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AKIVA TALMI PRESENTS:

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Beverly Hills, CA 90212

213-392-9373 • 213-399-8339

November 30, 1982

*file
Human Rights*

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: White House Invitation for Former Bolshoi Ballet Stars,
the Kozlovs.

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to offer to you the Kozlovs for a White House performance or reception. We seek your invitation to permit the Kozlovs to share their artistry with you and reach their lifetime dream - to meet Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, the Champion of Peace and Freedom.

Kozlova is the only Bolshoi Ballerina ever to escape Communist tyranny and to seek and receive political asylum in the United States. The Kozlovs defied 150 KGB guards and leaped to freedom, defecting to the West during the last Bolshoi Tour at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. They are symbols of freedom, human rights and courage in the face of adversity.

The Kozlovs will make their Washington debut after Christmas (1/4/83-1/16/83) at the John F. Kennedy Center. They will star in the Richard Rodgers/George Balanchine 1938 classic, "On Your Toes." In addition, the Kozlovs will be featured stars in the ABC TV film, "Leap to Freedom." They will go on a 53-city national tour in Fall 1983, sharing with all Americans their ideals of freedom.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Akiva Talmi
Kozlovs' Manager

cc Morton Q. Blackwell

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Our nation is a nation of immigrants. More than any other country, America's greatness has derived from migrations and our capacity to welcome those from other lands. But neither the United States, nor any other nation can absorb all those who would come -- whether to flee persecution or to seek a better life. Other countries must bear their fair share of the responsibility. There are limits to what this country can do alone, and these limits are reflected in our laws.

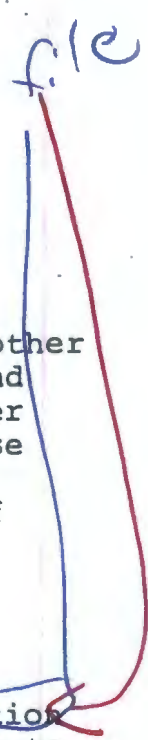
The bipartisan Select Commission which reported this Spring concluded that the Cuban influx to Florida "brought home to most Americans the fact that United States immigration policy was out of control." While recognizing that immigrants greatly benefit the U.S., the Commission emphasized the need for enforcement of our laws.

For these reasons, I asked the Attorney General last March to chair a Task Force on Immigration and Refugee Policy. We discussed the matter when President Lopez Portillo visited me last month, and we have carefully considered the views of our Mexican friends. In addition, the Attorney General has consulted with those concerned in Congress, and in affected States and localities, and with interested members of the public.

The Attorney General is undertaking administrative actions, and submitting to Congress, on behalf of the Administration, a legislative package, based on eight principles. These principles are designed to preserve our tradition of accepting foreigners to our shores, but to accept them in a controlled and orderly fashion:

- o We shall continue America's tradition as a land which welcomes peoples from other countries. We shall also, with other countries, continue to do our fair share of resettling those who flee oppression.

file



- o At the same time, we must assure adequate legal authority to establish control over immigration: to help prevent sudden large influxes of aliens, to improve our border control, to expedite (consistent with fair procedures and our Constitution) return of those coming here illegally, to strengthen enforcement of our fair labor standards and laws, and to penalize those who would knowingly encourage violation of our laws.
- o Those who have become productive members of our society and have established equities in the United States should be recognized and accorded full protection of the law. At the same time, in so doing, we must not encourage illegal immigration.
- o We have a special relationship with our closest neighbors, Canada and Mexico. [In the spirit of a North American accord,] our immigration policy should reflect this relationship. *OK this concept has appeal among Hispanics.*
- o We must also recognize that both the United States and Mexico have historically benefitted from Mexicans obtaining employment in the United States. A number of our States have special labor needs, and we should provide for these.
- o We shall strive to distribute fairly, among the various localities of this country, the impacts of our national immigration and refugee policy; and we shall improve the capability of those agencies of the federal government which deal with these matters.
- o We shall seek new ways to integrate refugees into our society without nurturing their dependence on welfare.
- o Finally, we recognize that immigration and refugee problems require international solutions; we will seek greater international cooperation in the resettlement of refugees, and, in the Caribbean basin, international cooperation to assist accelerated economic development to reduce motivations for illegal immigration.

Immigration and refugee policy is an important part of our past and fundamental to our national interest. With the help of the Congress and the American people, we will work towards a new and realistic immigration policy, a policy that will be fair to our own citizens while it opens the door of opportunity for those who seek a new life in America.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY

The Problem

The time for a clear U.S. immigration and refugee policy is long overdue.

- o Current laws and enforcement procedures are inadequate -- particularly with regard to illegal aliens and mass requests for asylum.
 - The Immigration and Nationality Acts of 1965 and 1976 do not provide a practical means of controlling illegal immigration, since they provide no means to restrict employment of illegal aliens.
 - The magnitude of illegal immigration seriously handicaps the Immigration and Naturalization Service's ability to enforce the law.
 - Strict interpretation of the Act requires that INS inspect and record the arrival, account for the departure of aliens crossing U.S. borders, and apprehend those who have entered without inspection or overstayed their visas.
 - Legal relief from deportation prevents timely enforcement.
 - There are inadequate guidelines regarding mass immigration (e.g., the Cuban influx in 1980).
 - There is a great need for increased cooperation between the U.S. and other countries regarding immigration policies.
- o Immigrants -- both legal and illegal -- are entering the U.S. in greater numbers than at any time since the early 1900s.
 - Largely because of the Cuban and Haitian influx and our large refugee admissions, more than 800,000 legal immigrants were allowed to enter the U.S. in 1980 -- about a 300,000 increase from the previous year.
 - The Census Bureau estimated that 3.5 million to 6 million people are in the U.S. illegally -- at least 50% from Mexico. About 500,000 to 1 million entered illegally in 1980.
- o Immigrants who enter the U.S. illegally are creating problems for themselves, as well as the country.

- changed per
our rec.*
- Since they are not protected by U.S. laws, many work in "sweatshop" conditions for less than legal minimum wages.
 - The uncontrolled influx of illegal aliens strains community services and creates potential problems for some American job seekers.

The Reagan Administration Proposals

On March 6, President Reagan established a Task Force on Immigration and Refugee Policy to review existing practices and recommend ways to strengthen U.S. immigration laws and programs. Chaired by the Attorney General, the Cabinet-level Task Force presented its recommendations to the President in two full Cabinet meetings July __ and __.

As a result, the Administration has formulated a comprehensive U.S. immigration and refugee policy to deal with:

- A. Arrivals of Undocumented Aliens by Sea;
- B. The General Illegal Alien Problem;
- C. Legal Immigration;
- D. Refugee and Asylee Benefits.

The Administration will implement these policies through administrative action and legislation proposed to Congress.

A. Arrivals of Undocumented Aliens by Sea

o Increased Enforcement

- Legislation to prohibit bringing undocumented aliens to the U.S., and to strengthen existing authority for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels used in violation of our laws.
- Legislation to prohibit, in Presidentially declared emergencies, U.S. residents and U.S. registered vessels from travelling to designated foreign countries for the suspected purpose of transporting illegal aliens to the U.S.
- Legislation to authorize the President to direct the Coast Guard to interdict unregistered vessels and to assist foreign governments that request such assistance to interdict on the high seas their flag vessels, suspected of attempting to violate U.S. law.
- Budget authority for the development of additional permanent facilities in which to detain illegal aliens upon arrival pending exclusion or granting of asylum.

o Reform of Exclusion Proceedings

-- Legislation to reform and expedite exclusion proceedings; applications for asylum would be heard before newly established asylum officers in the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department (with right of appeal to the Attorney General).

o International Measures

-- To secure the return of those Cubans (currently at Ft. Chaffee, the Atlanta Federal Prison and certain other facilities) who would be excludable under U.S. law.

-- To seek additional resettlement opportunities for Haitians in Western Hemisphere countries.

-- To obtain Haitian cooperation in restraining illegal immigration of its nationals to the U.S.

o Contingency Planning for Mass Immigration

-- Legislation to provide the President with special authority to direct Federal agencies to take necessary actions in a Presidentially declared emergency, including the establishment of holding centers, and to reimburse state and local governments for authorized expenditures resulting from an emergency.

-- Legislation to establish an emergency mass migration fund for domestic crises of \$35 million, and to provide, in an emergency, for reprogramming of existing immigration and refugee and other funds.

* o Legalization of Cubans and Haitians Already in the U.S.

-- Legislation to repeal the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966, but provide for Cubans and Haitians in this country prior to January 1, 1981, to apply for a renewable term entry card which could be rolled over every three years; after 5 years, such Cubans and Haitians could apply for permanent resident status, providing they were not otherwise excludable and could demonstrate ~~minimal~~ English language capability.

5 yrs
US. 10 years
for Haitians

B. The General Illegal Alien Problem

- o Increased enforcement of existing immigration statutes
 - Budget authority for increased resources for Border Patrol and other Immigration and Naturalization Service enforcement;
 - Budget authority for increased resources for Labor Department enforcement of fair labor standards and laws.
- o Sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens and workers who falsify identification documents

--Legislation to prohibit employers from knowingly hiring aliens who are not entitled to lawful residence in the U.S. The law would impose civil fines (\$500-1,000) for each offense on employers of at least four employees, and authorize the Justice Department to seek injunctions against employers who follow a "pattern or practice" of hiring illegal aliens.

-- An employer would have a good faith defense under the proposed new law if he requests from the prospective employee and examines:

- (a) documentation issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service,

or any two of the following:

- (a) Social Security card
- (b) driver's license
- (c) registration certificate issued by the Selective Service System
- (d) birth certificate

- No { (e) sworn statement of lawful U.S. residence]
 - No { (f) any other evidence of lawful U.S. residence status.]
- unclear* →

Yes!
Good

[In addition, the new hire and the employer would sign a form certifying respectively, that (i) the new hire is either a U.S. citizen, a lawful permanent resident alien, or a foreign temporary worker authorized to work in the U.S., and (ii) the employer has inspected two of the above identifiers and has no reason to believe the employee is not entitled to lawful residence. This would, if possible, be added to existing forms used in engaging new employees.]

o International cooperation within the Americas to enforce immigration laws

-- The U.S. would continue discussions with Mexico to achieve:

- Joint prevention of third country nationals crossing Mexico to enter the U.S. illegally;
- Increased cooperation in the border areas, particularly against smugglers.

-- Labor intensive developmental projects in the principal Mexican "sending" States.

o A new experimental temporary worker program for Mexican nationals (2 year trial period)

-- Legislation to provide for up to 50,000 workers to be admitted annually on a temporary basis.

- Allow temporary stays for up to 9-12 months.
- Normal wage and working standards would apply, but the foreign worker would not be eligible for unemployment compensation.
- Spouses and minor children would remain in Mexico.
- Health care would be available but not welfare, food stamps or unemployment insurance.
- Exclusion of jobs in a state where it certified there was an adequate supply of American workers.
- The Labor Department would allocate the national ceiling among affected states.

Legal status for certain illegal aliens currently residing in the U.S.

-- Permit illegal aliens, present in the U.S. prior to January 1, 1980, and not otherwise excludable, to apply for a new status of "renewable term temporary resident", in which they would be permitted employment.

-- These residents:

- would pay Social Security, income, and other taxes;
- would have access to education and medical services but not welfare, Federally assisted housing, food stamps, or unemployment insurance;
- would not be able to bring in spouses and minor children.

-- The renewable term visa could be rolled over every three years.

-- After residing in the U.S. ten years, the renewable term resident could apply for permanent resident alien status, providing he or she was not otherwise excludable and could demonstrate minimal English language capability.

C. Legal Immigration

-- Legislation to provide increased separate annual country ceilings (20,000 each) for permanent immigration from Mexico and Canada, including a compensating increase in the global limit (with allotments not used by one of these countries being transferrable to the other) -- to provide for the special needs of neighbors.

-- Streamline the procedures for admitting "independent" (i.e., non-family) immigrants with needed skills by providing for lists of occupations for which adequate domestic workers are not available (as opposed to individual certification of labor need on a case-by-case basis).

D. Restructured Benefits for Refugees and Asylees

-- Existing categorical refugee benefit programs (i.e., cash assistance, medical benefits, English language instruction, and employment services), but reduce levels of cash assistance payments to the many refugees who do not qualify for welfare programs.

Out - vague [-- Ways to separate medical services from cash assistance would be explored so that genuine medical need can be met without putting a person on welfare -- possibly resulting in a pilot health care program for refugees after FY 1982.