



1584-1700s Colonization of the United States, marking the first wave of European immigration to the continent. A majority of Natives in North America were killed or displaced by European settlers.





1619-1865 Africans were trafficked to the United States and enslaved. Slave-grown cotton became half of U.S. export earnings.

July 23, 1892

CHINESE?

NO! NO! NO!

Come to 10th and A Streets at 7:30
Monday evening and express your
opinion on the Chinese question.

1882 After a 30-year influx of Chinese immigration for work in gold mines and on the transcontinental railroad, Congress passed the **Chinese Exclusion Act**, prohibiting all Chinese immigration and denying citizenship for those already in the U.S. Promised to be temporary, it wasn't repealed until 1943. This was the first law passed by Congress to regulate immigration. Chinese made up 0.002% of the U.S. population at the time.

December 14, 1916, veto.^[2] This act added to and consolidated the list of undesirables banned from entering the country, including: "alcoholics", "anarchists", "contract laborers", "criminals and convicts", "epileptics", "feeble minded persons", "idiots", "illiterates", "imbeciles", "insane persons", "paupers", "persons afflicted with contagious disease", "persons being mentally or physically defective", "persons with constitutional psychopathic inferiority", "political radicals", "polygamists", "prostitutes" and "vagrants".^[16]



1917 Congress pushed through the controversial Asiatic Barred Zone Act, barring immigrants from more Asian countries. The bill also imposed a literacy test and tax on all incoming immigrants, and restricted the entry of those with mental and physical handicaps. This remained U.S. immigration policy until 1952.



1914-1918 During World War I, Germans and other recent immigrants from Eastern Europe became the targets of anti-immigrant suspicion. This fear spilled over to others: socialists, anarchists, African-Americans, labor unions, and other immigrants. Dutch Reformed communities even experienced discrimination for being mistaken for Germans.



1921 The Emergency Quota Act introduced a quota system which favored immigrants from northern European countries, specifically intending to limit immigration from southern and eastern European countries. Professionals were permitted to enter regardless of country of origin.



1919-1923 Growing isolationist sentiments led to rapid growth in the Ku Klux Klan, a white supremacist organization that emphasized white supremacy and nativism, under the slogan “Keep America American.”



Day



There's often more in the little Day A-B-C Classified Ads than in a pageful of other matter.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL

Times the Paid Circulation of Any Other New London Paper.

FOURTEEN PAGES

PRICE THREE CENTS

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26, 1924

IMMIGRATION BILL IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT; JAPANESE BAN BECOMES EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1

READY FOR BONUS PAYMENT



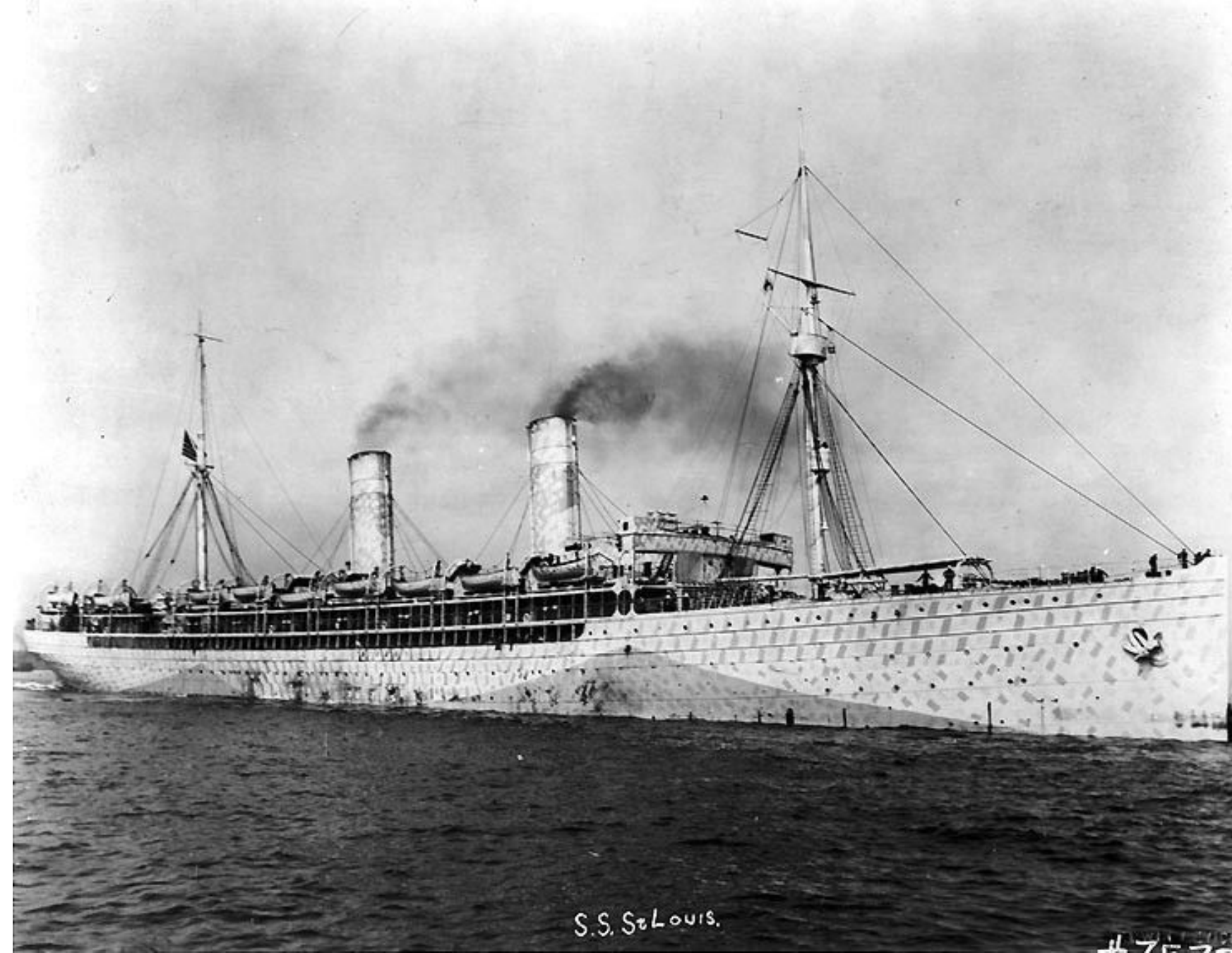
President, However, Issues
Statement in Which He
Expresses Disapproval
of Action of Congress
**GIVES REASONS FOR
SIGNING THE BILL**

40 OSTRICHES WILL
RACE WITH HORSES

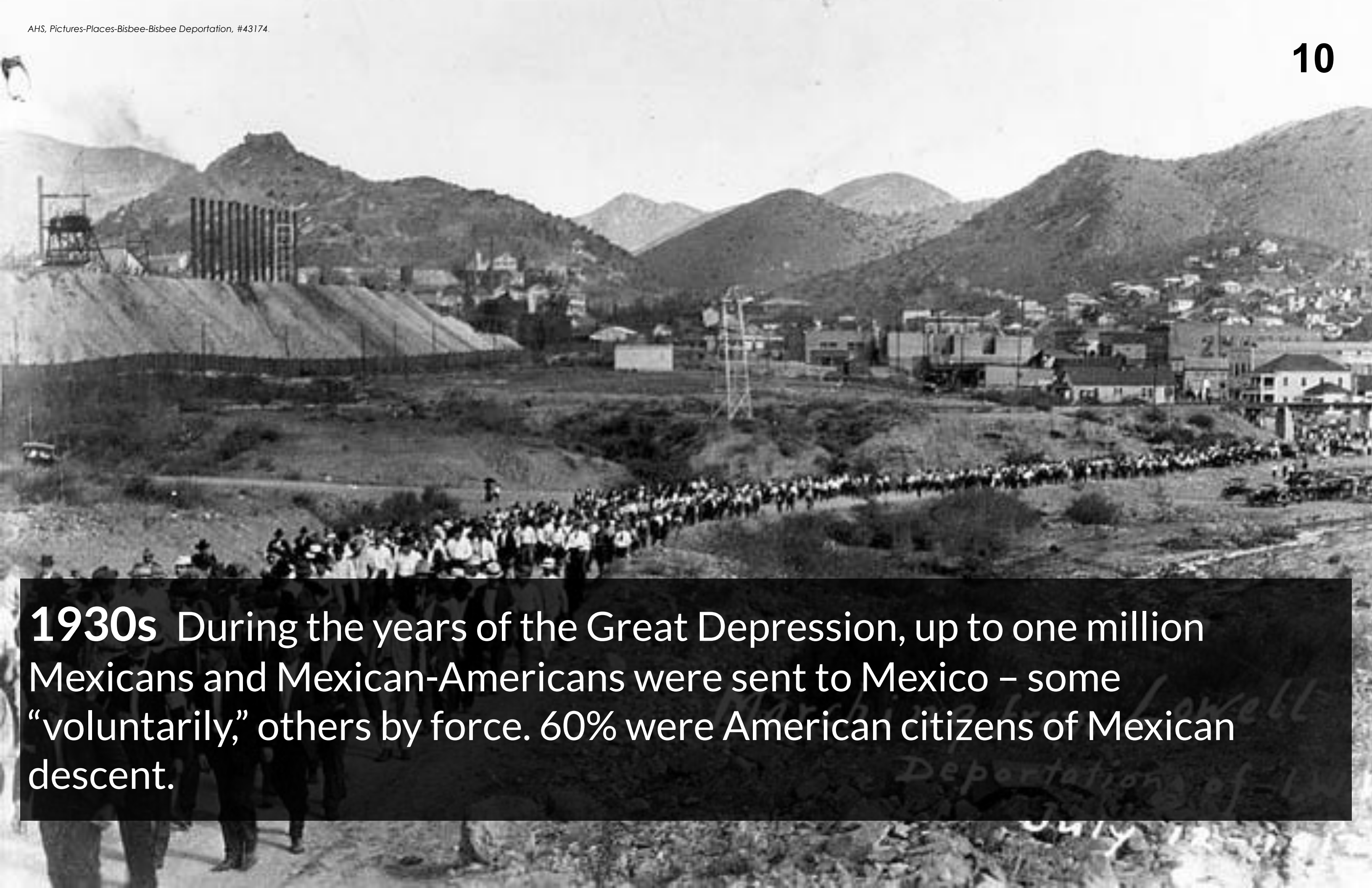
NEWARK, May 25.—Horses was
apparently not fast enough for
Hester sporting events. There-
fore, as an extra thrill, an im-
agined manager has an-
nounced that an ostrich race will
be held on the same track.

1924 The Immigration Act of 1924 aimed to further restrict immigration by lowering the 1921 quotas and banning all Asian and Arab immigrants. The law intended to curtail immigration of Jewish individuals from eastern Europe. It did not restrict western European immigrants; 87% of visas went to immigrants from Britain, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia.

Waterbury Woman Raises
\$1,000 to Give Second



1939 900 German refugees aboard the St. Louis ship, fleeing the Nazis, were sent back to Europe after being denied asylum because of the ethnic quotas imposed by the Immigration Act of 1924. They were also rejected by Cuba and Canada. A quarter died during the Holocaust.



1930s During the years of the Great Depression, up to one million Mexicans and Mexican-Americans were sent to Mexico – some “voluntarily,” others by force. 60% were American citizens of Mexican descent.



1942-1964 The Mexican and U.S. governments developed the *Bracero* Program, offering temporary agricultural contracts to Mexican workers due to the lack of American workers during WWII and desire to mitigate unlawful immigration. The program called for workers to be guaranteed wages, housing, food, and exemption from military service, however these terms were often ignored by employers.

New Times Telephone Numbers
• WADSWORTH 5-2345 for all calls except
those concerning classified advertising.
• WADSWORTH 5-4411 for all classified
advertising calls.

Los Angeles Times

LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW

9 ¹²A.M.
FINAL

VOL. LXXIII

IN FOUR PARTS

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1954

68 PAGES

DAILY, 10c



500 NABBED BY L.A. WETBACK RAIDERS

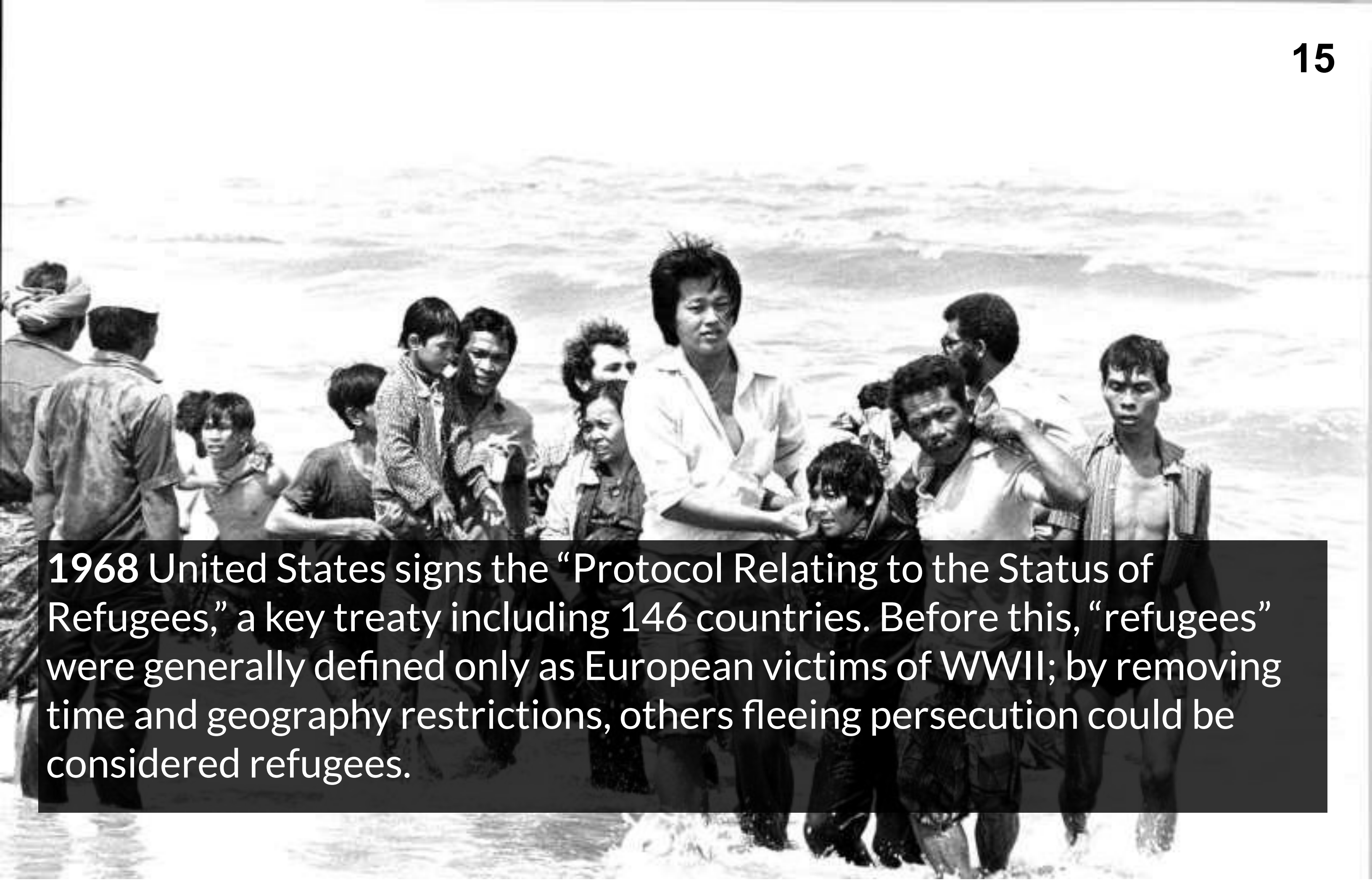
1954 President Eisenhower's Operation Wetback aimed to deport undocumented immigrants. Methods included police raids of Mexican-American neighborhoods, interrogations of "Mexican-looking" citizens in the street, and forced deportations of Mexicans and several hundred U.S. citizens. In only a few months, over 1 million individuals were deported.



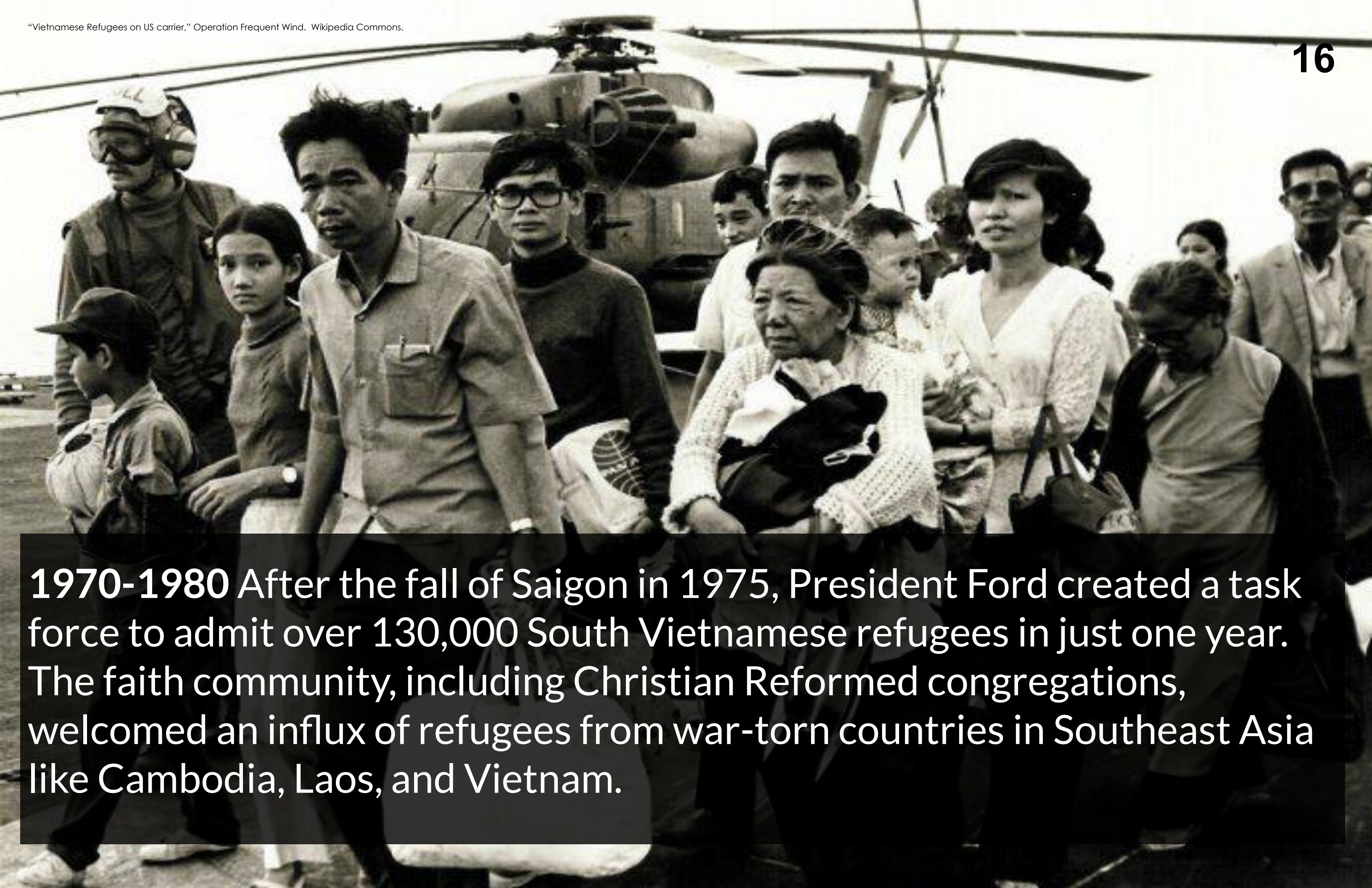
1965 The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 disbanded the quota system, eliminating nationality as basis for admittance to the U.S., allowing more non-western European immigrants to arrive. Immigrants today enter primarily based on family relationships and employment skills.



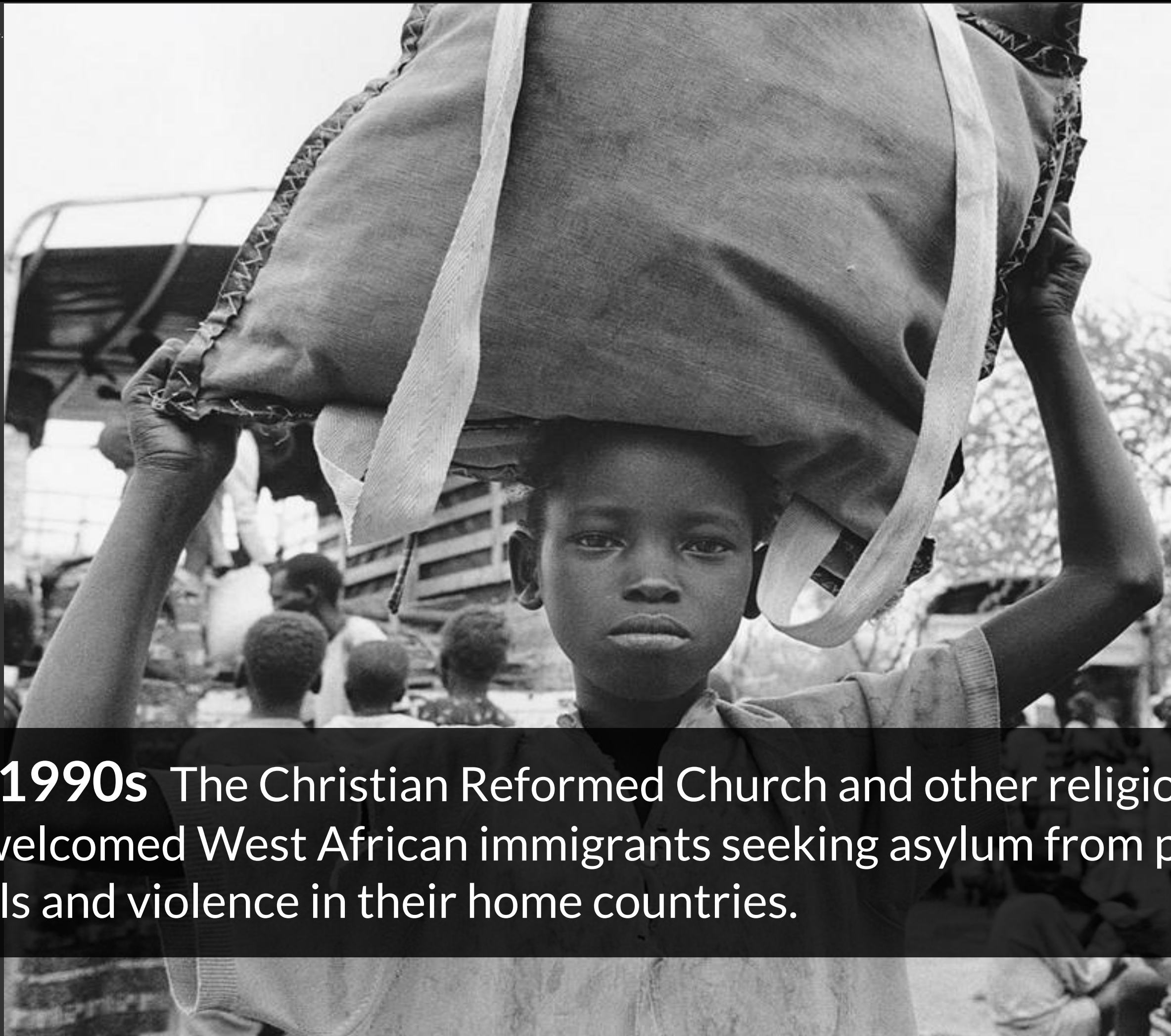
1965 Cuban refugees, admitted with special visas because of the country's communist revolution, were sponsored and supported by the Christian Reformed Church. Over the next ten years, World Renew's Good Samaritan Center in Miami would help more than 2,500 people.



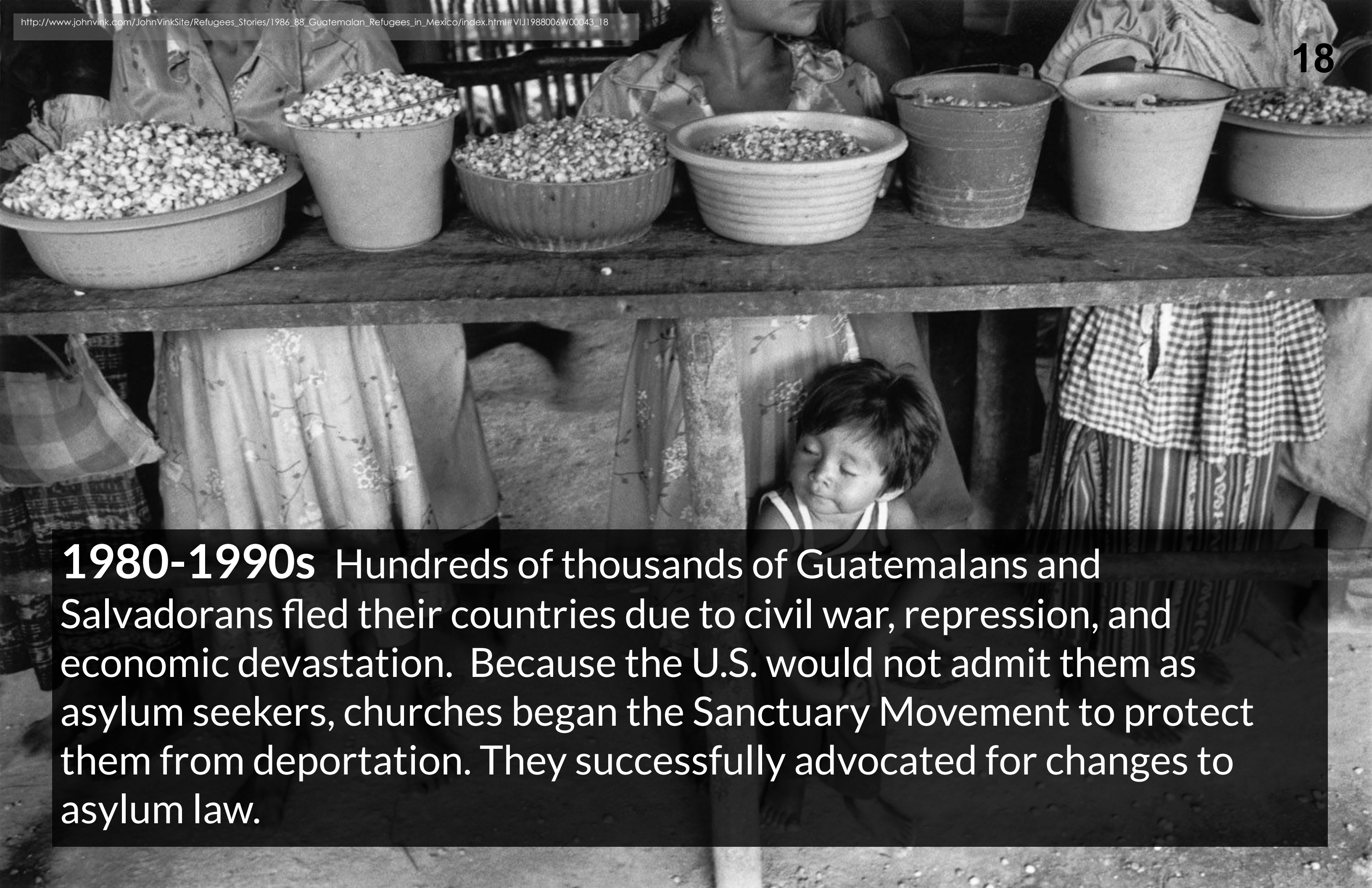
1968 United States signs the “Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,” a key treaty including 146 countries. Before this, “refugees” were generally defined only as European victims of WWII; by removing time and geography restrictions, others fleeing persecution could be considered refugees.




1970-1980 After the fall of Saigon in 1975, President Ford created a task force to admit over 130,000 South Vietnamese refugees in just one year. The faith community, including Christian Reformed congregations, welcomed an influx of refugees from war-torn countries in Southeast Asia like Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.



1980s-1990s The Christian Reformed Church and other religious groups welcomed West African immigrants seeking asylum from political upheavals and violence in their home countries.



1980-1990s Hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans and Salvadorans fled their countries due to civil war, repression, and economic devastation. Because the U.S. would not admit them as asylum seekers, churches began the Sanctuary Movement to protect them from deportation. They successfully advocated for changes to asylum law.

A photograph showing three farm workers in a field. They are carrying large, dark-colored buckets filled with red tomatoes on their heads. The workers are wearing light-colored long-sleeved shirts. In the background, there is a green field and a clear blue sky. To the right, there is a wooden structure, possibly a fence or part of a building, with some boxes stacked on it.

1986 President Reagan signed the **Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)**, a bipartisan compromise which offered amnesty to almost 3 million undocumented immigrants, imposed penalties on employers who hire undocumented workers, and increased enforcement at U.S. borders. No changes were made to the legal immigration entry process.




1990 The Immigration Act of 1990 created a new visa category called the Diversity Visa intended to increase immigration from countries of low admittances, mainly within Africa and Asia. It also created a new type of relief from deportation, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), for individuals from designated countries where it is unsafe to return.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Border Patrol Station
Wellton, Arizona

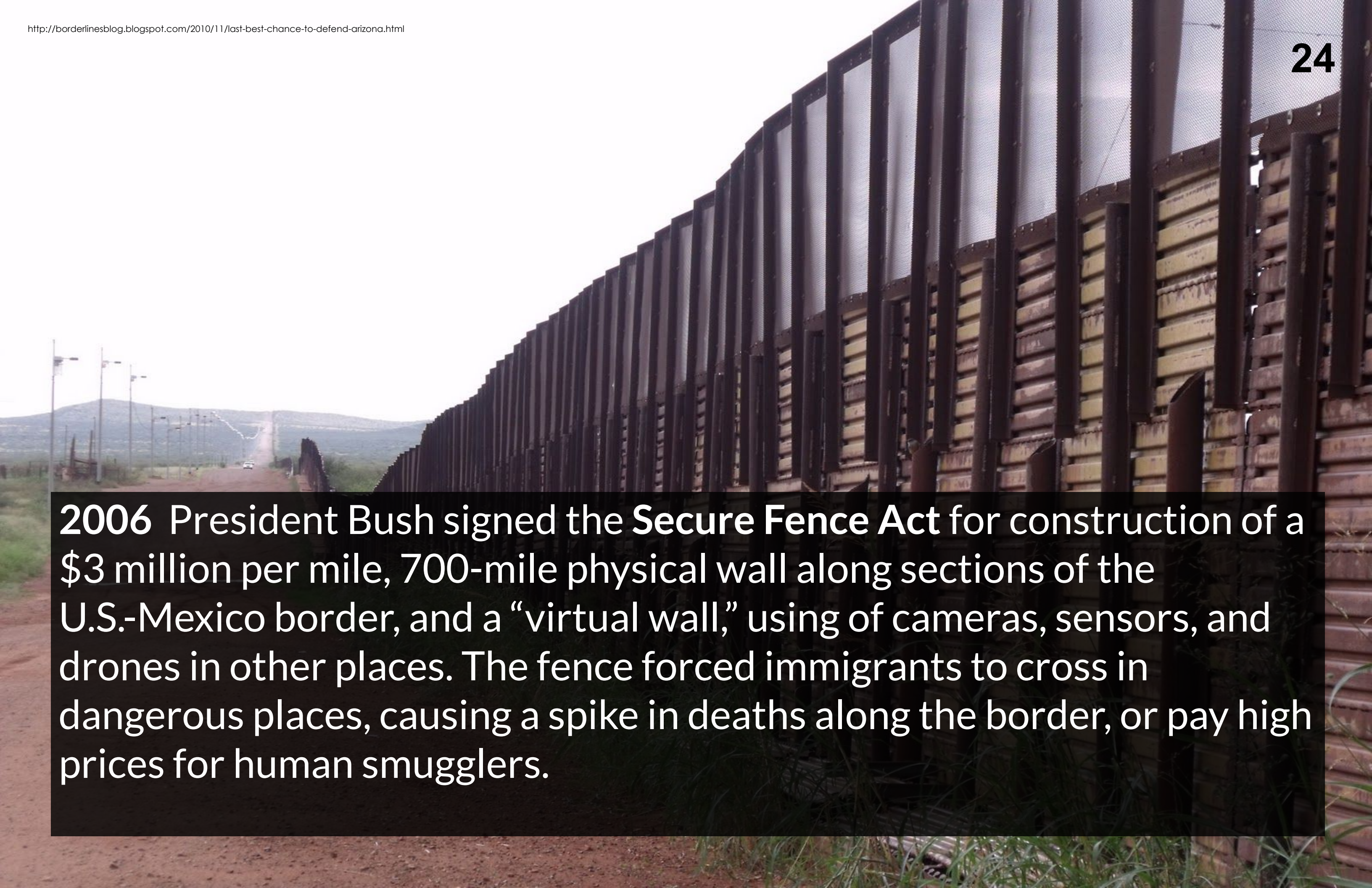
1996 The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, a “tough on crime” measure, attempted to address illegal immigration through mass detention and deportation. It made past or minor crimes deportable offenses, enacted 3- and 10-year bars for legal re-entry for those who had been in the country unlawfully, expanded border enforcement, and added more penalties for employing undocumented immigrants.



2001 The World Trade Center in New York was attacked by terrorists who entered the United States on non-immigrant (temporary) tourist visas. The shock of this event increased an anti-Arab and anti-Muslim sentiment, engendered patriotism, and led to legislative changes to immigration laws.



2001-2002 The Patriot Act is signed, restricting immigration based on a broad definition of terrorism. The Department of Homeland Security is created, placing immigration services under its authority; previously it had been administered under the Department of Labor (until 1940) and then the Justice Department.



2006 President Bush signed the **Secure Fence Act** for construction of a \$3 million per mile, 700-mile physical wall along sections of the U.S.-Mexico border, and a “virtual wall,” using of cameras, sensors, and drones in other places. The fence forced immigrants to cross in dangerous places, causing a spike in deaths along the border, or pay high prices for human smugglers.

DACA

*Renewing deferred action
for childhood arrivals*

25

For more information: <http://www.ilgrp.com/renewing-daca>

WHO?

**You might qualify
for DACA if you:**

Arrived in the US
before age **16**

Born on
or after **JUNE 15
1981**

Have lived in
the US since **JUNE 15
2007**



Are currently
in school

OR have a high school
diploma or GED

OR served in the
US Military

check with an attorney if you've:

- departed the US
- had juvenile problems
- had police or ICE contact
- had problems in school
- or are worried you might
not be eligible



2012 President Obama announced Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), a executive order allowing Dreamers who meet certain criteria to receive 2-year periods of protection from deportation and work authorization.

Apply at least



120 DAYS

before your DACA
status expires.

The expiration date is on the front of
your work permit.

**A COMPLETE APPLICATION
INCLUDES:**

New!

Form I-821 D

+

Form I-765

+

I-765 worksheet

HOW?

Application

\$465

fee

File completed applications at

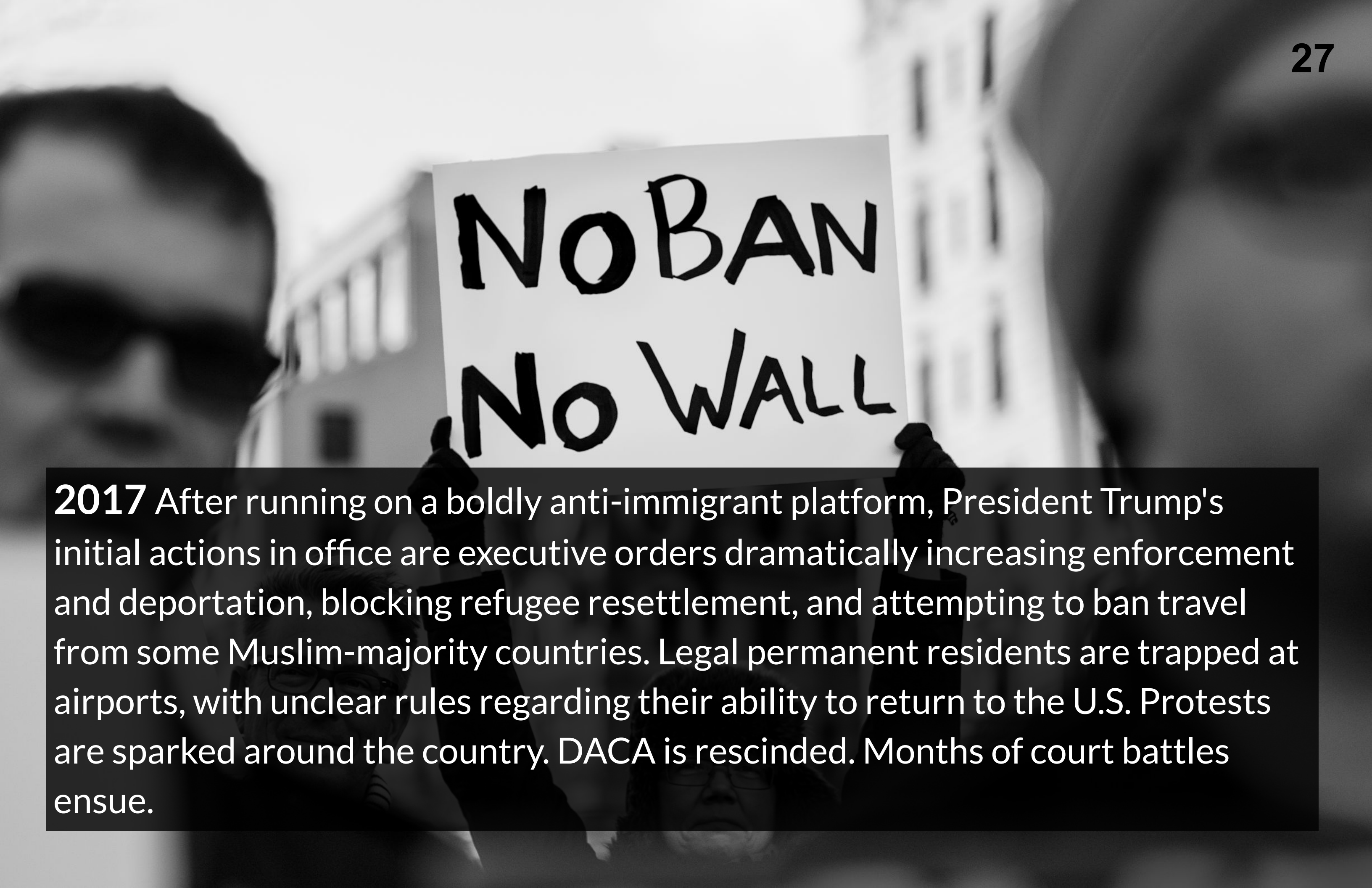
USCIS lockbox

Find the address online at:

<http://www.uscis.gov/i-821d-addresses>




2013 After failing in both 2006 and 2009, a bipartisan compromise to reform immigration passes the Senate. It increased border security while also providing a path to citizenship for some undocumented immigrants. But controversy over thousands of asylum-seeking children from Central America influenced political will in the House, and the bill expired.



NO BAN
No WALL

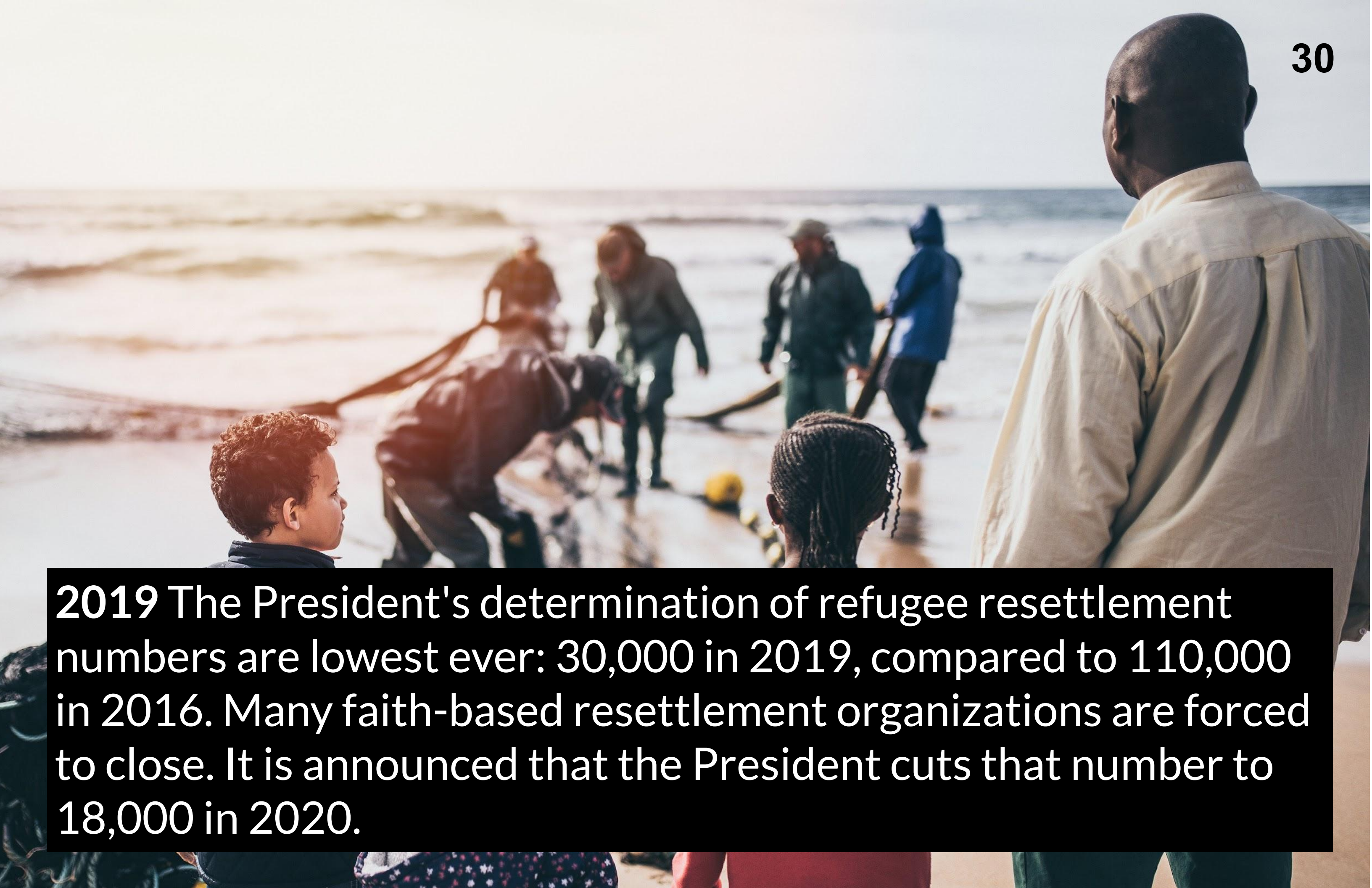
2017 After running on a boldly anti-immigrant platform, President Trump's initial actions in office are executive orders dramatically increasing enforcement and deportation, blocking refugee resettlement, and attempting to ban travel from some Muslim-majority countries. Legal permanent residents are trapped at airports, with unclear rules regarding their ability to return to the U.S. Protests are sparked around the country. DACA is rescinded. Months of court battles ensue.

A black and white photograph showing a person from behind, wearing a dark hoodie, with their hands pressed against a chain-link fence. The fence is reinforced with vertical wooden slats. Some of the slats have handwritten text on them, including 'CIC', 'JULIAN', 'MAGILY PA', 'AMOR', and 'M'. The background is a bright, overexposed outdoor area.

2018-19 Families and children increasingly ask for asylum, fleeing violence in Central America. The President's "zero tolerance" policy separates families, some are not reunited; children are incarcerated. "Metering" policy creates long, slow lines for asylum processing. "Remain in Mexico" forces people to wait in Mexico for their day in American court. Asylum-seekers are required to apply for asylum in a through country before applying in the U.S.



2018-19 “Public Charge” rules are changed, expanding the criteria of immigrants who the government believes are likely to ever need social benefits (food or housing assistance) from being admitted or getting permanent residency in the U.S. Many immigrants stop accessing benefits for their U.S. citizen kids in fear that it will impact their ability to remain with their family.



2019 The President's determination of refugee resettlement numbers are lowest ever: 30,000 in 2019, compared to 110,000 in 2016. Many faith-based resettlement organizations are forced to close. It is announced that the President cuts that number to 18,000 in 2020.