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Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service



1979 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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of the Immigration
and Naturalization Service



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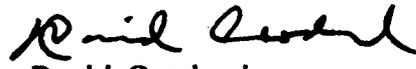
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20536

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION**

The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Attorney General: I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the fiscal year 1979.

Sincerely,


David Crosland
Acting Commissioner

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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Examinations

Adjudications

The Service makes decisions on such subjects as extensions of temporary stay, authorization to engage in employment, adjustment of status to permanent resident, and permission to apply for admission to the United States after deportation.

In fiscal 1979, the Service received a total of 1,912,311 applications and petitions, an increase of 13 percent over the fiscal 1978 figure of 1,697,941. Some 1,772,960 were completed, an increase of 164,314 over fiscal 1978. Denied cases increased from 6 percent to 7 percent from 1978 to 1979. Pending cases totaled 251,756—up 17,501 over 1978.

Nationwide Implementation of the Combined Process Program. This program allows an alien to file simultaneously a petition for a preference classification and an application for permanent residence, both of which are adjudicated simultaneously. This combined process streamlines the visa petition/adjustment of status processes, and thereby greatly reduces the time aliens must wait before being granted permanent residence.

The program also was expanded to what is called the *One-step Process*, which permits interviewing the applicant at the same time the visa petition and adjustment applications are filed. The One-step Process reduces the number of times an applicant must appear at Service offices to complete action on an individual case. One-step also will reduce congestion in waiting room areas and the time lag between submission and processing of an application.

Inspections

The Inspections Program determines the admissibility of all persons seeking entry into the United States at ports of entry or at pre-clearance facilities in Canada, Bermuda, and the Bahamas. In fiscal 1979, more than 274 million persons were inspected, of which 167 million were aliens.

The Inspections Program seeks to facilitate the entry of qualified aliens; it denies entry of unqualified aliens. Some 973,625 aliens were found to be ineligible for entry in fiscal 1979, an increase of 112,330 over the previous year. Arrivals by sea in 1979 totaled 5,063,825; by land, 241,251,785; and by air, 27,885,875. Air arrivals rose 41 percent in the last 4 years.

The Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service, developed a new *“one-stop” inspection procedure for airports*. Under this program, a passenger will be inspected for both Immigration and Customs purposes at the same time. Problem inspections are conducted at separate inspec-

tion areas, thus providing prompt service at the primary inspection lines. The new procedure has been tested at the Philadelphia Airport and could become standard at all U.S. airports.

Major airports are using a *“citizen by-pass” inspection procedure*. Under this procedure, a returning citizen with a passport by-passes the immigration area and proceeds directly to the Customs area. Immigration officers inspect only aliens and undocumented citizens.

Expansion of the preclearance program to Edmonton, Alberta (Canada), has furthered the facilitation effort by reducing the number of passengers requiring inspection at United States Airports. Operations in Edmonton will impact most directly upon small airports in the North.

Naturalization

Every nation grants its citizens certain rights and privileges and imposes on them certain duties and responsibilities. Citizenship involves both the rights and the duties. Most people acquire their citizenship by birth. Others gain it through a legal process called naturalization. The Constitution of the United States gave Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. Since the passage of the first naturalization statute in 1790, Congress has given the authority to naturalize to the courts. Thus, naturalization is a judicial process which takes place in over 450 Federal and State courts throughout the nation. An important role in this judicial process is played by an INS officer known as the General Attorney (Nationality). This officer has statutory authority to preside over formal preliminary hearings held to determine an applicant's eligibility for naturalization, and to make recommendations at a final hearing in open court. The courts place considerable reliance upon the recommendation of the Service attorney and, in all but a few cases, accepts his determination as rendered.

Each newly naturalized citizen is sworn in. The Service places great importance on the significance of the swearing-in ceremony and every effort is made to make it a memorable event for the new citizen.

Since 1929, the law has provided for the issuance of a single document which is conclusive proof of United States citizenship in cases where it was gained through a parent or spouse. Such certificate of citizenship is issued to those persons born abroad who become citizens either at birth to parents who are U.S. citizens, through the naturalization of a parent while the person is still a minor, or by marriage prior to 1922 to an individual who is a United States citizen. Applying the many different statutes that have been enacted on the subject in the past, Service attorneys examine the applications of persons desiring a certificate of citizenship and, if found eligible, the certificate is issued.

The Service also determines citizenship status where issues involving possible expatriation are concerned. These issues include instances where prior findings of loss of citizenship were reversed, and any previously issued citizenship document was either destroyed or replaced. In the event that the subject was not entitled to a citizenship document, the case reflects the decision of the INS regarding citizenship status.

If a certificate has been obtained by fraud or illegality on the part of the applicant, the law provides for cancellation of the document. The procedure protects the holder's interest by assuring that he or she is afforded due process of law. Further, it is deemed by law that should the certificate be cancelled, the citizenship status of the person is not affected.

Persons Naturalized

In the past 10 years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of persons who have come to the United States to live permanently. After the period of residence required for naturalization has passed, which is usually 5 years, application can be made for citizenship. The increase in immigration has resulted in a corresponding increase in naturalization applicants.

Application for naturalization increased from 147,954 in fiscal 1971 to 234,101 in fiscal 1979. Such great interest in becoming a United States citizen resulted in a gain of 68 percent for those persons naturalized in fiscal 1979 as compared to 1971. Persons naturalized in fiscal 1979 totaled 158,990, compared to 108,400 in 1971. Special consideration is given to the naturalization cases of servicemen and aliens joining their spouses who are United States citizens serving overseas in the military. The INS also provides special assistance to those who are infirmed or hospitalized, thus enabling them to be naturalized at bedside, in the presence of a Federal marshal.

The law places the burden of proving one's eligibility for naturalization upon the applicant, who must show that all requirements have been met. During fiscal 1979, 2,845 applicants were denied naturalization, an increase of 24 percent over 1978. A total of 1,627 petitions were denied because the applicant did not follow through with the required action. However, for those who did not succeed in their first attempt to be naturalized, the law has a "forgiveness" clause whereby the person may reapply for citizenship, after a certain period of time has elapsed.

Citizenship, Education, and Responsibility

A basic requirement for naturalization is that the applicant have knowledge of the government and history of the United States and that he be literate in English. The Service assists naturalization candidates preparing for the examination. Free textbooks and study materials are given to those

persons enrolled in public school adult education citizenship classes. Films that depict the nation's history are shown, and printed material outlining the rights and duties of citizenship is distributed free of charge. These have been successful endeavors. For many prospective citizens, the literacy examination and the test on United States government and history are the most difficult aspects of the naturalization process. Service personnel regularly visit night school classes and speak to the students in an attempt to answer questions and minimize any difficulties they encounter. Service officers are instructed to use tact, courtesy, and common sense when giving the examinations. They also are instructed to adjust the scope of the test to fit the prospective citizen's age, education, and cultural and social backgrounds.

Derivative Citizenship

A certificate of derivative citizenship is one issued by the government as proof that an individual has derived United States citizenship by virtue of any of a variety of statutes. In 1966, the law was changed to permit issuance and delivery of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone. Prior to that time, the procedures could take place only within the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Since the change, a team of Service officers travels to the Canal Zone twice a year to conduct hearings and issue certificates of citizenship to residents of the Zone. The 202 certificates issued in the Canal Zone this year brought the total since the start of the program to 5,082.

Refugee and Parole

The Office of Refugee and Parole supervises the refugee and parole programs and processes applicants for conditional entry. Any changes in regulations and instructions concerning programs and application processes are initiated by this office.

Humanitarian parole requests for aliens outside the United States, and public, congressional, and Service inquiries relating to the conditional entry and parole of aliens into the United States are handled by this unit. During FY 1979, parole into the United States was authorized for 57,500 Indochinese; 4,375 Cambodians; 1,000 Lebanese; 3,500 Cubans; and 25,000 Soviets and Eastern Europeans. A total of 108,775 refugees were authorized entry, with 17,400 conditional entrants provided for annually by the Immigration and Nationality Act. There also is a continuing South American Parole Program, authorized in FY 1978, that serviced refugees or detainees in FY 1979.

The overseas offices processed 51,755 applications and petitions, and completed 5,601 case studies, in FY 1979. These figures reflect 18 percent and 51 percent increases, respectively, over FY 1978.

Enforcement

The enforcement of the regulatory and criminal provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and related Federal Statutes, is the responsibility of the Border Patrol, Investigations, and Detention and Deportation Divisions. These divisions are directing their effort toward the prevention and detection of illegal entry into the United States and the apprehension and removal of foreign nationals who are in violation of the law.

Deportable Aliens Located

More deportable aliens were apprehended during fiscal 1979 than in any single fiscal year since 1954. Some 1,076,418 deportable aliens were apprehended in FY 1979. Mexican nationals accounted for 998,830 or 93 percent of all deportable aliens located during the year, an increase of 22,189 over FY 1978. The remaining 77,588 included natives of virtually every country in the world.

Border patrol agents located 888,729 deportable aliens, an increase of 26,512 from last year. Investigators and other Service officers located the remaining 187,689 deportable aliens, a decrease of 7,979 from the prior year. The border patrol agents in Chula Vista Sector apprehended 337,930

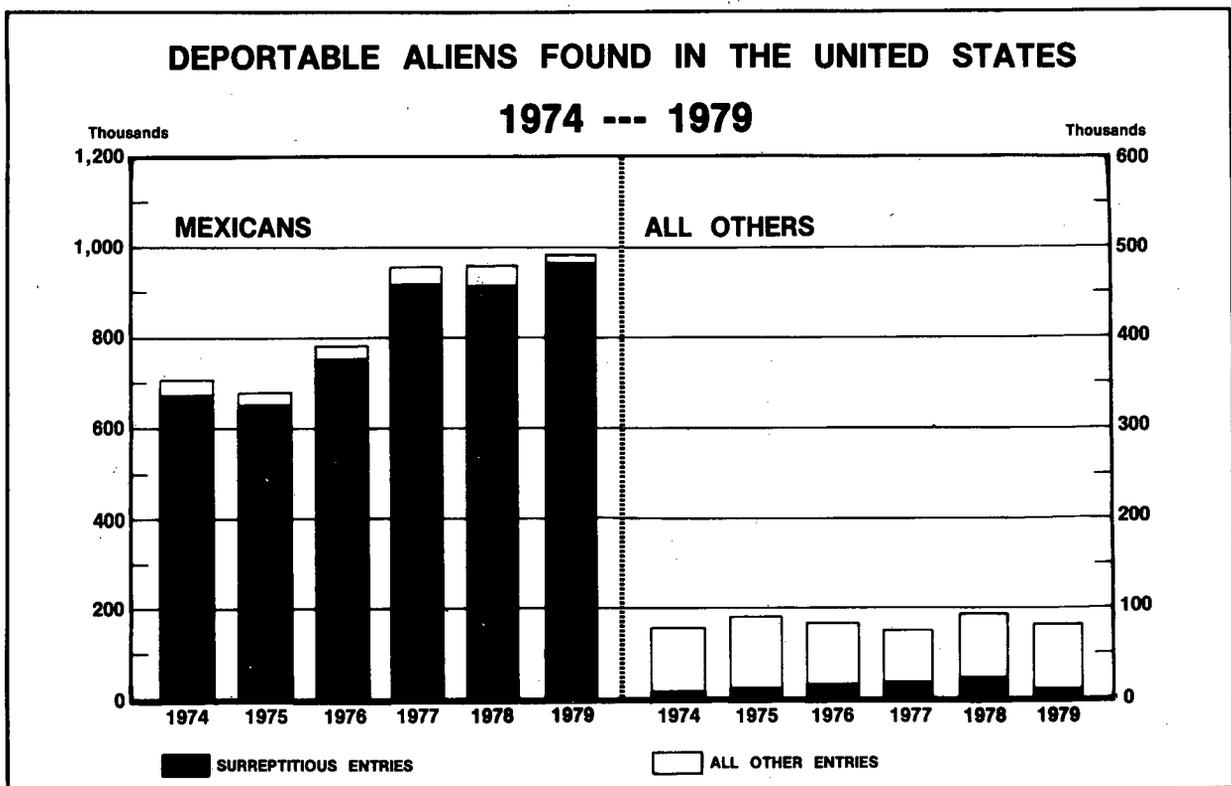
deportable aliens or 31.4 percent of the aliens apprehended Servicewide for the year.

During the year, construction began on the replacement of border fencing in the Chula Vista and El Paso Sectors. The fencing runs 5.6 miles at Chula Vista and 2.4 miles at El Paso. The fencing should enhance the deterrent capability there.

Status of Entry

A total of 1,002,996 or 93 percent of all deportable aliens located this year entered the United States illegally at other than ports of entry. Ninety-nine percent of these entries were made across the Mexican border. Regarding the other 7 percent, 73,442 aliens were admitted at ports of entry and became deportable as the result of violating the terms of their admissions: included were temporary visitors (44,366), foreign students (6,110), immigrants (2,518), alien crewmen (10,039), and other persons (10,389).

An important element in the overall enforcement program is the rapid apprehension of undocumented aliens. Prompt apprehension and return to the country of origin has proved to be a positive deterrent to illegal re-entry and related violations. Apart from the time spent locating the 7,018 crewman who technically violated their terms of admission because



their ships were unable to depart from the United States within the specified time, the time spent locating the other 1,069,400 deportable aliens was as follows: 49.8 percent detected immediately at entry; 18.8 percent within 72 hours; 8.5 percent within 4 to 30 days; 11.8 percent within 1 to 6 months; 3.4 percent within 7 months to 1 year; and 7.7 percent after more than 1 year.

Smuggling

During the fiscal year, border patrol agents apprehended 172,688 aliens who were smuggled into the United States, or who were transported unlawfully after entry. At least 15,280 smugglers and others who unlawfully transported aliens were apprehended.

Increased emphasis on a joint U.S.-Mexico prosecution program has resulted in the prosecution of a number of leaders of major organized alien smuggling rings in Mexico.

Public law 95-582, which permits the seizure of vehicles used to smuggle and transport aliens into the United States, became effective May 16, 1979. In the Western Region, a total of 329 vehicles valued at \$819,468 were seized since the law's inception.

Investigations of military smugglers of undocumented aliens necessitated more liaison with the military. July 12, 1979, marked a "first" for the Service in that representatives of the Eleventh Naval District Command, Camp Pendleton, Border Patrol, U.S. Marine Corps, and the United States Attorney's Office in San Diego met to plan a strategy to combat this problem. One important result of the meeting was the establishment of a checkpoint, at random locations and at Camp Pendleton. Within a few minutes after the checkpoints were initiated, almost 100 undocumented aliens were apprehended in 2 groups. The effect of such military cooperation has been outstanding, for apprehension of military smugglers has doubled.

Encounters With Armed Law Violators and Aliens Apprehended With Prior Records for Criminal and Immigration Law Violations.

During fiscal year 1979, border patrol agents arrested 259,147 aliens who previously had violated the immigration laws—12,449 of such repeat violators have criminal records. Firearms and ammunition seized by border patrol agents during the year is valued at an estimated \$20,495.

In the Chula Vista Sector, incidents of rock throwing and shootings by persons who then fled over the border into Mexico reached a record high. The incidents precipitated meetings between the governor of Baja, California, and

Mexican border patrol officials. The meetings resulted in Mexico's establishment of patrols in designated "hot spots," and in the establishment of a telephone "hot line" between U.S. Border Patrol and Mexican immigration officials.

Service Participation in the Control of Marijuana, Narcotics, and Dangerous Drug Traffic

Officers of the Service continued to contribute to the national drug abuse control effort. Illegal drugs valued at \$107 million were seized by Service officers. These seizures included nearly 53 tons of marijuana valued at over \$32 million; and 1,800 ounces of hard drugs valued at over \$73 million.

Training

In order to monitor and upgrade training, the Western Region Border Patrol Division established a training coordinator position. The training coordinator organizes programs ranging from quarterly pistol shoots to presentations concerning duties and authority.

In addition, in the last few years, demand has increased for border patrol agents to conduct tracking seminars for various search and rescue groups throughout the United States. Three journeymen in each region were trained to conduct seminars in their locations. The seminars should be a great asset to local communities in tracking and finding lost persons. During the year, the Border Patrol instituted a journeyman border patrol agent training program, from which 144 agents graduated. Included in the curriculum were courses on equal employment opportunity, interpersonal communications, and law enforcement.

Cooperation With Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Liaison with other law enforcement agencies at foreign, federal, state, and local levels resulted in those agencies providing INS with 83,640 violators of immigration and nationality laws during fiscal 1979. Conversely, INS provided the other agencies with 2,202 violators of other laws, including 598 narcotics violators. Moreover, border patrol agents seized and transferred merchandise and property valued at more than \$9 million, including more than \$8 million worth of narcotics. Thus, liaison activity continues to be an effective tool for both the U.S. Border Patrol and other agencies.

Public Service Activities

The Border Patrol also tries to reach the public by meeting with grade school classes, scout troops and other youth organizations, colleges, private clubs, churches, and public schools. Two agents were cited for service beyond the call of duty. On March 30, 1979, El Paso border patrol agent Joe Wright dove into the Rio Grande River to save a female alien who had fallen into a deep hole. Wright pulled her to the bank of the river, then resuscitated her. Wright received the "Humanitarian of the Year" award from Local Lulac Council 132, for his act.

On September 18, 1979, Miami border patrol agent Frank S. Hopkinson, detailed for duty at Chula Vista Station, plunged into the surf and successfully rescued a drowning man. Agent Hopkinson was presented with the Medal of Merit award from the Union D. G. Liberals de Baja California; cited by the Benito Juarez Cultural Association, a Tijuana civic group; and selected for the Good Citizen Award.

Detention and Deportation

During fiscal 1979, a total of 992,033 aliens were expelled, of which 25,896 were deported and 966,137 were required to depart without the issuance of a formal order of deportation.

As part of the INS program to upgrade its detention facilities, Congress approved INS' request to expand and renovate the Port Isabel, Texas, Service Processing Center (SPC): \$3.3 million was appropriated to complete the first phase of the expansion project. The renovation will be completed in three phases, at a total cost of \$5.2 million.

In an effort to enhance medical services for detainees at the SPC in Port Isabel, Texas, a full time clinical nurse was hired. The facility has a fully-equipped medical clinic to care for the detained aliens who are awaiting expulsion.

Detention and Deportation improved the security of its SPCs and Staging Areas (SSA) by installing closed circuit television (CCTV) and metal detectors. During fiscal 1979, CCTV systems were installed at the Los Angeles, California, and San Antonio, Texas, SSAs and the El Centro, California, SPC.

INS and the United States Marshals Service (USMS) concluded contract negotiations. The contract provides for the detention of USMS material witnesses who are undocumented aliens at INS Service Processing Centers. In addition, INS and USMS are sharing the Door of Good Hope Salvation Army facility in San Diego, California, to house undocumented women and children and alien material witnesses.

Area Control

Area Control operations are conducted by the Investigations Division in order to locate and apprehend aliens presently residing in the United States in violation of immigration laws. Division activities were designed to locate undocumented aliens who have been attracted to industrialized areas. Although cooperation from employers is improving, *Area Control* investigators continue to meet resistance in their efforts to seek employed undocumented aliens. Investigative efforts during the fiscal year resulted in the location of 187,689 deportable aliens, of which 100,087 or 53 percent were employed, and 1,866 were receiving public assistance. The Investigations Division apprehended 39,284 smuggled aliens and 3,216 smugglers and transporters.

The Service administers a coordinated program of coastal control to detect and prevent illegal entry attempts by alien crewmen and stowaways. Located in New York City, the *Marine Intelligence Unit* disseminates current data regarding violations, trends, schemes, and other information to Service officers in the field. Such information coupled with close liaison with shipping agents, steamship companies, and other law enforcement personnel has made the coastal control program very effective. A total of 585 stowaways were located during the reporting period. The program which prevents entry into the United States by Caribbean aliens in the criminal, immoral, narcotic and subversive categories continues to be effective. The index containing information about such persons is available to Government investigative agencies on a 24-hour basis.

During the reporting period, investigation officers apprehended 259,147 aliens who were repeat violators with prior criminal records. Of those arrested, 1,408 were armed. Investigators also completed 1,882 investigations of subversive activities during the fiscal year.

Fraudulent document schemes increased to 26,245 during the fiscal year. Most of the cases were prosecuted successfully. A total of 23,596 immigration and nationality law violators were prosecuted during fiscal 1979. Eighty-six percent (20,282) of those prosecuted were convicted. Sentences totaled 9,773 years, of which 5,329 were suspended. Fines amounted to \$768,583, of which \$63,950 were suspended. The *Federal Law Enforcement Training Center* trained 313 investigators in such courses as advanced investigative techniques, supervisory monitoring, and operational conferences.

Air Operations

The Service maintains a fleet of 29 fixed-wing and 3 helicopter observation aircraft, all of which are located strate-

gically along the southern border to provide support for Border Patrol enforcement operations, maintain surveillance of the border and adjacent areas, track illegal entrants through remote areas, and locate undocumented aliens employed in various agricultural endeavors. Service pilots regularly assist other agencies in locating contraband and law violators, and in search and rescue missions.

Air operations made a significant contribution to the enforcement efforts of the border patrol. INS' Western Region reported over 80,000 aircraft-assisted apprehensions, plus a large number of suspects turned back in their attempts to cross the international boundary.

Operations Support

ADIT Program

The *Alien Documentation, Identification, and Telecommunication System's* card production operation produced and issued the new secure resident alien identification card, and created the association computer record for 700,000 cardholders. There were 600,000 cards produced during FY 1979. Following major improvements in production operations, the maximum daily production capacity reached 3,500 cards. At present, all INS documentation requirements for newly admitted or adjusted aliens are satisfied by the operation of the card facility. Also, significant gains were made in reducing the card production time: the average card is now produced and mailed in less than 3 weeks. Automation upgrading, which is generally the replacement of manual labor with machine processing, continued during the year.

ADP Data Systems

The **Model Office Prototype System** has been implemented in the Houston District Office. Portions of this system have been duplicated in Washington, Boston, Newark, Los Angeles on an interim basis, and procurement of the standard system has been initiated. Site surveys have been completed for 8 of the 23 offices planned for automation, and systems analysts have been hired for 20 of the offices.

The **Position Accounting and Control System (PACS)** portion of the **Financial Management Information Service (FMIS)** became operational in fiscal 1979. PACS provides an on-line data base management system linking the four regions to the Central Office, for the collection and reporting of personnel actions and time and attendance. The **Financial Accounting and Control System (FACS)** portion of FMIS provides on-line remote entry for the collection and reporting of financial information. Conversion from a manual to an automated system began in October 1978 and became operational in January 1979.

Ten sites have on-line terminal configurations for access to the Master Index for inquiry and data entry. Thirty sites have dial-up terminals for inquiry access to the automated Master Index System on a temporary basis until on-line-remote terminals are installed.

Electronics Support Program

In FY 1979, activities and accomplishments of the Electronics Support Program encompassed radio communications systems, telephone call-handling systems, and electronics and security systems.

Radio Communications Systems

Replacement of obsolete radio communications systems in the Northeast border sectors was completed in FY 1979. The new systems consist of reliable, modern equipment and incorporate improved command and control capability for officers in the field. Thus, an officer's safety is ensured, and increased operational mobility is provided. Implementation of a pilot program to share a radio communications system with Customs in the Grand Forks, North Dakota, area was initiated.

Telephone Call-Handling System

The major project to improve the telephone information answering capability for the public started in FY 1978 and continued in FY 1979. The system was installed in the Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, San Diego, Phoenix, Boston, Detroit, and Philadelphia offices. Through the use of automated answering and recording equipment, the system separates requests for forms and applications, and provides general information on INS matters.

Electronics and Security Systems Replacement

In FY 1979, sophisticated intrusion detection systems were installed along the Southern border. These systems are comprised of specialized sensors used to detect intrusions in the field and of high technology mini-computers at the headquarters console. Such equipment permits improved control of operational activities through computer-aided dispatching and by generating system performance reports. These improvements have upgraded significantly the effectiveness of the overall system as an aid in apprehension and as an intelligence gathering tool. *Closed circuit television systems (CCTV)* were installed in detention facilities in El Paso, Port Isabel, San Antonio, El Centro, and Los Angeles. These systems provide improved perimeter and internal security at Service processing centers and expedite undocumented alien processing procedures.

Intelligence

The INS Intelligence Program formulates the policies and procedures for the collection, production, and utilization of tactical and strategic intelligence to support the various operating and management functions of the Service. Implementation of an INS-run *Forensic Documents Laboratory* commenced during fiscal 1979 as support for Service efforts to combat the use of fraudulent travel and identity documents. Liaison and exchange of intelligence with other agencies has been improved, especially with the U.S. Customs Service and the Visa and Passport Offices of the U.S. Department of State.

Round-the-clock operation of the **El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)** continued jointly with the Drug Enforcement Administration and with the participation of the the U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Customs Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in support of Service activities.

Research and Development

A Joint State Department/INS Border Control study was defined and approved. The study will determine and evaluate alternative systems for detecting and apprehending intruders most effectively and economically. Using an analytical computer-based tool created by INS, the study will evaluate quantitatively alternatives for the El Paso and Jordan West Bank border patrols, based on their performance under simulated operating conditions. The 12-month study will also include development of a technology handbook to guide operations and budgeting personnel in selecting sensors for any given terrain.

A joint Customs/INS/Army test program was completed for evaluating the potential operational contributions of airborne infrared imaging systems (FLIR) in border patrol. The tests, conducted by INS and Customs personnel, using Army equipment over much of the U.S./Mexico border, demonstrated that the operational value of FLIR was potentially great for detection and apprehension support.

A joint Air Force/INS program will test the use of radar pulses to detect and locate intruders. INS will be given a 2-mile long cable to test vigorously for at least a 6-month period. The Enclosed Space Detector Program completed demonstration of the feasibility of automatically and reliably detecting persons concealed in small vehicles. The next critical phase has begun, which tests the feasibility of detecting persons concealed in large vehicles, e.g., tractor-trailers, aircraft, ships, railroad cars, and rooms of buildings. The program is being monitored closely by the Department of Defense, which has tested the first laboratory model of a

detector and plans to test the second (large-mass capability) model.

Management

Administration

General Services

During fiscal 1979, the Service continued its progress in automation by purchasing data processing equipment required for an automated Master Index Remote Access Capability (MIRAC) System; continuing work on the Procurement Information and Control System (PICS); constructing the Yuma Border Patrol Station; awarding the contract for the replacement of fences at Nogales and San Luis, Arizona; purchasing three aircraft for use in surveillance along the Southwestern border; and continuing the contract effort for keying and verifying I-94 nonimmigrant documents.

Facilities and Engineering

During the year, the Branch supervised the construction of a new border patrol facility and engineering station at Yuma, Arizona; the construction of an addition to the administration building at the El Paso Service Processing Center; and the installation of a new kind of border barrier in California and Texas. Construction was completed on new border stations at Blaine and Peace Arch, Washington, and Haines, Alaska.

Implementation of the Energy Conservation Program continued with emphasis upon awareness, retrofit (alteration of existing systems), and new technology to conform to the President's mandate for a significant reduction in the use of energy by all Federal agencies.

Finance Branch

The Finance Branch develops, prescribes, and implements Servicewide systems and procedures for fiscal matters. This Branch also controls collections, allotments, and expenditures as well as processes and approves vouchers for payment. Accounts are maintained and both external and internal reports are prepared.

During the year, the Branch implemented the Position Accounting/Control System (PACS) to aid in the budget formulation process; the automated Financial Accounting and Control System (FACS) that features a centralized data base, at the central offices, with remote input/output capability at each region; the Procurement Information System (PICS), an automated system to support the procurement

function; and analyses of cash management policies, which are expected to save more than \$2 million annually.

Training Division

In January 1979, the Department approved the proposal to move the Employee Development Function out from the Personnel Division and to establish the Training Development Division directly under the Associate Commissioner for Management. The purpose of such reorganization was to emphasize the importance of training resources.

The Division is composed of two branches: the Employee Development Branch, which is a program branch; and the Officer Development Training Facility at Glynco, Georgia, where training courses are developed and delivered.

While the excellent technical training for officers continues to be upgraded and refined, new program thrusts that respond to other areas of training needed for Service employees are also under way. The Civil Service Reform Act has placed new requirements and reinforced old requirements on the Service for systematic development, for implementation in 1980 and 1981: Senior Executive Service (SES) incumbent development, Senior Executive Service candidate development (including the assessment center process), manager development, basic supervisory development, advanced supervisory development, Human Resources Development System, career enrichment for records personnel, systematic development of officers assigned overseas, foreign officer development, and an orientation program for all new employees in the central office and the regions.

An upward mobility training agreement was written and approved by the Office of Personnel Management. This agreement allows the Service to select employees who do not qualify for specific jobs with career ladders, and to train them to meet the entry level qualifications for such positions. Moreover, in the Central Office and the regions, general training opportunities were given to 3,070 administrative and support personnel.

Under **Project CORE** (Course Review), the task analysis for the border patrol agent occupation was completed and critical tasks were identified. The initial steps of curriculum revision are in progress.

Orientation briefings and on-site observations of field activities were provided for eight officers from other countries who were interested in American immigration procedures, policies, and laws. Seven INS officers assigned to duty posts overseas were brought to Washington, D.C., for language training and briefings, by the Department of State, concerning the culture, customs, and political climate of the particular country to which they were assigned.

Information Services

Records and Information Administration

The Records Administration and Information Branch's mission is to perform support functions for the various INS operating units and other Government law enforcement and security agencies and to provide service to the public.

During fiscal year 1979, the transition from manual records processing to automated processing progressed. The larger Files Control Offices have installed dial-up terminals with visual display. The computer, through MIRAC, provides instantaneous access to the Central Office Master Index to determine the existence of various files and their locations. In a limited number of offices, one can index newly created files and correct existing files. The automated equipment enables INS to double the number of record searches that were possible with the manual system.

Another technological innovation is the **Application Petition Tracking System**. The Application Petition Tracking System (APTS) permits INS to track applications and petitions from initial receipt to completion and update them to reflect their current status. APTS also permits INS to file all pending cases in terminal digit order without regard to status. A similar system called the "A" *File Tracking System* exists. This system has the capability of tracking and updating "A" files from one work station to another throughout an office.

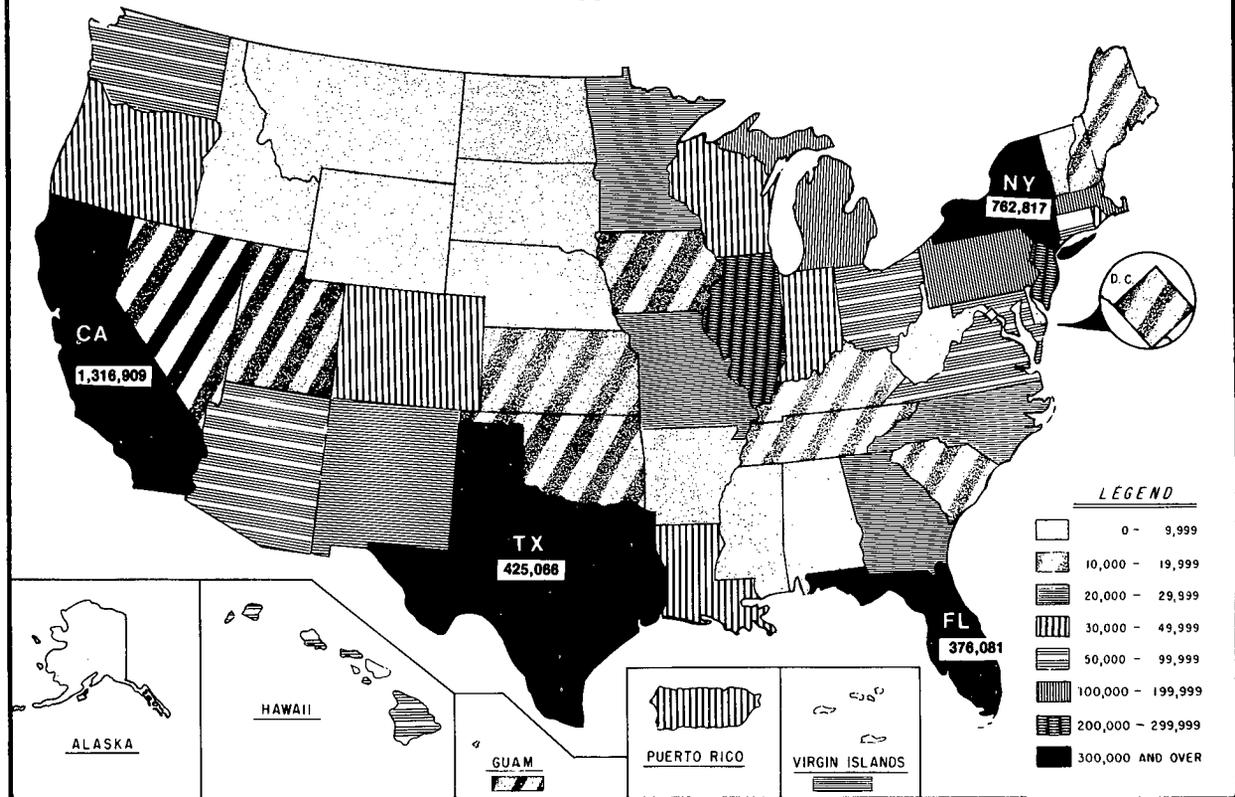
Furthermore, the "Telephone Information Processing System" (TIPS) was introduced in the Southern and Western Regions. The Miami and Los Angeles districts are now using this system, which is designed to improve the contact representative's response to telephone inquiries from the public. Using an index of recorded replies to the most frequently asked immigration questions, the contact representative determines the nature of the information sought and plays the proper tape from the index. If the question concerns a topic not in the library, the caller is referred to another contact representative for an individualized reply. The index of the tapes in the TIPS library has been published and distributed in both English and Spanish under the title of "Ask Immigration."

Another accomplishment of the past year is the creation of a new alpha filing system to keep track of foreign students in the United States: namely, the Student Alphabetical File System (SAFS). SAFS was created to maintain tighter control of student records. The entire system was operational within weeks after the directive to create it was issued.

Approximately 5,100,000 Alien Address Report Cards (Form I-53) were submitted for the 1979 program. Califor-

ALIEN ADDRESS REPORTS --- BY STATES

1979



nia continues to have the highest registration, totaling over 1,316,000.

A Study of Information Services at Los Angeles was made by the UCLA Center for the Quality of Working Life's staff members. In an effort to improve the Information Service's operation, a stress management training program was conducted for contact representatives at Los Angeles. This program treated internal and external functions and emphasized stress, attitude, and working environment.

Statistical Analysis Branch

The Statistical Analysis Branch plans and administers the statistical program of the Service. Its data are derived primarily from two sources: the Work Measurement Reporting System (WMRS), and the Statistical Reporting System (SRS).

The Work Measurement Reporting System is the major source of data, and it encompasses the entire scope of Serv-

ice activities. The WMRS provides information to supervisors and program managers concerning the work hours expended and the work units completed. Moreover, WMRS is used to evaluate program effectiveness, estimate cost of operation, prepare the budget, plan personnel actions, and measure overall productivity.

Statistical information pertaining to immigrants, non-immigrants, naturalization, alien address reports, deportations, and various other service actions comprise the second major type of data collected by the Service through SRS. During 1979, work was begun toward a new system for processing nonimmigrant visas for statistical purposes, using sampling and new quality control procedures.

Personnel Division

Implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) of 1978 continued to be a major endeavor of the Personnel Division. INS supervisors and managers have been involved

actively in program development and the implementation process. Significant activities in 1979 included: (1) Civil Service Reform Act information dissemination; (2) SES implementation; (3) performance appraisal system development; (4) initial merit pay system development; (5) implementation of policy and procedures on probationary periods for new supervisors and managers; (6) development of Volunteer Services Program; (7) initial development of policy and programs for the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program; and (8) delegation of significant personnel authorities to INS Regional Personnel Offices in conformance with the spirit of the CSRA.

SES Implementation—The Senior Executive Service provision required careful planning and consultation with DOJ's, OPM's, and INS' senior executives. Major actions included: identification of SES positions, formal offers to SES position incumbents to convert from a GS to a SES appointment, full information briefings to prospective SES members, establishment of the INS Executive Resources Board (ERB), development of an SES performance appraisal system, and development of SES and SES Candidate Development Program staffing procedures and policies.

Office of the Commissioner

Office of Performance and Review FY 1979

The Office of Performance Review (OPR) conducts on-site surveys of Service offices to provide the Commissioner and his staff with independent, objective, and constructive appraisals of the economy, effectiveness, and efficiency with which operational and administrative responsibilities of the Service are performed.

During fiscal year 1979, OPR began changing its inspection methods and procedures from compliance review to operational and program analysis. Initial on-site inspections were conducted in 12 districts and 9 border patrol sectors. Five on-site follow-up inspections were conducted to verify that appropriate corrective actions were taken. Eight special surveys were made of information services or adjudications activities in five large districts.

Planning, Evaluation, and Budgeting (PEB)

The Office of Planning, Evaluation and Budgeting is responsible for the development, review, and evaluation of policies, programs, structures, missions, objectives, systems, resource utilization, and special management problems. Thus, PEB insures that the Service's use of resources and estimates of future requirements are consistent with the optimum accomplishment of the Service's mission.

Program Planning and Resource Analysis

The Program Planning and Resource Analysis staff is involved primarily in the basic development of management and planning systems and in basic resource analysis and budget formulation. In an attempt to build on the experience gained in developing the first INS Zero Base Budget (ZBB), the budget preparation process was decentralized to the regional offices so that each regional office could develop its own budget request for fiscal year 1980. Formerly, budgets were developed in the Central Office. In order to coordinate and control the decentralized preparation, the staff developed a computerized ZBB tracking process. The staff also developed a comprehensive list of the Commissioner's goals to guide program managers in executing their programs, and developed and implemented tracking systems to monitor progress toward the accomplishment of INS goals.

Budget Execution and Control

The Budget Execution and Control staff assured the proper utilization of the Service's financial resources consistent with guidelines and directives of the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Congress. Since its creation in December 1977, the staff streamlined the allotment of funds process by requesting that the regional finance officers submit their fund requests on a monthly rather than daily or weekly basis.

The establishment of the Commissioner's goals has required substantial staff involvement in the distribution of those funds needed to set up appropriate reserves, as well as in the maintenance of proper financial control throughout the year. The inception of FMIS and the existence of several funding problems in certain areas have necessitated that the staff work more closely with the program managers who attempt to resolve such matters.

Program Performance and Analysis

The Program Performance and Analysis Division was created in December 1977 with the primary mission of developing a Servicewide system of productivity and performance measurement. The staff's responsibility was to develop the first INS authorization request, for submission to the Congressional Committees on the Judiciary, under Title II of P.L. 94-503. The authorization request established the pattern for future INS requests and served as the model for all Department of Justice agencies. In the area of performance and productivity measurement, the staff concentrated its efforts on bringing together information contained in the newly implemented Position Accounting and

Control System (PACS), the Financial Accounting and Control System (FACS), and current work measurement systems to produce meaningful performance measures at the program element, decision unit, and activity levels of the INS budget activity structure. In fiscal year 1978, the staff had developed a conceptual approach and a detailed workplan for developing and implementing a productivity and performance measurement system for use in the budget process. The workplan was implemented in FY 1979.

Technology Assessment

The Technology Assessment staff is responsible for: formulation of long range plans, evaluation of systems performance, conceptualization of systems design, and initial administration of new systems projects. A remote access capability was installed in the Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Budgeting to provide access to the New York Times Information Bank, a commercial bibliographical information retrieval system, and to the Justice Data Center's timesharing services. The staff also obtained a remote terminal, for the General Counsel's Office, to ensure access to the JURIS System for legal information research and retrieval. Another staff function was that of serving as the point-of-contact for the coordination of technology related information, and reports prepared for the Congress, the Department of Justice, and Executive Branch elements, e.g., selected committees of the President's Reorganization Project. Visual graphics support also was provided for the Service.

Policy Analysis

The Policy Analysis Branch was involved in a number of research projects designed to measure the magnitude and impact of undocumented immigration to the United States. Other major projects included a joint INS-Census Bureau study of the data on apprehended undocumented aliens, preparation of an extensive annotated bibliography of immigration literature since 1965, development of methodology to determine the impact of immigration on unemployment in the United States, and preparation of a report on recent emigration from the United States.

Program Evaluation

The Program Evaluation Branch is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of all INS programs. The Branch's functions include the design of evaluative research; the review and evaluation of program structure, content, impact, and effectiveness; and the development of alternative programs. The Branch is charged with determin-

ing the relationship between input and output for each of the Service's programs, and for developing data indicative of the effectiveness and efficiency of such programs. The Branch designed a statistical sampling plan to evaluate the effectiveness of investigating nonimmigrants suspected of overstaying their authorized visiting period and evaluated INS preclearance cites. A detailed design was formulated to assess the implementation of automation on a Servicewide basis. Plans were implemented whereby the number of satellite offices in ethnic communities was increased to three in order to provide better service to the public.

General Counsel

The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Service. He serves as legal advisor, to the Commissioner and other officers, on questions of law and policy related to the administration and enforcement of immigration and nationality status. He is responsible for reviewing various court decisions, as well as decisions rendered by the Board of Immigration Appeals, and he advises whether appropriate appellate (or other) action should be taken. The responsibilities of the General Counsel include: the analysis of proposed legislation having an effect on INS operations; the executive and professional direction of the four regional counsels; the supervision of the activities of the Chief Trial Attorney, the appellate trial attorneys, and district office trial attorneys; and the review of important service contracts.

Appellate Trial Attorneys

The appellate trial attorneys, under the supervision of the General Counsel, through the Chief Trial Attorney, prepare and argue cases on appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals. The decisions in cases not argued orally before the Board also are reviewed by these attorneys. Adverse decisions in Board cases may be certified by the Commissioner to the Attorney General upon recommendation of the General Counsel.

Trial Attorneys

Trial attorneys are under the supervision of the General Counsel, through the Chief Trial Attorney and the four regional counsels. They have primary responsibility for representing the Service in formal exclusion, deportation, and recession of adjustment of status hearings before immigration judges. When requested, these attorneys and the regional counsels also assist U.S. attorneys in civil and criminal actions resulting from the administration and enforcement of immigration and nationality laws.

Court Litigation

There were 57 petitions for writs of habeas corpus and 159 declaratory judgment actions in United States district courts during 1979. There were 46 favorable decisions and 1 unfavorable decision for the Government in the habeas corpus cases. Ten cases were withdrawn or otherwise closed. In declaratory judgment actions, the Government received 111 favorable decisions and 7 unfavorable; moreover 41 cases were withdrawn or otherwise closed. In the Court of Appeals, 249 petitions for review of deportation cases were filed and decided under Section 106 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, 8 U.S.C. (1105)(a). One hundred and seventy-four of these deportation cases were favorable to the Government and 17 were adverse, with 58 cases withdrawn or otherwise closed. The Supreme Court granted certiorari in one case and denied certiorari in three.

In *Chan v. Bell*, 464 F. Supp. 125 (1978), the District Court for the District of Columbia ruled that the viability of a marriage is no longer a precondition to the granting of immediate relative status, where there is no evidence that the marriage was fraudulent at its inception. The Service did not appeal this decision on the ground that it would not inhibit the Service's ability to inquire as to whether or not a marriage was bonafide from the outset.

In *Blackie's House of Beef v. Castillo*, 467 F. Supp. 170 (U.S.D.C., D.D.C. 1978), the court held that a search warrant used to enter the plaintiff's restaurant and locate illegal aliens, but which authorized a search for "property" only, did not authorize the Service to enter and search plaintiff's restaurant to find and arrest the aliens employed there.

In a follow-up case, *Blackie's House of Beef v. Castillo et al*, 480 F. Supp. 1078 (U.S.D.C., D.C. 1979), the Service obtained a search warrant, issued by a United States magistrate, which authorized a search of the plaintiff's restaurant to locate those who are aliens in the United States illegally. The court held that the search warrant failed to identify with sufficient particularity the allegedly deportable persons for whom Service officials had authority to search. Both of these cases are consolidated on appeal to the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals.

However, in *I.S.G.W.U. et al v. Sureck*, U.S.D.C., C.D. Calif., No. CV 78-0740-LEW (Px) and No. CV 78-3246-LEW (Px), the court, faced with an issue similar to those in the two *Blackie's* cases, held that Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure as amended authorized the issuance of search warrants to gain access to a factory where undocumented aliens were present, and that such warrants need not identify each person to be contacted by INS once inside.

There also have been some interesting developments in the

judicial interpretation of section 212(c) of the Act. The Ninth Circuit, in *Nicholas v. INS*, 590 F. 2nd 802 (9th Cir. 1979) and *Bowe v. INS*, 597 F. 2nd 1158 (9th Cir. 1979), held that 212(c) relief is not available to an alien facing deportation because of conviction for a drug-related crime.

In *Castillo-Felix v. INS*, 601 F. 2d 459 (9th Cir. 1979), the court held that to be eligible for 212(c) relief, aliens must accumulate seven years of lawful unrelinquished domicile after their admission for permanent residence. Similarly, in *Anwo v. INS*, No. 77-1879 (D.C. Cir. June 19, 1979), the court ruled that the alien, a nonimmigrant student, could not meet the lawful domicile requirement of section 212(c).

Public Information Office

Public interest in the work of the Service continued to grow during fiscal year 1979. Media attention focused on INS automation and improved service to the public; enforcement activities involving the replacement of fencing along the southern border; Iranian students in the United States; and on the fraudulent use of forms, the filing of which allows foreign students to attend United States colleges and universities.

Commissioner Castillo played a key role in bringing attention to Service efforts in enforcement and public service. He spoke some 30 times, during the year, before major organizations in various cities around the country. Also, he made nine appearances before various Congressional Committees, explaining the immigration problems facing the Nation and INS' efforts to treat such problems.

Media interest in the activities of the Service was stimulated through speeches; press conferences; television appearances by INS officials on such programs as "Meet the Press," "Firing Line," and the "Today Show"; network news programs; and through press releases. The writing staffs of major publications, e.g., "Newsweek" and "U.S. News and World Report," were assisted in producing feature length articles about INS. In addition, ABC and CBS produced television documentaries on alien smuggling and undocumented aliens.

The Commissioner also hosted a small number of media representatives to inform them of changes INS made to its automated record-keeping systems equipment. Also, the Attorney General, the Commissioner, and members of Congress, presided at a news conference that marked the inauguration of the automation at the Washington District Office.

Furthermore, representatives of the ethnic news media met in Chicago with INS officials to discuss how INS could improve communications with various ethnic com-

munities, increase knowledge among ethnic groups of the availability of immigration benefits, and inform the ethnic communities of new INS programs. In a related effort to promote public understanding and awareness of INS activities, the Service designed and placed two display units which were used extensively in recruitment programs, special events, and various exhibitions throughout the country.

The Public Information Program continued to stress communication with employees, in addition to informing the public of Service activities. Testimony and speeches by the Commissioner, as well as all press releases, were sent to field offices. The "Commissioner's Communique" newsletter to all employees was issued on a regular basis, and publication of the INS "News Digest," the "INS Reporter," and the "Bulletin" continued.

Outreach Program

The Service's Outreach Program began in FY 1979. Although established in August 1978 as a separate unit at the Central Office, the Outreach Program became functional officially in October 1978 with permanent staff and a separate budget.

During the year, the Outreach Program expanded its training activities to include workshops on visa processing abroad in addition to its standard course on family reunification and adjustment of status. The sessions on visa processing abroad included representation from consular offices of the U.S. Department of State.

The training workshops were conducted by the Outreach Program in cooperation with nonprofit, voluntary immigration counseling agencies. Attending the sessions were staffs of the volunteer agencies, representatives of legal service agencies, and social service and community organizations which conduct immigration counseling or refer cases to the volunteer agencies.

During the fiscal year, the Outreach Program designed 103 volunteer agencies as Outreach Centers, raising the total number of participating organizations to 208 as of the end of the fiscal year.

While setting up liaisons between the District Offices and the participating volunteer agencies in the Outreach Program, the Outreach Office also assisted volunteer agencies in San Francisco and Los Angeles in establishing informational desks at District Offices, and offered to help other

volunteer agencies that requested to set up such desks at other District Offices.

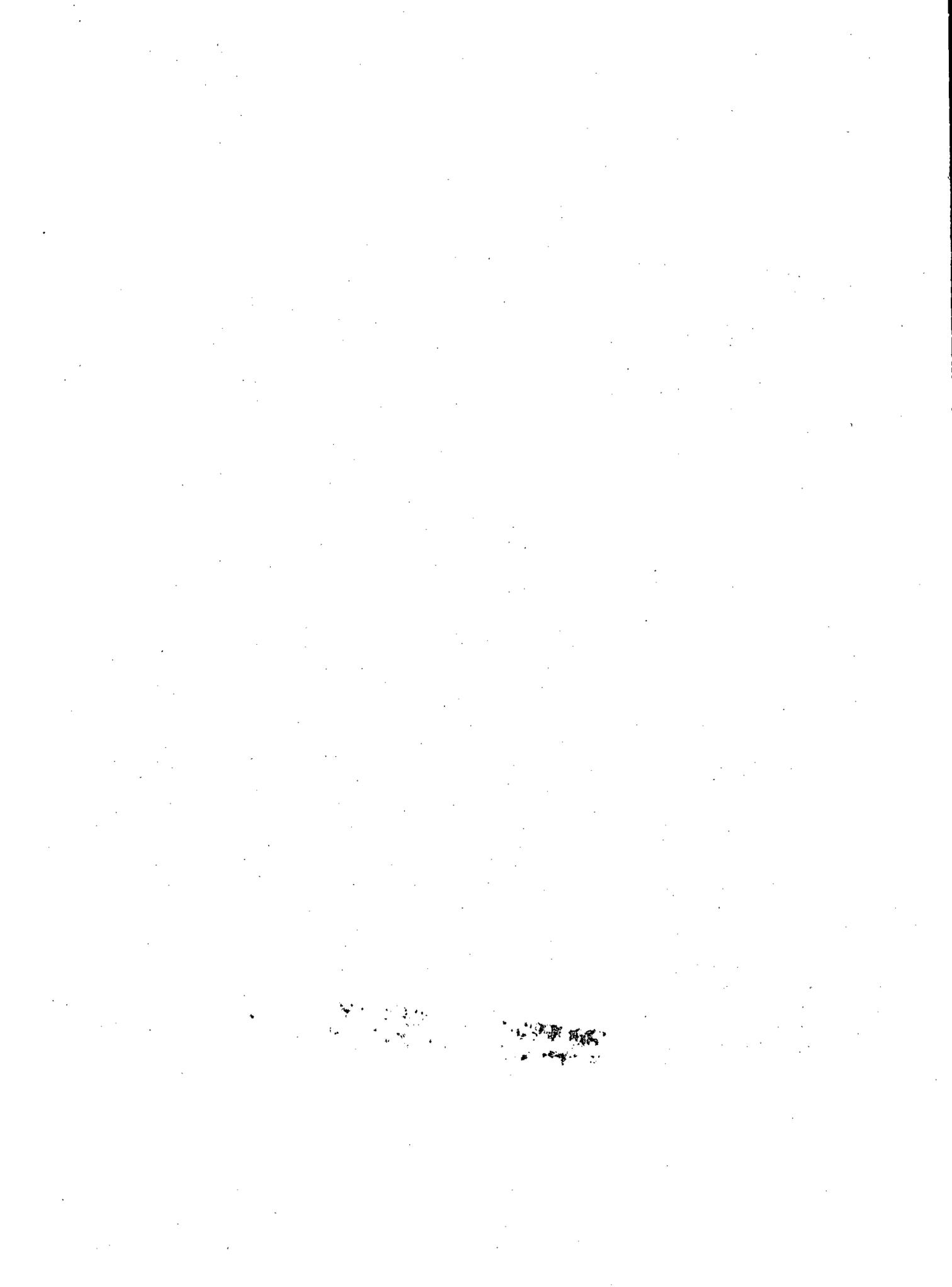
EEO Officer

The office of the EEO officer is responsible for the efficient processing of complaints of discrimination brought against the Service, through the SRS. One of the EEO officer's duties is to maintain a system through which any employee or applicant for employment who believes that he has been discriminated against because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or physical or mental handicap can receive counseling from one of the Service's 80 EEO counselors. During the fiscal year, nearly 200 persons received precomplaint counseling.

Additionally, the EEO officer provides a system for the receipt and adjudication of allegations of discrimination. His duties include directing investigators, reviewing and evaluating EEO investigative reports, making appropriate efforts to attempt informal adjustment of discrimination complaints, issuing the Service's proposed disposition of complaints, and implementing corrective action—with prior approval of the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner—when discrimination is sustained.

Fifty-two discrimination complaints were pending at the start of the fiscal year. An additional 63 complaints were received during the year, while 36 complaints were closed. At the end of the fiscal year, 79 discrimination complaints were pending. About half of those had been processed by the Service and were awaiting further action by the Justice Department. Most complaints were filed on the bases of sex, race, and national origin. The single issue raised most often is nonselection for promotion, however.

The EEO officer also designs, develops, and conducts advanced training programs for the Service's ancillary EEO investigators and EEO counselors. In fiscal year 1979, the first Servicewide advanced training for EEO counselors was conducted. Other functions of the EEO officer are: participation in the development of plans of action, evaluation of management programs, maintenance of continuous liaison with management officials through official communications, attendance at on-site conferences, and development of EEO input for formal training conferences and Servicewide orientations.



**Table 1.—Principal Activities and Accomplishments of Immigration Border Patrol
Years Ended June 30, 1970-1976, July-September 1976, and Years Ended September 30, 1977-1979**

Activities and accomplishments	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ 1976	1977	1978	1979
Persons apprehended.	233,862	305,902	373,896	503,936	640,913	602,249	701,558	176,579	820,412	870,640	896,929
Deportable aliens located	231,116	302,517	369,495	498,123	634,777	596,796	696,039	175,150	812,541	862,217	888,729
Mexican aliens	219,254	290,152	355,099	480,588	616,630	579,448	678,356	169,774	792,613	841,525	866,761
Working in agriculture	53,674	74,423	84,084	101,220	111,289	116,250	116,197	24,063	103,300	96,297	102,817
Working in trades, crafts, and industry	13,625	15,895	21,217	24,996	26,555	24,413	24,043	4,958	24,393	30,989	30,879
Others	151,955	199,834	249,798	354,372	478,786	438,785	538,116	140,753	664,920	714,239	733,065
Canadian aliens	7,786	7,512	8,245	8,669	7,392	7,253	5,929	2,161	5,759	6,534	5,722
All others	4,076	4,853	6,151	8,866	10,755	10,095	11,754	3,215	14,169	14,158	16,246
Smugglers of aliens located	3,298	3,814	4,564	6,355	8,074	6,860	9,600	2,478	12,405	13,306	15,280
Aliens smuggled into the United States	18,747	19,765	24,918	41,589	83,114	90,385	82,910	22,577	138,805	159,191	172,688
Aliens located who were previously expelled	67,440	90,402	115,758	152,441	182,351	184,810	186,861	42,925	241,108	266,808	259,147
Aliens with previous criminal records located	3,764	4,220	4,379	11,190	10,902	10,308	13,110	2,755	12,333	11,907	12,449
Conveyances examined	1,791,932	2,024,382	2,473,433	2,665,728	2,905,091	3,469,895	3,277,302	1,020,437	3,676,959	3,657,760	4,029,717
Trains	30,533	39,124	45,146	50,696	48,984	37,783	41,322	11,453	44,657	49,707	56,139
Automobiles	1,311,173	1,507,857	1,892,757	2,020,228	2,230,318	2,663,239	2,440,005	771,291	2,647,337	2,569,925	2,790,760
Buses	172,911	173,132	167,522	173,731	156,712	133,524	128,130	32,384	126,498	119,525	126,256
Boats	15,576	13,768	12,550	11,958	9,867	8,212	7,179	3,358	5,547	8,272	8,076
Other conveyances	261,739	290,501	355,458	409,115	461,190	627,137	660,666	201,951	851,920	910,331	1,048,486
Persons questioned	6,805,260	7,663,759	9,023,631	9,506,719	10,201,915	11,265,421	10,782,761	3,278,056	11,605,507	11,343,451	11,899,583
On trains	44,688	66,519	76,246	89,243	89,711	71,544	218,729	20,106	89,313	118,923	103,405
In automobiles	3,415,921	4,029,243	4,855,487	5,134,971	5,590,959	6,887,865	6,144,505	1,989,685	6,844,121	6,642,924	6,841,247
In buses	997,324	1,070,739	1,208,486	1,137,808	1,164,537	1,040,427	907,859	272,870	928,303	921,421	988,686
On boats	34,109	33,979	30,414	29,906	25,965	22,710	19,803	9,375	15,842	22,435	20,894
On other conveyances	652,651	711,211	871,073	969,526	1,087,626	1,187,192	1,198,548	404,715	1,395,325	1,451,439	1,631,841
Pedestrians	1,660,567	1,752,068	1,981,925	2,145,265	2,243,117	2,055,688	2,293,317	581,305	2,332,603	2,186,309	2,313,510
Seizures:											
Automobiles and trucks	263	410	699	1,228	1,014	880	672	193	698	535	399
Airplanes	7	5	—	2	6	2	—	—	2	1	—
Other conveyances	50	8	10	20	21	35	29	4	36	28	22
Value of seizures	\$4,547,371	\$6,153,227	\$12,961,440	\$25,953,970	\$47,210,261	\$28,654,414	\$18,019,213	\$5,311,621	\$19,557,845	\$8,348,181	\$9,967,197
Narcotics	3,864,903	5,379,189	11,708,554	23,464,030	45,056,331	26,301,857	16,035,162	4,727,826	17,071,475	6,251,346	8,448,233
Other	682,468	774,038	1,252,886	2,489,940	2,153,930	2,352,557	1,984,051	583,795	2,486,370	2,096,835	1,518,964

Table 2.—Aliens Who Reported Under the Alien Address Program By Selected States of Residence and Nationality: 1979

Nationality	Grand total	Total permanent residents	Arizona	California	Connecticut	Florida	Hawaii	Illinois	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	New Jersey	New York	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Puerto Rico	Texas	Virginia	Washington	All other permanent residents	Other than permanent residents
Total	5,058,400	4,490,228	61,984	1,210,122	85,648	324,584	82,922	256,665	50,843	150,890	120,354	241,655	688,184	73,981	94,960	39,230	389,164	47,678	67,198	524,368	568,172
Europe	1,321,914	1,205,012	7,748	180,110	52,792	43,182	3,382	84,469	15,560	98,261	50,634	98,690	225,847	40,884	49,197	4,172	26,895	13,954	19,220	190,220	116,902
Albania	1,778	1,808	3	20	86	15	—	153	1	147	318	111	586	41	32	—	2	3	5	84	170
Andorra	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Austria	12,714	11,782	101	1,856	257	378	65	1,083	173	220	452	737	2,207	554	691	18	274	191	232	2,273	952
Belgium	7,271	6,101	90	1,327	195	363	66	276	74	154	379	383	872	161	203	16	220	165	109	1,108	1,170
Bulgaria	1,107	924	14	170	9	29	2	130	31	16	51	77	162	51	26	2	21	25	9	183	9
Czechoslovakia	8,628	7,882	36	369	306	264	16	968	108	103	358	680	1,284	746	786	2	196	47	146	987	744
Danzig, Free City of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Denmark	10,027	8,773	110	2,822	248	391	56	398	129	193	251	424	828	154	157	19	233	152	378	1,830	1,254
Estonia	1,725	1,643	5	242	66	49	—	152	78	18	48	325	353	56	35	—	12	10	35	157	82
Finland	7,872	6,455	49	1,134	227	668	19	240	76	438	339	219	910	158	127	8	92	81	396	1,274	1,417
France	48,843	42,456	386	7,333	2,578	2,499	256	1,205	525	3,335	1,898	1,698	6,801	748	899	201	1,228	918	609	8,841	6,387
Germany	166,897	156,086	1,715	24,767	2,963	6,376	667	12,313	2,708	2,688	7,053	8,627	18,375	7,272	6,019	322	7,016	3,119	4,319	39,779	10,811
Greece	64,236	57,827	127	3,370	2,200	1,445	17	4,741	1,687	6,128	2,275	4,638	17,399	2,282	3,161	14	842	735	430	6,078	6,609
Hungary	16,248	14,575	107	2,499	579	645	15	824	85	126	843	1,609	2,475	1,110	852	6	237	119	191	1,453	1,673
Iceland	1,685	1,590	5	285	45	102	8	35	44	45	39	59	216	58	51	—	62	73	90	375	275
Ireland	30,712	29,201	148	3,752	1,131	873	50	1,817	416	2,687	1,018	2,046	8,733	584	1,365	11	524	286	418	3,242	1,511
Italy	188,787	178,928	361	11,134	13,464	2,502	55	12,761	1,780	12,589	6,848	21,917	65,527	5,867	12,158	194	840	664	633	9,834	9,859
Latvia	6,678	6,416	21	499	263	101	5	653	75	293	842	310	799	406	286	—	35	61	224	1,543	262
Liechtenstein	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lithuania	7,492	7,191	22	303	474	220	2	2,472	181	668	529	250	601	389	316	2	18	12	22	700	301
Luxembourg	4,425	4,326	4	28	9	20	—	73	9	11	9	11	19	12	—	—	16	10	12	89	59
Malta	2,583	2,486	13	422	11	27	3	20	5	7	838	58	928	8	15	1	30	12	9	79	97
Monaco	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	36,176	33,178	354	12,272	642	1,239	159	994	387	870	1,755	1,584	3,033	634	715	163	1,039	385	863	6,060	2,998
Norway	11,753	10,258	59	1,779	361	316	35	565	119	279	140	575	1,870	105	172	10	245	113	1,210	2,305	1,495
Poland	86,406	76,049	149	2,263	6,450	988	17	20,334	631	4,400	6,072	9,302	12,714	2,983	3,577	8	410	165	306	5,300	10,357
Portugal	134,151	128,822	44	22,059	9,204	510	109	122	359	49,194	86	17,690	7,542	129	2,213	32	185	229	114	19,021	5,329
Romania	9,813	8,380	60	1,356	80	192	1	1,174	53	100	994	446	2,225	871	229	1	76	23	24	455	1,453
San Marino	87	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	42,048	38,243	411	6,412	682	5,113	60	10,277	476	825	402	4,633	6,976	410	522	2,685	1,844	536	277	4,952	3,805
Sweden	15,696	13,341	114	3,498	582	678	101	1,023	114	449	335	575	1,558	182	318	14	314	169	739	2,578	2,355
Switzerland	11,093	8,954	93	2,229	286	428	54	382	118	222	162	802	1,373	158	261	50	314	110	232	1,880	2,139
U.S.S.R.	45,146	37,954	131	4,573	1,116	599	10	3,447	567	748	1,783	3,479	10,473	2,366	3,468	1	348	98	316	4,451	7,192
United Kingdom	311,180	278,471	2,834	57,583	7,996	15,734	1,540	10,099	4,495	10,681	11,333	13,737	43,149	7,662	9,601	383	10,044	5,306	6,618	59,676	32,689
Yugoslavia	32,406	29,142	192	3,197	277	415	16	5,028	83	125	3,148	1,887	5,828	4,108	930	9	172	77	234	3,436	3,264
Europe Not Specified	62	55	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Asia	1,214,774	974,858	5,183	314,730	7,110	17,328	54,912	62,973	21,361	16,662	33,003	40,441	122,056	17,902	27,025	831	39,910	23,141	23,973	146,317	239,916
Afghanistan	922	634	9	91	2	7	2	9	22	6	9	43	146	6	26	—	31	47	10	168	288
Bahrain	83	35	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	3,021	2,145	4	140	36	16	10	77	46	45	119	169	829	57	36	—	121	78	10	352	876
Bhutan	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	2,266	2,182	17	1,106	1	36	20	152	78	64	9	33	249	36	60	—	19	33	59	190	164
Cambodia	8,450	3,222	28	921	43	31	105	110	39	25	19	100	17	199	—	199	202	207	959	3,228	—
China	153,836	137,346	689	56,936	550	1,675	3,041	5,008	1,893	4,863	1,686	3,252	33,322	1,596	1,930	177	3,625	1,483	3,104	11,916	16,492
Cyprus	1,389	1,177	2	72	11	27	1	36	37	32	39	203	538	20	19	—	5	56	9	70	212
India	125,630	113,879	489	14,918	1,855	1,615	146	12,728	3,794	2,535	5,592	12,185	20,797	4,287	5,910	45	7,018	2,092	999	16,876	11,751
Indonesia	7,744	2,814	28	1,206	38	53	52	73	53	45	84	110	366	25	65	1	120	54	49	412	1,930
Iran	41,959	18,401	120	6,210	205	430	19	999	560	341	594	620	2,014	359	360	5	957	597	282	3,729	23,597
Iraq	12,689	9,645	14	1,631	29	33	—	1,430	30	46	5,409	82	196	72	67	—	84	27	—	405	3,024
Israel	38,044	29,501	96	4,201	264	1,335	11	1,324	583	708	686	1,442	14,121	725	1,148	6	547	112	139	2,124	9,463
Japan	106,094	66,853	483	26,845	333	1,130	11,432	1,977	551	676	927	1,331	4,166	874	865	49	1,686	763	2,732	9,913	38,241
Jordan	11,288	9,292	31	2,153	66	137	3	1,029	251	124	1,046	837	1,106	324	146	315	476	245	90	1,111	1,996
Korea	170,287	154,615	867	47,120	799	1,945	5,702	11,778	7,410	1,770	3,426	5,117	14,706	2,671	5,781	35	5,919	5,936	5,295	28,340	15,652
Kuwait	710	119	4	16	1	10	—	5	1	10	—	—	6	3	3	—	13	1	1	42	591
Laos	17,180	5,341	25	772	146	48	139	355	32	46	111	17	193	95	217	—	349	177	121	2,500	11,839
Lebanon	22,178	17,942	65	4,732	242	567	2	616	199	1,324	3,093	748	1,665	898	648	43	627	480	95	1,888	4,236
Malaysia	4,957	2,294	19	641	36	51	67	109	49	55	62	71	308	52	67	1	113	58	74	461	2,663
Maldives, Rep. Of	351	208	7	22	2	12	3	10	17	2	12	5	23	7	5	—	5	1	6	89	143
Oman	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	16,286	14,037	65	1,871	199	492	36	1,851	418	188	607	992	2,899	340	467	9	875	608	105	2,015	2,249
Palestine	1,561	1,182	7	265	15	58	1	145	30	38	135	96	60	47	13	12	62	30	1	157	369
Philippines	238,123	216,697	755	93,706	899	31,995	32,165	16,516	1,924	838	3,847	8,024	10,789	2,293	2,543	54	4,186	4,320	5,869	24,826	21,426
Qatar	79	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	3,814	641	31	109	1	35	—	22	8	3	59	3	28	39	15						

Africa (Cont'd.)	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	2		
Central African Rep.																					
Chad	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1		
Congo	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1		
Egypt	10,403	8,934	18	2,182	66	110	11	432	174	222	302	1,557	1,741	318	257	4	297	172	84	1,007	1,469
Equatorial Guinea	56	57	--	7	--	5	--	1	37	29	38	22	103	29	50	3	50	31	210	658	
Ethiopia	1,523	866	3	156	4	18	--	39	29	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	
Gabon	6	32	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	5	1	--	4	--	2	--	1	3	1	4	78
Gambia	110	32	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	3
Ghana	2,883	1,889	7	113	16	11	2	181	75	78	58	105	672	43	92	--	46	47	10	333	1,094
Guinea	15	12	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	4	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	1	1	6
Ivory Coast	114	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	9	9	32	46	--	44	16	20	190	933
Kenya	1,903	970	4	216	20	50	1	58	37	26	39	58	113	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Lesotho	14	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	154
Liberia	1,275	811	--	48	12	17	1	56	33	24	35	63	220	61	62	--	18	5	2	14	464
Libya	1,777	288	3	47	5	20	--	2	7	5	10	8	12	13	9	3	18	7	12	107	1,489
Madagascar	14	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	11
Malawi	66	24	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	4	3	3	1	1	--	1	1	1	6	42
Mali	33	9	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	24
Mauritania	13	9	--	1	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	24
Mauritius	158	123	--	16	1	6	13	5	2	6	4	9	13	1	9	--	3	10	1	24	35
Morocco	1,198	1,064	7	248	19	79	8	34	40	17	12	37	259	21	22	3	30	84	14	150	134
Mozambique	30	15	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	15
Namibia	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Niger	36	8	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	28
Nigeria	8,901	3,037	9	284	30	40	1	214	100	78	144	163	598	110	120	--	178	51	40	877	5,884
Rwanda	9	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	45
Senegal	116	71	--	6	--	1	1	1	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	5
Seychelles, Rep. of	94	89	--	22	1	15	4	1	10	2	1	6	2	6	--	--	1	--	--	48	203
Sierra Leone	94	291	--	27	1	--	--	14	33	16	17	56	21	25	--	9	5	3	3	16	42
Somalia	68	58	1	3	2	--	--	2	2	1	1	21	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	16
South Africa, Rep. of	7,909	6,156	61	1,326	157	333	18	236	114	273	126	268	669	230	256	5	658	61	127	1,238	1,753
Sudan	495	209	1	54	2	4	5	4	10	2	3	13	23	6	7	--	8	2	3	62	286
Swaziland	14	3	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11
Tanzania	1,183	850	1	164	20	63	--	83	8	24	22	32	202	24	44	--	33	2	15	113	333
Togo	44	31	--	4	--	1	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	13
Tunisia	249	186	2	34	2	8	--	7	5	10	8	43	8	7	1	1	17	4	4	31	53
Uganda	886	482	3	47	7	6	1	29	7	12	12	21	49	12	60	--	25	15	14	142	434
Upper Volta	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	3
Zaire	234	84	1	7	2	1	--	3	5	2	1	4	17	2	7	--	3	1	3	25	150
Zambia	527	338	4	91	2	14	--	12	9	5	7	25	19	7	5	--	52	1	3	80	191
Africa not specified	795	567	2	83	11	13	--	20	18	39	8	55	121	22	20	--	46	6	10	93	228
Oceania	26,475	22,971	304	7,096	318	732	1,585	703	288	483	544	636	1,631	411	571	24	977	364	811	5,483	5,504
Australia	17,676	14,074	201	3,606	284	585	340	592	228	351	445	527	1,372	343	466	15	773	274	488	3,204	3,602
Fiji	2,039	1,905	4	1,540	3	4	74	16	--	6	8	10	6	5	10	3	66	141	134	134	
Nauru	11	5	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	3	--
New Guinea	11	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	6
New Zealand	4,617	3,806	56	1,031	51	126	205	86	55	114	73	96	219	56	88	4	168	70	158	952	1,011
Pacific Is. (US Adm.)	1,131	793	10	117	6	122	5	3	6	14	3	14	3	7	4	15	11	30	423	338	
Papua New Guinea	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4
Tonga	1,831	1,442	29	434	--	4	360	1	--	1	2	--	12	--	3	1	3	2	23	577	189
Western Samoa	1,358	1,138	4	367	--	7	504	3	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	--	8	4	45	179	220
North America	2,087,522	1,944,585	46,969	648,877	18,524	235,754	2,093	94,060	8,483	27,519	30,935	63,336	230,279	10,485	11,578	30,109	307,213	5,944	20,994	151,433	142,937
Canada	295,673	269,309	4,738	56,932	8,708	24,662	1,846	6,834	2,254	15,290	22,232	6,344	22,801	6,487	5,059	195	7,503	15,011	60,244	26,364	
Mexico	1,040,943	1,000,427	41,642	513,086	365	5,853	256	71,519	396	381	5,642	885	3,618	1,743	712	555	29,193	447	5,156	57,086	40,516
West Indies	626,239	558,432	213	26,163	8,434	198,184	80	10,588	4,463	10,025	2,509	50,879	181,225	1,844	5,087	28,331	5,140	1,568	384	21,525	67,807
Bahamas	3,431	2,869	1	73	33	1,815	1	65	29	66	41	86	316	12	50	4	24	4	219	562	
Barbados	15,747	11,652	6	137	203	3,733	18	104	1,027	49	537	8,124	29	280	15	59	29	12	502	1,095	
Cuba	338,065	291,237	93	24,096	2,073	178,827	18	6,508	767	1,497	941	32,710	22,796	418	904	9,409	3,068	711	170	8,431	46,828
Dominican Republic	120,074	112,882	26	679	372	2,995	14	554	124	2,270	149	8,905	73,925	86	286	18,562	287	99	15	3,524	7,192
Grenada	1,783	1,633	2	20	12	44	--	5	33	31	4	89	1,151	3	15	1	24	9	2	188	150
Haiti	22,597	21,464	10	337	272	2,272	7	880	186	1,280	83	1,633	13,356	38	291	142	61	54	9	554	1,133
Jamaica	82,159	83,192	42	1,948	4,917	12,746	25	2,082	1,942	2,464	990	5,158	41,947	874	2,457	54	605	390	81	4,470	8,967
Trinidad & Tobago	30,188	28,674	23	743	364	1,103	19	364	1,143	1,150	205	1,472	16,831	158	690	141	905	212	61	3,310	1,524
W. Indies not spec.	3,195	4,629	6	130	137	182	3	67	278	47	269	2,979	28	104	6	87	40	10	327	356	
Central America	124,058	116,412	378	50,695	1,027	7,255	101	5,119	1,370	1,823	549	5,128	22,835	611	720	1,027	3,377	1,380	483	12,576	8,246
Costa Rica	15,017	14,086	58	5,472	523	1,119	10	276	84	354	89	1,012	3,064	90	79	185	395	83	81	1,132	931
El Salvador	32,207	30,631	61	20,007	143	628	11	614	506	180	74	1,243	4,352	73	87	99	445	334	84	1,711	1,576
Guatemala	26,602	25,462	53	11,769	151	1,178															

Table 3.—Aliens Who Reported Under the Alien Address Program By Selected Nationalities and State of Residence: 1978

State of Residence	Grand total	Total permanent residents	Canada	China & Taiwan	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Germany	Greece	India	Italy	Jamaica	Japan	Korea	Mexico	Philippines	Poland	Portugal	United Kingdom	All other permanent residents	Other than permanent residents
Total	5,058,400	4,490,228	269,309	137,346	291,237	112,882	156,086	57,827	113,879	178,928	83,192	66,853	154,615	1,000,427	216,697	78,049	128,822	278,471	1,167,808	568,172
Alabama	9,812	7,807	654	140	71	13	1,006	88	499	85	73	219	708	181	249	34	13	1,092	2,504	2,205
Alaska	5,908	5,127	911	88	14	21	350	30	59	22	10	228	702	268	700	24	11	415	1,319	736
Arizona	67,467	61,984	4,738	689	93	26	1,715	127	489	361	42	483	867	41,642	755	149	44	2,834	6,930	5,483
Arkansas	7,230	5,637	466	137	16	4	581	18	131	46	27	147	264	446	333	44	14	698	2,265	1,593
California	1,316,909	1,210,122	56,932	56,936	24,096	679	24,767	3,370	14,918	11,134	1,948	26,945	47,120	513,086	93,706	2,263	22,059	57,583	252,580	106,787
Colorado	35,112	28,941	3,000	445	201	19	3,419	267	470	439	74	648	2,344	5,384	598	292	39	2,763	8,539	6,171
Connecticut	94,859	85,646	8,708	550	2,073	372	2,963	2,200	1,855	13,464	4,917	333	799	355	899	6,450	9,204	7,996	22,508	9,213
Delaware	5,919	5,161	416	126	111	11	384	100	371	290	201	95	190	59	222	168	27	865	1,505	758
District of Columbia	19,150	16,490	516	841	278	266	464	173	570	339	1,478	217	710	278	996	59	172	1,229	7,866	2,660
Florida	378,081	324,584	24,682	1,675	176,627	2,995	6,376	1,445	1,615	2,502	12,746	1,130	1,945	5,653	3,195	988	510	15,734	64,786	51,497
Georgia	25,397	21,361	1,790	784	988	49	2,583	179	991	192	302	501	2,803	413	598	65	36	2,806	6,301	4,036
Hawaii	69,622	1,648	3,041	18	14	14	657	17	146	55	25	11,432	5,702	256	32,165	17	109	1,540	6,082	6,700
Idaho	7,021	6,174	987	103	7	1	409	21	41	33	15	147	193	1,772	137	19	4	590	1,715	847
Illinois	289,742	256,666	6,834	5,008	6,508	554	12,313	4,741	12,726	12,761	2,082	1,977	11,776	71,519	16,516	20,334	122	10,099	6,795	33,077
Indiana	32,593	26,298	2,201	482	316	28	2,130	810	1,194	300	184	390	1,170	5,096	1,048	678	30	2,705	7,556	6,295
Iowa	15,449	10,460	1,085	234	58	7	907	129	525	149	14	173	703	1,032	317	65	16	928	4,118	4,989
Kansas	16,555	12,451	820	322	140	11	1,136	40	609	53	37	211	1,034	2,527	413	64	17	935	4,082	4,104
Kentucky	10,984	8,865	846	151	61	17	1,366	48	810	104	99	202	991	172	402	80	12	1,004	2,720	2,119
Louisiana	35,335	27,536	1,098	556	2,371	208	1,307	228	884	442	144	281	814	1,056	710	59	58	2,076	15,244	7,799
Maine	14,191	12,959	7,304	68	24	10	481	73	150	131	19	101	197	80	243	72	29	1,382	2,595	1,232
Maryland	56,981	50,643	2,254	1,893	767	124	2,706	1,687	3,794	1,780	1,942	551	7,410	396	1,924	359	631	4,495	17,930	6,318
Massachusetts	167,020	150,690	15,290	4,863	1,497	2,270	2,668	6,128	2,535	12,589	2,464	676	1,770	381	836	4,400	49,194	10,681	32,628	16,130
Michigan	136,432	120,354	22,232	1,658	941	149	7,053	2,275	5,592	6,848	990	927	3,426	5,842	3,847	6,072	86	11,333	41,275	16,078
Minnesota	28,433	21,972	3,318	585	91	13	1,657	142	684	131	63	335	2,476	818	742	355	25	1,975	8,382	6,461
Mississippi	6,574	4,684	398	241	23	8	485	46	366	66	27	147	193	145	469	16	34	639	1,581	1,690
Missouri	24,706	19,882	1,408	596	140	14	2,186	225	1,149	760	129	457	1,360	1,406	1,070	279	40	2,037	6,626	4,824
Montana	4,158	3,501	1,020	34	4	1	334	39	349	44	7	83	109	185	120	54	6	452	970	657
Nebraska	8,240	6,515	481	85	35	4	568	32	249	116	21	148	342	1,079	270	64	18	665	2,338	1,725
Nevada	19,642	17,883	1,900	594	37	830	183	256	44	401	44	401	935	3,329	1,212	71	70	1,603	4,958	1,759
New Hampshire	11,092	10,225	4,686	112	19	37	497	524	139	85	23	72	141	43	70	223	169	1,238	2,147	867
New Jersey	269,306	241,655	6,344	3,252	32,710	8,905	8,627	4,638	12,185	21,917	5,158	1,331	5,117	985	8,024	9,302	17,690	13,737	81,733	27,651
New Mexico	20,260	18,589	683	162	77	14	548	40	176	98	33	196	295	12,594	401	19	11	871	2,391	1,671
New York	762,817	686,184	22,601	33,922	22,796	73,925	18,375	17,399	20,797	65,527	41,947	4,166	14,706	3,618	10,769	12,714	7,542	43,149	274,211	74,633
North Carolina	22,876	18,636	1,819	397	260	57	2,078	602	2,099	200	141	793	1,510	336	775	79	35	2,874	5,381	4,240
North Dakota	3,167	2,584	678	33	3	6	249	10	62	9	64	9	127	100	164	28	6	246	808	583
Ohio	85,983	73,981	6,467	1,596	418	86	7,272	2,282	4,287	5,667	874	874	2,671	1,743	2,263	2,963	129	7,662	26,707	12,002
Oklahoma	18,548	13,246	905	287	98	9	1,376	68	594	94	37	342	1,155	1,535	487	40	17	1,250	4,952	5,302
Oregon	34,751	28,623	5,875	1,310	192	17	1,909	191	405	231	41	784	1,617	2,387	1,048	87	63	2,890	9,476	6,128
Pennsylvania	110,287	94,960	5,059	1,930	904	296	6,019	3,161	5,910	12,158	2,457	865	5,781	712	2,543	3,577	2,213	9,601	31,774	15,327
Rhode Island	33,017	30,402	1,264	315	148	936	403	285	248	2,351	72	96	254	58	345	482	17,340	1,296	4,490	2,615
South Carolina	13,426	10,832	981	258	102	15	1,270	217	547	96	68	324	688	144	846	32	22	1,839	3,404	2,594
South Dakota	2,332	1,747	234	49	6	2	152	24	48	19	4	42	132	47	104	11	—	231	642	585
Tennessee	15,273	11,199	1,482	358	116	12	1,188	107	832	136	58	288	906	192	492	41	18	1,504	3,469	4,074
Texas	426,066	389,164	7,503	3,625	3,068	287	7,016	842	7,018	840	605	1,686	5,919	291,193	4,186	410	185	10,440	44,737	35,902
Utah	15,935	12,719	1,863	428	25	9	1,100	183	183	125	6	347	501	1,247	227	17	13	1,544	4,901	3,216
Vermont	6,577	5,785	3,094	34	9	5	272	26	85	84	4	39	77	16	24	75	11	686	1,224	812
Virginia	55,031	47,678	2,569	1,483	711	99	3,119	795	2,092	664	390	763	5,936	447	4,320	165	229	5,306	18,590	7,353
Washington	76,666	67,196	15,011	3,104	170	15	4,319	430	999	633	81	2,732	5,295	5,156	5,869	306	114	6,618	16,346	9,668
West Virginia	6,404	5,210	411	113	13	13	390	137	545	393	31	71	200	96	426	120	4	637	1,604	1,194
Wisconsin	32,231	26,805	2,016	491	109	16	4,567	396	971	1,008	187	314	882	2,461	728	1,170	30	2,405	8,834	5,626
Wyoming	3,032	2,513	376	66	10	1	190	33	45	26	2	51	76	505	74	12	14	390	640	519
U.S. Territories & Possessions	81,637	65,385	332	677	9,448	19,267	418	15	216	210	226	681	852	585	6,767	12	35	11,484	14,160	16,252
Guam	13,681	9,884	27	493	2	1	31	1	62	4	1	629	806	11	6,77	2	2	46	1,090	3,797
Puerto Rico	44,278	39,230	195	177	9,409	18,562	322	14	45	194	54	49	35	555	54	8	21	383	9,142	5,048
Virgin Islands	23,678	18,271	110	7	37	704	65	—	109	12	171	3	12	19	36	2	1	11,055	3,928	7,407
All other ^a	44,984	29,569	3,021	411	977	908	891	361	572	865	637	343	754	9,599	1,053	298	594	1,816	6,469	15,415

Table 4.—Allen Population By State of Residence 1940, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1979
(Alien Registration of 1940 and Alien Address Reports Received for 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1979.)

State or territory of residence	Number							Percent						
	1940	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1940	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Total	5,009,857	2,336,720	2,948,973	3,393,209	4,247,377	4,714,005	5,058,400	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alabama	5,132	2,695	4,583	6,069	6,179	8,608	9,812	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Alaska	3,405	1,594	2,597	2,822	3,626	4,384	5,908	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arizona	31,954	29,696	35,163	43,702	49,303	60,143	67,467	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Arkansas	3,389	1,513	2,147	2,470	2,568	3,895	7,230	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
California	542,464	380,091	567,484	810,400	981,842	1,129,706	1,316,909	10.8	16.3	19.2	23.9	23.1	24.0	26.0
Colorado	27,473	17,767	19,536	21,098	22,936	29,203	35,112	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Connecticut	158,128	68,613	75,298	79,865	109,349	99,009	94,859	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.9
Delaware	6,428	3,154	4,942	4,627	5,910	6,084	5,919	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
District of Columbia ..	14,752	12,918	17,766	16,610	18,394	13,867	19,150	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Florida	41,327	41,580	83,577	175,219	290,237	371,114	376,081	0.8	1.8	2.8	5.2	6.8	7.9	7.4
Georgia	5,187	4,933	9,006	12,596	17,234	21,725	25,397	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hawaii	91,447	57,686	51,316	46,352	53,003	65,339	69,622	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
Idaho	8,232	3,900	4,882	4,398	4,942	5,761	7,021	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illinois	325,070	138,243	199,405	197,734	263,935	286,581	289,742	6.5	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.7
Indiana	44,385	23,566	29,269	27,552	30,262	32,187	32,593	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Iowa	24,648	12,498	9,938	10,070	11,012	11,862	15,449	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kansas	15,955	7,608	10,650	11,766	11,860	12,866	16,555	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kentucky	5,558	3,509	5,355	6,612	7,472	8,823	10,984	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Louisiana	17,310	9,364	13,001	17,646	23,207	23,882	35,335	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Maine	47,233	18,218	19,967	20,040	20,414	14,946	14,191	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Maryland	37,792	21,658	28,411	33,639	48,023	59,562	56,961	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
Massachusetts	364,421	119,044	127,710	133,000	168,516	176,955	167,020	7.3	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3
Michigan	303,103	131,158	141,719	131,210	145,740	140,311	136,432	6.1	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.7
Minnesota	61,433	20,675	25,439	20,883	22,291	22,821	28,433	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Mississippi	3,219	1,589	2,810	3,195	3,620	5,131	6,574	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missouri	43,550	17,755	21,162	20,381	23,828	22,859	24,706	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Montana	13,777	4,841	5,263	4,946	3,858	3,819	4,158	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	18,933	7,881	7,755	7,410	6,451	7,867	8,240	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nevada	6,118	2,673	4,465	7,407	9,171	12,705	19,642	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
New Hampshire	30,538	9,555	10,344	11,121	13,087	12,618	11,092	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
New Jersey	279,199	105,329	151,437	176,835	232,967	269,379	269,306	5.6	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.3
New Mexico	12,402	9,462	12,712	17,003	14,989	17,291	20,260	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
New York	1,257,501	470,582	553,703	620,119	820,578	794,508	762,817	25.1	20.1	18.8	18.3	19.3	16.8	15.1
North Carolina	4,207	4,530	10,173	11,420	13,678	19,829	22,876	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
North Dakota	10,482	3,120	2,865	2,977	2,404	2,828	3,167	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ohio	203,038	97,324	108,892	82,320	97,929	90,488	85,983	4.1	4.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7
Oklahoma	6,946	3,969	6,239	8,844	9,964	11,700	18,548	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Oregon	34,424	16,181	18,421	22,312	24,327	27,461	34,751	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Pennsylvania	370,020	114,105	126,073	102,465	109,970	107,781	110,287	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2
Rhode Island	52,570	17,587	17,743	17,507	26,314	30,164	33,017	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
South Carolina	2,188	2,198	3,879	4,868	7,941	10,879	13,426	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
South Dakota	7,400	1,777	2,370	2,024	1,464	1,817	2,332	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Tennessee	5,137	3,584	5,401	7,163	8,524	11,345	15,273	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Texas	213,898	196,477	237,514	245,880	257,876	327,668	425,066	4.3	8.4	8.1	7.2	6.1	6.9	8.4
Utah	10,487	10,993	12,260	13,080	12,788	13,099	15,935	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vermont	15,927	6,894	7,669	7,459	8,160	7,105	6,577	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Virginia	10,093	9,157	18,825	22,854	30,805	42,625	55,031	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
Washington	81,636	44,980	51,217	50,914	63,248	63,577	76,866	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
West Virginia	23,662	6,144	6,409	5,452	5,615	5,679	6,404	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Wisconsin	75,127	27,639	34,684	32,296	34,868	32,342	32,231	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Wyoming	5,917	2,404	2,491	2,352	2,097	2,605	3,032	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U.S. Territories and Possessions	18,707	6,309	17,036	46,225	82,691	83,226	81,637	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.6
Guam	—	1,328	8,172	7,662	12,042	16,468	13,681	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Puerto Rico	14,854	3,414	5,578	30,608	51,548	48,327	44,278	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
Virgin Islands	3,853	1,567	3,286	7,955	19,101	20,431	23,678	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
All Other	6,528	—	—	—	—	65,976	44,984	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.0

**Table 5.—Prosecutions for Immigration and Nationality Violations
Years Ended June 30, 1970–1976, July–September 1976, and Years Ended September 30, 1977–1979**

Action taken	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ 1976	1977	1978	1979
Prosecutions:											
Total disposed of . . .	6,034	10,215	13,200	16,415	17,734	14,172	17,126	3,563	17,176	16,796	17,398
Convictions	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348	15,463
Acquittals	50	74	27	52	27	21	35	25	34	46	42
Dismissals ¹	487	831	984	905	1,073	1,340	1,319	364	1,754	1,402	1,893
Total pending end of year	1,151	1,086	843	922	1,039	985	1,066	1,037	1,015	1,199	1,422
<i>Prosecutions for immigration violations:</i>											
Disposed of	5,510	9,550	12,865	16,309	17,608	13,947	16,927	3,467	16,776	16,445	16,970
Convictions	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,165
Acquittals	50	71	27	49	25	20	34	24	32	40	40
Dismissals	469	744	775	874	1,017	1,251	1,240	304	1,521	1,265	1,765
Pending end of year	1,089	1,020	803	878	979	937	1,006	970	930	1,108	1,345
<i>Prosecutions for nationality violations:</i>											
Disposed of	524	665	335	106	126	225	199	96	400	351	428
Convictions	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208	298
Acquittals	—	3	—	3	2	1	1	1	2	6	2
Dismissals ¹	18	87	209	31	56	89	79	60	233	137	128
Pending end of year	62	66	40	44	60	48	60	67	85	91	77
Aggregate fines and imprisonment:											
Fines	\$249,785	\$461,231	\$687,444	\$1,008,299	\$927,003	\$754,746	\$1,050,148	\$256,228	\$879,208	\$786,370	\$606,818
Immigration violations	228,085	417,396	671,144	1,006,689	922,503	747,796	1,043,448	249,228	877,108	779,720	602,818
Nationality violations	21,700	43,835	16,300	1,610	4,500	6,950	6,700	7,000	2,100	6,650	4,000
Imprisonment years	4,042	5,364	4,894	5,755	5,998	5,313	6,367	1,370	6,478	7,597	7,867
Immigration violations	3,625	4,882	4,718	5,688	5,929	5,111	6,185	1,316	6,259	7,307	7,505
Nationality violations	417	482	176	67	69	202	182	54	219	290	362

Table 6.—Convictions For Immigration and Nationality Violations
Years Ended June 30, 1970-1976, July-September 1976, and Years Ended September 30, 1977-1979

Violations	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TQ 1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	5,497	9,310	12,289	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348	15,463
Immigration violations	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,163
Entry of aliens											
Illegally	1,652	5,084	10,292	13,534	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,853	13,276	12,257	12,371
Reentries of											
deported aliens ..	1,213	1,094	757	603	516	494	499	103	481	619	542
Bringing in, trans-											
porting, harbor-											
ing, and inducing											
illegal entry of											
aliens	850	718	577	738	607	370	465	88	497	1,143	1,291
Fraud, misuse of											
visas, entry											
permits, and other											
entry documents .	872	1,012	247	206	206	125	38	14	82	85	158
Fraud and false											
statements or											
entries	20	26	45	85	53	61	114	6	15	30	10
Aliens registration											
or alien address											
violations	2	—	7	11	9	20	7	1	11	2	8
Alien crewmen who											
remained longer .	3	16	12	22	11	25	30	6	14	12	5
Stowaways on											
vessels or aircraft	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Perjury	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	—	—	1	1
Importation of aliens											
for immoral											
purposes	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other violations .	379	783	126	183	161	486	786	68	847	990	776
Nationality violations .	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208	300
False representation											
as citizens of the											
United States	493	574	119	64	60	112	87	30	115	161	207
False statements											
and procurement											
of citizenship or											
naturalization											
unlawfully	13	1	7	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	1
Reproduction of											
citizenship and											
naturalization											
papers	—	—	—	5	5	20	32	5	49	47	92

**US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
425 I Street NW, Washington, DC 20536**

The Immigration and Naturalization Service had its beginnings on March 3, 1891, when Congress provided that there should be in the Treasury Department, under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, a Superintendent of Immigration. In 1903, the Bureau of Immigration was established, and immigration functions were transferred to the newly established Department of Commerce and Labor; in 1906, the Bureau of Immigration became the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; in 1913, the consolidated Bureau was transferred to the new Department of Labor and divided into the two bureaus known as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization; and in 1933, the Bureaus were consolidated as the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Labor.

On June 14, 1940, the Immigration and Naturalization Service was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice after Congressional approval of a plan submitted by the President under a general reorganization act which had been passed in 1939. Under terms of the plan, the office of Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and all powers and functions previously exercised by the Secretary of Labor relating to immigration and nationality were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Attorney General. Since June 14, 1940, the Service has functioned as a part of the Department of Justice under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICE LOCATIONS

EASTERN REGION

Regional Office

Burlington, Vermont 05401
Federal Building

District Offices

Baltimore, Maryland 21201
E. A. Garmatz Federal Building
100 South Hanover Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02203
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Federal Building
Government Center

Buffalo, New York 14202
58 Court Street

Hartford, Connecticut 06105
900 Asylum Avenue

Newark, New Jersey 07102
Federal Building
970 Broad Street

New York, New York 10007
26 Federal Plaza

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Room 1321, U.S. Courthouse
Independence Mall West
601 Market Street

Portland, Maine 04112
76 Pearl Street

St. Albans, Vermont 05478
P.O. Box 591
Federal Building

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936
GPO Box 5068

Washington, DC 20538
25 E St., NW

NORTHERN REGION

Regional Office

Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111
Fort Snelling

District Offices

Anchorage, Alaska 99513
Federal Bldg., U.S. Courthouse
701 C Street, Room D-229
Lock Box 16

Chicago, Illinois 60604
Dirksen Federal Office Bldg.
219 South Dearborn Street

Cleveland, Ohio 44199
Room 1917, Anthony J.
Celebrezze Federal Bldg.
1240 East Ninth Street

Denver, Colorado 80202
17027 Federal Office Bldg.

Detroit, Michigan 48207
Federal Building
333 Mt. Elliott Street

Helena, Montana 59601
Federal Building
301 South Park, Room 512

Kansas City, Missouri 64106
324 East 11th Street
Suite 1100

Omaha, Nebraska 68102
Room 1008, New Federal Bldg.
106 South 15th Street

Portland, Oregon 97209
Federal Office Building
511 Northwest Broadway

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
932 New Post Office Building
180 East Kellogg Boulevard

Seattle, Washington 98134
815 Airport Way, South

SOUTHERN REGION

Regional Office

Dallas, Texas 75270
1201 Elm Street, Room 2300
First International Building

District Offices

Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Room 1408
75 Spring Street, SW

Dallas, Texas 75242
1100 Commerce Street

El Paso, Texas 79984
P.O. Box 9398
343 U.S. Courthouse

Harlingen, Texas 78550
719 Grimes Avenue

Houston, Texas 77208
P.O. Box 61630
Federal Building
515 Rusk Avenue

Miami, Florida 33130
Room 1324, Federal Building
51 Southwest First Avenue

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Postal Services Building
701 Loyola Avenue

San Antonio, Texas 78206
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595 Ala Moana Boulevard

Los Angeles, California 90012
300 North Los Angeles Street

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San Diego, California 92188
880 Front Street

San Francisco, California 94111
Appraisers Building
630 Sansome Street

DISTRICT OFFICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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c/o American Consulate General
Box 30
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Mexico City, Mexico
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Apartado Postal 88 Bis
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Rome, Italy
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