Public Law 97–359  
97th Congress  

An Act  

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide preferential treatment in the admission of certain children of United States citizens.  

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 204 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:  

“(g)(1) Any alien claiming to be an alien described in paragraph (2)(A) of this subsection (or any person on behalf of such an alien) may file a petition with the Attorney General for classification under section 201(b), 203(a)(1), or 203(a)(4), as appropriate. After an investigation of the facts of each case the Attorney General shall, if the conditions described in paragraph (2) are met, approve the petition and forward one copy to the Secretary of State.  

“(2) The Attorney General may approve a petition for an alien under paragraph (1) if—  

“(A) he has reason to believe that the alien (i) was born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, or Thailand after 1950 and before the date of the enactment of this subsection, and (ii) was fathered by a United States citizen;  

“(B) he has received an acceptable guarantee of legal custody and financial responsibility described in paragraph (4); and  

“(C) in the case of an alien under eighteen years of age, (i) the alien’s placement with a sponsor in the United States has been arranged by an appropriate public, private, or State child welfare agency licensed in the United States and actively involved in the intercountry placement of children and (ii) the alien’s mother or guardian has in writing irrevocably released the alien for emigration.  

“(3) In considering petitions filed under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall—  

“(A) consult with appropriate governmental officials and officials of private voluntary organizations in the country of the alien’s birth in order to make the determinations described in subparagraphs (A) and (C)(i) of paragraph 2; and  

“(B) consider the physical appearance of the alien and any evidence provided by the petitioner, including birth and baptismal certificates, local civil records, photographs of, and letters or proof of financial support from, a putative father who is a citizen of the United States, and the testimony of witnesses, to the extent it is relevant or probative.  

“(4)(A) A guarantee of legal custody and financial responsibility for an alien described in paragraph (2) must—  

“(i) be signed in the presence of an immigration officer or consular officer by an individual (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the ‘sponsor’) who is twenty-one years of age or older, is of good moral character, and is a citizen of the United States or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, and
“(ii) provide that the sponsor agrees (I) in the case of an alien under eighteen years of age, to assume legal custody for the alien after the alien's departure to the United States and until the alien becomes eighteen years of age, in accordance with the laws of the State where the alien and the sponsor will reside, and (II) to furnish, during the five-year period beginning on the date of the alien’s acquiring the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or during the period beginning on the date of the alien’s acquiring the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence and ending on the date on which the alien becomes twenty-one years of age, whichever period is longer, such financial support as is necessary to maintain the family in the United States of which the alien is a member at a level equal to at least 125 percentum of the current official poverty line (as established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, under section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and as revised by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 652 of such Act) for a family of the same size as the size of the alien’s family.

“(B) A guarantee of legal custody and financial responsibility described in subparagraph (A) may be enforced with respect to an alien against his sponsor in a civil suit brought by the Attorney General in the United States district court for the district in which the sponsor resides, except that a sponsor or his estate shall not be liable under such a guarantee if the sponsor dies or is adjudicated a bankrupt under title 11, United States Code.”.

Approved October 22, 1982.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S 1698:

Sept. 28, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 1, considered and passed House, amended; Senate concurred in House amendments.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 18, No. 42 (1982):
Oct. 22, Presidential statement.
Public Law 97–360
97th Congress

An Act

To set aside certain surplus vessels for use in the provision of health and other humanitarian services to developing countries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds that it is in the national interest to make suitable surplus Government vessels available for use by private nonprofit organizations in providing health education, training, care, and technical assistance as well as other humanitarian services to the peoples of developing countries.

Sec. 2. Within ninety days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall designate the vessels listed in section 6 as humanitarian service candidates.

Sec. 3. Except as provided in section 4, the vessels listed in section 6 may not be removed from the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

Sec. 4. The vessels listed in section 6 may be removed from the National Defense Reserve Fleet for either of the following reasons:
   (a) When the Secretary determines that one or more of the vessels are required for national security purposes, or
   (b) Upon the application of LIFE International, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, the Secretary may transfer one or more of the vessels to LIFE International upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

Sec. 5. During such time as any one of the vessels is in the possession of LIFE International, it shall be operated as an eleemosynary vessel primarily engaged in providing health education, training, care, technical assistance, and other humanitarian services to the peoples of developing countries. No such vessel may be used for commercial transportation purposes. In the event that LIFE International no longer requires a vessel for the purposes of this Act, that vessel shall be conveyed back to the United States in as good condition as when received, ordinary wear and tear excepted, to the point of original delivery without cost to the United States.