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**OA/ID Number:** 13895  
**Folder ID Number:** 13895-001

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**Folder Title:**  
[INS Swearing In, 10/1/91]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Boston - FT5  
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steve  
Mr. Fargerson  
3106

oath of allegiance -

Oct 1 1991 -

Admin. Nats. - Great Hall of  
Justice  
Oct. 18

still integral part - public  
event

remarks? judges?

Nancy ~~Brones~~ <sup>Bruns</sup> - Wash. Dist. Office  
Monticello - July 4

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2nd Tues. exc. Sept -

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Archives 50 people

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**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

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U.S. Dist Court -

ceremonial nat. @ Archives - holiday

#5 Phyllis Howard

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NS - 514-2000

Justice

Wm. Carroll

swearing-in ceremony - monthly

how often, where

naturalization - classes  
prepare for int. school dists. + vol.

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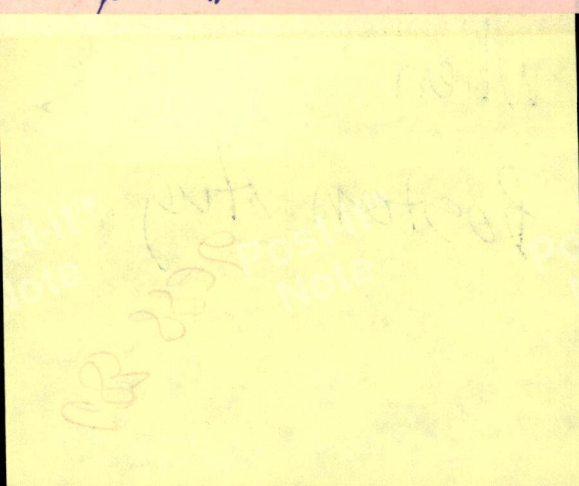
Mr. Joe Cuddihy

speed up process - relieve courts

law change - eff. Oct.

purely admin. courts R out

872-8045





DATE: JUNE 19, 1991

CLIENT:  
LIBRARY: NEXIS  
FILE: OMNI

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:  
SWEARING IN W/25 CITIZENS OR IMMIGRANTS AND DATE AFT 1989  
NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:  
LEVEL 1... 59



9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1991 News World Communications Inc.;  
The Washington Times

March 14, 1991, Thursday, Final Edition  
Correction Appended

SECTION: Part A; NATION; Pg. A3

LENGTH: 990 words

HEADLINE: Citizenship process loses luster

BYLINE: Ronald A. Taylor; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

When President Bush signed the Immigration Act of 1990, he hailed it as "the most comprehensive reform of our immigration laws in 66 years."

The act revises federal immigration law to allow a 40 percent increase in the number of immigrants-turned-citizens each year and dramatically streamlines the naturalization process to reduce some of the costs and red tape associated with gaining U.S. citizenship.

The process is so streamlined that, as of Oct. 1, the often-stirring courthouse ceremony in which a foreign-born temporary resident becomes a full-fledged U.S. citizen becomes optional. If the new citizen chooses, the final step of U.S. citizenship can be done through the mail.

"This removes the majesty of the naturalization process," said Daniel Stein, executive director of the Federation for American Immigration Reform. "For 200 years, the country has impressed on immigrants the aura of the process. Now they can do it mail-order."

The new law only eliminates the requirement of swearing-in by a federal judge, said Duke Austin, spokesman for the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service.

514-2448  
The swearing-in ceremony "will be optional for the alien," he said.

Through "administrative naturalization" an immigrant - after satisfying INS requirements, including the oral examination on the basics of U.S. government and civics - can obtain citizenship without taking an additional step of requesting it from a federal judge.

In the nation's largest cities, where most immigrants tend to settle, it will mean that citizenship petitions no longer will compete for judicial attention on court calendars already clogged with criminal cases and civil lawsuits.

The court workload has caused waits of up to a year after clearing INS requirements. In addition to waiting for accumulation of enough petitions to justify the ceremony, the applicant has to pay a court fee that varies in different jurisdictions. In the District, it is \$50.



(c) 1991 The Washington Times, March 14, 1991

But in exchange, the new citizen is the central character in a stirring ritual conducted in the ornate ceremonial courtroom in U.S. District Court.

The 45-minute swearing-in ceremony conducted on Tuesday before Judge Stanley S. Harris, for instance, featured presentation of flags by the U.S. Capitol Police color team and the formal presentation of the citizenship petition in the form of a legal motion to the judge.

After granting the motions, the judge administered the oath of U.S. allegiance to a courtroom full of new citizens. Then a court clerk led the new citizens in the familiar pledge of allegiance to the flag.

Mark Mancini, a Washington immigration attorney, has witnessed the ritual scores of times but, he said, "every time it chokes me up."

The new provision to make the courtroom appearance optional "is the death knell of judicial naturalizations as we have known them," Mr. Mancini said. "If they have an option, they take the easiest way. New citizens don't know what that ceremony means."

To be sworn in under less formal circumstances, he said, "you might as well be at the department of motor vehicles."

To Mr. Stein the provision is a signal of the "continued erosion in the seriousness and decorum of the naturalization process."

Making the ceremonial appearance optional, he said, is another symptom of what he calls "the decline in civic participation."

"The naturalization process is the one chance to teach these people what it means to function in a tolerant republican democracy," Mr. Stein said.

"If that's the worse thing that's wrong, then I salute the INS," American Enterprise Institute immigration expert Ben J. Wattenberg said.

"Overall, the law is a powerful, major piece of legislation that will increase [the number of] immigrants by 40 percent," he said.

The bill increases overall immigration by 160,000 persons a year through 1992 and settles on a total immigrant level of 675,000 a year for subsequent years.

It increases the number of immigrants sponsored by family members to 520,000 per year through 1994, and at least 480,000 a year thereafter.

The new law also reserves 140,000 visas a year for immigrants with desirable job skills and earmarks 10,000 visas for those with at least \$1 million to invest in businesses.

Mr. Austin said INS officials are drafting guidelines to assure that the swearing-in of new citizens "will be a ceremonial event."

The Justice Department "can deliver the same decorum and the same sort of dignified ceremony" and still achieve more expediency and less expense for the nation's newest citizens, he said.



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\*\*\*\*PHOTOS/BOX

NOTABLE AND NATURALIZED

Washington's population is 20 percent foreign born. Here are some of the best-known current and former Washingtonians who are naturalized citizens.

W. Michael Blumenthal, former secretary of treasury, Germany

Anna Chennault, aviation executive, China

Jack Kent Cooke, Redskins' owner, Canada

Arnaud de Borchgrave, editor-in-chief The Washington Times, Belgium

Rep. Mervyn Dymally, California Democrat, Trinidad

Rep. Sam Gejdenson, California Democrat, Hungary

Judge Harold Greene, federal judge, Belgium

Pamela Harriman, political action committee admin., England

Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, Germany

Madeleine Kunin, former Vermont governor, Switzerland

Rep. Tom Lantos, California Democrat, Hungary

Adm. Hyman Rickover, Navy admiral, Soviet Union

Rep. Ilena Ros-Lehtinen, Florida Republican, Cuba

Sichan Siv, assistant to President Bush for domestic policy, Cambodia

Rep. Ted Weiss, New York Democrat, Hungary

Mort Zuckerman, U.S. News & World Report owner, Canada

Source: Immigration lawyer Mark Mancini, Congressional Directory

CORRECTION-DATE: March 18, 1991, Monday, Final Edition

CORRECTION:

A story in Thursday's editions of The Washington Times incorrectly reported some of the new U.S. naturalization procedures. Mailing citizenship certificates to newly naturalized U.S. citizens was contemplated - but never adopted - in rules now being drafted and scheduled to be published in the Federal Register June 30.

Under recent revisions to immigration law, the oath of U.S. citizenship no longer must be administered by a federal judge. The revisions also end the requirement that a citizenship petition be submitted to a judge, a step that costs \$50 in all U.S. jurisdictions.



(c) 1991 The Washington Times, March 14, 1991

Also, Rep. Sam Gejdenson is a Connecticut Democrat.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Hundreds of immigrants are sworn in as U.S. citizens at T.C. Williams school in 1988. With the Immigration Act of 1990, the ceremony is now optional., By Tracy A. Woodward/The Washington Times ; Photos/Box, Photos Captions: A) Jack Kent Cooke; B) Madeleine Kunin; C) Henry Kissinger; Box Caption) NOTABLE AND NATURALIZED, Photos) NO CREDIT; Box) By The Washington Times



39TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 Gannett Company Inc.  
USA TODAY

September 4, 1990, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 5A

LENGTH: 464 words

HEADLINE: COMING TO AMERICA;  
Symbolic door ready to reopen;  
Immigrants' past is part of the future

BYLINE: Bethany Kandel

DATELINE: ELLIS ISLAND, N.Y.

BODY:

For millions of immigrants seeking a new life in America, Ellis Island was the door to the "promised land."

Now, after six years and a \$ 156 million restoration, this gateway to freedom reopens next week as a national museum celebrating the history of U.S. immigration and the stories of the millions of newcomers who passed through here from 1892 to 1954.

Sunday marks the dedication of the museum and the American Immigrant Wall of Honor, along with a ceremony that includes the swearing-in of 50 new U.S. citizens.

The museum - owned by the National Park Service, as part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument - opens to the public on Monday and is expected to draw 2 million to 5 million visitors a year.

"Ellis Island is a symbol of the hopes and dreams of all immigrants who came to America looking for opportunity and freedom," says Stephen Briganti, president of The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which oversaw the museum's development.

More than 40% of all living Americans can trace their roots to someone who came through "the Isle of Hope, Isle of Tears." Besides the 12 million who came through Ellis Island, another 5 million entered other Port of New York points.

Museum visitors will be able to retrace the immigrant-processing experience, from the first view of this grand beaux arts building; through the Registry Room, where hopefuls waited to see whether they passed inspection; and down the "Staircase of Separation," where immigrants headed out to new lives or were detained for possible deportation.

Only 2% - about 250,000 among the millions who came to the USA - were refused entry and sent home at the expense of the steamship company that brought them.

Those detained: bigamists, anarchists, unaccompanied women, the mentally defective and people with incurable diseases. The most common medical reason

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(c) 1990 USA TODAY, September 4, 1990

for exclusion: trachoma, a contagious eye disease that can blind.

The museum is housed in Ellis Island's main building, which once processed 5,000 to 7,000 people a day. Mass immigration ceased after immigration quotas were set in 1924, and the building was almost completely abandoned in 1954.

It was near ruin when renovations began in 1983: Pigeons swooped through rotting rafters, salt water seeped through masonry and snow covered the floor.

Money for the renovation came entirely from corporations and private donations. Individuals paid \$ 100 and more to inscribe names of immigrant ancestors on the American Immigrant Wall of Honor.

Another wall is planned for 1992. For more information, contact the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017-3808.

Ellis Island story:

- Cost to build hall: \$ 1.5 million
- Cost to renovate as a museum: \$ 156 million

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; color, Robert Deutsch, USA TODAY (Ellis Island, Main Building); PHOTO; b/w, National Park Service ( Ellis Island, Immigrants); PHOTO; b/w, California Museum Photography (Emigration and Immigration, Boat of Immigrants)

CUTLINE: In 1907 - Ellis Island's peak year - The Glerum family of Holland, below, stood on the brink of a new life.

SUBJECT: IMMIGRATION; MUSEUM; CELEBRATION

NOTES: USA'S GATEWAY SPECIAL SECTION



4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1991

June 14, 1991, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: New York Metro, New York

LENGTH: 470 words

HEADLINE: New York become citizens

BYLINE: BY RHEA MANDULO

DATELINE: NEW YORK

KEYWORD: NY-IMMIGRANTS

BODY:

In what officials termed the largest swearing-in ceremony in decades, 6,000 New Yorkers Friday celebrated their first day as Americans.

The new citizens, who live mostly in Brooklyn and Queens, crowded inside the gymnasium at St. John's University in Queens during the afternoon ceremony organized by U.S. Rep. Thomas Manton, D-Queens.

Mayor David Dinkins and other dignitaries sat on the red-carpeted stage in the largest ceremony held in the state since 1954 as thousands -- their faces glistening with pride -- listened and then cheered.

"I feel privileged. I came to the United States with a dream," said Tony Khoury, 27, who was born in Lebanon and now lives in Long Beach.

"My dream is to establish something for my children in the future, and I'm achieving it," said the bachelor. "So far, I have a pretty good job and the next step is to bring my family, my mom and dad."

Dinkins hailed the newest New Yorkers, calling attention to their sacrifices and acknowledging his respect for their new status.

"Immigrants helped to build this city and continue to make our city a Mecca of diversity and international culture," Dinkins said.

Looking over what he called a "gorgeous mosaic," Dinkins reminded the audience not to "forsake and forget your own national origin and heritage. Only by maintaining the gifts of each of your cultures, and passing them on to your children, can you keep our city strong."

U.S. Rep. Charles Schumer, D-Brooklyn, a member of an immigration subcommittee, praised the immigrants' desire to help their loved ones.

"Every person who came whether by plane, by train or boat, who sought a better life, we appreciate them, we understand them and we admire them," he said.



Proprietary to the United Press International, June 14, 1991

For David Reytblat, 45, of Brooklyn, formerly of the Soviet Union, becoming a U.S. citizen is a chance to start off on equal footing.

"When you come here, everybody is equal," Reytblat said.

For Peter Lipinski, 18, who was born in Poland, the ceremony marked the day he moves a step closer to realizing his dream of becoming "an Air Force pilot."

Hearing the "Pledge of Allegiance" was an emotional experience for many, including a housekeeper who would only give her name as "Cathy."

"I wish the people of this country could know how happy I am," said the Costa Rican-born woman who said she has been a domestic worker for 28 years. "They are born here and they don't appreciate anything in this country. We come here from other countries and we appreciate what this country has done."

"We worked all week and they paid us \$150," said the gray-haired woman. "They take advantage of us. Now I can open my mouth and say, 'I am a United States citizen,'" she said. "They aren't going to take advantage of me anymore."