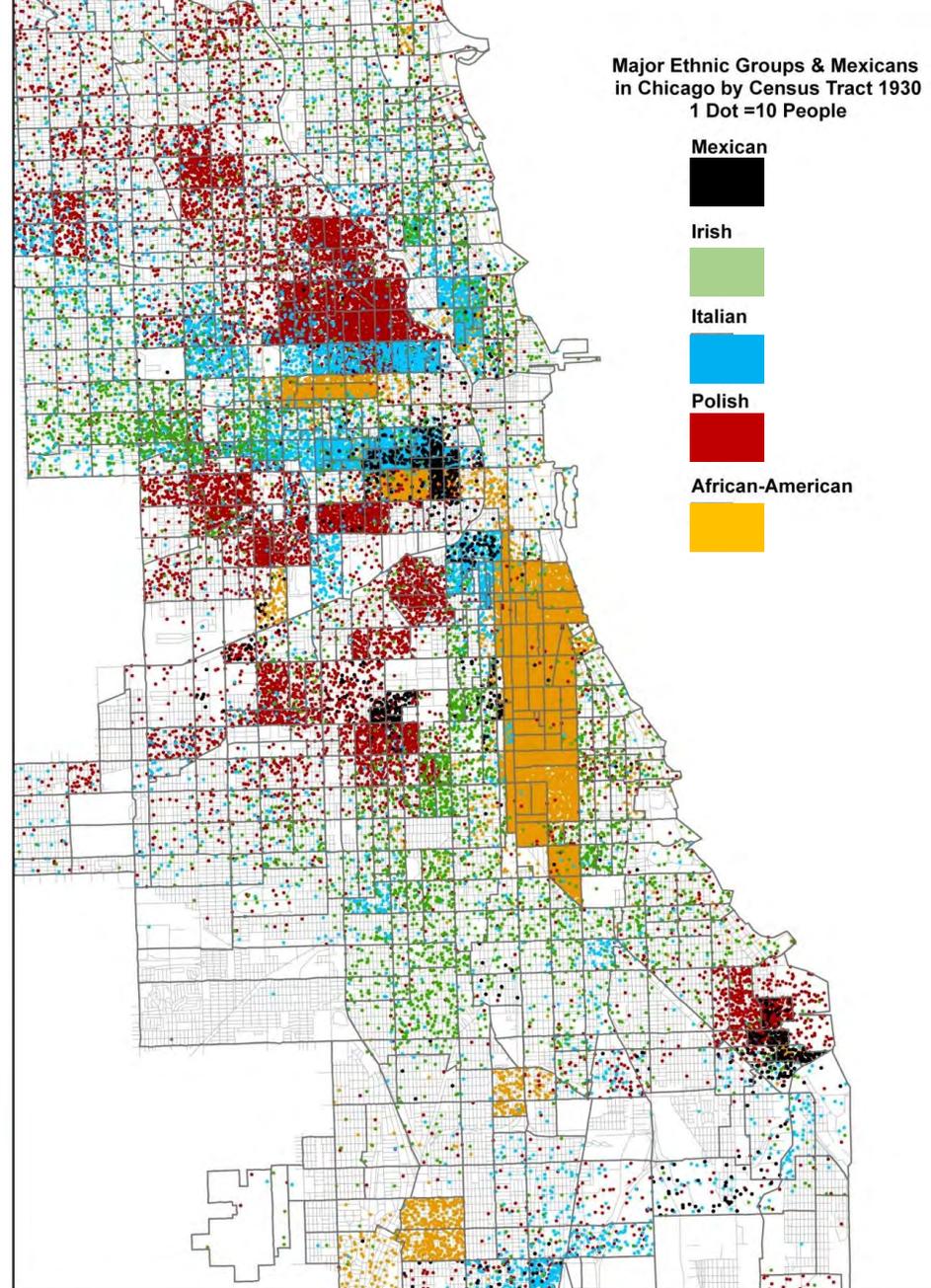
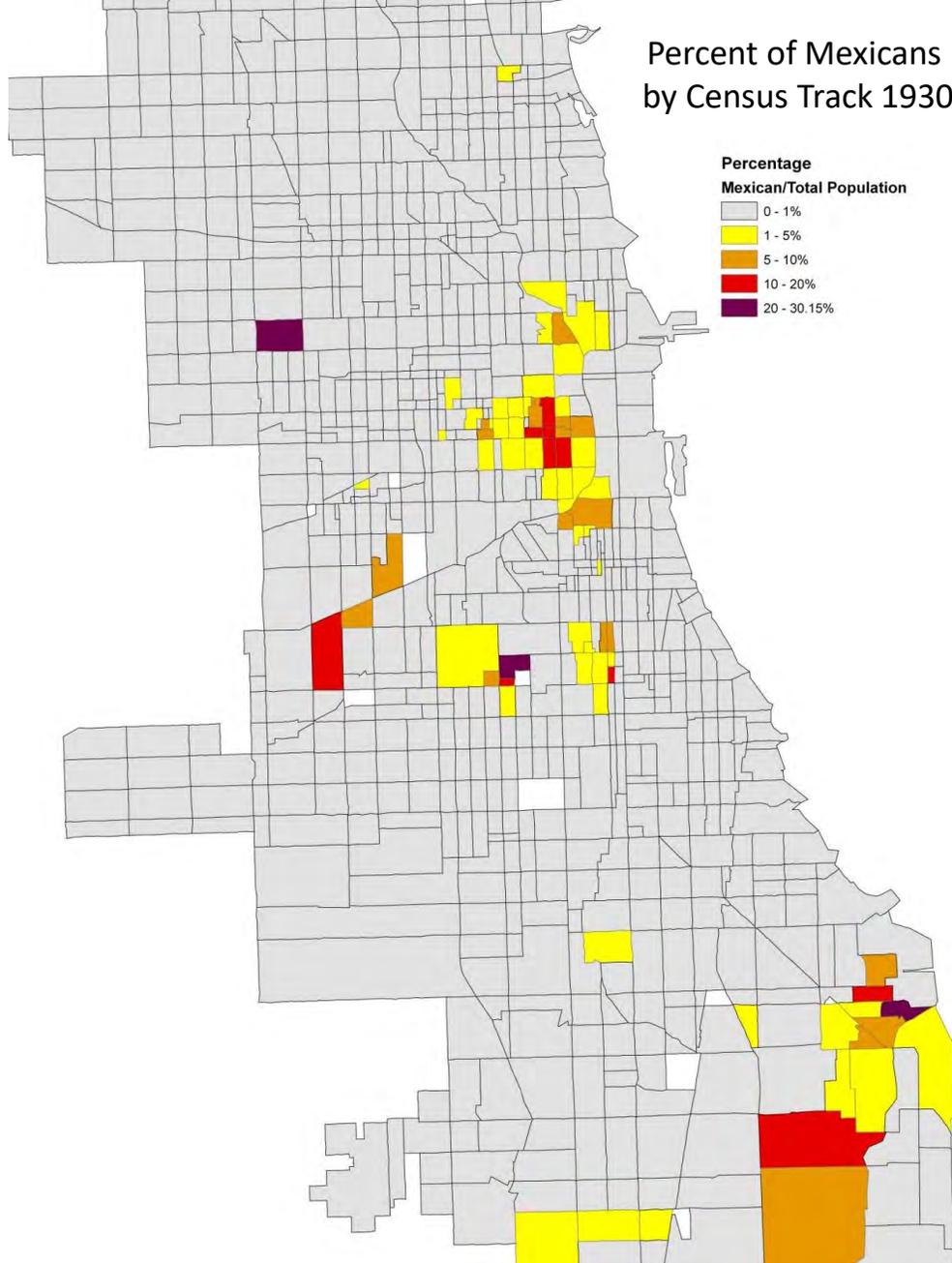
- Informal programs by discretion of Immigration officials to legalize large amounts of undocumented European immigrants.

Number of Mexican Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1900–1941





Mexican Migration Patterns by 1930. By author, using ArcMap GIS.



CHICAGO 1930 Dot and Track Map, Mexican Population with other ethnic groups
 [Information from the University of Wisconsin Census Tract Data for 1930]

Repatriation Drives





Laws and Actions Targeting Mexican Immigrants

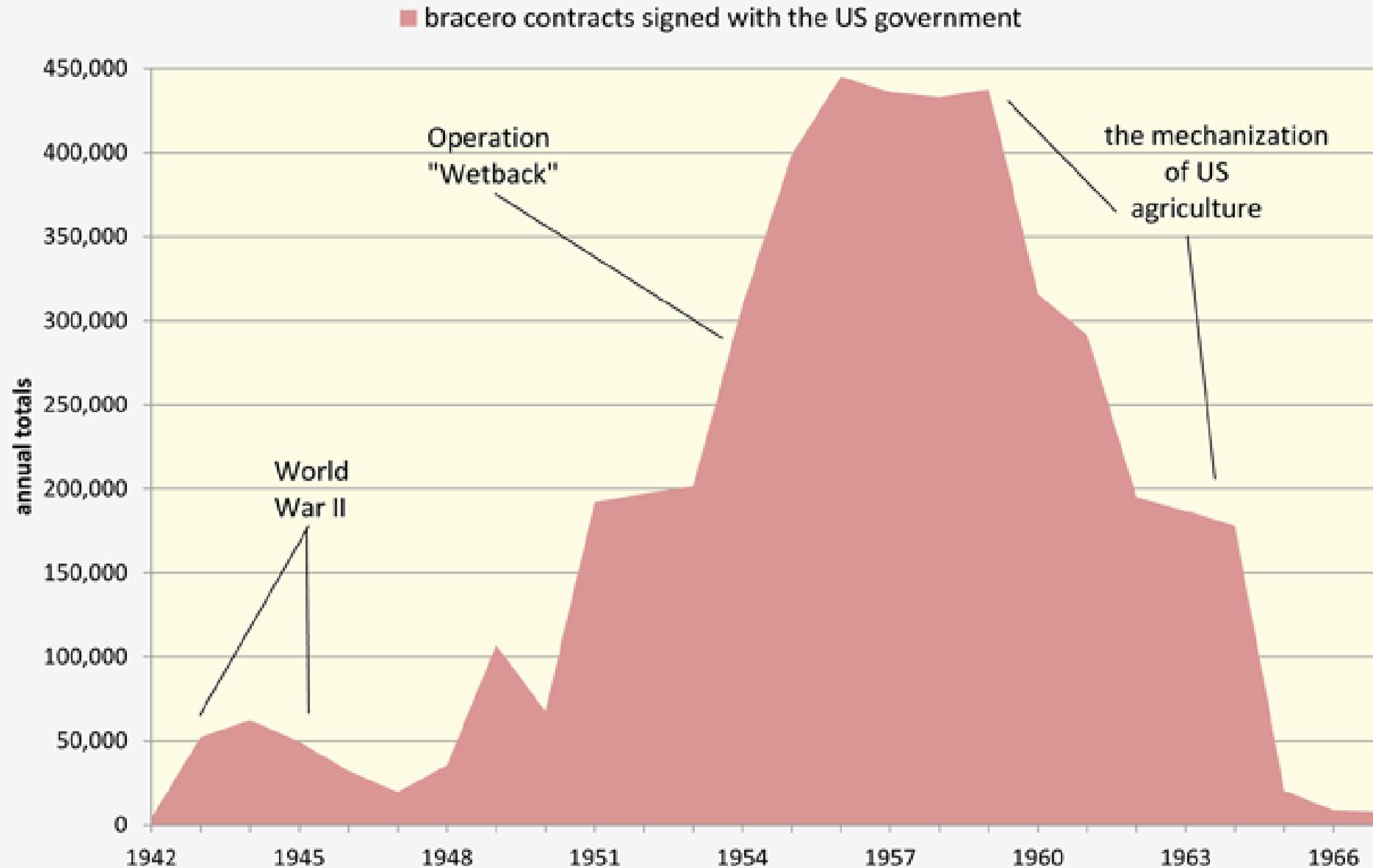
Immigration Act of 1924

- Led to the creation of the Border Patrol as a separate police force from the Bureau of Immigration. Most early agents are ill trained and openly racist.
- In 1929 Law was revised to make undocumented entry a criminal rather than civil offense, creating the modern legal definition of “illegal”

Repatriation Drives 1930-1940

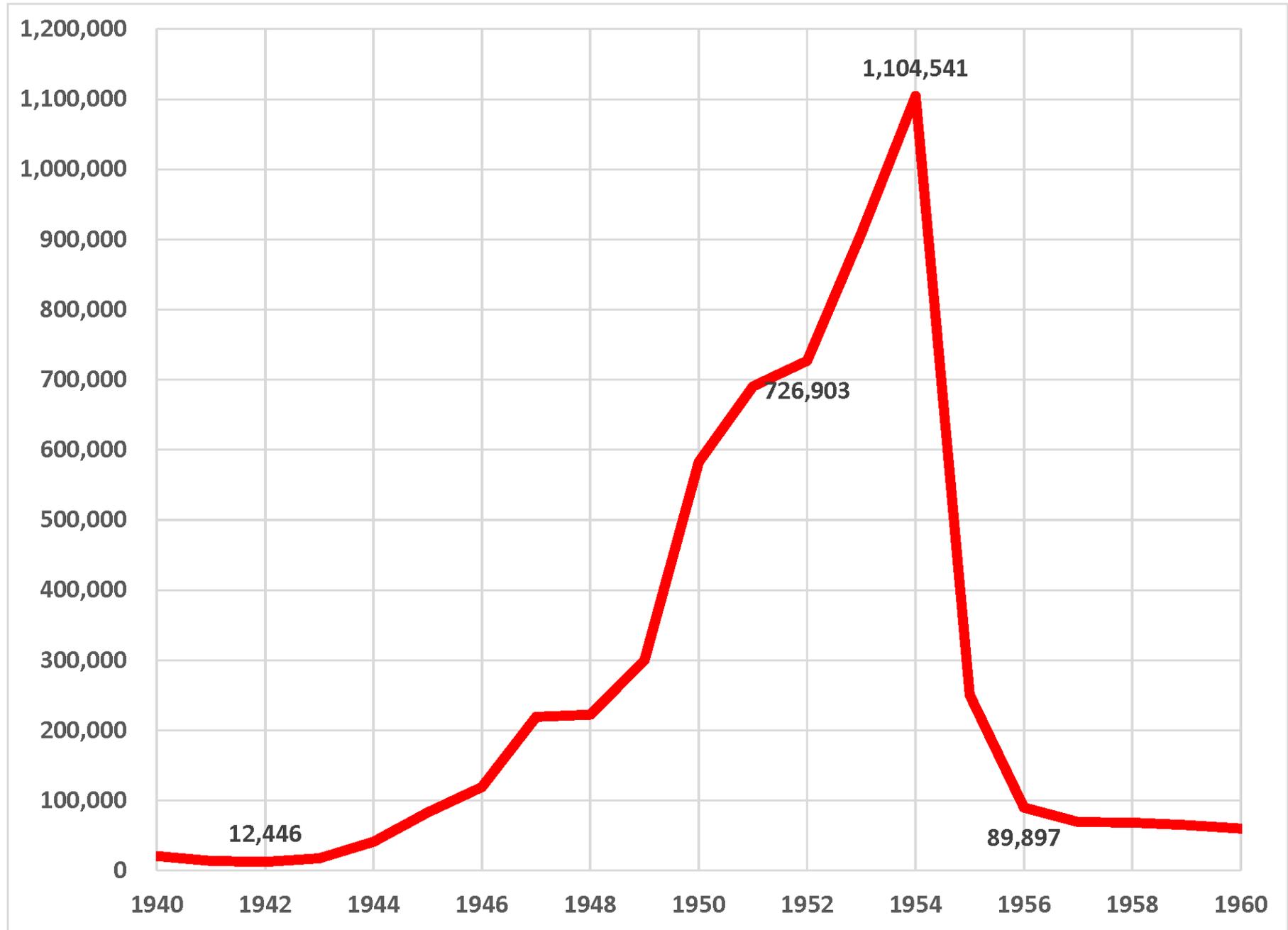
- Federal, state, and local officials and private agencies engage in informal deportation drives there 400,000 Mexicans and Mexican-Americans are sent “back” to Mexico, 40% were U.S. citizens.

Chart 2: The Bracero Program, 1942-1967



Source: www.farmworkers.org/migradata. Graphic copyright © 2011 Richard D. Vogel at combatingglobalization.com. Permission to copy granted.

Operation Wetback



1965
Immigration
Act & the New
Immigrants



Post-War Immigration 1950-1965

Bracero Program 1941-1965

- Up to 400,000 Mexican workers contracted to work in the U.S. every year.

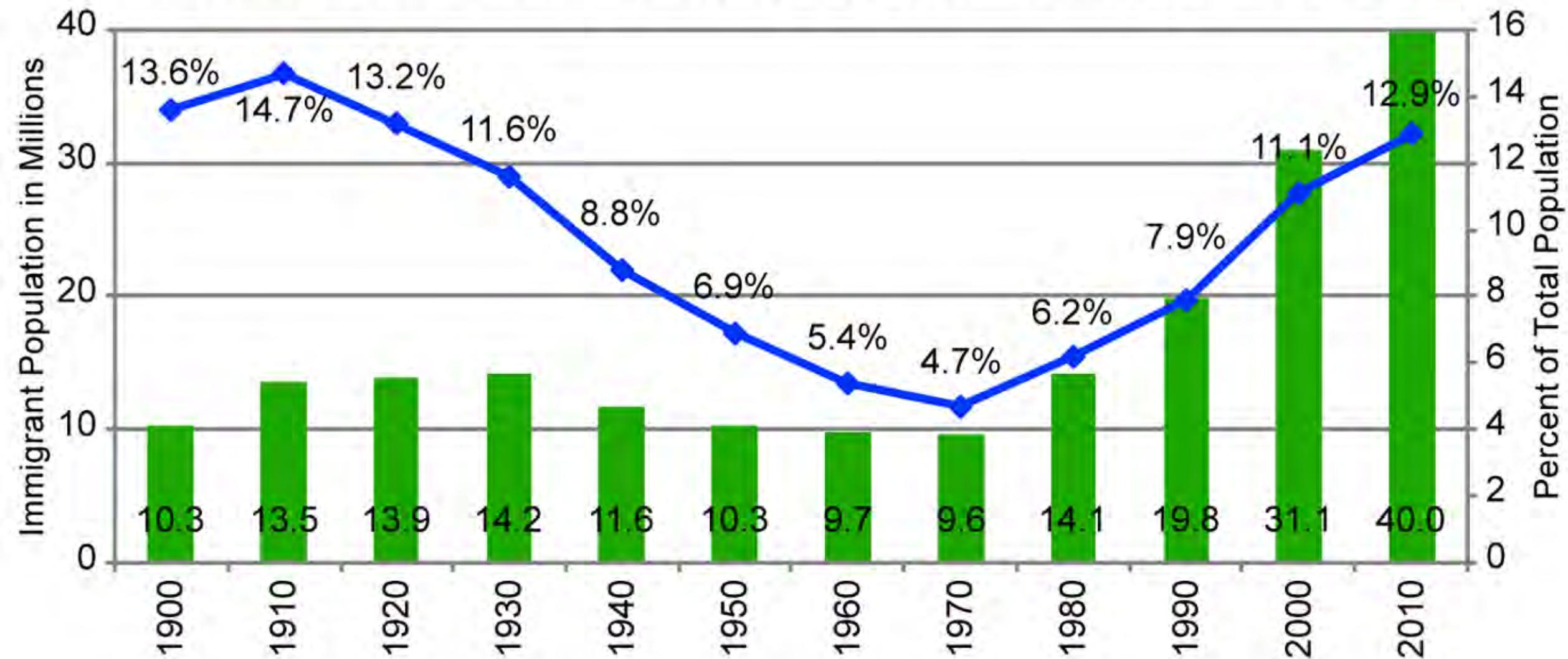
Operation Wetback 1954

- I.N.S. and Border Patrol round up and deport undocumented immigrants in large scale raids. 1,000,000 are deported, but Bracero program grows and many workers are “dried out” informally

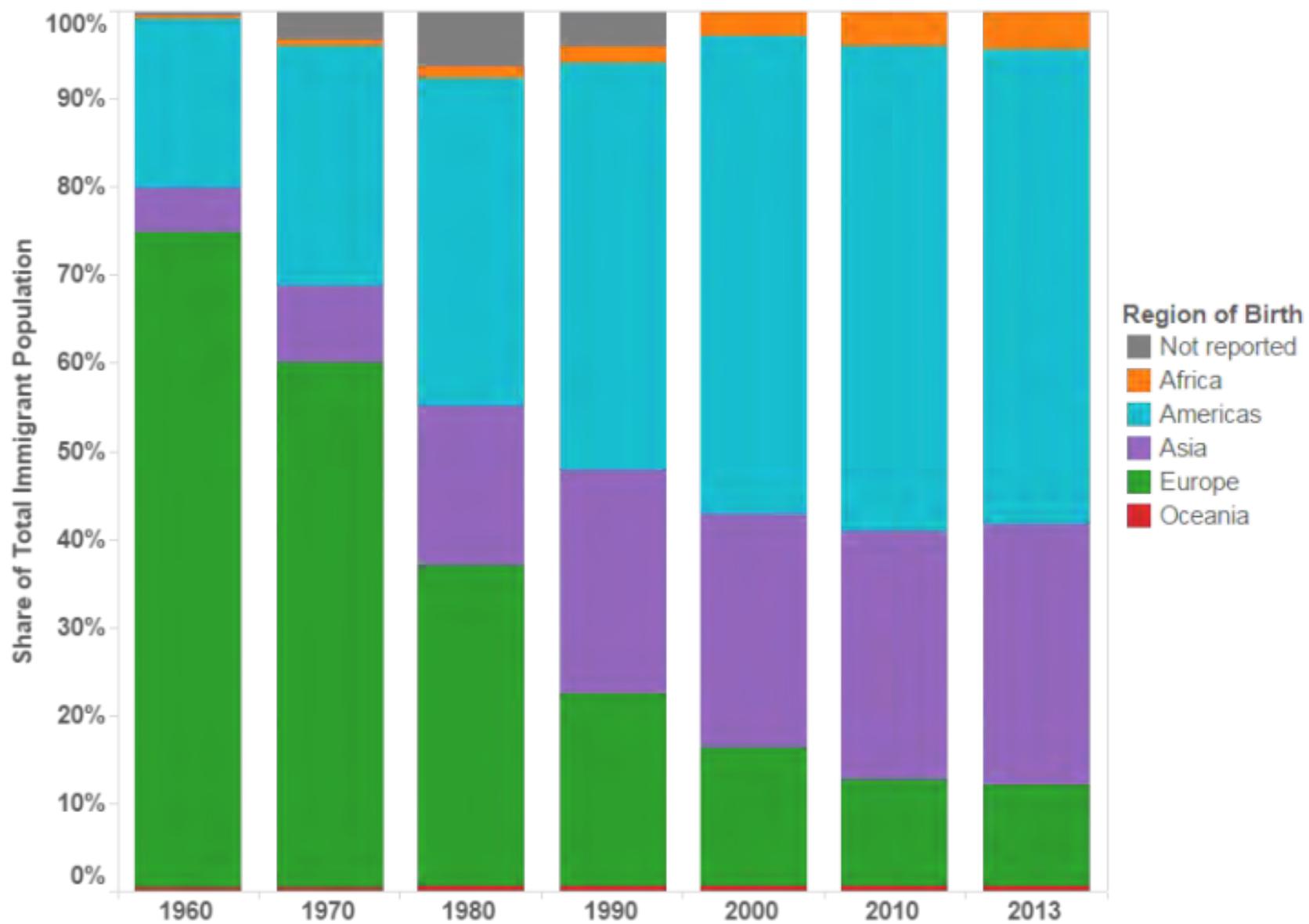
Hart-Celler Act 1965

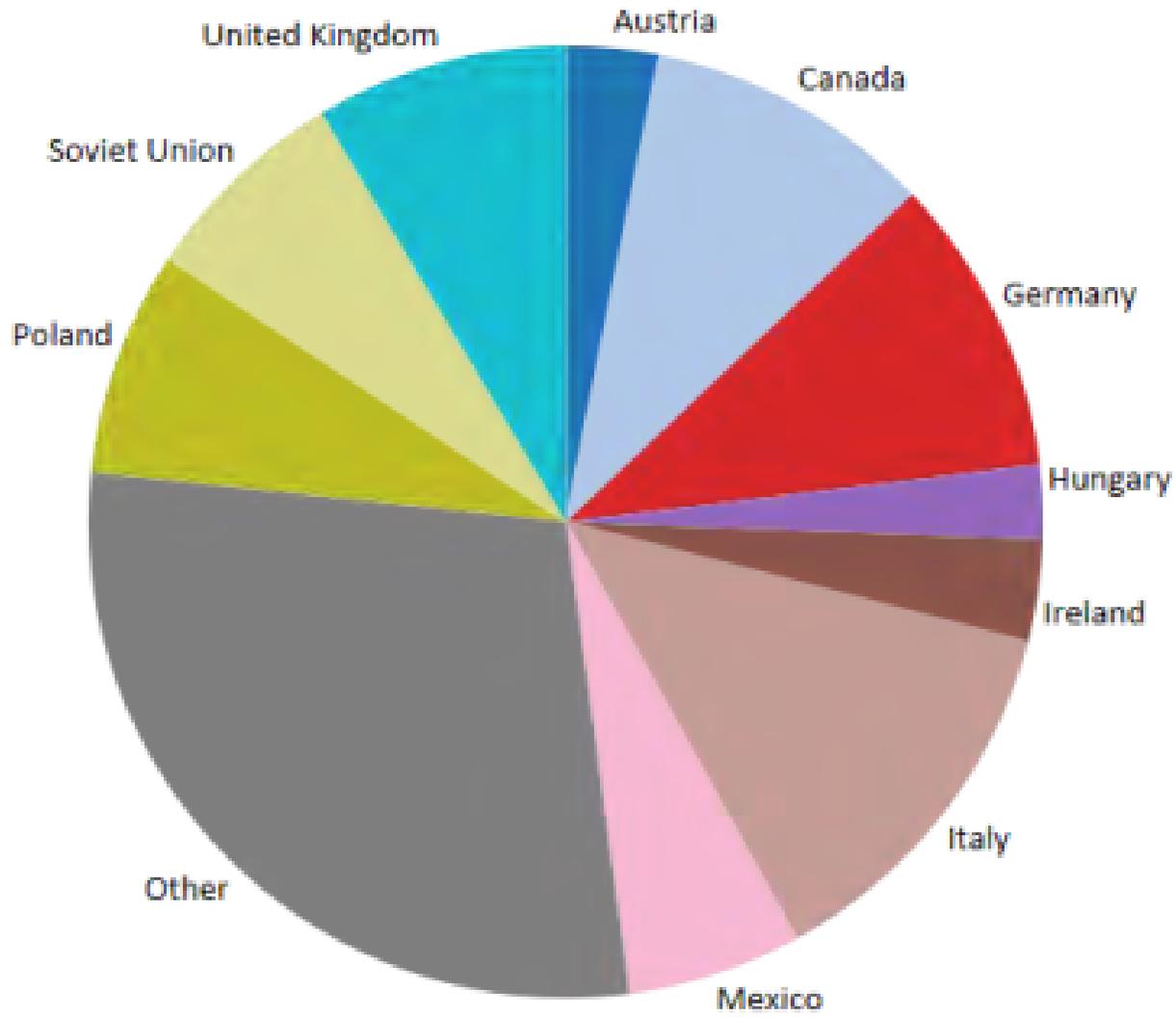
- Repealed the national-quota laws
- Created a visa system for family reunification and skills
- Sets a 20k limit per country
- Sets numerical limits on Western Hemisphere (Mexico) for the first time – leads to what had been Bracero migrants becoming undocumented

Immigrant Population of the United States

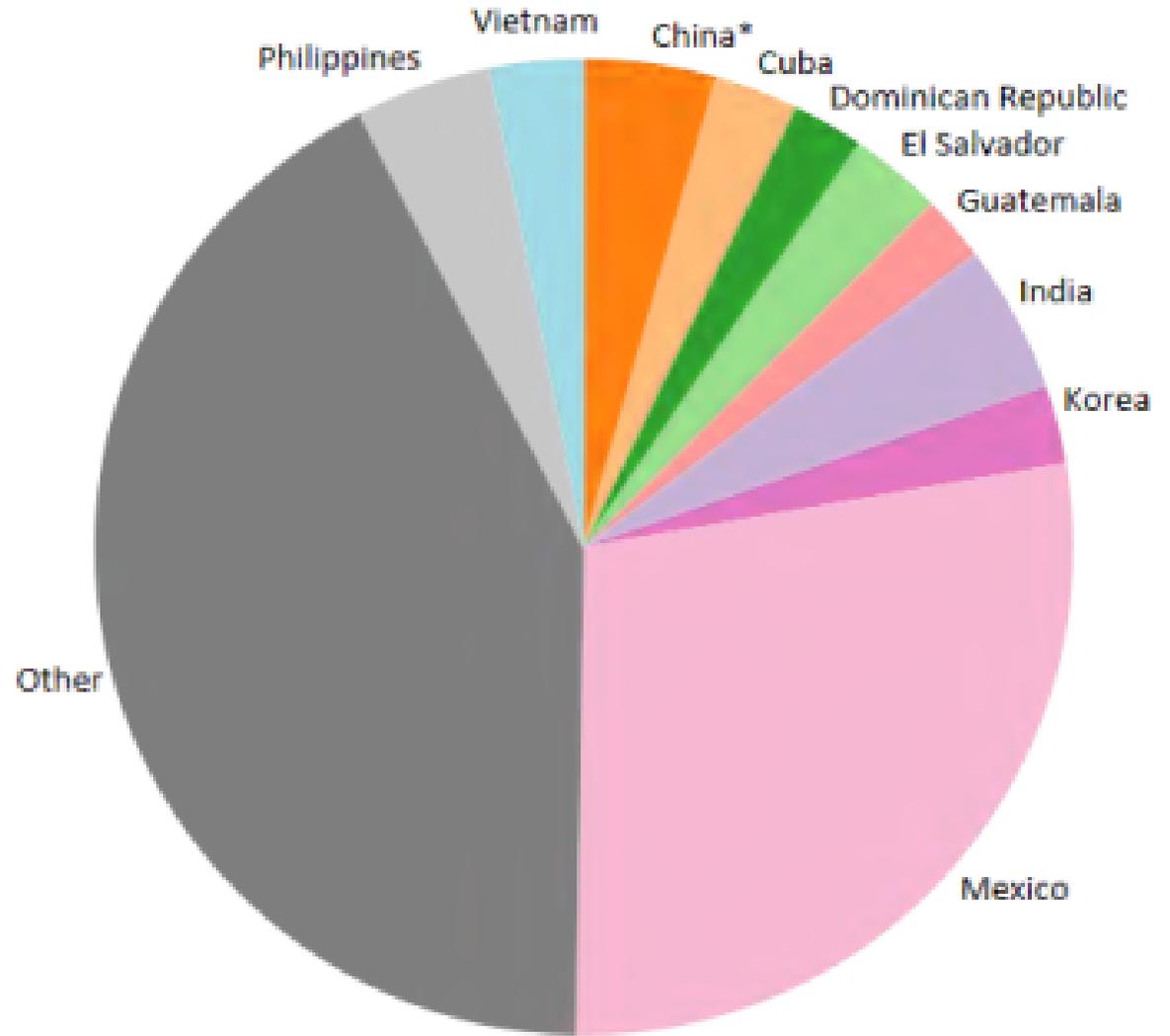


Source: United States Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2003; and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.





1960



2013

Selective Inclusions 1966-1990

Cuban Refugee Adjustment Act 1966

- Legalizes Cubans in the U.S. establishes a special pathway for all Cubans to become citizens.

Pylar V. Doe 1982

- Supreme Court rules that all people in the US are subject to Constitutional rights regardless of legal status.

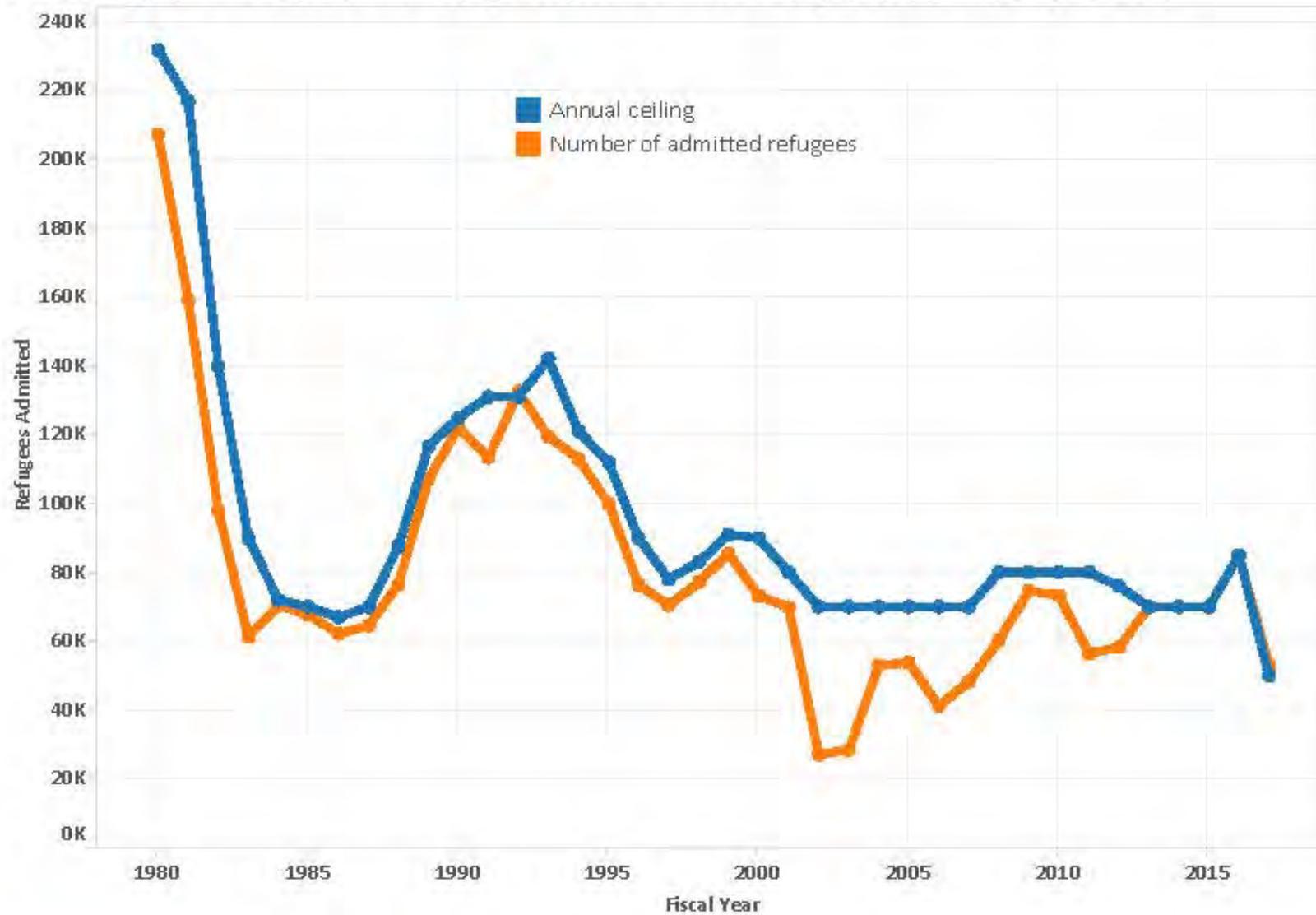
Immigration Reform and Control Act 1986

- Provided amnesty to undocumented immigrants already in U.S., 2.5 million get legal documents, most are Latinos but large numbers of Europeans and Asians included
- Increases sanctions for hiring undocumented workers, increases in border control enforcement

Immigration Act of 1990

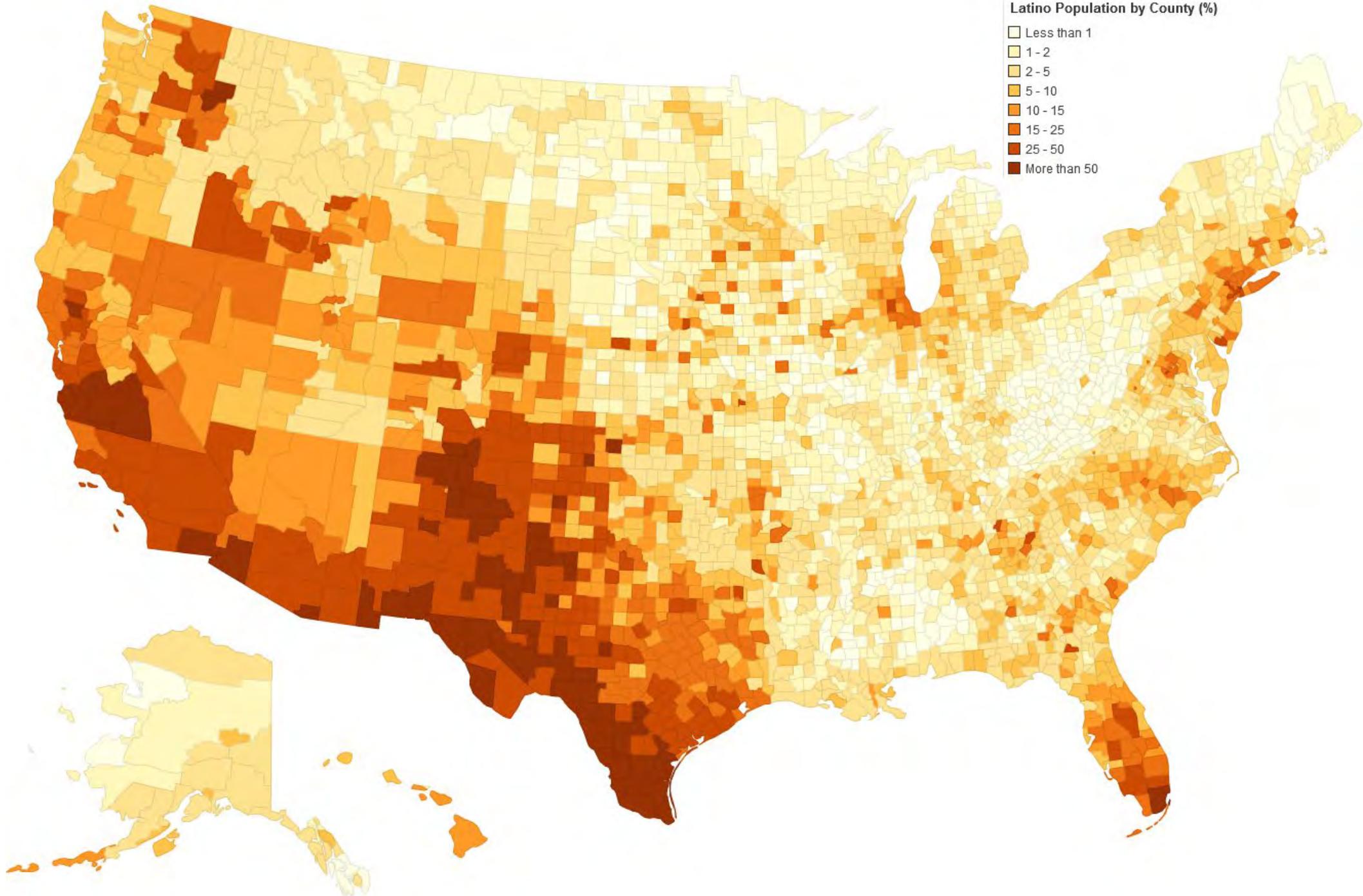
- Increased legal immigration, created diversity categories, created separate visas for skilled workers

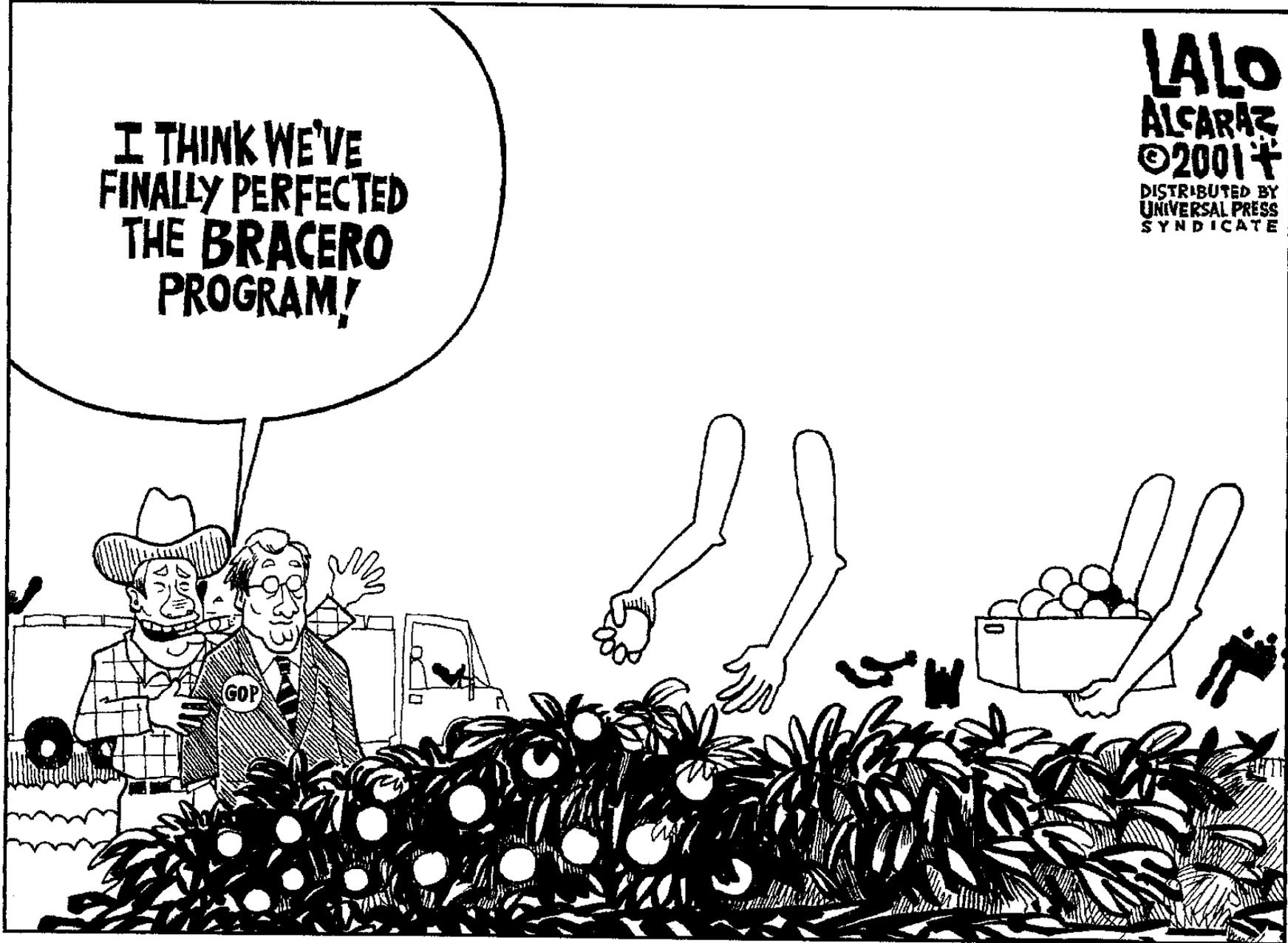
U.S. Refugee Admissions and Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, Fiscal Years 1980-2017*



Latino Population by County (%)

- Less than 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 25
- 25 - 50
- More than 50





The Perfect Bracero Program, 2001

Increasing Immigration Restriction 1990-2017

Illegal Immigration Reform & Responsibility Act 1996

- Increased border enforcement, border walls increased.
- Access to welfare and social safety net denied to legal immigrants (undocumented already excluded)
- Worker verification system created. New jails created. Part of Bill Clinton's "War on Crime"

California Proposition 187

- Prohibit undocumented immigrants from using healthcare, public education, and other services
- Ruled Unconstitutional

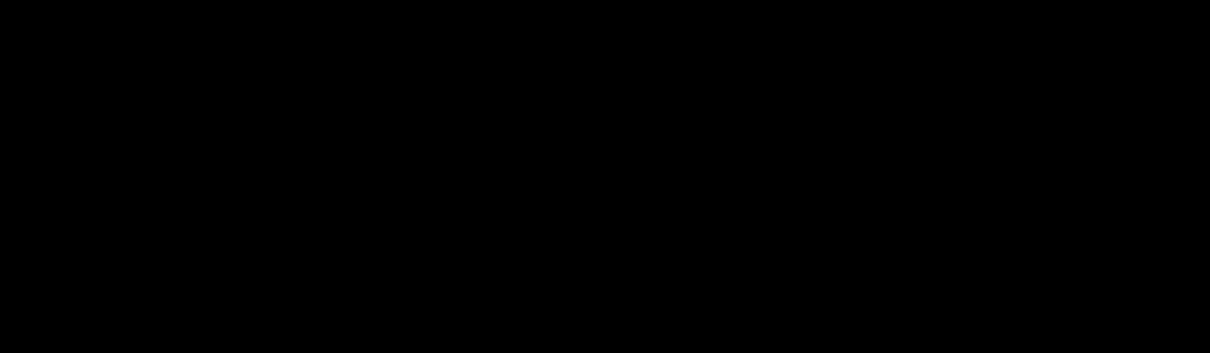
Border Security and Visa Reform Act 2002

- Doubles amount of Border Patrol, creates new walls in remote locations.
- Schools must report foreign students, all foreigners must carry ID

HR 4437 vs Comprehensive Immigration Reform 2006-2013

- Sensenbrenner Bill would criminalize a lot of actions of undocumented immigrants, make it impossible to rent a house, buy car, send money. Police empowered to enforce immigration laws.
- Comprehensive Immigration Reform 2006-2013 would legalize immigrants already in the country, establish a new Agricultural worker program, increase immigration quotas, create new high skilled categories, create "Dream Act" of protecting children who came undocumented to the U.S.







AGLABAN
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