



The Roar of the Lion

Marisa Rubé Przepiora, editor

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Another Time the US Created Travel Bans

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The literacy test was not enough to prevent immigrants from entering. The end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, millions of Europeans poured into the United States, mainly through Ellis Island. They filled the gaps in the industrial economy, the coalmines of Pennsylvania, stockyards in Chicago, and the garment factories of New York, but after decades of prejudice and racism, congress saw the matter differently. Many times since the 1860's, they attempted to pass laws limiting who was allowed into the United States and who was not. An English literacy test, while passed on several occasions by the House and Senate, were vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft. The test was part of the Immigration Act of 1917 and the "undesirable" list. The literacy test required each adult immigrant to demonstrate their ability to read and write, which was believed to be the most practical method to reduce the number of annual arrivals.

By 1924 the quota system was well established. There were advocates who wanted to raise the quotas and allow more people into the US but those who opposed the measure triumphed in keeping it as it was and lowered the exiting quota numbers. They added another change based on the number of people born outside the United States or the number of immigrants in the United States. This new requirement traced the origins of the whole of the United States, including natural born citizens. The number of visas from long standing citizens, such as Great Britain, were increased, and the number of visas from areas like Southern and Eastern Europe were limited. The 1924 Act also included a provision excluding entry of any alien who by virtue of race or nationality was ineligible to become a citizen.

Italy had little choice but to comply with all the new regulations if its citizenry were to obtain visas. The US demanded a uniform passport system and allow American doctors enter Italy for medical inspections. Italian officials were to cooperate with US embassies and consulates to issue new types of documents for Italian citizens to get visas. Although the Italian government saw this as an infringement on their sovereignty, they agreed in hopes that no more stringent restrictions would be passed. Regardless of how hard the Italian government tried to comply with all the new restrictions, American legislators wanted more. With that being said, the Italian government tried to put a moratorium on Italian emigration. These discriminatory laws did have unintended consequences to the US, forcing a more expensive infrastructure in both the US and abroad to enforce the laws. Another consequence was the creation of illegal migrants. Aspiring Italian immigrants snuck out of the country, usually through France, and then to the US.

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Mothers Day in Italy

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The literacy test was not enough to prevent immigrants from entering. The end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, millions of Europeans poured into the United States, mainly through Ellis Island. They filled the gaps in the industrial economy, the coalmines of Pennsylvania, stockyards in Chicago, and the garment factories of New York, but after decades of prejudice and racism, congress saw the matter differently. Many times since the 1860's, they attempted to pass laws limiting who was allowed into the United States and who was not. An English literacy test, while passed on several occasions by the House and Senate, were vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft. The test was part of the Immigration Act of 1917 and the "undesirable" list. The literacy test required each adult immigrant to demonstrate their ability to read and write, which was believed to be the most practical method to reduce the number of annual arrivals.

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The literacy test was not enough to prevent immigrants from entering. The end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, millions of Europeans poured into the United States, mainly through Ellis Island. They filled the gaps in the industrial economy, the coalmines of Pennsylvania, stockyards in Chicago, and the garment factories of New York, but after decades of prejudice and racism, congress saw the matter differently. Many times since the 1860's, they attempted to pass laws limiting who was allowed into the United States and who was not. An English literacy test, while passed on several occasions by the House and Senate, were vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft. The test was part of the Immigration Act of 1917 and the "undesirable" list. The literacy test required each adult immigrant to demonstrate their ability to read and write, which was believed to be the most practical method to reduce the number of annual arrivals.

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The literacy test was not enough to prevent immigrants from entering. The end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, millions of Europeans poured into the United States, mainly through Ellis Island. They filled the gaps in the industrial economy, the coalmines of Pennsylvania, stockyards in Chicago, and the garment factories of New York, but after decades of prejudice and racism, congress saw the matter differently. Many times since the 1860's, they attempted to pass laws limiting who was allowed into the United States and who was not. An English literacy test, while passed on several occasions by the House and Senate, were vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft. The test was part of the Immigration Act of 1917 and the "undesirable" list. The literacy test required each adult immigrant to demonstrate their ability to read and write, which was believed to be the most practical method to reduce the number of annual arrivals.

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The literacy test was not enough to prevent immigrants from entering. The end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, millions of Europeans poured into the United States, mainly through Ellis Island. They filled the gaps in the industrial economy, the coalmines of Pennsylvania, stockyards in Chicago, and the garment factories of New York, but after decades of prejudice and racism, congress saw the matter differently. Many times since the 1860's, they attempted to pass laws limiting who was allowed into the United States and who was not. An English literacy test, while passed on several occasions by the House and Senate, were vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft. The test was part of the Immigration Act of 1917 and the "undesirable" list. The literacy test required each adult immigrant to demonstrate their ability to read and write, which was believed to be the most practical method to reduce the number of annual arrivals.

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The Roar of the Lion

Marisa Rubé Przepiora, editor

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Another Time the US Created Travel Bans

There was another time in US history when it was believed that countries outside of the US were not sending their best; a time when it was felt these countries could do more to screen who got to come to the United States; specifically Italy in the 1920's. It was believed the US was in far greater peril from the quality of immigration coming from Southern Europe than from Japan or Asia. A century ago, Italy tried to negotiate around the restrictive immigration policies. The Immigration Act of 1924 limited the number of immigrants allowed entry into the United States. The quota allowed two percent of the total number of people from each nationality to emigrate as based on the 1890 national status.

The literacy test was not enough to prevent immigrants from entering. The end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, millions of Europeans poured into the United States, mainly through Ellis Island. They filled the gaps in the industrial economy, the coalmines of Pennsylvania, stockyards in Chicago, and the garment factories of New York, but after decades of prejudice and racism, congress saw the matter differently. Many times since the 1860's, they attempted to pass laws limiting who was allowed into the United States and who was not. An English literacy test, while passed on several occasions by the House and Senate, were vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft. The test was part of the Immigration Act of 1917 and the "undesirable" list. The literacy test required each adult immigrant to demonstrate their ability to read and write, which was believed to be the most practical method to reduce the number of annual arrivals.

By 1924 the quota system was well established. There were advocates who wanted to raise the quotas and allow more people into the US but those who opposed the measure triumphed in keeping it as it was and lowered the exiting quota numbers. They added another change based on the number of people born outside the United States or the number of immigrants in the United States. This new requirement traced the origins of the whole of the United States, including natural born citizens. The number of visas from long standing citizens, such as Great Britain, were increased, and the number of visas from areas like Southern and Eastern Europe were limited. The 1924 Act also included a provision excluding entry of any alien who by virtue of race or nationality was ineligible to become a citizen.

Italy had little choice but to comply with all the new regulations if its citizenry were to obtain visas. The US demanded a uniform passport system and allow American doctors enter Italy for medical inspections. Italian officials were to cooperate with US embassies and consulates to issue new types of documents for Italian citizens to get visas. Although the Italian government saw this as an infringement on their sovereignty, they agreed in hopes that no more stringent restrictions would be passed. Regardless of how hard the Italian government tried to comply with all the new restrictions, American legislators wanted more. With that being said, the Italian government tried to put a moratorium on Italian emigration. These discriminatory laws did have unintended consequences to the US, forcing a more expensive infrastructure in both the US and abroad to enforce the laws. Another consequence was the creation of illegal migrants. Aspiring Italian immigrants snuck out of the country, usually through France, and then to the US.

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