

## Passport Document Requirements

This book examines the history of the passport and state control of population movement.

State Department Comprehensive Strategy Needed to Improve Passport Operations  
DIANE Publishing

The passport is a document used & recognized worldwide, & yet it has no basis in law: one country cannot oblige another to admit its subjects simply by issuing a document. But the state, by insisting on the requirement to hold a passport, provides for itself a neat, self-financing data collection & surveillance system. This well-illustrated book tells the story of the passport from its earliest origins to the latest high-tech developments. Handwritten documents adorned with wax seals, modern versions in plastic covers, diplomatic & royal passports & wartime safe conducts complement the exciting exploits of spies & criminals & the tragic real life experiences of refugees. ¿An informative & engrossing history book which is accessible to everyone.¿ Illustrations.

In 2007, following the implementation of new document requirements for travelers entering the U.S. from within the Western Hemisphere, the Dept. of State (State) received a record number of passport applications. In June 2009 further document requirements are scheduled to go into effect and will likely lead to another surge in passport demand. This report examined: (1) the extent to which State was prepared for the surge in passport demand and how its readiness affected passport operations; (2) State¿s actions to increase passport production capacity in response to the surge; and (3) State¿s readiness for near-term surges in demand and its strategy to improve passport operations. Includes recommendations. Charts and tables.

Considers. S. 2095, Passport Reorganization Act of 1959, to establish U.S. Passport Service in State Dept. S. 2287 and similar bills, to provide standards for issuance of passports. S. 2315, to deny passports to supporters of international communist movements. S. 1303, to amend Immigration and Nationality Act wartime travel limitations and passport procedures. Appendix includes judicial opinions involving denial of or requests for passports.

Two handwritten and printed documents signed. Includes a passport for W.S. Appleton, bearing some French and Italian visas (years 1835-1836), and a handwritten and printed document signed issued by the "Delegazione Marittima" in Naples (Italy), dated 30 "aprile" 1836.

The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Travel Document Systems; Passport and Visa Services. This is the site for the latest Travel Information and on-line Visa Applications.

A genuine U.S. passport permits its owner to travel freely in and out of the U.S., prove U.S. citizenship, obtain further identification documents, and set up bank accounts, among other things. The auditor was asked to proactively test the effectiveness of State's passport issuance process to determine whether the process is vulnerable to fraud. The investigation shows that terrorists or criminals could steal an American citizen's identity, use basic counterfeiting skills to create fraudulent documentation for that identity, and obtain a genuine U.S. passport from the Dept. of State. The auditor

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conducted 4 tests simulating this approach and was successful in obtaining a genuine U.S. passport in each case.

In today's world of constant identification checks, it's difficult to recall that there was ever a time when "proof of identity" was not a part of everyday life. And as anyone knows who has ever lost a passport, or let one expire on the eve of international travel, the passport has become an indispensable document. But how and why did this form of identification take on such a crucial role? In the first history of the passport in the United States, Craig Robertson offers an illuminating account of how this document, above all others, came to be considered a reliable answer to the question: who are you? Historically, the passport originated as an official letter of introduction addressed to foreign governments on behalf of American travelers, but as Robertson shows, it became entangled in contemporary negotiations over citizenship and other forms of identity documentation. Prior to World War I, passports were not required to cross American borders, and while some people struggled to understand how a passport could accurately identify a person, others took advantage of this new document to advance claims for citizenship. From the strategic use of passport applications by freed slaves and a campaign to allow married women to get passports in their maiden names, to the "passport nuisance" of the 1920s and the contested addition of photographs and other identification technologies on the passport, Robertson sheds new light on issues of individual and national identity in modern U.S. history. In this age of heightened security, especially at international borders, Robertson's *The Passport in America* provides anyone interested in questions of identification and surveillance with a richly detailed, and often surprising, history of this uniquely important document.

The passport is a document familiar to all, used and recognized worldwide. Yet, how does a passport actually work, and what happens when it doesn't? When was the first passport issued? How can a forged passport be detected, and how did a passport link Lord Palmerston to the attempted assassination of Napoleon III? In this book, Martin Lloyd uses his in-depth experience with H.M. Immigration Service to explore the problems, humour, crime and politics which constitute the history of the passport. The idea of the passport is not new. The Ancient Egyptians were known to have a passport system while, in Roman times, persons travelling on official business were issued with a *Tractorium* (a letter) in the name of the emperor. Yet contrary to the popular idea, passports were often used to prevent not facilitate travel. William the Conqueror allowed no one to enter or leave England without his permission while Henry I and Elizabeth I refused to grant passports to, respectively, the legate from the Pope and Mary, Queen of Scots. Passports have also enabled murder to take place and saved the lives of many Jews in the Second World War. However, their ultimate role appears to be that of control. When machine-readable passports provide the state with more information on the movement of citizens than at any time in history, many are beginning to ask whether the age of Big Brother has not

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already arrived. The Passport offers a unique perspective on the intriguing history of this document. Martin Lloyd draws on many years of research, and includes illustrations from his own collection, to create the first book on this subject.

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