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ANNUAL REPORT

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953



ARGYLE R. MACKAY

Commissioner

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Report of the Commissioner
of Immigration and Naturalization

The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice

Sir: I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the year ending June 30, 1953. The Immigration and Nationality Act touched almost every phase of operation of the Service. This report describes some of the more important changes and their effect on our work.

Respectfully submitted,


Commissioner

Immigration and Naturalization Service
November 25, 1953

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HIGHLIGHTS

The fiscal year 1953 is destined to become a bench-mark in the history of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, because in that year the Immigration and Nationality Act became effective. Designed to be all-inclusive, the new statute wrapped up in one bundle many pieces of legislation administered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; it also amended and added to previous legislation. The provisions of the new Act did not become effective until December 24, 1952, but the changes involved were so extensive that much of the past fiscal year was spent in learning, implementing, and initiating its provisions.

The new law made a number of basic changes in immigrant classes. Industries are finding the new first preference quota useful as an aid to admission of engineers and other badly needed technicians. For many naturalized citizens born in countries with over-subscribed quotas, the fourth-preference right to petition to bring in brothers and sisters is the realization of a long lost hope. Husbands of citizen wives, who formerly would have had to wait for quota numbers, may now be admitted nonquota. Aliens from Asiatic countries, barred from the quota system by the 1924 Immigration Act, now have quota allotments. New nonimmigrant classes include representatives of foreign press, radio, and television media, and temporary workers of ability and industrial trainees.

The new Act sharpened the weapons of enforcement. With its passage, crewmen for the first time became subject to all the excluding provisions of immigration laws, and were issued landing permits on each arrival in the United States. The more stringent causes for deportation made it possible to proceed against known subversives, criminals, and racketeers, who could not have been reached under previous legislation. Denaturalization of members of subversive organizations is facilitated. Similarly, the causes for exclusion are more clearly defined. Among new excludable classes are narcotic addicts and narcotic traffickers.

Two of the most important changes in the field of nationality legislation are the elimination of the declaration of intention, or "first paper," as a requisite to naturalization, and the removal of the racial barriers to naturalization.

Midway in the fiscal year came the transition from prior legislation to the current statute. It was an orderly and comparatively smooth change. Sparked by representatives of the Operating Divisions, Operations Advisors, and members of the General Counsel's staff, many groups of Service employees met together in the Central Office, at regional, District, and sub-office conferences and classes to study the new documentary and inspectional requirements, the new visa petition and naturalization procedures, and measures for meeting other anticipated problems.

While some sections of the new Act seemed to affect every phase of immigration and nationality work, in broad terms the duties and responsibilities were still the same. Oversimplified, responsibilities of the Service continue to be admitting eligible aliens, keeping out ineligible aliens, finding and getting rid of undesirable or illegally present aliens, fostering citizenship education, and presenting desirable aliens to the court for naturalization.

Aliens and citizens seeking entry at ports still had to be inspected for admissibility, and more than 118 million were so inspected in the fiscal year 1953. By far the greater part of this vast number was made up of border crossers coming from Canada or Mexico. Almost two million alien and citizen crewmen were included in this number, and one and a half million passengers who arrived at sea and airports.

Immigration declined from 265 thousand in 1952 to 170 thousand in 1953. The decrease, entirely in quota classes, was attributable to the expiration of the Displaced Persons Act, and to the time it took to institute the new quota provisions of the law.

Nonimmigrants admitted, exclusive of agricultural laborers, equalled 486 thousand, an apparent decrease that actually was caused by the regulatory changes whereby Canadians were admitted for six months or less without documentation, rather than for 29 days, as had been true prior to the effective date of the new Act.

The agreements with Mexico were continued and about 200 thousand agricultural laborers, principally Mexican nationals, were imported during the year to work on farms and ranches in the United States.

In the 134 years since records of immigration have been kept, 40 million immigrants have come to the United States. History is filled with the magnificent contributions that have been made to our country, both by the famous immigrants and by the humbler ones who fostered development by building railways and factories and settling the land. Unfortunately, today's history also has among the alien groups some who are notorious, rather than noteworthy, and whose deeds are full of malicious intent rather than of contributions to democratic ideals.

It was a fortuitous combination of circumstances that brought together an investigative force growing in size and efficiency, a sharpened law, and the Attorney General's special program for intensifying efforts looking toward the deportation and denaturalization of subversives, criminals, racketeers, narcotics law violators, and others who have demonstrated that their presence is inimical to the United States. By the close of the fiscal year, denaturalization suits had been instituted against 17 naturalized citizens considered leading racketeers in the United States, and deportations had been instituted in 23 top racketeer cases.

Investigations were completed in 11,683 denaturalization and deportation cases on subversive grounds.

Other types of investigations, some of which are required by the current law, include investigations: of naturalization applicants; of beneficiaries of private bills introduced in Congress (of which there were 2,980 during the year); of aliens who overstay their time of authorized admission; of aliens who fail to file an address report in January; of stowaways, and other illegal entrants.

The human tide of "wetbacks" continues to be the most serious enforcement problem of the Service, volumewise. For every agricultural laborer admitted legally, four aliens were apprehended by the Border Patrol. If all of the 875 thousand aliens apprehended by the Service were docile agricultural laborers, as is the popular belief, the problem might not be quite so grave. But among those apprehended were 1,545 smugglers of aliens, 30,000 who were not in farms, but in trade and industry. In addition, there are tremendous odds against the small force of a thousand Border Patrolmen being able to prevent communists or foreign agents from entering across the Borders, when they are so enmeshed in apprehending thousands of aliens.

A concomitant of apprehension of illegal aliens is expulsion of such aliens from the United States. In the past year more than 905 thousand expulsions were accomplished, an increase of 25 percent over last year. The increase was in the "deportable aliens required to depart," and reflected the Service effort to handle quickly the mass invasion of aliens from Mexico.

Of direct assistance to this program was the completion of two detention facilities, at McAllen, Texas, and Chula Vista, California, where apprehended aliens could be collected and processed for expulsion or prosecution.

The number of aliens deported under formal proceedings was 19,845, the slight decrease from last year being more than offset by the number of voluntary departures under warrants of arrest.

Through the deportation process 46 subversive aliens were expelled from the country. The uphill battle against delays in deportation continues, with large numbers of persons held in detention or parole, while the Service struggles with non-cooperative foreign governments who refuse to issue travel documents for their own nationals, and with wily aliens who select impossible countries for deportation, or claim persecution as means of delaying deportation.

The antithesis of deportation, which reduces the alien population by expulsion, is the naturalization process, whereby the alien population is reduced when aliens become citizens. The rising trend in naturalizations, begun in 1952, continued into 1953 when 92,051 naturalization certificates were issued. Relatively high immigration since the war, the new Act with its attendant publicity, the Alien Address Program, the lifting of racial barriers to naturalization, and the easing of literacy requirements for older aliens, all contributed to the increase. These same factors give a solid basis for anticipating a continued rise in naturalization.

The past year was the first year in which "Citizenship Day" was celebrated on September 17th, the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. As part of its citizenship education program, the Service actively promoted and participated in the celebration of the day, dedicated to fostering the principles of democracy for all citizens -- both native-born and naturalized.

The fiscal year was characterized by new legislation, with its problems of administration and interpretation; by the tidal waves of humanity breaching our Southern Borders; by national security commanding a growing share of our energies and resources; and by the naturalization of non-citizens in growing numbers. The relating accomplishments and problems are presented in the pages that follow.

LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

Public Laws

Only one public law of the type administered solely by this Service was enacted during the past fiscal year. Public Law 86, 83d Congress, 1st Session, approved June 30, 1953, provides for the expeditious naturalization of aliens serving, or who have served, in the armed forces after June 24, 1950. The statute was designed to accord aliens serving during the period of the Korean conflict substantially the same benefits as were granted to aliens who were members of the armed forces during World War II.

This dearth of public legislation was not attributable to lack of Congressional interest or concern for immigration and nationality problems, but was primarily due to the fact that on June 27, 1952, Congress had passed, over Presidential veto, the Immigration and Nationality Act which became effective December 24, 1952. That Act revised and codified all laws relating to immigration, exclusion, expulsion, naturalization, and citizenship. Several bills were under active consideration during the closing months of the fiscal year, but only the one referred to above became law prior to July 1, 1953.

Private Legislation

Although the number of bills designed individually to adjust the immigration status of otherwise illegally resident aliens followed the upward trend discernible in recent years, the number actually passed was smaller. Nine hundred twenty-two such bills were introduced in the Senate, 2,058 in the House of Representatives, a total of 2,980, as compared to 2,008 in the previous year. Of this number, only 222, or about 7.5 percent, finally became laws, 166 during the second session of the 82d Congress and 56 during the first session of the 83d Congress.

The introduction of legislation of this character necessitates extensive consideration by the Service. Investigations must be made and reports must be prepared

when requested by the appropriate Congressional committees. The number of requests increases, of course, in proportion to the number of bills introduced. In addition, members of the General Counsel's Office appear before the Congressional Committees from time to time to lend personal assistance to the members considering the bills.

Litigation

The institution of suits challenging the application of various immigration and nationality statutes continues to increase. Broadly speaking, these suits fall into a few general categories: the validity of deportation proceedings, the right to detain deportable aliens, the administrative denial of United States citizenship, money claims arising out of the enforcement of the immigration and kindred laws, and appeals from, and revocations of, orders of naturalization. With few exceptions, such litigation originated in the Federal courts.

From the standpoint of Service precedent, of course, the rulings of the United States Supreme Court are of the greatest importance. Twenty cases directly involving application of the immigration, citizenship, or naturalization laws were considered by the Court during 1952-1953 term and all were finally disposed of by the Court, certiorari being granted in nine and denied in eleven. It is interesting to note, in the light of the Government's efforts to control subversive activities in this country, that of the seven opinions handed down by the Court, four involved persons believed to be dangerous to the national security. The nine cases considered on the merits by the Court, and the points at issue in each case, are briefly as follows:

Mandoli v. Acheson, 344 U.S. 133, from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The lower court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that continued residence abroad by a native-born United States citizen who possessed dual nationality at birth, did not in and of itself cause expatriation under the Act of March 2, 1907.

Kwong Hai Chew v. Colding et al, 344 U.S. 590, from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The lower court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the detention of an alien previously admitted for permanent residence, without notice of the charges upon which he was excluded upon his return to the United States, was not authorized by 8 C.F.R. 175.57(b) but that in that case the alien was to be "assimilated" to one resident within the United States.

United States v. Lutwak, 344 U.S. 604, from the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Judgment of the lower court affirmed; the case involved conviction of conspiracy to violate the so-called War Brides' Act.

Gordon v. Heikkinen, 344 U.S. 870, from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The authority of the Attorney General to deny bail was challenged and the Supreme Court vacated the judgment of the lower court, remanding the case to the District Court for dismissal on the ground the cause was moot.

Martinez v. Neelly, 344 U.S. 916, from the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Judgment of the lower court affirmed without opinion, it having held that proof that the Communist Party advocated overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence was not necessary to establish deportability under the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended.

Shaughnessy v. United States ex rel Mezei, 345 U.S. 206, from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The judgment of the lower court was reversed, the

Supreme Court holding that the continued detention of a returning resident alien pursuant to a proper order of exclusion did not violate any statutory or constitutional right.

Heikkila v. Barber et al, 345 U.S. 229, from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed, the Supreme Court holding that deportation orders entered prior to December 24, 1952, are judicially reviewable only in habeas corpus proceedings.

Bridges et al v. United States, 346 U.S. 209, from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The judgment of the lower court, which had affirmed a conviction for violation of 8 U.S.C. 346(a)(1), was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the general three year statute of limitations was applicable to each offense charged and the indictment came too late.

Bridges v. United States, 345 U.S. 979, a companion case to the case immediately above. Judgment of the lower court upholding revocation of naturalization incidental to conviction was reversed.

Certiorari was denied in the following cases:

Yanish v. Barber, 344 U.S. 817 (deportation)
Revedin v. Acheson, 344 U.S. 820 (expatriation)
Wohlmuth v. Acheson, 344 U.S. 833 (expatriation)
Miranda v. United States, 344 U.S. 842 (criminal prosecution)
American President Lines, Ltd. v. Immigration and Naturalization Service, et al, 344 U.S. 892 (jurisdiction of Court of Appeals to review rule making)
Mannerfrid v. United States, 345 U.S. 918 (ineligibility for naturalization)
United States ex rel Dolenz v. Shaughnessy, 345 U.S. 928 (deportation)
James v. Shaughnessy, 345 U.S. 969 (administrative relief)
United States ex rel Spinella v. Savoretti, 345 U.S. 975 (right to bail)
United States ex rel Beck v. Neelly, 345 U.S. 997 (deportation)
Gonzalez-Martinez v. Landon, 345 U.S. 998 (administrative relief)

Potentially, the most far-reaching effect from the standpoint of volume of litigation may be expected from the Heikkila case. In recent years, the practice of challenging orders of deportation by every possible judicial means had grown up. In addition to habeas corpus, resort was had to the declaratory judgment and injunction statutes, and to section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act. In many cases, all were invoked. Under the Heikkila case, relief is limited to a single form of remedy: habeas corpus. Because of the factual background of the Heikkila case, however, it remains to be seen whether the rule laid down will be followed by the lower courts in all cases involving judicial challenge of a deportation order, or whether it will be restricted to cases in which, like Heikkila, the administrative proceedings were completed, and the suit filed, prior to December 24, 1952, the effective date of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Already its authority is being questioned in cases in which deportation proceedings are instituted under the current Act - or if instituted under the former statutes, were not completed until after the effective date of the current Act - as well as in cases in which judicial relief was not sought until after December 24, 1952, whether or not orders of deportation had been entered prior thereto.

A number of cases reached the appellate courts during the past fiscal year, and these, if reported, are enumerated in the Appendix. Some laid down new principles of law, some re-affirmed existing precedents. Several of the more important are worthy of mention. In the Third Circuit, the Appellate Court held that the Commissioner of

Immigration and Naturalization was an indispensable party in any proceeding to review an order of deportation. Paolo v. Garfinckel, 200 F. 2d 280. There has been conflict among the courts on this point. The same Court upheld the constitutionality of the provision in the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1951 (64 Stat. 1048) under which deportation proceedings were exempted from the requirements of sections 5, 7 and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act. Belizaro v. Zimmerman, 200 F. 2d 282. In the Second Circuit, the Appellate Court in United States ex rel Dolenz v. Shaughnessy, 200 F. 2d 288, held that in determining whether an alien would be subject to persecution if deported to a given country, no prescribed procedure or particular findings were necessary to support a decision that the alien would not be subject to persecution where the alien had been given an opportunity to present evidence to support his claim of persecution. In this Circuit also, an alien's refusal either to admit or to deny membership in the Communist Party, as charged in the warrant of deportation, was held sufficient to show that his detention was not an arbitrary or capricious action of the Attorney General. United States ex rel Yaris v. Esperdy, 202 F. 2d 109.

In the Ninth Circuit, the Appellate Court rejected an alien's contention that the Internal Security Act, which amended the Act of October 16, 1918, infringed his constitutional rights as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment by making membership in the Communist Party a ground for deportation. Galvan v. Press, 201 F. 2d 302.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia took the rather novel view that where an excluded alien was detained in the United States for the purpose of prosecuting him for violation of the immigration laws, his deportation must conform to the requirements of the deportation statutes, rather than those of the exclusion statutes. Ng Lin Chong v. McGrath, 202 F. 2d 316.

On the District Court level, the right of the Attorney General to deny bail to aliens whose deportation was sought on subversive grounds, and alleged procedural defects in hearings accorded such aliens, were questions frequently presented to the courts for determination. Suits for declaratory judgments of United States citizenship by persons whose claims thereto had been denied by either the Attorney General or the Secretary of State increased greatly in volume due primarily to the imminent repeal by the Immigration and Nationality Act of Section 503 of the Nationality Act of 1940. The latter was very broad in scope and many who invoked it would have been precluded from proceeding under the more stringent provisions of the new Immigration and Nationality Act.

A very important case - American President Lines, Ltd. v. United States of America - is now pending in the United States Court of Claims. The question at issue is whether the plaintiff carriers are liable for expenses incident to detention of applicants seeking admission as United States citizens, during the period required for administrative determination of the validity of their claim to citizenship. The Service has long applied the rule that the carrier is responsible, and it is this application of the law which is drawn into question. The petition seeks judgment for more than \$613,000, and it is expected that other cases will be joined in the litigation, bringing the total amount of the claims to considerably more than \$1,000,000.

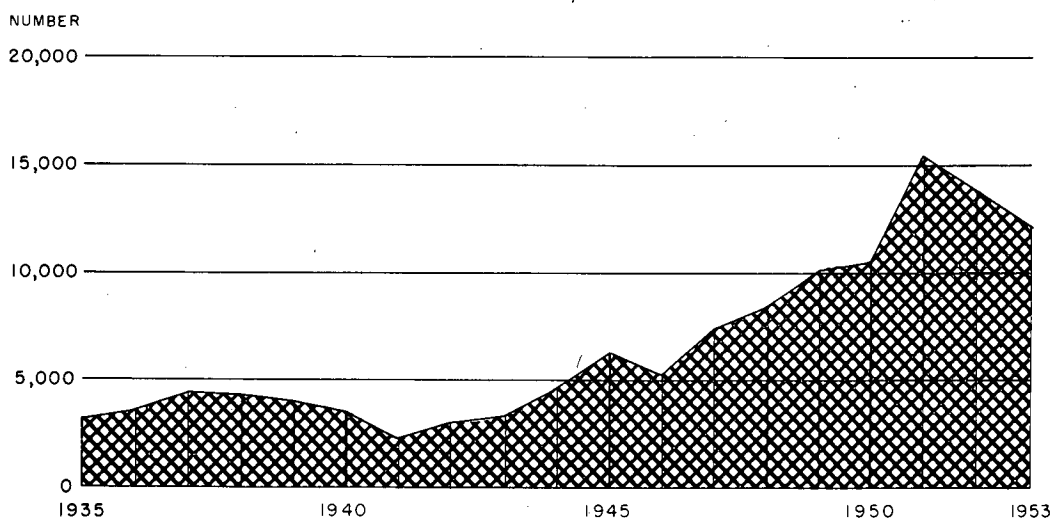
Relatively few of the provisions of the new Immigration and Nationality Act have as yet been tested out in the courts. Among those which have is section 212(d)(7), which involves excluding provisions applicable to resident aliens returning to continental United States from outlying possessions. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld the constitutionality of the statute and a petition for certiorari is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, the petition having been filed by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local No. 37. Several cases challenging

the Attorney General's right to detain an alien without bond under section 244 have reached the appellate courts and one case in which this issue is raised is now awaiting disposition of the Government's petition for certiorari to the Supreme Court.

In its advisory capacity, the Office of the General Counsel was flooded with requests for interpretations of various provisions of the new Immigration and Nationality Act. This phase of its work will probably decrease in volume as the new Act's provisions are tested out in the courts.

The Attorney General's announced drive to rid the country of aliens whose subversive and criminal activities were considered dangerous to the national peace and security was aided by the institution of suits to revoke the naturalization of such persons where investigation revealed sufficient grounds therefor. A number of such suits are now pending in the District Courts.

CONVICTIONS IN COURTS FOR VIOLATING IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY LAWS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1935 - 1953



ENTRY AND DEPARTURE

When the Immigration and Nationality Act became effective, the new and complex requirements for admission and new and additional classifications of alien applicants posed many problems. The transition was accomplished, however, with remarkable ease, based in large part on the considerable preparation by the Service, during the six-month period between the enactment and effective date of the law, in the form of field conferences and advance instructions. The inspection and examination of applicants for admission to the United States continues, volumewise, to be the major activity of the Service.

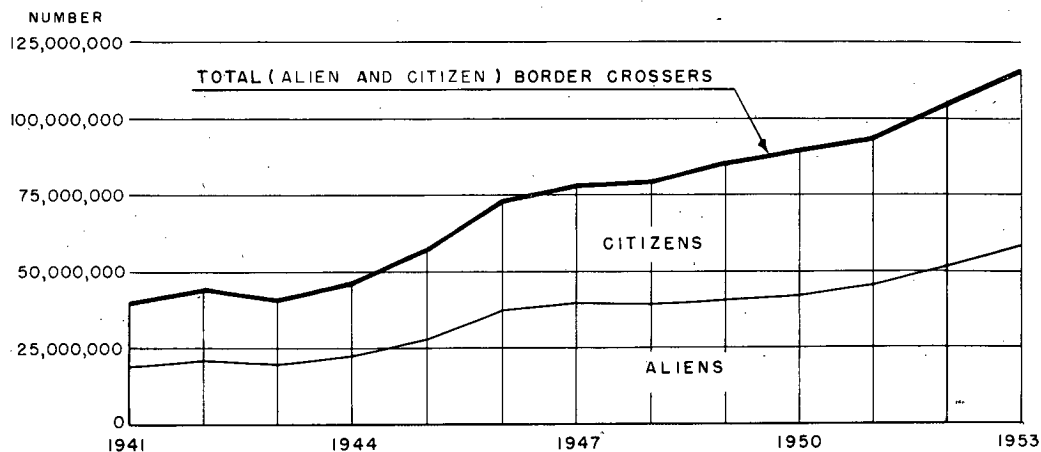
The total number of admissions to the country reflects a continuation of the steady rise in international travel apparent since the close of World War II. For the second consecutive year the volume has passed the 100 million mark, to reach more than 118 million in the fiscal year 1953. Most of this vast number, of course, reflected land border traffic across the Canadian and Mexican Borders. The economic and industrial development in Canada, and highway improvements on both sides of the International Boundary, give every prospect for increased travel across that border in future years. Similarly, migration from south of the border also has risen as economic development and closer trade relations increased.

Aliens and citizens arrived and examined at
U. S. Ports of entry during years
ended June 30, 1952 and 1953

	Year ended June 30, 1953		
	Total	Aliens	Citizens
Total	118,365,650	59,577,599	58,788,051
Arrived at land borders	114,946,383	57,931,998	57,014,385
Canadian	46,701,040	23,918,781	22,782,259
Mexican	68,245,343	34,013,217	34,232,126
Crewmen	1,932,827	1,080,545	852,282
Arrived at seaports	1,486,440	565,056	921,384
	Year ended June 30, 1952		
Total	107,084,527	52,852,677	54,231,850
Arrived at land borders	103,712,099	51,129,142	52,582,957
Canadian	44,212,088	20,898,541	23,313,547
Mexican	59,500,011	30,230,601	29,269,410
Crewmen	1,939,418	1,087,633	851,785
Arrived at seaports	1,433,010	635,902	797,108

Travel of aliens and citizens across the Mexican Border, which usually is considerably higher than along the Canadian Border, increased 15 percent during the past year. Alien traffic across the Canadian Border rose 14 percent but citizen traffic declined two percent.

ENTRIES OVER CANADIAN AND MEXICAN LAND BORDERS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1941 - 1953



Crewmen

With the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, crewmen for the first time became subject to all the excluding provisions of immigration laws. This includes the issuance of landing permits on each arrival in the United States. To ease the transition to this new procedure and eliminate delays in the turn-around period of the large Atlantic passenger liners arriving at New York, arrangements were made for immigrant inspectors to conduct the more extensive interrogation of crewmen, and to process the individual landing permits, enroute. This experiment, conducted on board approximately twenty vessels during a three-month period commencing on December 24, 1952, served completely to allay fears of lengthy inspectional delays and of wholesale refusals to grant shore leave, which were extensively publicized in the early days of the Act. By April 1, 1953, the need for the special procedure having eased, regular inspection was resumed for all crewmen at the United States port of arrival. As a result of the stricter provisions concerning control, fewer alien crewmen are remaining ashore or on the beach, and a lesser number have deserted or are being apprehended as over-stays.

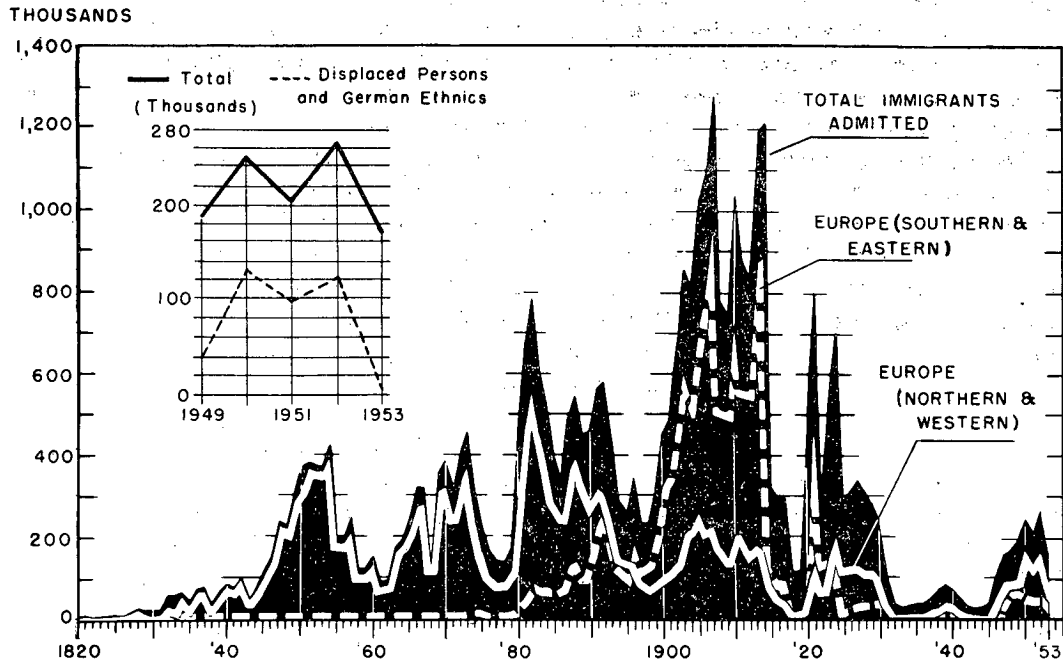
During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, 45,347 vessels and 84,890 airplanes were inspected on arrival in the United States. The 1,932,827 crewmen inspected on arrival during that period included 1,080,545 aliens and 852,282 citizens. Of the alien crewmen granted shore leave, 2,317 deserted from their vessels; of these, 310 were British, 275 Italian, 271 Norwegian, 162 Spanish, and 186 Chinese.

Immigrants

Throughout our history, immigration has felt the impact of political, social, and economic events both here and abroad. In the 30's and early 40's, restrictive legislation, depression, and World War II reduced immigration to an insignificant factor. Special legislation in the form of the "War Brides" Act and the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 changed the trend and raised the immigration figures to the level of the late 1920's.

The trend in immigration during the fiscal year 1953 has been free, for the first time since 1946, of the augmenting influence of special legislation. Rather, the upward trend has been retarded by the expiration and the mortgaging provisions of the Displaced Persons Act. To some extent, the implementation of the Immigration and Nationality Act also slowed immigration during the year. Nonetheless, the 170,434 immigrants admitted was more than double the annual immigration of the pre-war period.

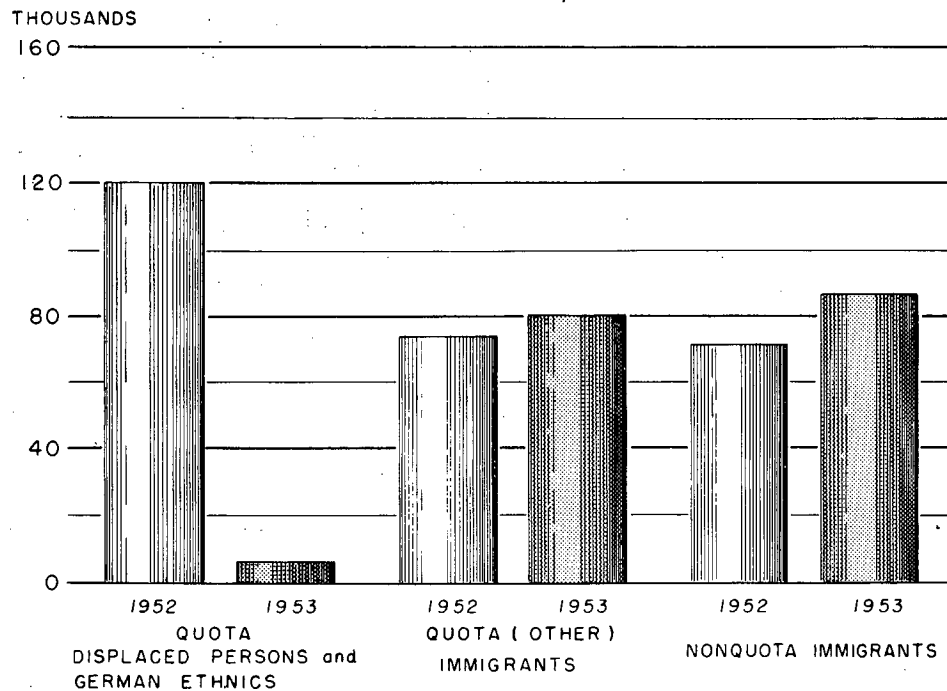
IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1820 - 1953



Immigration to the United States declined from 265,520 in the fiscal year 1952 to 170,434 in the fiscal year 1953, a drop of 36 percent. This decline was in quota immigration, and was due to the expiration of the Displaced Persons Act. Normal quota immigration, that is, quota immigration exclusive of displaced persons and German ethnics, was six percent higher in the fiscal year 1953 as compared with 1952, and nonquota immigration rose 21 percent. The resettlement of thousands of European refugees and expellees, however, is still a major problem facing the world today. Shortly after the closing period of this report, Congress passed the Refugee Act for the admission of 214,000 German, Italian, Greek, Far-Eastern, and other refugees, expellees, and escapees from the Soviet or other Communist-dominated countries.

CLASSES OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 AND 1953



While the Immigration and Nationality Act did not increase the volume of immigration, it modified and extended the classes of immigrants entering this country. One-fifth of the immigrants who came to the United States during the last half of the fiscal year 1953 entered with visas issued prior to December 24, 1952, the effective date of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Under a savings clause in Section 405 of the Act, these aliens were permitted to enter under the provisions of the laws in effect at the time the visas were issued. Quota immigrant admissions were reduced in January and February during the transition from the old to the new law. By the end of June 1953, however, practically all of the immigrants were being admitted under the provisions of the new Act.

Visa Petitions.--The Immigration Act of 1924 required visa petitions to be filed by United States citizens for the issuance of immigration visas to their parents, spouses, or children. With the exception of certain Western Hemisphere natives, returning residents, former citizens, United States Government employees, and natives of undersubscribed quota areas, immigrants, whether of the quota or nonquota classification, are required by the new law to be beneficiaries of Service - approved visa petitions filed by relatives and other interested United States citizens or organizations. Since this requirement became effective on December 24, 1952, the number of visa petitions filed with this Service has increased threefold.

Visa Petitions
January 1, 1953 to June 30, 1953

Class	Pending on Jan. 1, 1953	Received Jan. 1, 1953 to June 30, 1953	Completed Jan. 1, 1953 to <u>June 30, 1953</u>		Pending on June 30, 1953
			Total Completed	Denied <u>1/</u>	
Total number	499	47,119	39,948	783	7,670
First preference quota- Selected immigrants	-	995	873	66	122
Second preference quota- Parents of citizens	97	2,404	2,039	26	462
Third preference quota- Spouses, children of resident aliens	6	5,994	5,310	142	690
Fourth preference quota- Brothers, sisters, children of U.S. citizens	4	19,917	15,722	77	4,199
Nonquota- Spouses, children of citizens	392	17,600	15,827	463	2,165
Nonquota- Ministers	-	209	177	9	32

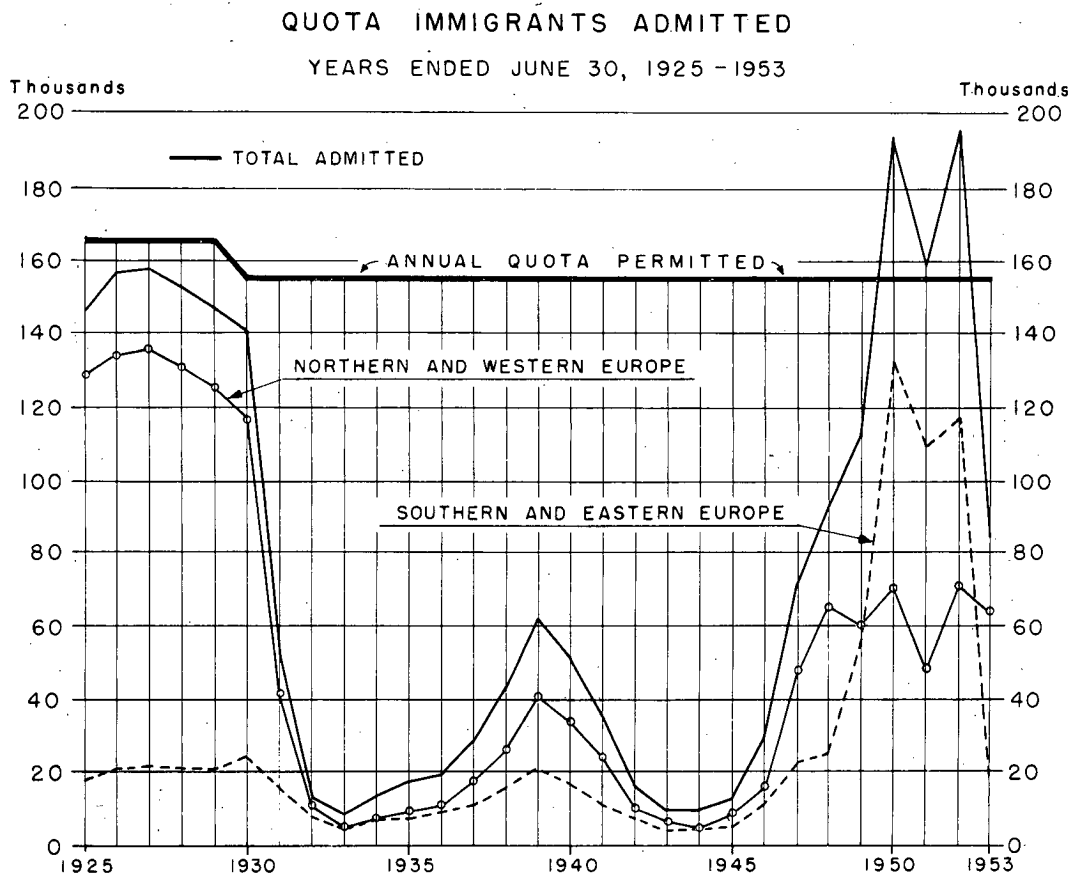
1/ Included in figures on total completed.

As shown in the above table, only about 1,000 visa petitions were received on behalf of selected quota immigrants with special skills. It is of interest that the chief class of beneficiaries of visa petitions in the last half of the fiscal year 1953, representing 42 percent of the total petitions received during the period, consisted of the new fourth-preference quota class of brothers, sisters, and children over 21 years of age, or married, of citizens of the United States. Of the 19,917 visa petitions in this category received 15,645, were approved, 77 denied, and 4,199 were still pending on June 30, 1953.

Visa petitions for nonquota status for spouses and children of United States citizens, required both by the new and old laws, were completed in 15,827 cases. In addition, 209 visa petitions for nonquota status were received in behalf of ministers of religion, 166 of which were approved and nine denied. The 1924 Act did not require visa petitions for ministers. Five-thousand one-hundred sixty-eight visa petitions were approved on behalf of relatives of resident aliens.

Quota immigrants.--Normal quota immigration, exclusive of displaced persons and German ethnics, numbered 79,052. Chief among the countries from which

these quota immigrants came were Germany (19,924), the United Kingdom (18,594), Italy (4,977), and Ireland (4,601).



The principal classes of quota immigrants admitted in the past two years are shown in the table below:

Quota immigrants admitted
Years ended June 30, 1952 and 1953

Class	1953	1952
Total number	<u>84,175</u>	<u>194,247</u>
Skilled immigrants	806	764
Selected immigrants of special skill or ability <u>1/</u>	122	-
Skilled agriculturists <u>1/</u>	321	649
Skilled shearers <u>2/</u>	363	115
Relatives of U.S. citizens	5,358	5,335
Relatives of resident aliens	4,644	4,447
Nonpreference quota	67,926	106,505
German ethnics	318	42,786
Other nonpreference quota	67,608	63,719
Displaced persons admitted under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended	4,805	77,196
Displaced persons adjusting status under Section 4, Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended	636	<u>3/</u>

1/ Including spouses and children.

2/ Admitted under Act of April 9, 1952 (P.L. 307, 82nd Cong.).

3/ This class was not included in the fiscal year 1952 quota immigrant figures.

Changes in the new Act affecting quotas.--The Immigration and Nationality Act introduced a number of basic changes in quota admissions over the Immigration Act of 1924. Some of these changes, and their effect on quota immigration, are discussed below:

(1) Allocation of visas within quotas. The Immigration and Nationality Act retained and simplified the national origins formula of the Immigration Act of 1924 for determining the annual quota for each quota area. A total quota of 154,657 was established by President's Proclamation No. 2980 of June 30, 1952, which became effective on January 1, 1953. The quota prior to that date was 154,277. New minimum quotas of 100 were set up for about a dozen countries that have recently become independent, and a separate quota of 100 was established for the new Asia-Pacific Triangle as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The method of allocating visas within quotas was changed considerably by the new Act. The table below shows the percentage allocations to the various preference groups and the number admitted in each preference group since December 24, 1952.

Quota immigrants admitted to the United States under the
Immigration and Nationality Act, by classes:
December 24, 1952, to June 30, 1953

Class of admission	Quota immigrants admitted		Percent allotted under law ^{1/}
	Number	Percent	
Total	26,529	100.0	100.0
First preference quota-			
Selected immigrants of special skill or ability	122	0.5	50.0
Second preference quota-			
Parents of U.S. citizens	983	3.7	30.0
Third preference quota-			
Spouses and children of resident aliens	511	1.9	20.0
Fourth preference quota-			
Brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens, children over 21 years of age, or married, of U.S. citizens	85	0.3	Quotas not used by first three groups (25 percent).
Nonpreference quota	24,828	93.6	Quotas not used by any preference groups.

^{1/} Section 203(a), Immigration and Nationality Act.

As may be observed from the above table, of the 26,529 quota immigrants admitted under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, six percent were preference quota and 94 percent nonpreference quota. Section 203 of the Act provides that before any portion of a quota of a quota area is available to the non-preference category, the demand for preference quotas must be met. An analysis of the 24,828 nonpreference quota immigrants admitted under the Act shows that nine-tenths were charged to Northern and Western European quotas areas, chiefly Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Ireland, and the Netherlands. These four countries have a combined quota of 112,067 out of a total annual quota of 154,657, and the demand for preference quota is relatively low possibly because there is no particular advantage to be gained when quota numbers are plentiful. The time element in getting visa petitions approved under the new Act also operated to keep the number of preference immigrants admitted low.

(2) Selectivity. The new Act introduced a system of selectivity into the quota immigration by giving first preference of 50 percent to skilled aliens urgently needed in the United States.

From December 24, 1952, to June 30, 1953, 77 selected immigrants and 45 spouses and children of such immigrants entered the United States in the first preference quota category. These selected immigrants were chiefly professional and technical workers, including engineers, religious workers, chemists, physicians, physicists, technicians, artists, professors, and others. It is anticipated that a much larger number of selected immigrants will enter in the near future, since 807 visa petitions in behalf of selected immigrants were approved as of June 30, 1953, and a number are still being processed.

(3) Relatives of United States citizens and resident aliens. The Immigration and Nationality Act retained and modified the preferential treatment given in the 1924 Act to close relatives of United States citizens and resident aliens, consistent with the well established policy of maintaining a family unit whenever possible. All husbands of citizens, regardless of the date of marriage, were removed to the nonquota category, and preferential treatment was also given to children over 21 years of age or married, and to brothers and sisters of citizens. In all of these cases a visa petition must be filed by the citizen in the United States on behalf of the beneficiary, with supporting documents establishing relationship.

While only 85 brothers, sisters, and children over 21, of citizens have been admitted in the fourth preference quota category during the last half of the fiscal year 1953, nearly 16,000 visa petitions in behalf of these aliens were filed and approved and over 4,000 were still pending at the end of the fiscal year. Many of the naturalized citizens originate in countries where quotas are oversubscribed. For these United States citizens, the right to petition to bring in brothers and sisters is the realization of long lost hope.

(4) Race. Another basic change in the new Act was the elimination of race as a bar to immigration and naturalization. In doing so, Congress felt that this would have a favorable effect on our international relations, particularly in the Far East. Minimum quotas of 100 were set up for the independent far-eastern countries, such as Korea and Indonesia, and a separate quota of 100 was established for an area defined in the law as the Asia-Pacific Triangle. From December 24, 1952, to June 30, 1953, 60 Japanese, seven Korean, and eight Pacific Islander quota immigrants were admitted to the United States. Only two of the quota immigrants admitted were charged to the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

(5) Colonial immigration. Section 202 (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides that not more than 100 immigrants from colonies or other component or dependent areas of a governing country who are not chargeable to the Asia-Pacific Triangle quota may be charged to the quota of the mother country in any one year. This new provision was designed by Congress to prevent undue absorption of a governing country's quota by a colony or dependency.

As shown in the table below there are only eight mother countries involved, seven in Europe and one in Asia. These countries have a combined total of 78 colonies or dependencies with maximum subquotas of 7,800. As may be observed from the table, on the basis of past experience, the present subquotas are adequate for quota immigration from all colonies or dependencies except the British West Indies, which has maximum subquotas of 600 for its six colonies and an average yearly immigration during the past five years of 2,388 quota immigrants.

<u>Colonies</u> <u>dependencies of:</u>	<u>Q uota immigrants</u> <u>admitted</u> <u>(5 year average)</u> <u>(1949 - 1953)</u>	<u>1953</u> <u>subquotas</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>colonies, or</u> <u>dependencies</u>
Total	4,542	7,800	78
Belgium	5	100	1
Denmark	<u>1/</u>	100	1
France	266	1,600	16
Great Britain & Northern Ireland	4,176	4,400	44
British West Indies	2,388 <u>2/</u>	600 <u>2/</u>	6 <u>2/</u>
Netherlands	85	300	3
Portugal	8	800	8
Spain	2	300	3
India	<u>3/</u>	200	2

1/ Less than 1

2/ Included in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3/ Figures not available prior to January 1953.

Displaced persons.--The provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 expired on June 30, 1952, with respect to the issuance of visas to all classes of aliens except out-of-zone refugees admitted under Section 3(c) of the Act. Section 3(c) authorizes the use of 50 percent of the nonpreference quota for this class to June 30, 1954. A relatively small number of German ethnics, orphans, and other displaced persons have entered this country in the past year with visas issued before July 1, 1952. During the fiscal year 1953, a total of 5,838 displaced persons and 318 German ethnics were admitted to the United States. The chief objectives of the law may be said to have been accomplished, since out of a maximum number of 400,744 visas authorized, a total of 399,698 were admitted.

Maximum visas authorized and immigrant aliens admitted to the United States,
by classes under Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended:
June 25, 1948 - June 30, 1953

Class of admission	Maximum number of visas authorized	Total number admitted thru June 30, 1953
Total all classes		<u>399,698</u>
Section 2 displaced persons		<u>313,009</u>
Displaced persons	341,000	306,961 <u>2/</u>
Recent political refugees	500 <u>1/</u>	166
Displaced orphans	5,000 <u>1/</u>	2,369
Adopted orphans	5,000	1,696
Venezia Guilia displaced persons	2,000 <u>1/</u>	1,817
Section 3 displaced persons		<u>32,910</u>
Displaced persons from China	4,000 <u>1/</u>	3,312
Polish veterans in Great Britain	18,000 <u>1/</u>	10,485
Greek D.P.'s and preferentials	10,000 <u>1/</u>	8,979
Displaced persons outside of Germany, Austria, or Italy		10,134
Section 12 persons		<u>53,779</u>
German ethnics	54,744	53,766
Adopted children		13

1/ This number of visas is authorized within the total numerical limitation of 341,000. Visas not issued to this special group may be issued to the general group of displaced persons.

2/ Includes 538 Czech. refugees.

It is of interest that out of a total of 10,000 visas authorized for displaced and adopted orphans, only 4,065 were used. The Act of July 29, 1953 (Public Law 162) authorized the admission of 500 orphans, adopted or to be adopted by United States military personnel or employees abroad.

Three-quarters of all the displaced persons admitted were born in five countries: Poland, Germany, Latvia, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

Immigrant aliens admitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, by country of birth: June 25, 1948 - June 30, 1953

Country of birth	Total number admitted thru June 30, 1953	Displaced persons	German Ethnics ^{1/}
All countries	399,698	345,932	53,766
Poland	132,851	126,459	6,392
Germany	61,273	51,204	10,069
Latvia	35,734	35,089	645
U.S.S.R.	34,941	30,618	4,323
Yugoslavia	33,026	17,090	15,936
Lithuania	24,603	23,125	1,478
Hungary	16,032	12,528	3,504
Czechoslovakia	11,663	8,824	2,839
Rumania	10,402	5,049	5,353
Greece	10,271	10,269	2
Estonia	10,186	9,923	263
Other countries	18,716	15,754	2,962

^{1/} Includes wives and children.

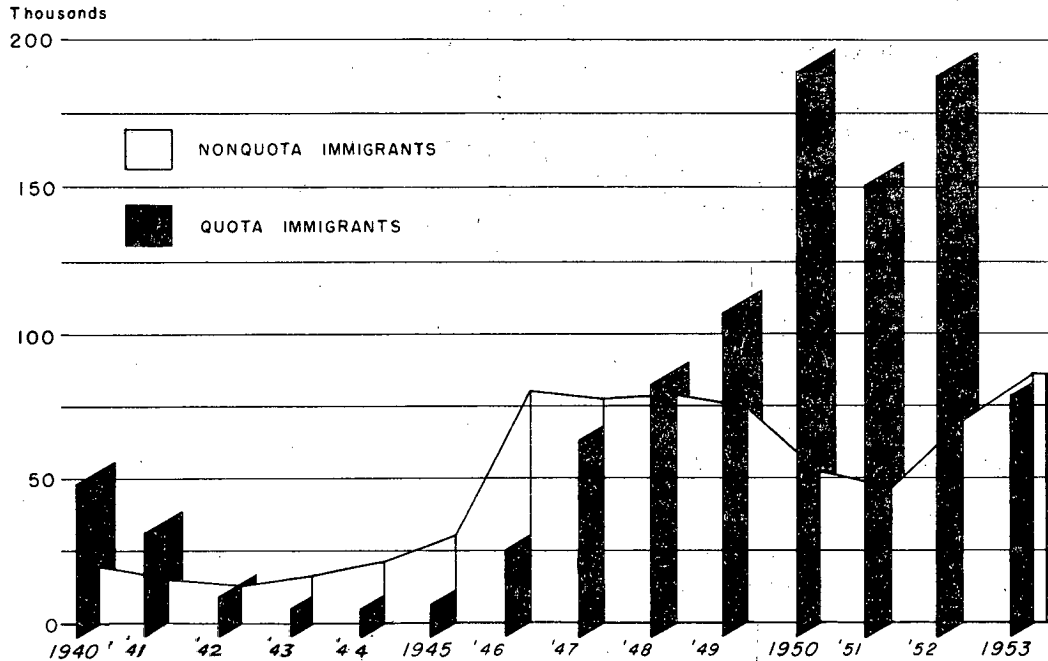
The extent to which mortgaging provisions of the Displaced Persons Act will affect the volume of future immigration from some of the Southern and Eastern European countries becomes evident from the following table, which shows the fiscal year to which one-half of the quotas have been mortgaged when the Displaced Persons Act expired on December 31, 1952.

Country	Year
Latvia	2,274
Estonia	2,146
Lithuania	2,089
Greece	2,013
Yugoslavia	2,009
Poland	2,000
U.S.S.R.	1,980

Source: Visa Office, Department of State.

Nonquota immigrants.--Nonquota immigration rose 21 percent in the last fiscal year largely because of the admission of a greater number of natives of Western Hemisphere countries, their spouses and children. Immigration from Mexico, particularly, doubled the figure of last year.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1940 - 1953



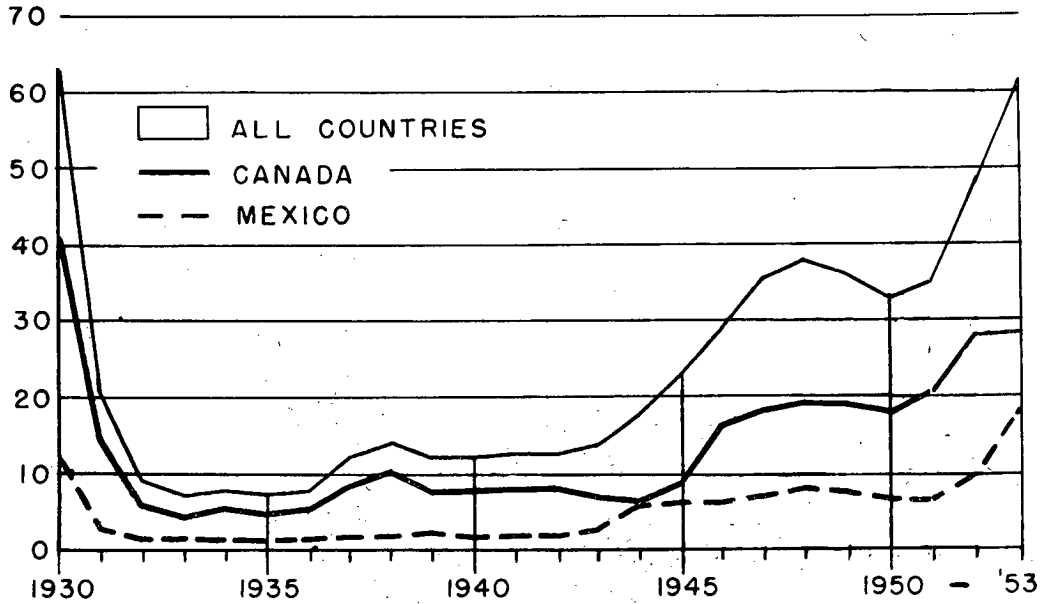
A comparison of the classes of nonquota immigrant admissions for the past two years is shown below:

Nonquota immigrants admitted in
Years ended June 30, 1952 and 1953

	1953	1952
Total nonquota immigrants	86,259	71,273
Wives of U.S. citizens	15,916	16,058
Husbands of U.S. citizens	3,359	793
Children of U.S. citizens	3,268	2,464
Natives of Western Hemisphere countries, their spouses, and children	61,099	48,408
Persons who had been U.S. citizens	104	32
Ministers, their spouses, and children	387	580
Employees of U.S. Government abroad, their spouses, and children	2	-
Other nonquota immigrants	2,124	2,938

NATIVES OF NONQUOTA COUNTRIES,
THEIR WIVES, AND MINOR CHILDREN
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1930 - 1953

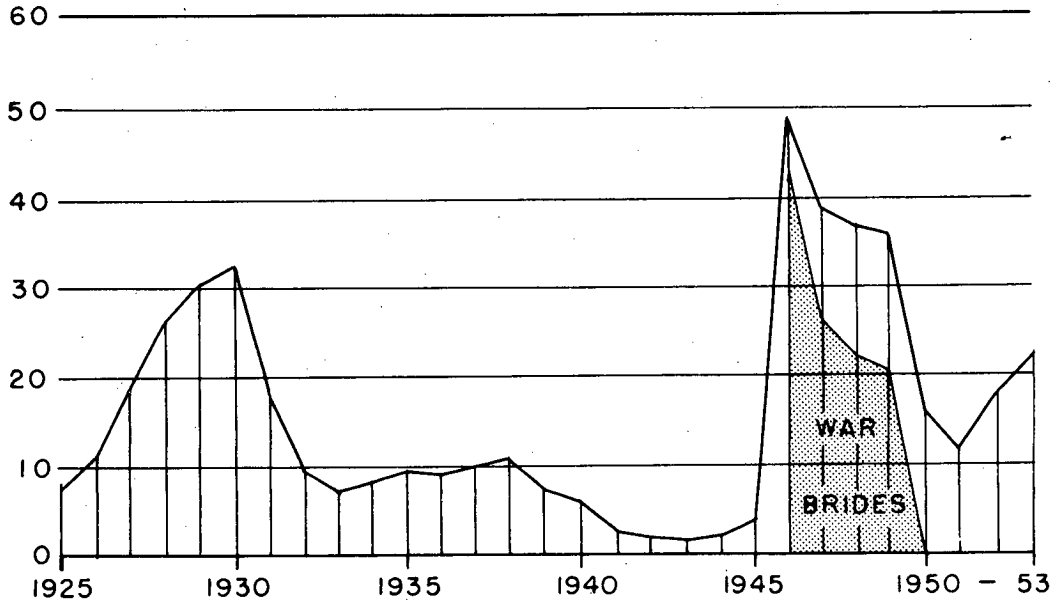
THOUSANDS



SPOUSES AND MINOR CHILDREN OF U.S. CITIZENS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 - 1953

THOUSANDS



The number of wives of citizens admitted was slightly below last year's figures. As in 1952, over three-fifths of the wives of citizens admitted came from the countries where there are numbers of United States civilian and military personnel--Germany, Italy, and Japan.

<u>Country of birth</u>	<u>Number of wives of citizens</u>					
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	176	208	148	241	914	1,843
Germany	6,042	3,768	2,042	3,798	10,130	3,638
Italy	1,654	1,799	1,534	2,168	3,081	6,385
China	722	959	826	1,062	2,143	3,192
Japan	2,042	4,220	125	9	445	298
Australia & New Zealand ..	159	157	159	184	286	852

The number of ministers of religious denominations, their spouses, and children, declined in the past year to 387. This may be due, to some extent, to the modified provisions with regard to ministers in the new Act requiring a visa petition and proof that the services of the minister are needed by a religious denomination having a bona fide organization in the United States.

Changes in nonquota classes.--The Immigration and Nationality Act modified and extended the nonquota classes of the 1924 Act.

(1) Sex discrimination. One of the basic features of the new Act was the elimination of sex discrimination. Thus, all alien husbands of United States citizens were granted nonquota privileges the same as wives, whereas, under the provisions of the 1924 Act husbands of United States citizens were admitted as first preference quota if the marriage occurred on or after January 1, 1948. The change in the new Act, no doubt, accounts for the sudden rise in the number of husbands of citizens admitted as nonquota immigrants from 793 in the fiscal year 1952 to 3,359 in the fiscal year 1953. There were also 356 husbands of natives of Western Hemisphere countries admitted as nonquota immigrants. These aliens would have had to enter as quota immigrants under the 1924 Act.

(2) Professors. Professors are no longer admitted as nonquota immigrants since Congress felt that adequate provision for their admission was made under Section 203 (a)(1) of the Act, which allocates 50 percent of each quota to immigrants of exceptional ability, and Section 101 (a)(15)(H), which provides for the temporary admission of such aliens. In the last half of the fiscal year, four professors and instructors entered the United States as selected immigrants under the provisions of Section 203 (a)(1), and 15 for temporary residence under the provisions of Section 101 (a)(15)(H)).

(3) Persons who lost U.S. citizenship. The Immigration and Nationality Act extended the nonquota class of women who had lost United States citizenship by marriage to include persons who lost United States citizenship by serving in the foreign armed forces (Section 101 (a)(27)(D)) or through the parent's foreign naturalization (Section 101 (a)(27)(E)). Since December 24, 1952, 15 nonquota immigrants were admitted in the (D) category and 50 in the (E) category.

(4) Employees of U.S. Government. A new class of nonquota immigrant, employees or former employees of the United States Government who have performed faithful services abroad for a total of 15 years, and their spouses and children may be admitted as non-quota immigrants. Only two immigrants in this category were admitted by June 30, 1953.

Nonimmigrants

Nonimmigrants are aliens who enter the United States for temporary periods or resident aliens returning from a temporary stay abroad. The figures below do not include such special groups as agricultural laborers, border crossers, and crewmen.

Nonimmigrants admitted, by class of admission
Years ended June 30, 1951 to 1953

<u>Class of admission</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total nonimmigrants admitted	485,714	516,082	465,106
Foreign government officials	24,502	22,267	20,881
Temporary visitors for business	63,496	86,745	83,995
Temporary visitors for pleasure	243,219	269,606	230,210
Transit aliens	67,684	77,899	72,027
Treaty traders	878	791	850
Students	13,533	8,613	7,355
Representatives to international organizations	6,112	5,137	5,526
Temporary workers and industrial trainees <u>1/</u>	3,021	-	-
Representatives of foreign information media <u>1/</u>	174	-	-
Exchange aliens <u>1/</u>	12,584	-	-
Returning resident aliens	50,397	44,980	44,212
Other nonimmigrants	114	44	50

1/ New classes under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Because of a change in documentary requirements the figures on nonimmigrants are not comparable with previous years in some respects. Such documentary changes made necessary a revision in the definition of the terms "nonimmigrants" and "border crossers", which threw a relatively large number of aliens formerly counted as nonimmigrants into the border crosser category. Canadian citizens and British subjects resident in Canada admitted to the United States for more than 29 days were formerly counted as nonimmigrants, but, in the past fiscal year, in accordance with new regulations which exempted them from certain documentary requirements, they were counted as border crossers if admitted for less than six months.

The change in the definition of nonimmigrants accounts for the sudden drop in the admission of nonimmigrants born in Canada, as shown in the table below, and also of those born in England, Scotland, and Wales who reside in Canada. Temporary admissions from most of the other areas show increases since last year. The Mexican nonimmigrant figures went up also, to some extent, due to a change in the definition which added to the nonimmigrant class aliens who were formerly admitted as border crossers for a period of from three to 29 days.

Nonimmigrants admitted, by country or region of birth
Years ended June 30, 1951 to 1953

Country or region of birth	1953	1952	1951
All countries	485,714	516,082	465,106
West Indies	89,730	82,855	79,613
England, Scotland, and Wales	59,839	66,730	59,119
Mexico	51,480	32,120	28,060
South America	44,001	41,385	39,317
Asia	30,838	27,404	22,845
Canada	25,365	87,623	78,581
Germany	19,650	17,268	12,670
France	19,247	18,427	16,419
Central America	14,631	13,189	11,462
Italy	12,125	10,042	9,764
Netherlands	11,589	11,212	10,307
Spain	11,513	10,382	9,602
Other countries	95,706	97,445	87,347

Unlike immigrants, most of the nonimmigrants who entered the United States on or after December 24, 1952, have been admitted under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, regardless of the date the visa or other document was issued. The new Act modified some of the existing classes of nonimmigrants and added three new classes, which will be discussed below.

Foreign government officials.--The number of 24,502 foreign government officials admitted in the fiscal year 1953 represents a 10 percent increase since last year and is the highest figure since passage of the Immigration Act of 1924. Increases have been noted in the admission of foreign government officials from Denmark, France, Norway, China, Japan, the West Indies, and South America. The Immigration and Nationality Act modified this class so that foreign government officials must not only be accredited by a foreign government recognized by the United States but must also be accepted as such by the Secretary of State. Three separate categories were established, as shown in the table below:

	Number admitted December 24, 1952 to June 30, 1953 ^{1/}
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomatic or consular officers	2,203
Other foreign government officials or employees	9,505
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of above classes	511

^{1/} Figures include members of immediate family.

Temporary visitors.--The number of nonimmigrant aliens admitted as temporary visitors for business and pleasure declined 14 percent in the past fiscal year. Some of this decline is due to the change in the definition of nonimmigrant, which accounts for the drop in the number of temporary visitors who resided in Canada from 104,275 in the fiscal year 1952 to 29,256 in the fiscal year 1953. On the other hand, because of the closer documentation on the Mexican Border the figures on temporary visitors admitted from Mexico increased to 48,729 in the fiscal year 1953 from 19,529 in the preceding year.

Another reason for the decline in the number of temporary visitors was the change in the Immigration and Nationality Act which removed from the temporary-visitor class and set up separate categories of exchange aliens, temporary workers and trainees, and representatives of foreign information media.

As of June 30, 1953, there were 99,131 visitors in the United States: 38,167 in the New York District, 14,646 in the Miami District, 13,107 in the San Antonio District, with smaller numbers in other Districts.

Treaty traders.--The number of treaty traders admitted in the fiscal year 1953 increased to 878 from 791 in the preceding year. Over one-half came from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Italy, and Colombia. The Immigration and Nationality Act provides that the trade must be substantial in nature and it must be carried on principally between the United States and a foreign state of which the alien is a national. An additional category of treaty investors was added by the Act to cover aliens entering the United States to develop and direct the operations of enterprises in which they have invested a substantial amount of capital. At the present time there are no treaties contemplating the status of treaty investors as provided in the law. Consequently, there have been no aliens admitted in this category to the United States. The records of the Service show that as of June 30, 1953, there were 1,012 treaty traders in the United States.

Students.--The number of student admissions increased 57 percent to 13,533 in the fiscal year 1953. The chief increases were from Western Hemisphere countries. The principal reason for the rise is the change in the legal definition of students. Under the new Act all students are classified as nonimmigrants. There is no minimum age limit in the new law. Therefore, thousands of schools and technical institutions, such as trade, business, and other vocational schools, have been added to the lists of approved schools. A petition for school approval must be filed by the institution of learning and must be approved by the Attorney General after consultation with the United States Office of Education.

The change in the new law permitting approval of other than so-called "academic" schools for attendance of students resulted in an increase of applications for such approvals filed. During the year 1,167 such applications were completed by the Service. Some applications covered public or private school systems, rather than single schools.

On June 30, 1953, there were 29,596 students in the United States.

Students in the United States, by District
on June 30, 1952 and 1953

District	1953	1952
Total	29,596	25,705
St. Albans, Vt.	120	108
Boston, Mass.	2,548	2,178
New York, N. Y.	4,366	4,368
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,506	1,245
Baltimore, Md.	1,560	1,554
Miami, Fla.	2,257	1,763
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,033	929
Detroit, Mich.	3,098	3,016
Chicago, Ill.	2,818	2,466
Kansas City, Mo.	2,702	2,153
Seattle, Wash.	1,297	1,023
San Francisco, Calif.	2,371	2,128
San Antonio, Tex.	1,127	680
El Paso, Tex.	705	586
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,943	1,422
Honolulu, T. H.	145	86

Representatives to international organizations.--The number of foreign government representatives to international organizations admitted increased by 975 during the past year, chiefly from Denmark, France, the Netherlands, and the U.S.S.R. This class has been substantially revised in the new law so that the aliens admitted in this class may be clearly identified. In addition, the class has been divided into five separate categories, as indicated in the table which follows:

	Number admitted December 24, 1952 to June 30, 1953
Principal resident representatives of recognized foreign member governments to international organizations	328
Other representatives of recognized foreign member governments to international organizations	1,638
Representatives of nonrecognized or nonmember governments to international organizations	19
International organization officers or employees	1,056
Attendants, servants, or employees of above	81

Representatives of foreign information media.--The Immigration and Nationality Act established a new class of nonimmigrant aliens by providing for the admission of representatives of foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media, who seek

to enter the United States to engage in such vocation. This class was designed by Congress to facilitate, on a basis of reciprocity, the exchange of information among nations. In the last half of the fiscal year 113 such representatives and their 61 spouses and children had been admitted in this category, and 57 remained here on June 30, 1953. Most of these aliens came here from England, France, Germany, and Japan.

Exchange aliens.--Nonimmigrant aliens admitted under the Information and Educational Exchange Act are now being admitted as a separate nonimmigrant class, whereas, previously they were admitted as temporary visitors for business. In the fiscal year 1953, 12,584 such aliens were admitted to this country, chiefly from Europe, Japan, the Philippines, Canada, and Mexico.

Temporary workers and industrial trainees.--Prior to the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act no specific provision was made for the employment of non-immigrant aliens. Aliens permitted to accept employment while temporarily in the United States were admitted as visitors, and permission to accept employment was authorized under the Ninth Proviso to Section 3, Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, to waive contract labor prohibitions. Under the provisions of Section 101 (a)(15)(H), the Immigration and Nationality Act established a new class for the admission of (i) temporary workers of distinguished merit or ability, (ii) other temporary workers, skilled or unskilled, and (iii) industrial trainees. These provisions were adopted by Congress to alleviate labor shortages, particularly in periods of intensified production, and to enable trainees to acquire a knowledge of American industries and agricultural and business methods.

Petitions to import and employ these temporary workers and trainees are required. During the last half of the fiscal year 1953, 2,952 such petitions were received and 2,812 were completed.

From December 24, 1952, to June 30, 1953, 1,949 temporary workers of distinguished merit and ability were admitted to the United States in the H(i) category, including 774 athletes, 241 artists and art teachers, 209 entertainers, 164 musicians, 40 actors and actresses, and 521 others. These aliens came chiefly from Canada, Mexico, Cuba, England, and Spain. During the same period, 485 temporary workers, chiefly laborers from the British West Indies, were admitted in the H(ii) category, and 587 industrial trainees, who came from all parts of world, including 117 from Japan, were admitted in the H(iii) category.

Agricultural laborers.--Agricultural laborers from the British West Indies were admitted under the Ninth Proviso to Section 3, Immigration Act of 1917, before December 24, 1952, and under the new petition procedure thereafter. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 13,584 agricultural laborers from countries other than Mexico in the United States. During the year 13,526 agricultural laborers were admitted from Canada, the British West Indies, British Honduras, and British Guiana; 8,457 of these laborers returned home; and the cases of 4,848 were closed for other reasons. On June 30, 1953, there remained 13,805 of these aliens still in the United States.

In addition, 178,606 Mexican agricultural workers were admitted during the year under the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1951 (Public Law 78), which was not repealed by the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the Migrant Labor Agreement with Mexico negotiated thereunder. The table which follows shows the total number of Mexican laborers legally contracted for employment in the United States during the past three years.

Mexican agricultural laborers admitted
and contracted
Years ended June 30, 1951 - 1953

	1953	1952	1951
Total number	178,606	223,541	115,742
Under Ninth Proviso	4,467	115,742
Admitted to the United States	-	4,467	112,116
Illegal entrants contracted	-	-	3,626
Under Act of June 12, 1951	178,606	219,074	-

At the close of the fiscal year there was a total of 149,178 agricultural laborers in the United States. The countries from whence they came were as follows:

<u>Country of last permanent residence</u>	<u>Number in U. S. on June 30, 1953</u>
Total	149,178
Canada	454
(admitted under Act of June 12, 1951 (P.L. 78)	116,404
Mexico (admitted under Ninth Proviso	18,969
Bahamas	3,682
Jamaica	6,114
Barbados	1,761
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,350
Trinidad	149
British Guiana	167
British Honduras	128

Reentry Permits

Returning residents may be admitted with border crossing cards, if absent only in Canada or Mexico, or with visas or reentry permits. During the fiscal year 1953, a total of 94,085 reentry permits were issued and extended, nearly one-half in the New York District. While formerly a reentry permit could be used for but a single trip abroad, since December 24, 1952, the permit may be used for any number of entries into the United States during the period of its validity.

Emigrants and Nonemigrants

Emigrants.--Emigrants are, by definition, aliens who depart from the United States after residence of a year or more in the United States, with the intention of remaining abroad. It will be seen from this definition that emigrant, therefore, is not the opposite of immigrant in all cases, since some aliens admitted as nonimmigrants on arrival may depart after a year or more and be classed as emigrants.

The number of emigrants increased to 24,256 in the fiscal year 1953, from 21,880

in the previous year. Departure to Europe rose 30 percent since last year, particularly to France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. The principal countries to which emigrants went are shown in the following table.

Number of emigrants departed by country of intended future residence
Years ended June 30, 1952 and 1953

Country of future residence	1953	1952	Country of future residence	1953	1952
Total number	<u>24,256</u>	<u>21,880</u>	Asia	<u>2,757</u>	<u>2,441</u>
Europe	<u>12,557</u>	<u>9,691</u>	China	155	223
Denmark	427	350	India	237	210
France	1,484	1,172	Israel	267	228
Germany	1,491	1,028	Japan	701	506
Greece	621	435	Philippines	598	521
Ireland	367	229	Other Asia	799	753
Italy	1,358	1,281	North America	<u>5,957</u>	<u>6,722</u>
Netherlands	439	327	Canada	1,925	2,760
Norway	571	553	Mexico	988	988
Spain	291	225	West Indies	2,383	2,227
Sweden	376	334	Central America	633	576
Switzerland	380	341	Other North America	28	171
United Kingdom	3,185	2,248	South America	2,180	1,984
Other Europe	1,567	1,168	Africa	363	317
			Australia & N. Zealand	352	456
			Other countries	90	269

Nonemigrants.--Nonemigrants are temporary visitors leaving the country after a stay of less than a year, or resident aliens who are leaving for a temporary visit abroad.

During the year ended June 30, 1953, 520,246 nonemigrants departed from the United States. There were 54,618 resident aliens who departed for temporary residence abroad. The remainder, 465,628, entered as tourists, transits, government officials, and others who were leaving the United States after stays of a few days to a year's duration.

Exclusions

Aliens who arrive at ports in the United States seeking admission may be excluded if they fail to qualify under the immigration laws. Great care must be exercised toward preventing the entry of any alien whose presence could be inimical to the interests of the United States. On the other hand, it is important that inspections be conducted in such a manner as to foster good international fellowship. A total of 155,797 aliens were denied entry on primary inspection as compared with 67,399 in the prior year. Many of those denied admission were aliens who arrived at the land borders, and who turned back when questioned by a primary inspector, without a formal hearing.

In most instances aliens held for exclusion are given a hearing before a Special Inquiry Officer. With certain exceptions an appeal from the order of exclusion by the Special Inquiry Officer lies to the Board of Immigration Appeals. There is no appeal in

those cases in which the excluding decision is based on confidential information, the disclosure of which would be detrimental to the public interest.

During the fiscal year 1953, 5,647 aliens were excluded from the United States, 2,010 of whom sought admission at the Canadian and Mexican land borders for less than 30 days. Seventy-six percent were excluded on documentary grounds.

There were 118 aliens excluded in the past year on subversive grounds. The provisions on the exclusion of subversives of Section 1 of the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the Internal Security Act of 1950, were modified and incorporated into the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The new Act created new classes of excludable aliens, which include: (1) aliens who are narcotic drug addicts, and violators of narcotic laws; (2) aliens afflicted with leprosy; (3) aliens convicted of two or more offenses for which the aggregate sentences of confinement actually imposed were five years or more; and (4) entry into the United States or procuring documents by fraud or misrepresentation.

Since December 24, 1952, the effective date of the new Act, only one illicit trafficker of drugs was excluded from the United States. Twenty aliens were excluded as having been convicted of two or more offenses, and 116 aliens were excluded who sought to enter the United States by fraud or misrepresentation.

The table below shows the principal causes for exclusion during the past year.

Cause	Number
All causes	5,647
Entered without proper documents	4,293
Criminals	491
Mental or physical defectives	190
Previously excluded or deported	169
Entered without inspection or by false statements	139
Subversive or anarchistic	118
Immoral classes	58
Stowaways	47
Previously departed to avoid service in armed forces	39
Likely to become public charges	33
Contract laborers	6
Other classes	64

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

To ameliorate to some extent the inevitable hardships in the enforcement of the immigration laws, Congress has provided certain equitable powers to the Attorney General to adjust the status of such affected persons.

Suspension of deportation.--Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the equivalent of Section 19(c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, provides for the suspension of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustment of status to that of permanent residents of deportable aliens who meet the legal requirements. Suspension of deportation is based on the alien's long residence in the United States and exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to the alien or his family. All cases approved by the Attorney General must be reported to Congress, which passes upon them by either affirmative or negative action, as provided by law.

As of June 30, 1953, there were no deportations suspended on the basis of Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The following table shows the number of suspension of deportation cases since 1950 under the provisions of Section 19(c) of the Immigration Act of 1917.

Year ended June 30,	Suspension of deportation cases	
	Submitted to Congress	Approved by Congress
1953	5,792	3,617
1952	7,300	2,899
1951	3,553	4,267
1950	4,452	3,288

During the past fiscal year, 2,195 aliens became legal permanent residents through the suspension of deportation proceedings. Charges to the quotas of the following countries were made for these aliens by the Department of State for the year ended June 30, 1953:

Quota numbers issued in suspension of
deportation cases 1/
Year ended June 30, 1953

Quota area	Number
Total area	2,195
Australia	32
Austria	81
China	18
Chinese	49
Czechoslovakia	54
Finland	21
France	70
Germany	196
Great Britain <u>2/</u>	219
Greece	78
Hungary	95
India	29
Italy	457
Japan	49
Netherlands	23
Norway	30
Philippines	38
Poland	166
Portugal	45
Rumania	34
Spain	47
Turkey	78
U.S.S.R.	55
Yugoslavia	51
All others	180

1/ Source: Visa Division, Department of State

2/ Includes 7 charged to sub-quota colonies

Displaced persons in the United States.--Section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, provides that 15,000 eligible displaced persons (as defined in that Act) temporarily residing in the United States may apply to the Attorney General for adjustment of their immigration status to that of permanent residents, provided that they are otherwise admissible to the United States and were lawfully admitted to the United States as nonimmigrants under Section 3, or as students under Section 4(e) of the Immigration Act of 1924. Final approval rests with Congress under a procedure similar to that for suspension cases.

Those who file applications for adjustment of their immigration status are required to establish by credible evidence that they have been displaced as a result of events occurring subsequent to the outbreak on September 1, 1939, of World War II.

They must prove that they cannot return to their native countries, nor to the countries of last residence or nationality, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinions.

The time within which to make application for relief under Section 4 lapsed on June 16, 1952, by which time 11,610 applications had been filed. The date of application was extended to November 29, 1952, by Private Law 655, approved by the 82nd Congress on May 29, 1952, to cover 386 natives of Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Sweden, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. who sought refuge in Sweden after fleeing from their native countries because of their fear of Russian Communists. They formed groups, purchased sloops and schooners, and sailed for the United States, arriving at various ports along the eastern coast between the years 1945 and 1950. Inasmuch as they had no documents for admission to the United States, they were excluded and subsequently paroled into this country. The law made these aliens eligible to apply for adjustment of their immigration status under Section 4 of the Displaced Person Act. Each case has to be processed in accordance with outstanding regulations under the usual Section 4 proceedings.

By June 30, 1953, a total of 11,964 applications had been received for adjustment of status under the provisions of Section 4. As indicated below, over two-thirds of the 4,388 cases submitted to Congress had been approved by the end of June 1953. Most of those who had their status adjusted had been admitted as students, visitors, or seamen.

Year ended June 30,	Section 4 displaced persons cases	
	Submitted to Congress	Approved by Congress
Total	4,388	2,963
1953	1,080	1,733
1952	1,550	574
1951	1,231	656
1950	527	-

The grounds for denial of adjustment of immigration status under Section 4 fall into the following categories:

	Years ended June 30,			
	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total number	580	405	291	491
Not unable to return to country of birth, residence, or nationality; no apparent persecution due to race, religion, or political opinion	170	200	118	221
Cause for displacement did not arise from events occasioned by and subsequent to outbreak of World War II ..	20	12	1	20
Not a lawful entry under Section 3 or Section 4(e) of the Immigration Act of 1924	230	103	103	73
Inadmissible to the United States	62	49	16	6
Found haven in another country	69	32	53	69
Entered subsequent to April 30, 1949 ^{1/}	27	9	-	99
Not in United States when decision was rendered	2	-	-	3

^{1/} Public Law 555 of June 16, 1950, extended the entry date from April 1, 1948, to April 30, 1949.

Adjustment of status from nonimmigrant to immigrant.--Under the provisions of Section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a bona fide nonimmigrant may adjust his status to that of a person admitted for permanent residence if he is found to be eligible for an immigration visa. Under this provision 54 nonimmigrants adjusted their status to that of immigrants during the fiscal year.

Prior to the new Act nonimmigrants in the United States who wished to remain permanently were, under certain conditions, granted preexamination. If found to be eligible for admission as an immigrant, such a person adjusted his status by going to Canada and applying for an immigration visa in that country. During the year 2,912 preexamination applications submitted prior to December 24, 1952, were acted upon.

Adjustment of status of resident aliens to nonimmigrant status.--For the first time, under the current Act, an immigrant may lose his permanent status while in the United States. Under Section 247 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the immigrant status of aliens admitted for permanent residence who subsequently acquire the status of treaty traders, foreign government officials, or representatives to international organizations, is terminated and they become nonimmigrants under the applicable paragraphs 15(A), 15(E), or 15(G) of Section 101(a) of the Act. The alien, however, may request permission to retain his immigrant status by filing with the Attorney General a written waiver of rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities under any law or executive order which would accrue to him by reason of such occupational status.

Creation of record of admission for permanent residence.--To obtain a reentry permit, to be naturalized, and for various other reasons, aliens need to have proof of lawful admission for permanent residence.

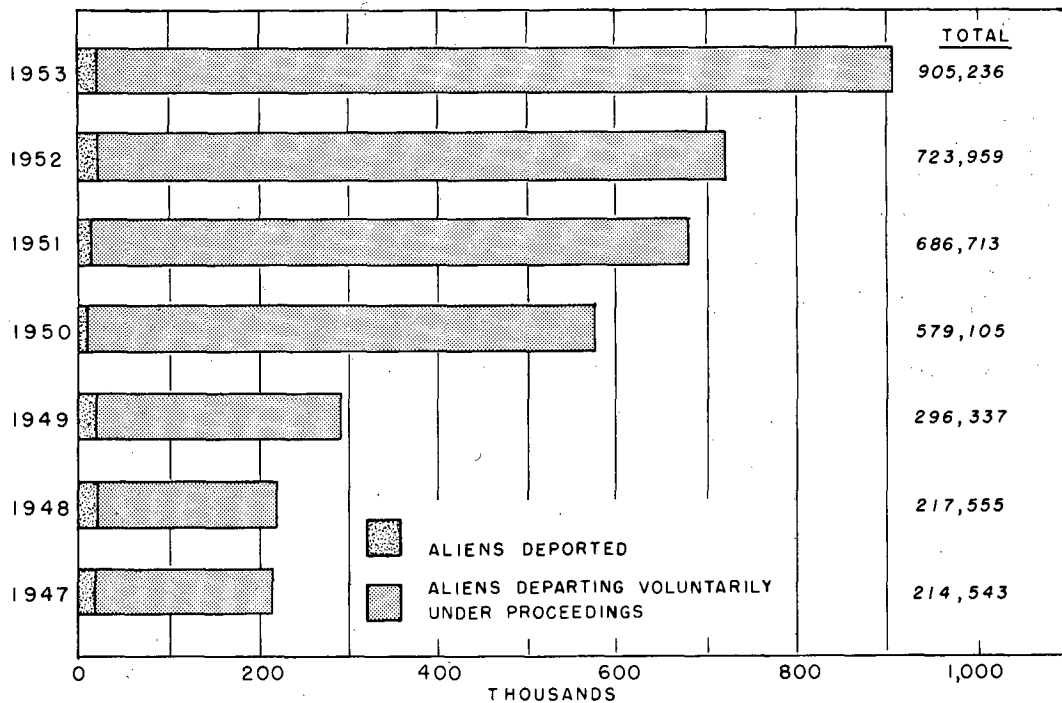
Section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which is the equivalent of the registry provisions of Section 328(c) of the Nationality Act of 1940, provides that a record of lawful admission for permanent residence may be made in the case of an alien if no such record is available. To be eligible, the alien must prove that he entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, that he has resided here continuously since, that he is a person of good moral character, that he is not subject to deportation, and that he is not ineligible to citizenship. When a record of admission has been made, the alien is deemed to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence as of the date of his entry and he is issued an alien registration receipt card, Form I-151.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, 7,646 registry or creation of record authorizations were completed.

DEPORTATION, DETENTION AND BORDER PATROL

If an alien is found to be unlawfully within the United States, deportation proceedings are instituted and carried through to an adjudication. When it is found that the alien is deportable, the expulsion of the deportable alien is accomplished either through deportation at the expense of the Government or by the alien's departing voluntarily at his own expense. There were 905,236 expulsions accomplished during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

DEPORTATIONS AND VOLUNTARY DEPARTURES
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1947 - 1953



Deportation

There were 19,845 aliens deported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. While this is slightly less than the 20,181 deported last year, the increase in the number of voluntary departures under warrants of arrest much more than offsets the decrease.

Of the 18,567 males and 1,278 females deported, 15,857 were returned to Mexico, 1,073 to Canada, 374 to Italy, 251 to the United Kingdom and 2,290 to all other countries.

The effect of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which was followed by the enactment of Public Law 414, is indicated by the continued increase in the number of subversive aliens who were deported or departed under orders of deportation.

Subversive cases closed by deportation or voluntary departure under outstanding orders of deportation 37

Subversive aliens departed voluntarily under warrants of arrest 9

(Included in this number are 4 aliens in whose cases subversive charges were not lodged, but whose background indicated subversive activities)

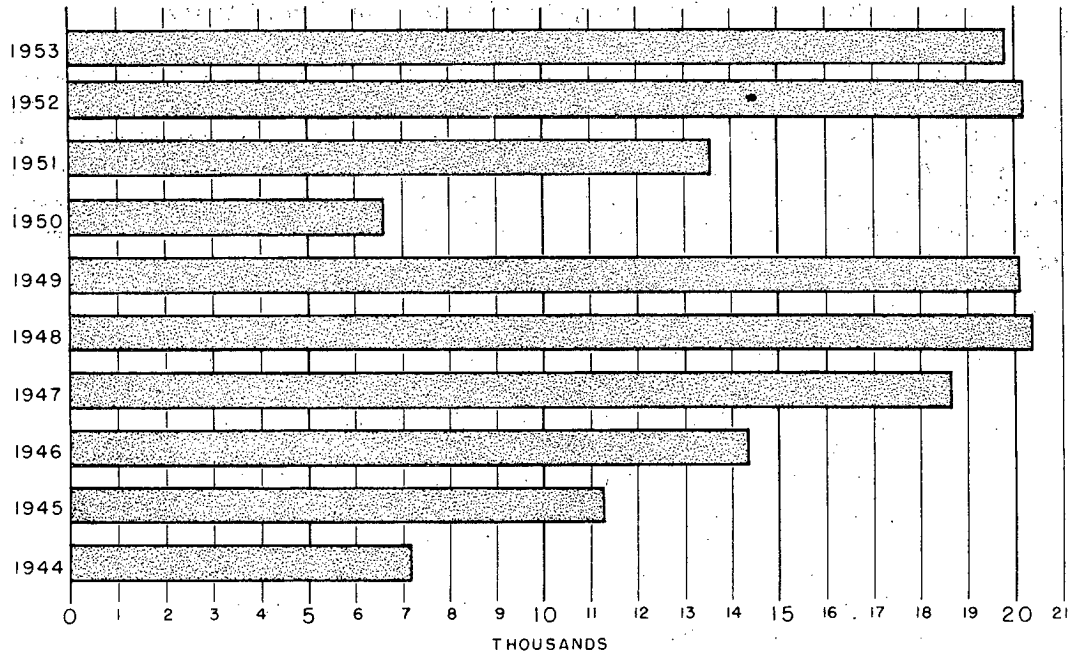
As may be noted in the table below, numerically the principal causes for deportation continue to be those related to illegal entry into the United States.

Aliens deported from the United States, by cause
Years ended June 30, 1949 - 1953

Cause	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
All causes	19,845	20,181	13,544	6,628	20,040
Subversive or anarchistic	37	31	18	6	4
Criminals	689	778	1,036	790	1,024
Immoral classes	100	50	67	53	76
Violators of narcotic laws	53	40	62	55	70
Mental or physical defectives	48	56	45	53	82
Previously excluded or deported	276	539	940	553	3,815
Remained longer than authorized	1,561	4,469	3,289	1,661	1,379
Entered without proper documents	9,724	9,636	5,322	1,352	998
Failed to maintain status	791	475	298	224	329
Entered without inspection or by false statements	6,387	3,706	2,293	1,734	12,094
Likely to become public charges	35	24	14	38	20
Miscellaneous	144	377	160	109	149

ALIENS DEPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1944 - 1953



Deportation problems.--The problems involved in actually accomplishing a deportation, especially in cases of persons destined to "iron curtain countries", are myriad in number and time-consuming in the extreme. Included in these problems are the following:

(1) Election of countries.--Under the law, an alien may designate one country to which he wishes to be deported except that he may not designate any foreign territory contiguous to the United States or any island adjacent thereto or adjacent to the United States, unless he is a citizen or has had residence in such countries.

When election by the deportable alien of a country is made, an application is promptly presented to the authorities of the country of the alien's choice. Since experience has proved that permission to enter the country of the alien's choice is rarely granted, applications are simultaneously presented by the Field Offices to the authorities of the country to which deportation appears most practicable. Under the law, if the government of the country of the alien's choice does not advise the Attorney General, within three months' time following the date of original inquiry, as to whether that government will or will not accept such alien, then deportation shall be directed to such other country as is within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General. This new provision in the law has already assisted this Service in avoiding dilatory tactics on the part of the aliens by designating countries where applications are not acknowledged. In two instances where replies or acknowledgments had not been received within the three-month period from the authorities of the country designated, the Service proceeded to effect deportation of those aliens to the country of their nationality.

(2) Procurement of travel documents.--The procurement of travel documents continues to be a major problem in effecting the deportation of aliens. Changes in territorial jurisdiction, strict expatriation laws, inability to establish birth as claimed or other evidence of nationality, together with arbitrary denials by countries to accept their own

nationals, are hindering the deportation of a vast number of aliens. Nevertheless, this Service makes every possible effort to carry out the statutory requirements relating to deportation, even though the likelihood of success is remote. Anything less would amount to putting a premium on an alien's illegal residence in the United States.

The U.S.S.R. and Poland have failed to cooperate with this Service in furnishing travel documents for deportations to those countries. Recently, the Polish Consul in New York City advised that his Government would not consider an application for a passport unless the application was signed by the deportee and the alien furnished an autobiography of himself written in his own handwriting. Of course, this will make it impossible to obtain any Polish documents in the future, unless the alien desires to return to Poland. Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides:

"Upon the notification by the Attorney General that any country upon request denies or unduly delays acceptance of the return of any alien who is a national, citizen, subject, or resident thereof, the Secretary of State shall instruct consular officers performing their duties in the territory of such country to discontinue the issuance of immigrant visas to nationals, citizens, subjects, or residents of such country, until such time as the Attorney General shall inform the Secretary of State that such country has accepted such alien."

After much consideration, on April 21, 1953, the Attorney General addressed a letter to the Secretary of State giving notification pursuant to this Section of the refusal of the U.S.S.R. and Poland to accept into their territories their nationals, citizens, subjects, or residents in deportation proceedings. The State Department advised the Attorney General on May 26, 1953, that the American Embassies at Warsaw, Poland, and at Moscow, U.S.S.R., had been advised of the invoking of the provisions of Section 243(g). Foreign Service officers at these stations were to discontinue the issuance of visas to immigrants who were nationals, citizens, subjects, or residents of Poland and U.S.S.R. This is the first time since the enactment of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which was superseded by the Immigration and Nationality Act, that sanctions were invoked against any country. What result this will have upon future applications for travel documents to these countries is not known at present.

During 1953, the reciprocal agreement between this Service and the Canadian immigration authorities for the acceptance of deportees from either country was amended so that neither country is required to accept the return of an alien who had less than five years' residence in the receiving country. It is expected that this amendment will have a considerable effect in discouraging European aliens from legally entering one country for the purpose of later entering the other country illegally.

The initial responsibility for the procurement of travel documents lies in the Field Offices. Cases are referred to the Central Office when all local efforts have failed or consular officers are not available to this Service and further reference to the authorities abroad through the Department of State is required. The number of such referrals increased from 214 in 1951 to 325 in 1952 and 672 in 1953.

(3) Claims of physical persecution.--Section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 authorizes the Attorney General to withhold deportation of any alien to any country in which, in his opinion, the alien would be subject to physical persecution and for such period of time as he deems to be necessary for such reason.

The regulations provide that in any case in which a request for a stay of deportation is predicated upon a claim by the alien that he would be subject to physical persecution if deported to a particular country, he may file an affidavit setting forth the reasons for the request accompanied by such other evidentiary material as may support his claim. After the alien has been accorded an interview and permitted to submit evidence in support of his claim, this record is forwarded to the Central Office where it is carefully reviewed and a finding made as to whether or not the alien would be subject to physical persecution if deported to the country designated. Each case is decided upon its own merits, with consideration given all pertinent facts which the case may present. If a decision cannot be reached on the basis of the evidence the alien has submitted, including his sworn testimony, appropriate and independent inquiry is made for the purpose of getting all facts necessary to enable the Commissioner to make a finding.

During the fiscal year 1953, the Service has had 110 applications for stays of deportation under the above section.

Stays of deportation granted	8
Stays of deportation denied	64
Applications still under consideration	38
Total	110

This Service has an accumulation of approximately 600 Chinese under orders of deportation because of inability to procure travel documents for deportation to China. The British consul in New York City recently advised the Service that transit visas will be granted through Hong Kong.

In the first planned group of 55 deportable Chinese aliens, each has requested a stay of deportation pursuant to this Section predicated upon claims that he would be "physically persecuted" if deported to the Chinese mainland. Therefore, it can be anticipated that practically all of the Chinese will claim "physical persecution" when arrangements for their deportation are completed.

In addition to the above, there are several hundred Polish nationals who are residing in the United States illegally and who, undoubtedly, will make this claim of physical persecution when ordered deported to Poland. The Service has had requests for stays of deportation predicated upon the claim of physical persecution by aliens of other nationalities, namely, Yugoslavia, Korea, France, England, Greece, Albania, Italy, Pakistan, etc. It is not possible to estimate at this time the number of such claims which will be made during the fiscal year 1954.

Many writs of habeas corpus have been sued out on the basis of the Commissioner's findings that an alien would not be subject to physical persecution if deported to a particular country, and in this connection, in the case of United States ex rel Nereo Dolenz v. The District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, New York, the Second Circuit sustained the action of the Attorney General, and upon application to the Supreme Court, a petition by the alien for certiorari was denied.

(4) Transportation.--This Service has continued to use the vessels of the Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) whenever such space was available. Savings of over \$43,000 were effected by the use of these vessels. One hundred sixty aliens were deported to trans-Pacific destinations at a cost of \$75 per alien, and 44 aliens were deported trans-Atlantic at the rate of \$50 per alien to channel ports and \$60 per alien to Mediterranean ports.

During the fiscal year 1953, M.S.T.S. vessels were also utilized from San Francisco to Manila for the deportation of 74 aliens in two groups of deportees destined to Pakistan. This Service arranged for their transfer from Manila to Pakistan by plane. These two deportation parties were effected at a total savings of approximately \$12,100 when compared to the cost of commercial carrier.

Transfer to ports of departure from within the United States for deportation is continued by air coach, which has reduced detention costs, and the coordination of reverse movements to the greatest extent possible assures the most economical utilization of escorting personnel.

Voluntary Departures

Of the 885,391 voluntary departures 874,074 were accomplished at the Mexican Border, 2,553 at the Canadian Border, and 8,764 at other ports. Of the total voluntary departures 26,075 were permitted to depart after the issuance of warrants of arrest. Of these 23,153 departed across the Mexican Border, 463 across the Canadian Border, and 2,459 left from other ports for foreign countries.

Parole

Conditional parole, bond, or supervision.--From the service of the warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings until final disposition of the case, deportable aliens who have been released from custody are placed under orders of conditional parole, bond, or supervision pursuant to Section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. At the end of the fiscal year 1953, there were 21,002 deportable aliens at large under the provisions of this Section. A great majority of these cases were on conditional parole awaiting hearings or a final determination of deportability. During fiscal year 1953, there were 13,646 aliens placed on conditional parole, while 16,096 were removed from conditional parole to orders of supervision or the cases were terminated by deportation or adjustment of status. During this same period, there were 3,677 aliens placed under supervision and 2,422 removed from supervision for the same reasons as stated above.

The enactment of Public Law 414 has increased the importance and necessity of having restrictions inserted in the conditions of bond, especially in the subversive, criminal, immoral and narcotic cases. Since January, all subversive cases are being brought in to post new bonds under the new Act, containing restrictions as to the alien's conduct, associations and activities. In the cases of aliens under supervision, the aliens are served with new orders containing additional restrictions. Should aliens refuse to post new bonds or execute orders of conditional parole with the prescribed conditions therein, they are held in custody. A number of writs of habeas corpus have been sued out and, although some of the courts have sustained the action of the Attorney General imposing restrictions in cases falling within this category, there are 20 cases in Detroit where the Federal judges have reserved decision. Because of the penal provisions contained in the law, the Central Office supervises all cases involving subversive, criminal, immoral, and narcotic aliens. There are 607 subversive cases in the following categories:

Detained	25
Released under bond	260
On conditional parole	94
Under orders of supervision	154
Released under court bonds	44
Whereabouts unknown, in hospitals, or in prison	30

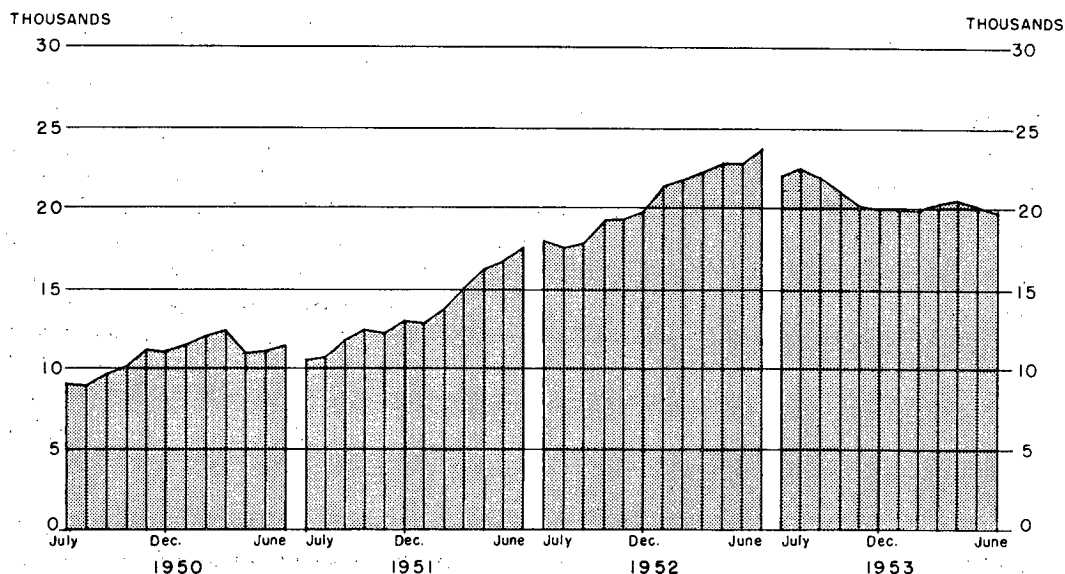
The Central Office record shows that there are 5,998 criminal, immoral and narcotic cases, broken down as to detention and release status as follows:

Conditional parole	756
Under supervision	546
Bond	207
Detained I & N expense	81
Detained (serving sentence)	806
(a) Pending service W/A -	
replies from field	216
Closeouts	696
To be reviewed	2,690

Investigations are conducted at least once yearly in all cases involving subversive, criminal, immoral, and narcotic cases to determine whether the aliens are complying with the conditions of their release. Where it is established that the alien has wilfully violated any conditions contained in the order of conditional parole or bond, the parole or bond is revoked and the alien taken into custody. If it is established that the alien has violated any conditions contained in the order of supervision, a prompt investigation is conducted and, in cases of wilful violation, the facts are developed and presented to the local United States Attorney for possible prosecution. At the time the order of deportation is entered, each alien is given a "Notice to Depart Within Six Months After Entry of Final Order of Deportation." If after the six-month period has expired, the alien has failed to depart, and it appears that he has made no effort to depart, a question and answer statement, under oath, is taken by the Deportation and Parole Officer to determine what efforts have been made to effect departure. If the alien has wilfully failed or refused to make such efforts, the facts are presented to the local United States Attorney for possible prosecution.

There were, in fiscal year 1953, 101 cases presented to the local United States Attorney. Seventeen cases were declined, seven were indicted, three were prosecuted and 74 cases are still pending.

ALIENS ON PAROLE
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1950 - 1953



Under the law, all aliens who are subject to supervision must appear in person from time to time to give information, under oath, as to their conduct, associations, and activities, and the efforts they are making to depart from the United States. This provision has had a salutary effect in that aliens fearing possible prosecution have procured the necessary travel documents with which to effect their departure from this country with little or no difficulty, where efforts made by this Service were to no avail. It is felt that with closer supervision and personal contact with the individual, it will bring about compliance with the requirements of the law.

By the close of the fiscal year, there had been nine subversive aliens sentenced under the Smith Act; three serving sentences; and six at large under orders of supervision by this Service pending appeals of their convictions.

Detention

As a direct consequence of the apprehension of great numbers of Mexican illegal entrants by the Border Patrol, two new detention facilities were opened, one at McAllen, Texas, and the other at Chula Vista, California. Additional accomplishments include continued progress in the Service-wide program of renovation and furnishing of detention facilities; a reduction in the length of time aliens are held in detention; revision of monthly culinary reports; a decrease in unit food costs; and the enlargement of the Service in-training program for the employees in the Detention Branch.

Aliens detained.--As expected, by far the greatest numbers of aliens detained were in custody in the Southwest, although Mexican nationals were detained in great numbers throughout the United States.

For many years Chinese aliens who were excluded by Boards of Special Inquiry upon seeking admission to the United States not only comprised the largest group of aliens held in the San Francisco detention facility, but remained longer than any other group because of the extensive investigations which were required in most cases. As a result, there were many unusual problems relating to their care and treatment, including the necessity of providing separate living quarters and a special diet. The situation has changed, however, under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the investigation is conducted in China by the Consular Service before the application is approved.

Today, Mexican nationals predominate at the San Francisco facility.

The report on Border Patrol reflected an increasing belligerence on the part of Mexican aliens apprehended. This same attitude has made the job of security officers increasingly difficult. The number of aliens who escaped from custody increased during the past year, particularly along the Mexican Border. In one instance recently nine detainees went over the 11-foot fence enclosing the Chula Vista Camp in accordance with a well thought-out plan. In the past, Mexicans have been a fairly docile group of individuals, requiring only minimum safeguards and limited detention personnel. However, aggravated economic conditions in Mexico, plus tougher Border Patrol enforcement during the last three years, have had a cumulative effect upon the Mexican illegal entrant, especially the teen-ager. He now frequently resents apprehension, detention, and efforts to deport him, is abusive and displays little respect for authority. This situation, which is general along the Border, has compelled the Service to adopt stricter security measures in detention facilities.

The prevention of escapes of detained aliens from hospitals presents an additional problem. Generally speaking few hospitals set aside wards for detention purposes

or maintain surveillance over patients. Consequently, whenever it is necessary for the Service to hospitalize a subversive alien, a criminal or one who may abscond, a special consisting of three men must be provided. This action is only taken, however, where a known security hazard exists due to a shortage of security personnel and, as a result, it is not too difficult for an alien to walk out of the hospital without detection.

The number of aliens detained throughout the year is shown below. It will be noted that the average number of days detention per person in Service-operated facilities continues to decrease. Vigorous efforts to process aliens for deportation and to see to it that all cases are frequently examined have been responsible for this highly satisfactory situation.

Aliens detained and average days detention
Years ended June 30, 1951 - 1953

<u>Years ended</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In Service operated Facilities</u>	<u>In non- Service operated Facilities</u>
<u>1953:</u>			
No. of aliens detained	195,016	122,867	72,149
Average days detention	5.2	5.2	5.3
<u>1952:</u>			
No. of aliens detained	201,618	86,570	115,048
Average days detention	5.9	8.5	3.8
<u>1951:</u>			
No. of aliens detained	124,187	48,627	75,560
Average days detention	6.6	9.2	4.8

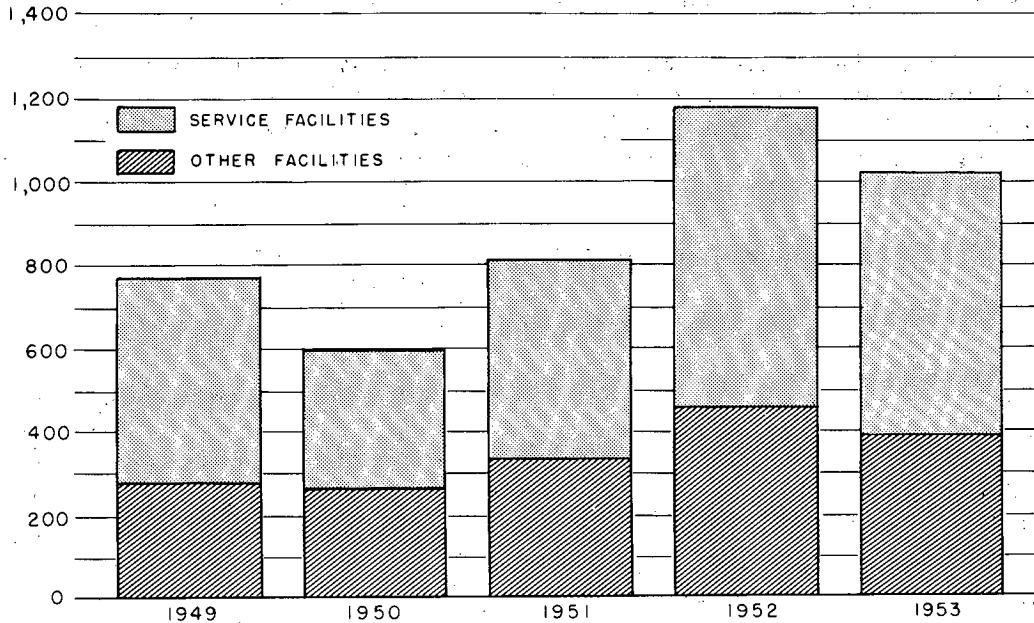
Man-days of detention.--During the past year man-days detention decreased 14 percent below those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, as indicated in the following figures:

	<u>Man-days of detention</u>	
	<u>Years ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total	1,017,990	1,187,617
Service-operated facilities	632,294	739,875
Non-Service operated facilities	385,696	447,742

MANDAYS OF DETENTION IN SERVICE AND OTHER OPERATED FACILITIES

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 - 1953

MANDAYS (THOUSANDS)



Detention facilities.--A transit detention camp was opened on March 6, 1953, at McAllen, Texas, in Hidalgo County. It is located on an 11-acre tract owned by the Service and has an overnight capacity of 640 with a transit capacity of 1,000. The construction of such a camp with accommodations for the temporary detention of large groups of Mexican aliens had been proposed many times as an aid to Border Patrol activities in the Brownsville-McAllen area. The operation is proving the success long predicted for it. Approximately 1,000 aliens have been processed every day for deportation or prosecution since it has been opened.

From the beginning the camp at McAllen was planned as a temporary, low-cost operation with a minimum of personnel and equipment. Food cost is only 10 cents per person per day while unit overhead or operating costs are only six cents per day. In this connection, it is significant that the care and treatment provided for those who are detained in this camp a few hours or overnight is more wholesome and sanitary and the food more nutritious and ample than many have ever known before, undoubtedly better than the living accommodations made available by many of those who employ illegal labor. The social and economic implications of the contrast are sharply etched in the McAllen operation.

Since the opening of the McAllen Camp, detentions in contractual jails are gradually decreasing and it is anticipated that in one year's operation the initial cost of establishing the camp will be repaid through saving in jail costs alone.

Due to the fact that all jails are overcrowded along the Mexican Border, the Service has assisted U. S. Marshals wherever possible in lower California and in the Imperial Valley by holding United States prisoners in its detention facilities. This assistance will be expanded to include a portion of the McAllen Camp for that purpose.

Consequently, before the end of the fiscal year 1954, it is expected that reimbursements received for the detention of United States prisoners will more than offset operating costs.

The other new facility which has been completed is located at Chula Vista, a few miles west of San Diego on the Mexican Border overlooking San Ysidro in Mexico. This facility, which has an overnight capacity of 400, was opened on February 16, 1953, at which time Camp Gillespie at El Cajon, which the Service had operated on a rental basis from the County of San Diego, was closed.

During the past year further progress has been made in the over-all program of repair, renovation, and furnishing of Service-operated facilities. For example, black, brown, and gray paints, formerly considered appropriate for institutional purposes and economical because "they don't show the dirt", have been replaced by bright colors throughout all facilities and additional modern stainless steel culinary equipment has been installed.

In June, following a visit to Ellis Island, the Attorney General approved the purchase of furniture for the Immigrant Passenger's Lounge, as recommended by the Commissioner. Thus, the first phase of a proposed over-all plan for the renovation and refurnishing of the family quarters, women's dormitories, chapel, library, and passengers' visiting room was undertaken.

The San Francisco detention facility was completely renovated, new equipment was installed and several physical changes were made in the quarters. The El Centro facility in the Imperial Valley was improved. The camp now has an overnight capacity of 500.

Culinary.--During 1953 more than 1,500,000 meals were served in Service-operated facilities at the amazingly low cost of 56 cents per day. This is 15 percent below the daily cost in 1952. This unusual decrease in unit food costs results, of course, from the inclusion of figures submitted by the recently opened McAllen Camp which, as stated previously, are extremely low as compared with other facilities. However, food cost per day would have been 63 cents, or three cents below last year's figure. This record of economy in the culinary operation is especially meritorious inasmuch as man-days of detention decreased approximately 25 percent from the previous fiscal year. It is very difficult to hold costs down when population is low.

Close cooperation is maintained with other Federal agencies engaged in the procurement and utilization of foodstuffs and expendable property. In a number of instances quantities of surplus foodstuffs have been obtained through these sources either without cost or at reduced prices. One such food transfer amounted to a savings of approximately \$8,000. Likewise, considerable savings have been possible due to the transfer by General Services Administration of surplus clothing, bedding, and other expendable items required in the operation of the facilities.

In-Service training.--Every effort is being made to develop leaders among those who are willing to assume responsibility, to improve and make more effective operating procedures, and to foster a greater degree of loyalty and interest in the success of the detention operation.

Two examples of in-Service training are cited below:

Ninety-seven Detention Officers employed at Ellis Island Detention Facility completed the 40-hour training course which was held at the Island from January 19 to

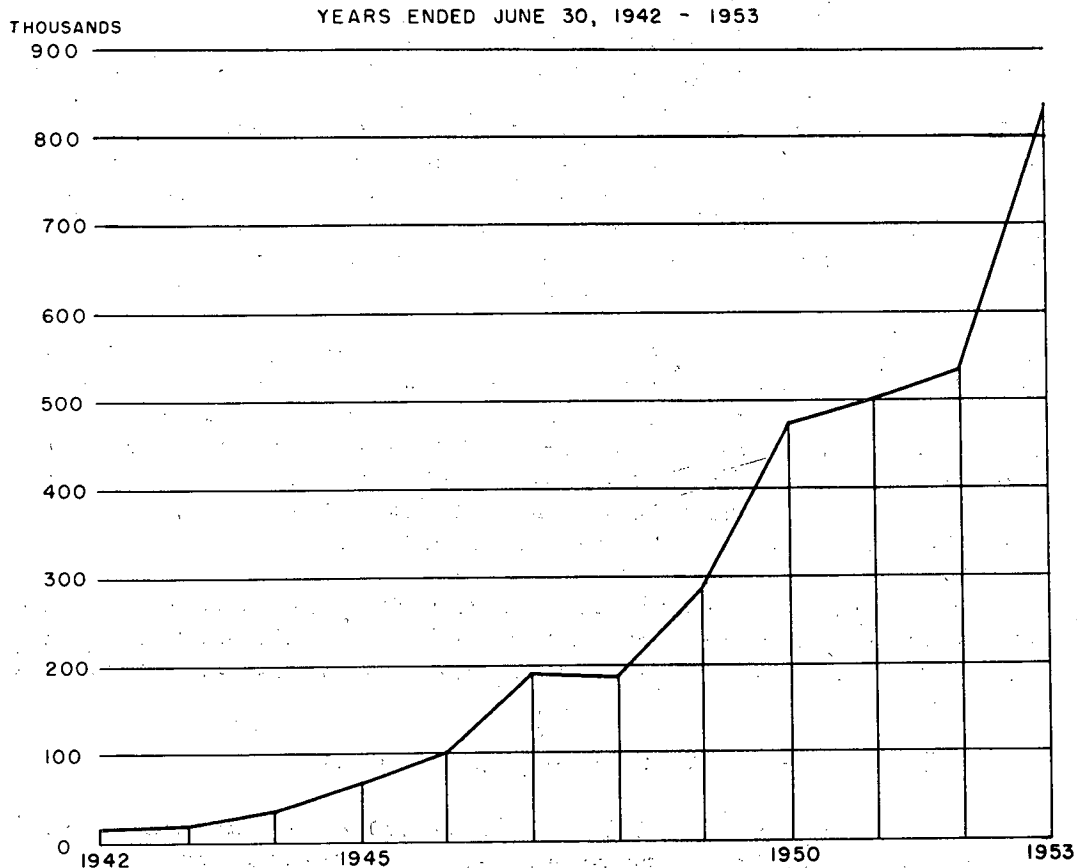
February 27, 1953. Lectures, based upon the Manual of Instruction and Public Law 414, were conducted by officers from the Enforcement Division, Personnel Division, Culinary Unit, and the U. S. Public Health Service. During the past year a program of on-the-job training for Squad Leaders and newly appointed Security Officers was initiated by the Chief of the Detention Branch. A group training program for culinary personnel was also begun under the direction of the Supervisor of the Culinary Unit.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service participated again this year in the five-week Culinary Training School which was held at the Federal Correctional Institution at Texarkana, Texas, sponsored by the Bureau of Prisons. Employees of the Service are afforded an opportunity through attendance at this school to obtain training in improved culinary methods and cost accounting under qualified instructors.

Border Patrol

The demands on the Border Patrol and its accomplishments were vast in 1953. Hordes of Mexican nationals unable to find work in their own country, or lured by higher wages in this country, swarmed across our Southwestern Border. Recent European immigrants to Canada and the Carribean area saw in the Northern Border and Gulf Coast a means of easy access to the United States. The concomitant to the urgent desire to get into the United States was an upswing in commercialized smuggling. The knowledge that among the hundreds of thousands attempting entry for economic betterment there were some whose purposes were far more sinister was an ever present challenge to the Border Patrol officers. With the smallest force of Border Patrol officers in 12 years (approximately 1,000) there were 839,149 apprehensions including 1,540 smugglers of aliens.

DEPORTABLE ALIENS APPREHENDED BY BORDER PATROL OFFICERS



Apprehensions of Mexican nationals.--Total apprehensions of Mexican nationals, including apprehensions made by investigators at interior points, reached more than 875,000. Significantly, about 30,000 were working in trade or industry at the time of arrest. Although the number of aliens arrested is a phenomenal figure, the problem is greater than arrest figures indicate. While it is impossible to determine how many illegal aliens are not arrested, it has become clear that the small force of Border Patrol officers is not able to apprehend nearly all of those who are effecting illegal entry into our country. Some idea of the magnitude of the problem may be gained from the following officer's report:

"One night at Yuma, Arizona, local law enforcement officers joined with the Border Patrol to clear the railroad yards there, of a group of illegal aliens who had missed outgoing trains. There were an estimated fifteen hundred illegal aliens in the railroad yards, at one time, at Yuma that night."

With the small force of officers available it would have been impossible to pile up such numbers of apprehensions without the 12 airplanes assigned to border patrol work. Pilots survey ranch and farm areas, locating groups of possible illegal entrants, or sweep across deserts to locate tracks leading away from the border, or patrol the boundaries late in the evening or at sun-up times when aliens congregate at crossing places. The intelligence thus gained from the air is relayed by radio to the men of the ground, who then can proceed by jeep or horseback to the place where the aliens are. An example is found in this typical flight report:

"This flight was made as a result of information received indicating that a large group of aliens had left Tijuana, B. C., Mexico, under circumstances indicating that they proposed to walk through the mountainous area east of San Diego to a distant northern destination. The probable area of passage was covered and a group of seven aliens located in the San Miguel Mesa. This information was relayed by radio to ground teams with instructions to proceed to the location of the aliens by horseback, where the apprehension was made."

Border Patrol planes also provide an effective means of combatting alien smuggling, not only by land, but by sea and air as well. They are used to furnish rapid transportation of interceptive forces; to keep under surveillance suspected aircraft and boats; to establish and maintain contact at widespread airports; and to make fast and repeated searches for smugglers, boats, planes and automobiles, as well as for the smugglers and aliens after a landing is made.

One of the best preventives to illegal entry is effective expulsion. This was proved in 1952, when Mexicans were transported by air to places near their homes in the interior of Mexico. When the airlift had to be discontinued for lack of funds, a trainlift operation was inaugurated in July of 1952 in the San Antonio and Los Angeles Districts. This operation closely paralleled the airlift, in that its basic idea was to transport aliens from areas of concentration near the border to points near their homes well in the interior of Mexico. The entire trainlift operation continued for about five months. During that time 25,297 aliens were transported from the border areas.

In the vicinity of McAllen, Texas, the Rio Grande River, for the greater part of the past year, was nearly empty of water. The arrest of 333,079 aliens in this area made it apparent that some means would have to be devised to remove aliens from the border area where illegal entry was so easy. A detention camp was constructed at

McAllen, from which assembled aliens were taken by bus to Zapata and Laredo, Texas. Aliens returned to Mexico through Zapata and Laredo could more readily be prevented from reentry into the United States. In the last half of the year 71,834 illegal aliens were so expelled.

It is popular to believe that the tide of illegal entrants consists of innocent agricultural laborers, and this has been largely true. During this fiscal year, however, opposition to the law enforcement efforts of the Border Patrol became more pronounced than ever before. In a few instances, there has been evidence indicating that agitators are at work. An example of the opposition encountered by Border Patrol officers, which is becoming increasingly frequent, is that of the "Andrade Incident" at Andrade, California, in March 1953.

A train, entering the United States at that point, was inspected by four Border Patrol officers. Approximately 200 illegal aliens were on the train. As the train stopped near the line on the American side, a group of about 300 to 400 aliens became turbulent and riotous. They shouted insults and curses and hurled stones at a Border Patrol automobile and buildings nearby. Mexican troops have been furnished to prevent repetition of such incidents at Andrade, but continuing reports from Texas to California reveal a great change in the temper and manner of illegal aliens.

Furthermore, during the past year statistics for Southern California and Texas reveal the alarming fact that, in some counties, 75 to 95 percent of all crime committed has been by aliens illegally in this country. In some places stockades have been built around county jails to contain illegal aliens after hundreds have already jammed the crowded regular quarters.

Apprehensions other than Mexican Border.--The phenomenal numbers of aliens arrested on the Mexican Border tend to overshadow activity along the Canadian Border. However, illegal alien entry and alien smuggling along that border are growing steadily. In order to combat the problem on the Mexican Border, Border Patrol Sectors on the Canadian Border have been so weakened as to create a serious problem there. For instance, there are only 74 patrolmen to cover 1,400 miles of international boundary in the St. Albans District. Many of the aliens arrested along the Canadian Border are Europeans who have either immigrated to Canada or have entered that country illegally. A similar problem exists along the Gulf Coast, where in Florida alone there are 100 unattended airports within two hours flying time of Havana, Cuba.

Smuggling.--Smuggling was on the increase in the last year as evidenced by the arrest of some 1,540 smugglers, approximately 400 more than in the preceding year. Reasons for the increase are not hard to find. Aliens know that higher wages are paid in the large industrial centers away from the borders and will pay to get there; poor economic conditions in Mexico make jobs in the United States attractive; and smuggling rings quickly come into existence when unscrupulous people know of the quick profit to be made.

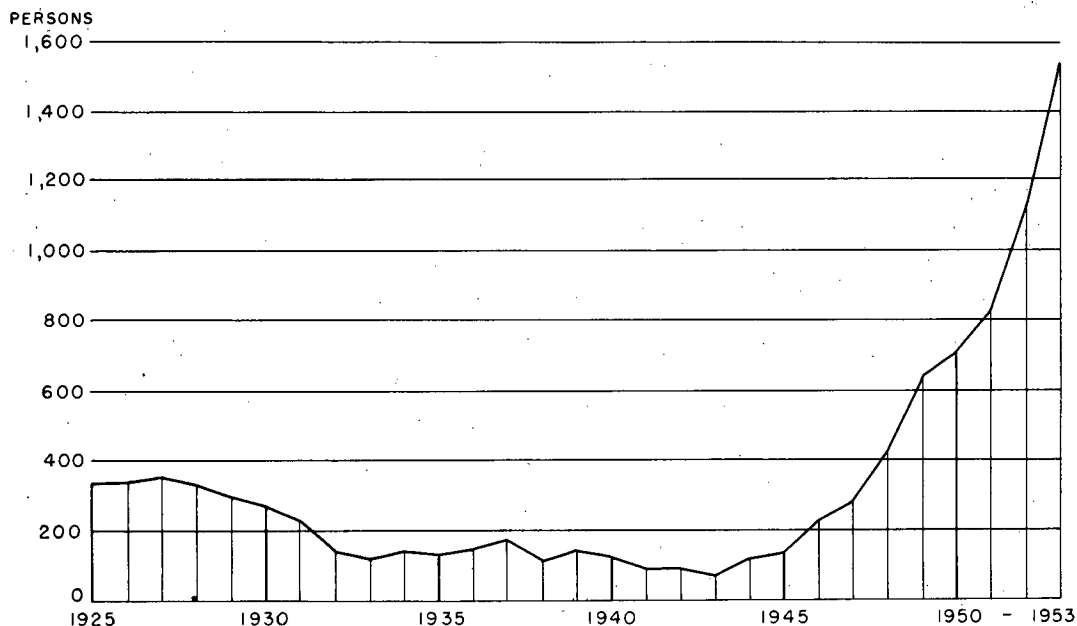
Border Patrol officers apprehended 1,447 smugglers on the Mexican Border. Many cases have been made in which smugglers have charged aliens fees up to \$300 for transportation to Chicago, or to the Northwestern States of Oregon and Washington.

Close coordination of Border Patrol intelligence work and interceptive forces uncovered a smuggling scheme devised to avoid arrest. A smuggled alien who can speak English and drive an automobile frequently is furnished free transportation into the interior of the country provided he drives the car loaded with the other smuggled aliens. The operator of the smuggling activity enters the United States legally, buys an old

car, and parks it at a spot near which the smuggling is to occur. The person who plans the smuggling and reaps the benefit then brings the aliens to the border but does not himself cross the International Boundary, thereby escaping arrest and prosecution. The alien driver, upon arrival at the interior destination, either keeps the car, or, if it should break down enroute, abandons it.

SMUGGLERS OF ALIENS APPREHENDED BY BORDER PATROL OFFICERS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 - 1953



Counter-measures developed to meet such an operation met with encouraging success. Mexican officials agreed to prosecute in the Mexican courts, under Mexican law, any such smugglers against whom suitable evidence could be produced. The Service has produced such evidence by furnishing copies of sworn testimony and delivering the smuggled aliens to the Mexican officials to be used as witnesses. Reports have been received indicating that three smugglers were sentenced to terms of three years each, and the case of one alien reported to have smuggled hundreds of aliens into the United States in recent years is pending prosecution in the Mexican courts.

The salutary effect of punishment has been evident in the Miami District. Since the United States District Court at Miami some time ago meted out several severe sentences for smuggling aliens, including a fifteen-year sentence in the Federal penitentiary to the leader of the largest smuggling ring then operating, no important smuggling case has come to the attention of the Service in Florida.

The problem along the Canadian Border, although much smaller numerically than that on the Mexican Border, is to stop the operation of well-organized smuggling rings which bring European aliens from Canada to the United States and transport them to large centers of population within this country. During the past year, Border Patrol officers effected the arrest of 44 alien smugglers along the Canadian Border.

One smuggling ring broken during the year involved two partners, one of whom organized the smuggling parties in Canada, and the other one smuggled the aliens into

the United States by boat. The partner who operated the boat has been arrested and convicted.

At Buffalo, a smuggler was arrested who had built a small compartment under the floor boards of his station wagon, in which he concealed aliens while he crossed the border with his own valid documents.

Again, in this type of operation, the danger to the United States must be emphasized. Encouraging progress has been made through intensified training efforts and the development of improved methods of operation, utilizing Border Patrol airplanes, radio-equipped cars, jeeps, trucks, and buses. By these means the small force of officers has been able to make an impressive record in apprehending alien smugglers and their human contraband.

Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.--During the past year, Border Patrol officers, incidental to their regular duties, arrested and delivered to other agencies a total of 509 persons for violations of other laws. This total included four arrested for murder, twenty-nine for automobile theft, ten for burglary, nine for robbery, and the remainder for other violations.

The total value of seizures made by the Border Patrol officers was \$416,903.00, as follows:

Narcotics	\$ 10,433.00
300 vehicles	346,579.00
Others	<u>59,891.00</u>
Total	\$416,903.00

The Border Patrol places great value upon cooperation with other agencies and law enforcement officers. Patrol officers in all sectors make frequent and regular contact with other police agencies to solicit their cooperation and assistance. In turn, officers are frequently called upon to render assistance to municipal, county, state, and other Federal officers.

An example of the cooperation received by Border Patrol officers is well demonstrated by operations in the Sacramento Sector of the San Francisco District. In that area there are sixteen Border Patrol officers, who, last year, apprehended a total of 26,822 aliens. In many cities and counties in that area, city police and sheriffs' officers work as second members of a team with Patrol officers, enabling them to double their effectiveness and coverage. Such close cooperation is not uncommon to the entire Border Patrol.

Border Patrol Training.--The Border Patrol Training School, staffed by experienced Border Patrol officers, teaches new Border Patrol officers immigration laws, the Spanish language, duties and authority to act, marksmanship, self-defense, methods of arrest, first aid, methods of Border Patrol operation, and related subjects. After the Training School instruction, an outstanding Patrol officer is assigned to be counsellor and instructor to new officers during the probationary year. Emphasis continues in the study of the immigration laws, the Spanish language, and officer's duties and authority to act. Careful attention is given to the development of other officer qualifications.

Each Border Patrol officer receives sixty hours of intensive training in the use

of firearms at the Border Patrol Training School. This training consists of instruction in safety precautions, in the care of equipment, and in actual firing for record of the Service revolver, high powered rifle, riot-type shot guns, and submachine guns. This training is extended throughout the career of a Border Patrol officer. During the past year the Border Patrol Firearms Instructor won the United States National Pistol Championship.

Officers participate in their training with enthusiasm and interest because they are impressed, immediately upon entering on duty in the Border Patrol, with the fact that an officer cannot function without an adequate knowledge of the law and, along the Southern Border, of the Spanish language. Furthermore, the usual hazards of a Border Patrol officer's life promptly impress him with the difficulties, and perhaps disasters, he may encounter if he is not personally qualified in the arts of an officer. Unless the high standards established are met by probationary officers, they are separated from the Service.

INVESTIGATION

During the past fiscal year under a special program of the Attorney General the Service intensified its efforts to expel from the country all notorious subversives, racketeers, and other criminal aliens. This comprehensive and vigorous program designed to denaturalize and deport such classes of aliens has been, and continues to be, enforced to the limits of the investigative resources available to the Service.

The effectiveness of this program has been demonstrated by its strong impact on the racketeering and subversive elements, who are currently finding themselves enmeshed in denaturalization and deportation proceedings. Efforts to this end have borne fruit in the institution of denaturalization and deportation proceedings against a number of the national leaders and functionaries of the Communist Party of the United States. Organized subversion, in its close alliance with alien elements, has sustained punishing blows to its espionage operations. Moreover, a serious setback to organized crime in the United States has been accomplished by placing some of its top leadership under denaturalization and deportation proceedings.

Coordination, supervision, and planning of Service investigative activities have been emphasized. These have been attained in a large measure by a uniform system of investigative reporting. Reports of investigations submitted periodically to the Investigations Division of the Central Office during the pendency of the investigation in the more important types of cases involving subversives, racketeers, narcotic peddlers, and other criminals, and the information reflected in these reports has been correlated with other information furnished by government intelligence agencies, legislative investigating committees, and other sources accessible to the Central Office. Analysis and dissemination to the Field Offices of this correlated information has enabled the investigative arm of the Service to deal more effectively with problems nationwide in scope, such as subversive activities, organized crime, or organized rings for

the production and use of fraudulent entry documents.

In the interest of efficient and economical investigative operations, plans have been formulated for training investigators in the techniques and procedures particularly important and applicable in the conduct of investigations within the jurisdiction of the Service. To meet the long felt need, the Investigations Division has prepared and distributed to the investigators a handbook to be used in conjunction with the training program. This is particularly valuable for recently appointed investigators, but it should also prove effective in raising the efficiency of all the investigative force.

The major phases of investigative operations during the past year are discussed below under the following headings: (1) Anti-subversive operations; (2) Anti-racketeer, and other anti-criminal, narcotic, and immoral operations; (3) Anti-smuggling and stow-away operations; (4) Visa and passport fraud operations; and (5) General operations.

(1) Anti-subversive operations.--The anti-subversive investigative operations are primarily concerned with exclusion, deportation, and the prevention of naturalization of aliens of subversive classes and with the denaturalization of Communist, naturalized citizens.

a. Investigations of deportable subversive aliens.--The vigorous program looking toward deportation has resulted in the institution of deportation proceedings in a gratifying number of cases. A few of the more prominent aliens were Vera Hathaway, wife of the former editor of the "Daily Worker"; Max Young, international representative of the Young Communist International; Israel Blankenstein, a charter member of the Communist Party of the United States; Anita Cohen Boyer Field, wife of the alleged "angel" of the Communist Party; Felix Kusman, former bodyguard to Gerhart Eisler; and Gordon Barrager, communist functionary in the transportation field.

An example of the difficulties confronting this Service in establishing deportability in subversive cases is illustrated by that of Edunia Ramirez de Carrion Mirabel, who had been a member of the Partido Socialista Popular of Cuba. Section 241(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides for the deportability of aliens who have been members of the Communist Party of any foreign state, or the direct successor of such organizations. The difficulty in the Mirabel case was to establish by admissible evidence that the Partido Socialista Popular was either the Communist Party of Cuba, or its direct successor. Despite the fact that the organization was a foreign one, intensive investigation conducted by the Service adduced competent evidence, both in the United States and abroad, which was sufficient to establish that the organization came within the purview of the cited section. Her deportation followed. With this precedent available, proceedings are now under way in other cases to enforce the deportation of members of that organization who have succeeded in entering the United States.

The fiscal year saw 178 subversive aliens arrested under deportation proceedings.

b. Cancellation.--A companion to the program looking toward the deportation of subversive aliens has been the drive to revoke the naturalization of Communists who had succeeded in becoming citizens of the United States. Successful investigations conducted by the Service resulted in 38 cases being referred to the Criminal Division of the Department for the possible institution of court proceedings. The locations of the courts wherein suits have been filed reflect the nation-wide activities of the Communist Party and the necessity for coordinated investigation. Subversive activities subsequent to naturalization are now grounds for possible revocation of citizenship if such citizenship was attained after the Immigration and Nationality Act became effective. However,

this provision of law is of no assistance in those cases where naturalization occurred many years ago. These latter cases still require exhaustive, detailed, and painstaking investigations.

c. Prevention of naturalization of subversive aliens.--Investigations conducted to prevent the naturalization of subversives are very important because once naturalization is obtained, its revocation becomes extremely difficult. Naturalization is prohibited to members of Communist or affiliated organizations. To assist in the determination of an alien's eligibility for naturalization, the Investigations Division has compiled information with respect to numerous affiliated and "front" organizations. The centralization of this information makes it readily available to the Field Service. This has not only served the purpose of preventing the naturalization of subversives, but has provided for Service uniformity in the disposition of the naturalization petitions of members of such organizations.

d. Exclusion of subversive aliens.--The exclusion of subversive aliens from the United States is one of the important phases in the fight to protect the internal security of this country. The Investigations Division, when necessary, assists in procuring the evidence upon which such exclusion proceedings may be predicated. Over one hundred aliens were excluded on subversive grounds during the past fiscal year, any of whom could well have been a potential espionage agent or saboteur.

(2) Anti-racketeer, and other anti-criminal, narcotic, and immoral operations.--The anti-subversive operations are paralleled in the investigation of criminal activities, such as racketeering or trafficking in narcotics. Deportation, exclusion, prevention of naturalization or the revocation of naturalization of persons of these undesirable classes are the end results vigorously sought after in these investigations.

Especially in relation to deportation, the cases of all racketeers and other criminals have been closely investigated and the investigative results carefully studied with a view to determining whether these undesirable aliens may be amenable to Service action on any ground which would enable the country to rid itself of their presence. In many of these cases, while the reputed racketeer or criminal may have been successful in avoiding criminal prosecution and conviction for his nefarious activities, he may have brought himself within the reach of the Service's deportation process by effecting an unlawful reentry, or by failing to comply with other requirements of the immigration laws. Many well-known underworld characters have been ordered deported, are under deportation proceedings, or are subject of suits to cancel their illegally obtained citizenship as a result of these efforts.

(3) Anti-smuggling and stowaway operations.--During this year the Service accelerated its efforts to break up the organized smuggling of aliens into the United States. Special attention has been given to anti-smuggling and stowaway operations. The danger to the national security of the use of surreptitious means to gain entry to the United States by subversive and criminal aliens is obvious. To prevent such activities from being successfully carried out requires many man-hours of painstaking investigative work. The thorough searching of vessels believed to have stowaways aboard and the patrolling of docks and other places are essential preventive measures to which many hours of time must be devoted if they are to result in the apprehension of the parties involved.

(4) Visa and passport fraud operations.--The procurement of fraudulent visas, passports, and other documents permitting entry to the United States is often resorted to by aliens unable to obtain entry in a legal manner. Ofttimes considerable ingenuity

is employed in devising the fraudulent schemes to evade the immigration laws.

During the past year, there was uncovered a visa fraud ring which operated by furnishing fraudulent documents to aliens falsely attesting to their being in sound financial status. These documents were submitted in connection with visa applications and were relied on by consular officers in issuing immigration visas. Over one hundred aliens managed to obtain visas on the strength of such false documents and entered the United States. They have been apprehended and deported.

There was also uncovered another organized scheme under which a number of young girls obtained entry to the British West Indies. Thereafter, arrangements were made whereby male United States citizens went to the British West Indies solely for the purpose of going through a marriage ceremony with the girls in order that the girls could thereby qualify for nonquota immigrant visas to enter the United States. Investigation established that there was no intent on the part of any of the parties involved to establish a legitimate marital status in the United States. These marriages were thus fraudulently entered into to evade the quota restrictions of the immigration law.

(5) General operations.--The concentration of investigative effort on the cases of subversive, racketeer, and other criminal aliens has made necessary some shift of investigative personnel to such activities from our general investigative personnel to such activities from our general investigative operations.

However, efforts have been made to continue unabated our investigative activities looking to the detection and apprehension of aliens illegally in the United States. Only certain phases of our general operations which in the past have proved least productive of good results from the viewpoint of law enforcement have been directed to be curtailed during this year.

Certain of the provisions in the new Immigration and Nationality Act should prove helpful to the Service in combating the illegal influx of aliens to the United States. The new law contains additional restrictions relative to the length of time alien crewmen coming into the country may remain. It generally requires all aliens in the United States to report their addresses regularly, under penalty of prosecution and deportation.

Moreover, while the Service has always received excellent cooperation from other law enforcement agencies in relation to locating aliens illegally in the United States, the new law contains provisions making it possible to utilize records of other Government agencies, not heretofore available to the Service, to obtain information as to the whereabouts of aliens who may be illegally here.

The publicity given immigration matters in connection with the new Immigration and Nationality Act has made the general public increasingly aware of the provisions of law governing the stay of aliens in the United States. Reports by individuals concerning aliens illegally in the United States frequently lead to the apprehension and deportation of aliens who would otherwise escape detection.

The Service is well aware that its general investigative operations seeking to detect and apprehend aliens illegally in the United States provide the base for the entire deportation process of the Service. When apprehensions of illegal aliens fall off, detentions, hearings, adjudications, and deportations decline accordingly. Hence, while emphasizing our program against subversives, racketeers, and other criminals, we are continuing, and even endeavoring to expand by efficient management, the general investigative operations of the Service.

NATIONALITY

The preceding chapters have dealt with the enforcement of immigration laws, and with the steps the Service must take to get rid of undesirable aliens illegally in the United States.

The antithesis of reducing the alien population by deportation is the naturalization process, whereby persons, owing allegiance to foreign countries, by choice meet the requirements for United States citizenship, and thereby move out of the alien and into the citizen population group. In this process, the Service, through investigation and examination, determines whether aliens are qualified to become citizens through naturalization and fosters the citizenship activity through its citizenship education program.

The rising trend in the number of petitions filed and persons naturalized, which began in the fiscal year 1952, continued through the fiscal year 1953. The emphasis upon the value of citizenship, stimulated by the new law and its attendant publicity, the annual Alien Address Report Program, which reminds aliens of their alien status, the elimination of the declaration of intention as a prerequisite to citizenship, the lifting of racial barriers, and the easing of literacy requirements -- all are factors which have accelerated interest in naturalizations. Recent immigrants, including the war brides and displaced persons admitted since the war, are now rapidly becoming eligible for naturalization by reason of the lapse of residence period requirements.

Fewer changes were made in the nationality provisions than in the immigration provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, since most of the naturalization laws were revised and codified in the Nationality Act of 1940. However, in the intervening years, some thirty amendments were made to the Nationality Act, and Congress felt that the post-war era had shown the need for additional revisions. Therefore, the Nationality

Act of 1940 was again reappraised and rewritten into the new Immigration and Nationality Act.

Some of the new highlights on nationality in the Immigration and Nationality Act are: (1) elimination of racial barriers to naturalization; (2) elimination of the declaration of intention as a prerequisite to naturalization; (3) change of basis for revocation of naturalization from fraud and illegality to concealment of a material fact or wilful misrepresentation; and (4) special provisions facilitating the denaturalization and deportation of subversive aliens. The provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 with respect to denial of naturalization to subversives, and the exceptions from the literacy requirements of persons with 20 years' residence in the United States and who are over 50 years of age, were renewed in the new law.

Removal of racial restrictions upon naturalization.--Prior to 1871 naturalization privileges were extended only to white persons. Since then there has been a gradual extension of the privilege of naturalization to various racial or national groups, including persons of African nativity or descent, races indigenous to the continents of North or South America, Chinese (Act of December 17, 1943), Filipinos, and East Indians (Act of July 2, 1946). Guamanian persons were made eligible to naturalization by the Act of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630). Before passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which removed all racial bars to naturalization, the principal ineligible groups were Japanese, Koreans, Burmese, Indonesians, Maoris, Polynesians, Samoans, and Thailanders.

The 1953 alien address reports showed that there were about 80,000 persons of these formerly ineligible races resident in the United States. As shown in the table below, the bulk are Japanese nationals, numbering 77,174.

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number in the United States</u>
Total	80,217
Japan	77,174
Korea	2,463
American Samoa	260
Indonesia	198
Thailand (Siam)	71
Midway Island	51

The removal of the racial barrier to naturalization is the change in law having the most immediate effect as reported by the Districts.

Most of the Japanese residing in this country (including Hawaii) came before 1924, when the Immigration Act was passed excluding racially ineligible aliens. In the past twenty-five years, less than 10,000 Japanese immigrants entered the United States, including 7,554 Japanese wives of United States citizens who were admitted since 1948 under special legislation, ministers, and some professors. Many of the Japanese are over 50 years old and have resided in the United States more than 20 years. They, therefore, are exempted from the literacy requirements of the law and are qualifying for citizenship in their native tongue with the help of an interpreter. Hawaii and the West Coast Districts report a great interest in naturalization. Japanese organizations are taking an active part in promoting the naturalization of all eligible Japanese aliens. In Hawaii, in a naturalization ceremony on February 26, 1953, 107 newly-eligible aliens were

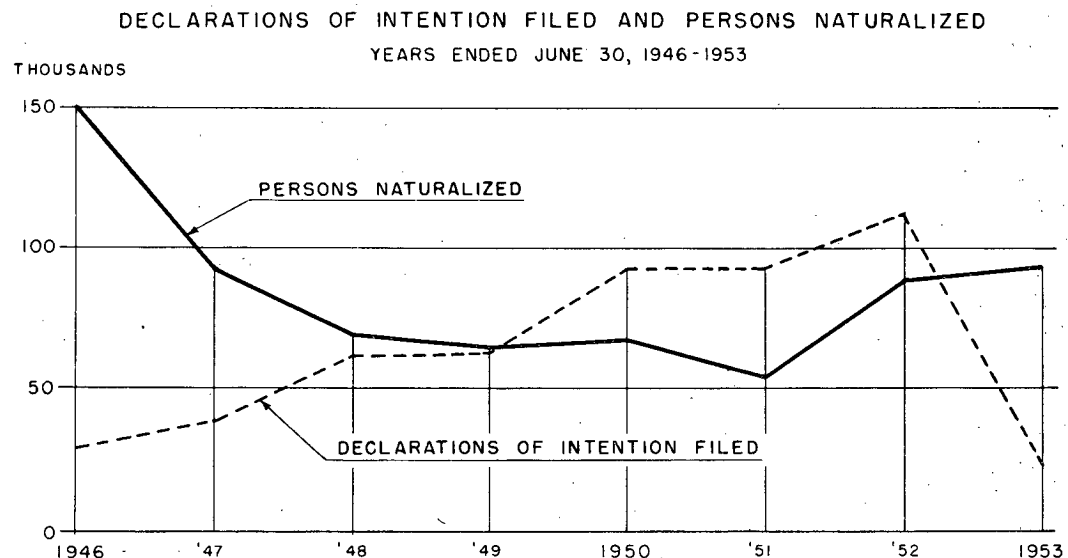
naturalized, the largest single group ever admitted to citizenship at any one time in any court in the Territory of Hawaii.

Declarations filed.--Until passage of the new Act, the filing of a declaration of intention was the first step to becoming a citizen for aliens qualifying under the general provisions of nationality laws. Although the Immigration and Nationality Act no longer makes the declaration a prerequisite to naturalization, the option of filing a declaration of intention has been left with the alien, since it may be needed in obtaining employment. In many States it is a prerequisite for a license to engage in some occupation or profession, such as the practice of medicine, nursing, dentistry, etc. The figures on declarations filed dropped to 23,558 in the fiscal year 1953 from 111,461 in the preceding year. Only 5,746 declarations were filed in the last half of the fiscal year.

Petitions filed.--The number of applications to file petitions for naturalization doubled after the new law went into effect. Such applications numbered 167,328 during the fiscal year 1953, more than 50,000 over last year's figure. During the year, 98,128 petitions for naturalization were filed, a four percent increase since last year, and 30,675 petitions were still pending on June 30, 1953.

Persons naturalized.--The number of naturalizations, which went from a post-war low of 54,716 to 88,655 in 1952, continued to rise to 92,051 in the fiscal year 1953.

Two-thirds of the naturalizations were under the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940, since the savings clause in Section 405 of the new Act provided that petitions pending on the effective date of the Act are to be heard and determined in accordance with the law in effect at the time the petition was filed.

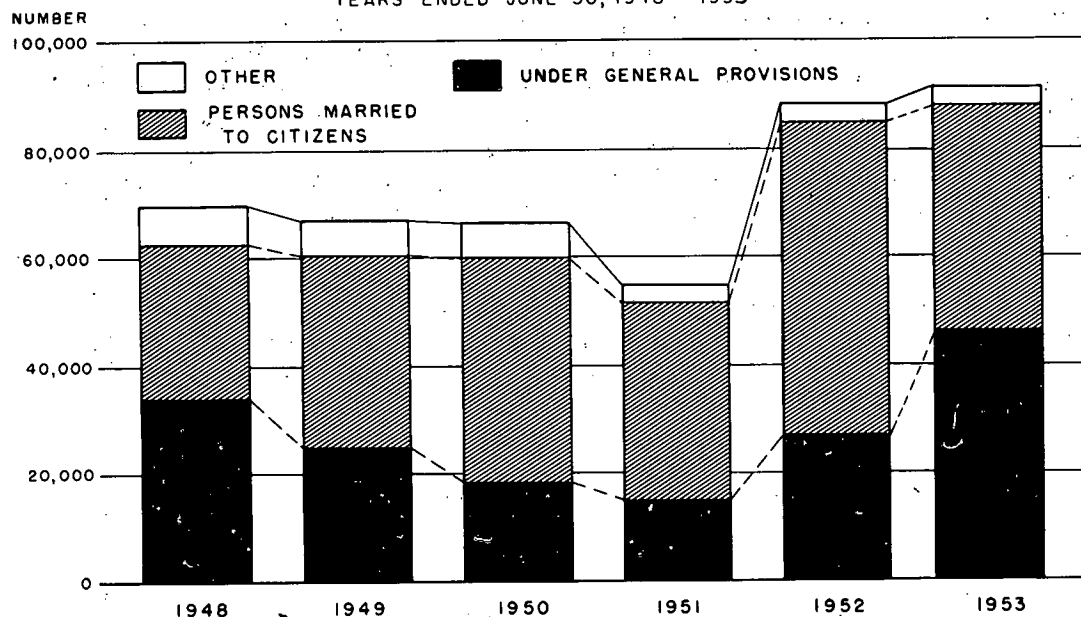


Naturalizations under the general provisions of the naturalization laws increased to 46,793, or 74 percent, since the previous year, and for the first time since 1948 exceeded naturalizations of spouses of United States citizens. The latter group, which includes a number of war brides who came here after the war, declined to 42,088 in the fiscal year 1953, from 58,027 in the previous year. The new Act provides that spouses of citizens may be eligible for naturalization after three years' residence. Under the old law the residence requirements for this class varied from one to three years.

Military naturalizations, including persons who served in the armed forces during

World War I or World War II, numbered 1,575 in the past year, as compared with 1,585 in the fiscal year 1952.

PERSONS NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATUTORY PROVISIONS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1948 - 1953



The nationality composition of the majority of persons naturalized in the fiscal year 1953 bears a close ratio to the total permanent alien population of the United States, as reported in the 1953 Alien Address Program. Sixty-one percent of the 92,051 persons naturalized in the past year formerly were nationals of the following six countries: the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Italy, Mexico, and Poland. These same nationalities constituted 56 percent of the total resident alien population of the United States in 1953, numbering 2,348,881. Immigration statistics indicate that most of the German and Polish aliens in the United States came here in the past five years, whereas the British, Mexicans, and Italians have been here considerably longer. Sizeable increases have been noted in the past year in the naturalization of nationals of Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Japan, Korea, and Mexico. The removal of racial restrictions upon naturalization brought a jump in the naturalization of nationals of Japan from 40 in the fiscal year 1952 to 674 in the fiscal year 1953, and of Korean nationals from 2 to 46 in the same period.

The table which follows shows the principal countries of former allegiance of persons naturalized:

Former nationality	Years ended June 30,				
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Total	92,051	88,655	54,716	66,346	66,594
British	13,345	14,993	10,867	12,697	13,284
German	12,997	13,538	5,439	6,065	5,777
Canadian	10,299	10,004	5,872	5,882	5,347
Italian	9,750	9,720	5,975	8,743	8,301
Polish	6,963	5,858	3,100	3,793	4,371
Mexican	2,726	2,496	1,969	2,323	2,227
U.S.S.R.	2,684	2,851	1,830	2,122	2,752
Filipino	2,040	1,813	1,595	3,257	3,478
Other	31,247	27,382	18,069	21,464	21,057

Petitions denied.--As shown below, the number of petitions denied has remained approximately the same in the past five years, averaging 2,281 per year.

<u>Years ended June 30,</u>	<u>Petitions denied</u>
1953	2,300
1952	2,163
1951	2,395
1950	2,276
1949	2,271

In the past fiscal year only one petition was denied to every 40 granted. Failure to prosecute or withdrawal of the petition by the petitioner have been the principal grounds for denial of a petition in recent years. Section 335(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides that after a petition has been filed in a court, it can be withdrawn only with the consent of the Attorney General.

Most of the reasons for denial of a petition for naturalization have remained essentially the same. Racial ineligibility is no longer a reason for denying the petition. Nor is the lack of a valid declaration of intention a reason for the denial if the petition was filed under the new Act, but such reason is still valid if the petition was filed before December 24, 1952. Failure to establish physical presence in the United States for the period required by law is a new ground for denial of the petition. A new provision, Section 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, makes the petitioner ineligible for citizenship if he has applied for and has been relieved or discharged from military training or service because of alienage. While there was no comparable section in the Nationality Act of 1940, the selective service laws enacted since 1940 prohibited such aliens from becoming citizens of the United States.

Naturalizations revoked.--All except eight of the 335 certificates of naturalization revoked last year were initiated by the Foreign Service of the Department of State on the ground that the naturalized citizens became residents of foreign states within five years after naturalization. Two certificates were revoked on the ground that the aliens fraudulently concealed that they were of bad moral character at the time of naturalization. In six cases the ground for revocation was that the aliens fraudulently concealed or denied, at the time of naturalization, membership in the Communist Party and, therefore, were within the class of persons whose naturalization was prohibited by Section 305 of the Nationality Act of 1940.

Certificates of naturalization revoked, by grounds for revocation
Years ended June 30, 1952 and 1953

<u>Grounds</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total	<u>335</u>	<u>279</u>
Established permanent residence abroad within five years after naturalization	327	275
Bad moral character (fraud involved)	2	1
Misrepresentations and concealments relating to marital and family status	-	2
Dishonorable discharge following naturalization based on military service during World War II	-	1
Fraudulent concealment of subversive membership	6	-

One of the major changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act was in Section 340, which changed the basis for revocation of naturalization from fraud and illegality to concealment of a material fact or by wilful misrepresentation. A reason given in one of the Congressional reports was the confusion existing in the court decisions as to what constitutes fraud. The Act does not define "concealment of a material fact" or "wilful misrepresentation" but has added several new grounds for revocation which are held to constitute concealment of a material fact or wilful misrepresentation.

One of these provisions is found in Section 340(a). A naturalized citizen who, within 10 years after naturalization, refuses to testify before a Congressional Committee concerning his subversive activities, if convicted of contempt for such refusal shall be held to have effectuated a ground for revocation of his naturalization under this section.

Loss of nationality by expatriation.--In addition to loss of nationality by revocation of naturalization, persons may expatriate themselves by voluntary renunciation or abandonment of nationality and allegiance.

The Immigration and Nationality Act reenacted most of the grounds for expatriation in the Nationality Act of 1940. The sections of the Nationality Act of 1940 with respect to expatriation of naturalized nationals by residence abroad for three or five year periods were retained in the new law but the provision with regard to loss of nationality of a naturalized national by residence for two years in the foreign state of birth or nationality and acquiring its nationality, was not reenacted. The exceptions to the provisions on residence abroad have been considerably expanded in the new Act, as compared with the Nationality Act of 1940.

As shown below, expatriations, numbering 8,350 in the fiscal year 1953, almost tripled since last year and nearly equaled the high of 8,575 expatriations in 1949. Residence of a naturalized citizen in a foreign state was the chief ground of expatriation. Only 167 of the 8,350 expatriations reported in the past year were under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The various ways of losing nationality, which are stipulated in Sections 349 and 352 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and in prior Acts, are shown in the following table:

Persons expatriated, by grounds for expatriation
Years ended June 30, 1952 and 1953

Grounds for expatriation	Number of persons	
	1953	1952
Total	8,350	3,265
Residence of a naturalized national in a foreign state	2,657	711
Voting in a foreign political election or plebiscite	2,651	1,186
Naturalization in a foreign state	1,677	622
Entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state	700	370
Renunciation of nationality abroad	398	136
Taking an oath of allegiance in a foreign state	152	123
Accepting or performing duties under a foreign state	67	56
Departing from or remaining away from the U.S. to avoid training and service in land or naval forces	45	59
Other grounds	3	2

Citizenship acquired by resumption or repatriation.--Statutory authority exists for the re-acquisition of citizenship by persons who lost United States citizenship under certain conditions.

The number of repatriations of former citizens is shown in the table below:

	<u>Years ended June 30,</u>		
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total number	2,299	1,406	1,242
Persons who lost citizenship by serving in the armed forces of allies of the United States, and who were repatriated under Sec. 323, Nationality Act of 1940	270	147	256
Native-born women who lost citizenship through marriage to aliens and who were repatriated under the Act of June 25, 1936, as amended	486	778	839
Native-born women who lost citizenship through marriage to aliens and whose marriages terminated:			
Repatriated under Sec. 317(b) of the Nationality Act of 1940 ..	172	160	145
Repatriated under Sec. 324(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act	34	-	-
Persons repatriated under private laws	-	5	2
Persons who lost citizenship through voting in a political election or plebiscite in Italy and repatriated under P.L. 114 of Aug. 16, 1951	1,337	316	-

Section 324(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act has replaced Section 317(b) of the Nationality Act of 1940 regarding native-born women who lost citizenship through marriage to aliens and whose marriages have terminated. Persons who lost citizenship by serving in the armed forces of allied countries may no longer be repatriated but must be naturalized in the United States in accordance with the provisions of Section 327 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The number of repatriations increased by nearly 900 in the past year. The chief increase was in the persons who had lost citizenship through voting in a political election or plebiscite in Italy and who were repatriated under the provisions of Public Law 114 of August 16, 1951. As of June 30, 1953, 1,635 persons had been repatriated under the provisions of this law, which expires August 16, 1953.

Derivative citizenship.--The factors which stimulated naturalization also have aroused interest in proof of derivative citizenship.

The following table shows a steady rise in the number of applicants for derivative citizenship certificates during the last few years:

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	<u>Applications received</u>	<u>Applications completed</u>
1953	27,473	24,882
1952	23,976	18,632
1951	20,695	15,785
1950	19,078	16,502

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, certificates were issued to 5,771 persons by reason of birth abroad to citizen parents.

Citizenship Services

The Immigration and Nationality Act continued to charge this agency with the responsibility of serving educational programs for the foreign born through the printing and distribution of citizenship textbooks. Candidates for naturalization enrolled in, or studying under the supervision of, public schools of the United States are issued copies of the books free of charge. Similar provisions have appeared in each law on this subject since the Act of May 9, 1918.

Additionally, the law authorizes the Service to send the names of candidates for naturalization to the public schools; to prepare and distribute an immigration and naturalization bulletin; and to secure the aid of and cooperate with official state and national organizations, including those concerned with vocational education.

The new Act carried forward the educational requirements of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Before they may be naturalized, petitioners must be able to speak, read, and write in the English language and have a knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the history and the principles and form of government of the United States. Persons who on December 24, 1952, were over 50 years of age, and had been living in the United States for 20 years or longer, are excused from the requirements for reading, writing, and speaking English.

During the past fiscal year, the Service revised and reprinted 12 of the 41 parts of the Federal Textbook series. The set of enlarged charts was re-designed and published on light-weight paper to facilitate handling and ease storage problems.

Statistics on the program follow:

Citizenship textbooks for naturalization applicants distributed to the public schools			
Years ended June 30, 1947 - 1953			
1947	190,354	1951 ^{1/}	166,833
1948	149,600	1952 ^{1/}	158,385
1949	145,528	1953 ^{1/}	149,094
1950	190,038		

Names of newly-arrived immigrants

Transmitted to the public schools and Home Study Centers by the
Field Offices 155,668

1/ In addition, 75,689 books in 1951, 51,249 in 1952, and 40,159 in 1953, were ordered, but were not distributed due to stock shortages.

Noncitizens referred, by Field Offices

To public-school citizenship classes	118,791
To Home Study Centers	43,373

Public-school classes and enrollments

Public-school (and Home Study Course) classes in operation during fiscal year 1953 2/	3,454
Candidates for naturalization enrolled in all classes and courses during the last fiscal year 2/	112,832

2/ This information is taken from reports made by public schools at the time textbooks are requisitioned and may be regarded as reasonably complete. Of this total, 15,880 persons were enrolled in 37 Home Study Courses conducted by State colleges and universities in 37 States.

Names of newly-arrived immigrants.--From July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953 155,668 visa-name slips were prepared by the Field Offices of the Service and sent to public-school officials to inform them of new immigrants arriving in their communities. Carrying certain identifying information, they were used under public-school supervision to inform potential naturalization candidates of citizenship education classes. One State Department of Education reports that its Division of Adult Education has urged its schools to include in their programs aliens living in nearby towns, providing them with an opportunity to become good citizens in their communities. This State also reports an increasing interest in adult education at the county level as well as the community.

In 1951 the total number of citizenship classes reported in progress was 1,060; in 1952, 3,001; and in 1953, 3,454. The visa-name program was partly responsible for this increase. Interest in naturalization, brought about by Alien Address Report publicity, was also a contributing factor.

Home-study Program.--Thirty-seven Home Study Centers in as many States were active during the past year in processing Home-study courses. An enrollment in these courses of 15,880 potential citizens was reported. This program, sponsored by State colleges and universities through their extension services, brings to outlying districts of the United States the benefits of organized instruction. One such program reports enrollees from 57 different countries, ranging in age from 20 to 80 years, having educational backgrounds from no formal schooling to six years of college, and engaging in 70 different occupations. Several enrollees had been in the United States only one or two months before registering in the course.

Public-school Certificates of Proficiency.--The Service and the courts continued to accept public-school certificates showing the satisfactory completion by candidates for naturalization of courses of study upon the basic principles of the Constitution and Government and the History of the United States. These certificates are given weight as evidence of the petitioner's preparation to meet the educational requirements of the naturalization laws. The District Court in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been added to the list of courts reported last year as accepting such certificates.

Citizenship activities in the field.--Some illustrations of promoting good citizenship follow:

(1) The Buffalo District publishes a "Citizenship Education News and Notes" monthly. This newsletter, with a circulation of 400, keeps the Americanization teachers in that District advised on such subjects as: Dates of final naturalization hearings; news about naturalization ceremonies; reports on visits to citizenship classes by Service officers; citizenship education activities in various localities; changes in naturalization

regulations; jurisdiction of Service sub-offices in naturalization matters; and general announcements regarding Service publications and other matters.

(2) Through its Buffalo office, the Service participated in the International Reciprocal Community Visits Program inaugurated by adult education authorities in New York State and Toronto, Canada, several months ago. Two community visits between foreign-born adults in the United States and similar groups in Canada have taken place. This program is directed by a self-established committee to advise and guide inter-community visits. It recognizes the importance of providing an opportunity for foreign-born adults of one nation to see for themselves how the people in another section of this continent live, act, feel, and think. These informal face-to-face contacts provide an opportunity for adult students to see for themselves how two nations live side by side in an amicable relationship.

(3) Service officials again cooperated with one community in its "Seventy-second New Citizens Dinner"--an affair held in May of each year and sponsored by the local chamber of commerce, with cooperation of Federal, State, county and city governments, the American Legion, women's groups, and the local newspapers. The dinner was attended by over 400 persons, most of whom had been naturalized during the previous 12 months. Such affairs promote a better understanding between "old" and "new" citizens and a greater appreciation of the contributions each can make to the Nation.

(4) Service officers visit public-school citizenship classes to determine whether standards of instruction meet with the approval of the Service and the courts in connection with the school certificate program. They find that public-school teachers exhibit both imagination and tact in arranging social functions and field trips to augment classroom study. They employ such visual aids as charts and moving pictures, and provide "go and see" trips to local post offices, libraries, and public service companies. Historic shrines are visited by these groups, and guest speakers address them on varied subjects including local government, voting procedure, the free enterprise system in America, and the threat of foreign ideologies.

(5) Social service agencies have been especially active in cooperating with this Service and the public schools in a "Visitation Program" among the foreign born. In some localities such agencies have furnished classroom facilities where English, history, and government are taught by qualified teachers, under the direct supervision of the local public schools. Other activities of these agencies give the newcomer an opportunity to participate in community events and become familiar with American ways and traditions.

Court induction ceremonies.--In 1942 a nation-wide movement was initiated to make the naturalization ceremony a more meaningful and inspirational occasion. To help accomplish this purpose the Service issued "Gateway to Citizenship," a manual prepared in cooperation with the committees on American citizenship of the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association. This manual was distributed again this past year to naturalization judges and to civic, educational, and patriotic groups interested in furthering the cause of good citizenship. Over 40,000 copies of the Service memento booklet, "Welcome to U.S.A. Citizenship," were distributed to new citizens at the time of their naturalization.

Reports from Field Offices reflect new levels of impressiveness and significance in the naturalization ceremonies. For example, one such ceremony was recorded verbatim in the March 18, 1953, issue of the Congressional Record--put there by a U.S. Congressman who felt that statements on "Why I Sought American Citizenship" made by three of the petitioners were so outstanding as to deserve the attention of all America. Valley Forge provided an historic setting and for another fine ceremony, in which representatives of this Service participated. At Allentown, Pennsylvania, the thirty-year

practice of honoring new citizens by holding naturalization ceremonies in an open air theater was continued.

Seventh National Conference on Citizenship.--For the first time in the history of our country, a naturalization class was addressed by the President of the United States. The occasion was the Seventh National Conference on Citizenship, held September 17-19, 1952. This Conference, held in Washington, D. C., and sponsored by the Department of Justice and the National Education Association, had as part of its opening program a naturalization ceremony at which 53 petitioners were naturalized. More than 1,000 delegates to the Conference witnessed the ceremony which featured the President's address.

The 1952 Conference program was built around the newly established "Citizenship Day" -- a Day henceforth to be observed annually in commemoration of the formation and signing of the Constitution of the United States on September 17, 1787. Not only is this Day an occasion to honor those who, by coming of age or by naturalization, have attained the full status of citizenship -- the right to full participation in the civic and political life of their community, State, and Nation; but it also affords an opportunity for all citizens to rededicate themselves to the ideals of the democratic way of life.

"Citizenship Day" was observed by the District of Columbia in the afternoon of September 17, at a ceremony on the Washington Monument Grounds. Delegates of the Seventh National Conference, with many townspeople, witnessed the fitting tribute paid to our first President and to other signers of the Constitution in an impressive wreath-laying ceremony. Representatives of the Governors of the 13 original States placed wreaths at the foot of the Washington Monument.

The objectives of the National Conference on Citizenship -- in which this Service has actively participated during all annual meetings are: "To re-examine the functions and duties of American citizenship in today's world; to assist in the development of more dynamic procedures for making citizenship more effective; and to indicate the ways and means by which various organizations may contribute concretely to the development of a more active, alert, enlightened, conscientious, and progressive citizenry in our country."

The Service again provided an exhibit which not only displayed the various parts of the Federal Textbook and graphically outlined the work accomplished during the previous year, but centered around a moving picture entitled "Twentieth Century Pilgrim," shown on a continuous projection machine installed as a part of the display itself.

"Twentieth Century Pilgrim."--On April 1, 1953, an award of the "George Washington Honor Medal" was made to the Service by the Freedoms Foundation, Inc., for the production of the 16 mm, sound, color motion picture, "Twentieth Century Pilgrim." This is the second such award to be made to the Service for having "... contributed to a better understanding of the American way of life." The first honor was received in 1951 for the publication of the pamphlet, "Welcome to U.S.A. Citizenship."

Ten copies of this film have been made available during the fiscal year to educational, patriotic, and civic groups on a loan basis. There has been a constant demand, making it necessary to book the film as far as eight months in advance of any viewing date. Most bookings have been made through the Central Office, although some Field Offices have held copies on a permanent assignment basis.

Travelling exhibit.--In line with a suggestion made at the 1952 District Directors' Conference, the Service made available for use in the Chicago District the exhibit used at the Seventh National Conference on Citizenship. The occasion was a yearly meeting of several hundred educators working in the midwestern section of the United States. Many favorable comments have emphasized the value of this visual approach to presentation of Service activities.

ADMINISTRATION

All of the administrative activities conducted for the benefit of the program divisions of the Service were affected by the many changes brought about by the new Act. Personnel classifications were surveyed in the light of such changes; the central index requirement necessitated a reorganization of the files function; the alien address report coverage was expanded; fiscal and budget procedures were reviewed and realigned to fit new legal requirements; knowledge of procedures to be followed in implementing the Act was furthered by conferences, discussion groups, and training courses; new forms were devised; and methods of obtaining improved efficiency were instituted.

Personnel

On June 30, 1953, the Immigration and Naturalization Service consisted of 7,170 employees. There were 818 in the Central Office and 6,352 in the field. The latter group included 119 employees stationed in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, and 66 located in Canada, Cuba, and Mexico.

Classification.--During the year, 3,500 positions were reviewed. Seven hundred twenty-five position descriptions were written or reviewed and allocated; 225 of these involving Central Office positions. The success of the classification program in the Central Office was confirmed by the generally complimentary report made by the Civil Service Commission based on its post-audit conducted during the latter part of the fiscal year. In the Field Service, the important positions of Adjudicator and Hearing Officer were surveyed in the light of changes required by the new Act, and a new position of Special Inquiry Officer was established to include work in connection with hearings in exclusion and deportation proceedings. During the year, the Civil Service Commission issued position classification standards covering approximately 1,100 Immigrant Inspector positions. Although final action in classifying the positions under the standards was temporarily deferred because of the financial situation, completion of this project is expected to be attained during the first part of fiscal year 1954.

Recruitment and placement.--In the two important field positions of Immigrant Inspector and Patrol Inspector, the Service was able to maintain an average force on duty of 971 Immigrant Inspectors and 1,034 Patrol Inspectors out of an authorized force of 1,016 and 1,073, respectively. It is vital and difficult to maintain these forces at full strength because standards for employment are high and the time required for pre-appointment investigations makes recruitment difficult. Also, turnover is relatively high because, in addition to separations for the usual reasons, many reassignments to other officer positions are made by selection from the ranks of Immigrant Inspectors and Patrol Inspectors.

The Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners for the Immigration and Naturalization Service received and processed applications for examinations for the positions of Patrol Inspector (Trainee) and Immigrant Inspector as follows:

Applications received	14,832
Applications on hand at end of preceding fiscal year	972
Applications rated	12,124
Placements	113

Qualifications standards and examining and selection procedures were drawn up during the year for approximately one hundred newly established positions of Special Inquiry Officer and approval obtained from the Civil Service Commission. The examining program was in process at the end of the fiscal year. Standards were initiated for positions above the entrance grade for the field positions of Immigrant Inspector, Patrol Inspector, Security Officer, Adjudicator, and Deportation and Parole Officer, and plans drawn up for a formal reassignment and promotion program in the Central Office covering the higher clerical grades.

Employee development.--The realignment of responsibilities and authorities among operating personnel, made necessary by new Service regulations and operations instructions issued under the Immigration and Nationality Act, also required drastic revision of the Service's training program. A reorganized training program keyed to these changes was approved by the Commissioner.

By the close of the fiscal year one phase of the program for retraining of Journey-men Investigators had been approved and resident classes will begin during August or September. A training program for new employees in Trainee Investigator positions is being formulated and will be in operation by the time the new appointees enter on duty.

As part of the program for selection of Border Patrol Officers to fill vacancies in the position of Senior Patrol Inspectors, three tests were devised and 232 sets of examination papers were furnished to Field Offices.

Personnel records.--Approximately 9,000 personnel actions of all types were processed during the year: 6,700 concerned the Field Service, and 2,300 the Central Office.

During the year the Service history records and position control records were combined in a new and simpler file. At the same time, the detailed service history cards previously maintained for field employees were eliminated and a simple index system established in its place. By the end of the fiscal year all employee personnel files were converted to the official personnel folder prescribed by Civil Service regulations.

Employee relations and services.--Over 500 employee and applicant investigation reports were received and analyzed; 100 disciplinary cases were adjudicated and necessary action taken; 60 applications for retirement under Section 1 (d) of the Retirement Act were acted upon (Public Law 879); approximately 5,000 performance ratings were processed; and over 1,700 employee service interviews were conducted.

Four superior accomplishment awards were made for outstanding work; five certificates of merit and eight cash awards were given to employees of the Service for suggestions that improved the efficiency of the Service.

Active employee participation continued during the year in the following areas: Local Chapter of A. F. G. E., Group Hospitalization, Group Insurance, and Federal Credit Union.

Budget

A total appropriation of \$40,399,000 was made to the Service for the fiscal year 1953, a decrease of \$1,001,000 below the amount available for the preceding fiscal year. The 1953 annual appropriation of \$40,399,000 was included in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1953 (Public Law 495, 82nd Congress, approved July 10, 1952).

In a 1952 supplemental appropriation enacted June 5, 1952, Congress had indicated approval of a program for strengthening the Border Patrol, establishing detention camps, and air removal of illegal aliens into Mexico. Commitments as to personnel, equipment, and construction were made during June 1952 and it was expected that funds would be approved to carry the newly inaugurated program forward during the fiscal year 1953. However, all money for continuance of this program (\$4,001,000) was stricken from the 1953 appropriation prior to passage on July 10, 1953. The Service sought immediate reconsideration in the form of a supplemental estimate of \$2,000,000 to carry forward the most essential phases of the new program. That, too, was rejected by the Congress. This left the Service in the awkward position of having personnel and equipment on hand and on order in excess of the level which could be carried throughout the fiscal year. It was therefore necessary, pursuant to arrangements with the Department and the Bureau of the Budget, to reschedule the Mexican Border Program and scale it down within the limitation of available funds. An item of \$794,200 previously earmarked for air removal of aliens was reallocated to finance operation of the two new detention camps, train transportation of aliens to Mexico, temporary overemployment, and other expenses resulting from the expansion started in June but necessarily cut back during the fiscal year 1953.

The current fiscal year marked the beginning of the decentralized system of accounting and fund administration. This made it necessary to subdivide the total appropriation into 34 separate allotments, two for each District and the Central Office.

Administration of the 1953 budget was complicated by the Immigration and Nationality Act (Public Law 414), which became effective December 24, 1952, although no funds in contemplation of the legislation were included in the annual appropriation to the Service. Policy prohibited increasing the obligations through additions to the force for the purpose of beginning operations under the new law. However, budgetary adjustments had to be made to meet the additional obligation placed upon the Government on account of relief granted transportation lines for expenses of detention, hospitalization, and deportation of aliens.

The Immigration and Nationality Act prescribed fees for certain items for which

no charge had been made previously and increased many of the fees specified in prior law. The net result with respect to Government revenue is an estimated increase of approximately \$2,500,000 per annum.

Aside from the fees prescribed specifically in the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Attorney General, through authority of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, (65 Stat. 290), prescribed by regulation, effective December 24, 1952, fees and charges with respect to some 18 items. The additional revenue from this source is estimated at \$1,300,000, per annum.

During the latter half of the fiscal year there was a heavy workload in connection with the budget for the fiscal year 1954. A succession of proposals and policy changes required five separate revisions of schedules and supporting tables before final hearings were held before the Senate Appropriations Committee on March 21, 1953. As the year ended, the appropriation bill for the succeeding fiscal year was still pending in Congress.

Finance

During the fiscal year 1953, the Finance Branch of the Administrative Division successfully accomplished the decentralization of accounting to the District Office level. The new system was designed for and has been successful in achieving a simplified accounting procedure, effective control over the use of appropriated funds, and more accurate and more current financial statements. This step has resulted in a substantial savings in man-hours in the Central Office without additional costs being added to the Field Offices. The placement of responsibility for the control of obligations and funds in the personnel responsible for execution of the programs of the Service has resulted in the location of controls at the same level of responsibility as the primary preparation of budget support and justification.

Financial Statement Immigration and Naturalization Service Fiscal Year 1953

Net cost of the operation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the administration of the Immigration and Naturalization Laws.

Appropriation for salaries and expenses	\$40,399,000.00	
Reduction of appropriation by Departmental transfer	<u>820,000.00</u>	
Net appropriation total	\$39,579,000.00	
Reimbursements to the appropriation	<u>1,598,000.00</u>	
Total funds available		\$41,177,000.00
Amount of available funds not obligated		<u>289,275.69</u>
Gross cost of operation		\$40,887,724.31
Less collections other than reimbursements:		
Copying fees	118,401.10	
Fees and permits	3,106,745.36	
Head tax	1,763,209.50	
Sale of Government property	23,537.85	
Miscellaneous collections	810,193.09	
Forfeitures and bonds forfeited	617,683.28	
Administrative fines	<u>163,944.69</u>	
Total collections		<u>6,603,714.87</u>
Net cost of operations		\$34,284,009.44

Statistics

The magnitude of the diversified activities of the Service is reflected in statistical form throughout this Report and the appended tables, as well as in studies, publications, statistical analyses, and field and other reports.

Studies and publications.--Continuous review of new legislation has continued, as in past years, to provide up-to-date statistical information on all phases of immigration and nationality. During the past year an intensive study was made of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, resulting in a thorough reappraisal of the basic sources of statistical material and revisions of reporting procedures.

Studies already initiated or presently considered include the effect of the quota provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act upon future immigration, including colonial immigration, the extent of occupational selectivity under this law and the Displaced Persons Act, and the effect of removal of racial bars upon immigration and naturalization. Statistical summaries, including an analysis of the Service operations during the first four months of the Immigration and Nationality Act, have been published periodically in the I&N Reporter.

In the field of international statistics, this Service has continued to work with the United Nations Committee on International Statistics to perfect definitions and procedures, and has contributed toward the Comments on Draft Recommendations on International Statistics. Representatives of other countries, including Canada, Peru and Thailand, have studied the United States methods of collecting migration statistics during the past year.

Statistical analyses.--As in years past, immigration and nationality statistics were collected, presented, analyzed, and interpreted during the fiscal year covering data on migration, including agricultural laborers, naturalization, derivative citizenship, expatriation, repatriation, exclusion of inadmissible aliens, the apprehension and deportation of aliens illegally in the United States, and data on the adjudicative functions delegated to the Service by law and regulations. Statistical tables on the operation of the Displaced Persons Act have been completed. Public and Congressional interest in proposed or new legislation dealing with immigration and naturalization has resulted in many requests for additional detailed statistics and analyses.

Field reports.--Periodic operations and other reports from the field, including analytical text, summary tables, and charts, have proven of increasing value in the study and determination of administrative procedures and policies of the Service. These reports have been completely revised in line with the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Alien Address Report.--Every alien required to be registered under the 1940 Act, who is in the United States on January 1, must report his address during the month of January. This includes aliens temporarily in the United States. The address reports form the basis for a series of tables on the residence and nationality of aliens in the United States.

Other statistics.--From the passenger manifests, the Service published periodic tables and analytical text on air and sea passenger travel that form the basic data for much of the travel analyses made by other agencies. Special reports also were prepared for budget purposes, Congressional committees, and other Government agencies.

Instructions

Regulations and operations instructions.--With the new Immigration and Nationality Act signed, the Service immediately went about implementing the Act. The Chief Operations Advisor coordinated this activity, and Operations Advisors and representatives of the operating divisions and the Instruction Branch worked on the project, which resulted in the publication in the Federal Register of a complete revision of the chapters on immigration and nationality. An entire new body of operations instructions was also prepared for the internal guidance of the Service personnel to better effect the uniform and efficient administration. The Operations Advisors carried primary responsibility for drafting new forms and revising existing forms to comply with that legislation. About 200 forms were originated or completely revised to conform with the Immigration and Nationality Act. Administrative and judicial opinions were examined and indexed. In addition, the Instructions Branch processed interim administrative decisions for the purpose of editing Volume IV of the Administrative Decisions under the Immigration and Nationality Laws of the United States, and assisted in the preparation of the index to the forthcoming volume of the Immigration and Nationality Laws.

Administrative Manual.--Many sections of the Administrative Manual were revised to instruct the field and Central Office personnel of changes in internal procedures, calculated to yield more efficient administration. Among the major releases were instructions for the revised "Operations Report," and the new fiscal reporting procedures.

Information

The I & N Reporter is a quarterly bulletin. It presents articles of current and lasting interest concerning the Service program, research into the meaning of the statistics of the Service, the operation of inspection as carried on at various ports, and other articles of wide variety, most of them written by members of the Service staff.

Three short television films and a radio recording were made to inform aliens of the Annual Address Report in January.

In the wider field of public relations, the mass media of news releases, radio, television, motion pictures, and magazine articles were used throughout the year to keep the public informed of the Service work and the reasons for the administrative actions taken. Several articles were edited and drafted for inclusion in year-books by private publishers.

In the field, many discussions and conferences were held with transportation companies, social agencies, and individuals to inform them of the effect of the new legislation that became effective December 24, 1952,

While much of the correspondence is now relayed to the field for reply when it relates to individuals in the Districts, the Central Office still must answer many inquiries.

Alien Address Program

History and purposes.--Until 1940 the traditional policy of the United States, as expressed through the action of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was to examine a prospective immigrant at the time of his entrance into the United States in order to determine his fitness and acceptability into the country. Once it was determined that the immigrant was acceptable to our society, he was permitted to enter the country and

lose himself, so to speak, among the multitudes of our population. No planned, systematic follow-up was made to determine the whereabouts or the activities of an immigrant unless he proceeded with the acquisition of United States citizenship. However, the events in Europe in 1940 called for a modification of our traditional policy.

In 1940 Congress passed the Alien Registration Act. Under the provisions of this Act, the United States Department of Justice was directed to register the alien population of the country. Therefore, for the first time in the history of our Nation, a complete inventory was to be made of noncitizens. The 1940 Alien Registration Act also required that resident aliens should report their changes of address within 10 days after such change of address.

Again in 1950 it was deemed necessary by Congress to know the whereabouts of alien residents of the United States. Under the Internal Security Act of 1950, each alien resident in the United States on January 1st of each year was required to report his address during the first ten days of January.

Under the ¹⁹⁵³ new Immigration and Nationality Act, this requirement was revised to provide that each alien required to be registered under the 1940 Act, who is in the United States on January 1, must report his address during the month of January. Thus the requirement was changed to include aliens in the United States temporarily, and the period for reporting addresses was extended from ten days to thirty days.

The distribution and receipt of the Address Report is a joint project of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Post Office Department. Cards may be obtained and returned through any of the 41,000 Post Offices in the United States, or the 450 Immigration Offices of the Service. The cards when processed and completed serve a number of purposes:

- (1) A census of aliens in the United States by geographic location and nationality.
- (2) A current address file for all aliens in the United States.
- (3) A security file whereby names and addresses of aliens may be furnished to security agencies on request.
- (4) A non-compliance list of aliens who failed to keep this provision of law and thereby became subject to fine, imprisonment; or deportation.

Statistics of Alien Reports.--In 1940 five million aliens registered in the United States. During 1953 2,536,550 reported their addresses.

The principal States of residence and nationality groups of resident aliens submitting complete reports are shown below.

Resident aliens who reported under the Alien Address Program, by selected nationalities and States of residence: During 1953 1/

Nationality	United States	New York	California	Texas	Illinois
All nationalities	2,348,881	532,929	348,749	154,969	139,001
German	150,956	42,264	11,502	2,798	13,068
British	203,830	59,297	25,086	3,155	7,333
Italian	202,312	77,649	16,952	784	6,645
Polish	233,230	68,477	4,666	1,015	28,592
U.S.S.R.	108,077	37,407	8,347	351	7,421
Canadian	232,320	32,237	35,512	1,975	5,360
Mexican	301,605	1,621	109,557	134,994	7,323
Other	916,551	213,977	137,127	9,897	63,259

	Michigan	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Other States
All nationalities	138,214	128,765	128,668	109,409	668,177
German	7,286	2,575	12,807	8,116	50,540
British	16,043	10,418	13,334	9,941	59,223
Italian	6,493	14,543	22,246	14,625	42,375
Polish	22,589	15,165	21,391	18,197	53,138
U.S.S.R.	6,505	5,828	8,717	8,867	24,634
Canadian	34,441	29,537	4,284	3,398	85,576
Mexican	3,485	183	206	592	43,644
Other	41,372	50,516	45,683	45,673	309,047

1/ Figures do not include 77,419 alien address reports that were incomplete and 110,250 aliens in the United States in temporary status.

Management Improvement

During the fiscal year the Service has continued its program of management improvement by installing improved methods of work, a more smoothly functioning organization, greater utilization of space, and a continuing review of forms, procedures, and methods with a view to administering the immigration and nationality laws in the most efficient and economical manner possible.

Typical examples are described briefly below:

(1) Manpower utilization.--The Service carries on a continuing program of studying manpower utilization and recommending measures to effect manpower conservation. In a typical survey, teams composed of Operations Advisors and representatives of the Inspections and Examinations Division completed detailed and comprehensive analyses of manpower requirements at ports of entry. Recommendations based on this survey resulted in the elimination of 14 Immigrant Inspector positions, one Special Inquiry Officer position, and seven clerical positions throughout the Service, as well as numerous re-assignments and transfers designed to increase operating efficiency. Immigrant Inspectors at airports and railroad stations were assigned suitable work to fill in their previously nonproductive stand-by time. In offices in which Special Inquiry Officers or Naturalization Examiners were found to be scheduling too few cases per day, improved schedules were established.

(2) Work simplification.--Some significant contributions to work simplification in the field were:

(a) The elimination, in many cases, of lengthy formal memorandums or orders in connection with applications, petitions, or actions before the Service.

(b) The granting or denying an extension of stay immediately when an applicant appears personally at a Service office. Benefits are twofold: quicker service to the public, and avoidance of the administrative costs of refunds in denial cases.

(c) The transmitting of reentry permits to applicants by mail instead of by personal delivery in Service offices.

In the Central Office some improved work procedures were:

(a) Budgetary planning and management through inauguration of a formalized method under which individual allottees evaluate their requirements in detail early in the calendar year and submit their recommendations early in March covering the ensuing two fiscal years. This provides "grass roots" recommendations for planning allotment of the appropriation for the fiscal year next ensuing, and for the Commissioner's recommendation to the Attorney General, usually in April or May, with respect to items to be considered under Department-wide budgetary ceilings for the next budget year.

(b) A completely new decentralized accounting system, developed in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Joint Accounting Improvement Program, was installed in the 16 District Offices and the Central Office as of July 1, 1952.

(c) Near the close of the fiscal year authority for the purchase of most goods and services was delegated to the Service by the Department. The Service, by the end of the fiscal year was engaged in the decentralization of procurement authority to the Districts, and it was expected that all District Offices would have nearly complete responsibility for the procurement of goods and services by the second quarter of the fiscal year 1954.

(3) Forms control.--The Forms Control Program which is now in its third year of operation represents an effective management tool to eliminate duplication of effort and to keep manpower requirements to a minimum where necessary records must be created and processed. The Forms Control Program provides for improvement in forms design, consolidation or elimination of overlapping forms, standardization of format and wording, and clearance with the Bureau of the Budget when required. The total of 60 new forms have been created. Existing methods for controlling, identifying and reviewing forms have been revised to the extent that a basic historical file for each form has been created.

(4) Reports Committee.--A permanent "Committee on Reports" continuously reviews and analyzes reports submitted to the Central Office by the field covering many phases of the work of the agency. This committee, with a designated Reports Control Officer, has responsibility for approving new reports desired by the staff, and conducting a continuing review of existing forms in an effort to reduce to a minimum the number of reports needed by management. The committee has to a great extent fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. During the fiscal year most of the information which would ordinarily have been requested from the field has been made available from Central Office sources. The Central Office Committee on Reports has met at scheduled intervals and has extended and developed its original concept that the work measurement system, comprising a variety of detailed operational reports, was the basic

management tool of the Service. This system was extensively revised by the committee to incorporate operations that were new or revised under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and to relate man-hours and operations to fiscal activity reporting.

(5) Service suggestions system.--As a result of Service-wide distribution of posters and promotional releases, the Service Suggestion Committee has acted upon 148 suggestions, of which 120 were rejected and 28 adopted. Cash awards totaling \$330, representing a potential savings of \$25,000 to the Service in annual operation, were presented to 13 employees. In addition, Certificates of Merit were presented to eight employees and Letters of Commendation were given to seven. Several of the suggestions had the effect of bettering the relations of the Service with the public.

Files and Records

Central Index.--Section 290 of the Immigration and Nationality Act requires that there be established "for the use of security and enforcement agencies of the Government of the United States, a central index" containing the names of all aliens admitted to the United States. The Index now contains records of all aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence, in addition to approximately 5,525,000 arrival and departure records relating to aliens who have been admitted to the United States temporarily as nonimmigrants. In the near future, records relating to approximately 400,000 alien crewmen will be included.

Reorganization and procedure changes.--Possibly the most important working tools of the Service are the files. To facilitate the handling of records efficiently, reorganization both of personnel and of the physical layout was accomplished in the Central Office. The realignment of functions and authority has resulted in improved grouping of activities, and effectuated greater efficiency and economy in the files administration of the Service. In conjunction with the reorganization, physical moves necessary to condense the working and files areas into compact and easily supervised locations have been completed. For example, the alien, immigration, and naturalization files were moved from dispersed locations and consolidated into adjacent areas. Related card indexes were moved from several locations and combined into one index in a single area.

Since 1950 the Service has been engaged in sending files relating to resident aliens to the Districts in which the aliens reside. As of June 30, 1953, a total of approximately 2,241,000 alien files had been decentralized. Approximately 200,000 files had been closed and returned to the Central Office, leaving approximately 2,041,000 active alien files in the Districts.

Records retirement.--During the year, 16,118 cubic feet of record material and 6,436 cubic feet of non-record material were disposed of under the Records Retirement Program, in accordance with existing authorities.

Approximately 3,000 square feet of closed files were reviewed, boxed, and transferred to the Records Centers under these programs. In addition, approximately 800 square feet of records involving visas, visa petitions, derivative applications, and student visas were transferred to the Federal Records Centers.

Space, Services and Supplies

Buildings and construction.--The new detention facilities completed at McAllen, Texas, and Chula Vista, California, are described in the report on Detentions. Work on

additional buildings is going forward at both these locations. Other buildings for which contracts were let during the year included a Customs and Border Inspection Station at Falcon Dam, Texas, and the relocation of the buildings owned by this Service at Zapata, Texas. These latter buildings will be moved to the new Zapata townsite to make way for the Falcon Dam.

Repairs and improvements were made in Service buildings at such widely scattered places as Ellis Island, New York; Guam; and El Centro, California.

Radio and communications.--The program to convert the AM radio system to FM was continued. A number of installations were under way at the close of the fiscal year, and FM base stations or repeater installations were completed at New Orleans, Louisiana; San Benito, Rio Grande City, Laredo, and McAllen, Texas; and White Tanks Mountain and Juniper Flats, Arizona. A plan of operation was devised and equipment ordered for two unattended radio repeater stations to be set up in remote and inaccessible mountain locations in the Big Bend area of Texas, where commercial electric power is not available. Electric power will be provided by wind-driven generators supplemented by a gasoline engine-driven generator.

Tabulating.--The Tabulating Section has five major fields of activity. They are: the machine processing of the Annual Alien Address Reports; the maintenance of warrant docket control and files; the preparation and maintenance of punched card indexes for the decentralization of files to the field; the tabulation of statistical tables on immigration, naturalization, and related subjects; and the maintenance of lookout notices through the use of punched card equipment.

For the Alien Address Report Program, a master card file of approximately 2.7 million cards for permanent resident aliens was established. This file was mechanically compared with the address reports received from aliens to establish compliance or non-compliance with legal requirements. Duplicate cards for the maintenance of a security file of the addresses of aliens in the United States and for the compilation of statistical tables were processed, and index cards for noncompliance cases were prepared and sent to Field Offices for investigation.

The Warrant Docket Control was initiated on September 1, 1952. This system established a Central Office index and action record of all cases where a warrant of arrest is issued against an alien. Since the adoption of this program, the Central Office Warrant Docket Control Unit has received approximately 67,000 initial reports from the Field Offices. Various investigative and statistical reports are assembled from the warrant docket control records.

In the program for the decentralization of all active files to Field Offices, the tabulating equipment has been used to good advantage. For each alien file decentralized, a tabulating master card record is created, which becomes part of the master card file of decentralization cases. Supplementary cards (Flexoline Strips, Field Index, Central Office Index and Alien Identification Cards) are processed as part of the decentralization program.

Additional types of information emanating from punched card records, during the fiscal year 1953, were lookout notices and statistical reports, including passenger travel control, which resulted in a sharp rise in tabulating work.

Supplies.--Major equipment purchases included three airplanes, a patrol boat for the Baltimore District, and approximately 200 pieces of automotive equipment. One Piper Super Cub and two Cessna 170B airplanes were bought to replace planes at Laredo and

Marfa, Texas, and El Centro, California. A 40-foot patrol boat was delivered to the Miami District, having been ordered in June 1952, and an order was placed in June 1953 for a 38-foot patrol boat in the Baltimore District.

APPENDIX

Judicial opinions in litigation affecting the Service announced during the fiscal year. (Only opinions printed in the published reports are listed. The numerous unreported decisions are not listed here.)

UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEAL

United States ex rel Kaloudis v. Shaughnessy, 198 F. 2d 568 (C.A. 2)
Roberson v. Acheson, 198 F. 2d 985 (C.A., Dist. Col.)
Barber v. Varleta, 199 F. 2d 419 (C.A. 9)
Bridges v. United States, 199 F. 2d 811, 845 (C.A. 9)
Lazarescu v. United States, 199 F. 2d 898 (C.A. 4)
Paolo v. Garfinckel, 200 F. 2d 280 (C.A. 3)
Belizaro v. Zimmerman, 200 F. 2d 282 (C.A. 3)
United States ex rel Dolenz v. Shaughnessy, 200 F. 2d 288 (C.A. 2)
Arakas v. Zimmerman, 200 F. 2d 322 (C.A. 3)
United States ex rel McKenzie v. Savoretti, 200 F. 2d 546 (C.A. 5)
* Mannerfrid v. United States, 200 F. 2d 730 (C.A. 2)
United States v. Stewart, 201 F. 2d 135 (C.A. 5)
Bridges v. United States, 201 F. 2d 254 (C.A. 9)
Galvan v. Press, 201 F. 2d 302 (C.A. 9)
United States ex rel Spinella v. Savoretti, 201 F. 2d 364 (C.A. 5)
United States v. Kwai Tim Tom, 201 F. 2d 595 (C.A. 9)
Pandolfo v. Acheson, 202 F. 2d 38 (C.A. 2)
United States ex rel Yaris v. Esperdy, 202 F. 2d 109 (C.A. 2)
United States ex rel Beck v. Neelly, 202 F. 2d 221 (C.A. 7)
United States ex rel Ciannamea v. Neelly, 202 F. 2d 289 (C.A. 7)
Ng Lin Chong v. McGrath, 202 F. 2d 316 (C.A., Dist. Col.)
United States ex rel McLeod v. Garfinckel, 202 F. 2d 392 (C.A. 3)
Acheson v. Maenza, 202 F. 2d 453 (C.A., Dist. Col.)
United States ex rel James v. Shaughnessy, 202 F. 2d 519 (C.A. 2)
Jew Sing v. United States, 202 F. 2d 715 (C.A. 9)
Caddeo v. McGranery, 202 F. 2d 807 (C.A., Dist. Col.)
United States ex rel Figueiredo v. District Director, 202 F. 2d 958 (C.A. 2)
Gonzales-Martinez v. Landon, 203 F. 2d 196 (C.A. 9)
Yanish v. Barber, 203 F. 2d 673 (C.A. 9)
Coons v. Boyd, 203 F. 2d 804 (C.A. 9)
United States ex rel Carrollo v. Bode, 204 F. 2d 220 (C.A. 8)
Stenerman v. McGranery, 204 F. 2d 336 (C.A. 9)
Longobardi v. Dulles, 204 F. 2d 407 (C.A., Dist. Col.)
Banks v. United States, 204 F. 2d 583 (C.A. 4)
Arbolina v. Shaughnessy, 204 F. 2d 684 (C.A. 2)

* Barsanti v. Acheson, 200 F. 2d 562 (C.A. 1)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

* Navarro v. Landon, 106 F. Supp. 73 (S.D. Cal.)
Petition of Dweck, 106 F. Supp. 169, (E.D. N.Y.)
Paolo v. Garfinckel, 106 F. Supp. 279 (W.D. Pa.)
Bauer v. Acheson, 106 F. Supp. 445 (Dist. Col.)
In re Harnett, 106 F. Supp. 467 (N.D. Tex.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS (continued)

- United States ex rel Kalondis v. Shaughnessy, 106 F. Supp. 483 (S.D. N.Y.)
United States v. Sweet, 106 F. Supp. 634 (E.D. Mich.)
Latva v. Nicolls, 106 F. Supp. 658 (Mass.)
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TABLE 1. IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES:
1820 - 1953

From 1820 to 1867 figures represent alien passengers arrived; 1868 to 1891 inclusive and 1895 to 1897 inclusive immigrant aliens arrived; 1892 to 1894 inclusive and from 1898 to the present time immigrant aliens admitted.

Year	Number of persons	Year	Number of persons	Year	Number of persons	Year	Number of persons
1820-1953 1/	<u>39,967,153</u>	1851-1860	<u>2,598,214</u>	1884..	518,592	1918..	110,618
1820..	8,385	1851..	379,466	1885..	395,346	1919..	141,132
1821-1830	<u>143,439</u>	1852..	371,603	1886..	334,203	1920..	430,001
1821..	9,127	1853..	368,645	1887..	490,109	1921-1930	<u>4,107,209</u>
1822..	6,911	1854..	427,833	1888..	546,889	1921..	805,228
1823..	6,354	1855..	200,877	1889..	444,427	1922..	309,556
1824..	7,912	1856..	200,436	1890..	455,302	1923..	522,919
1825..	10,199	1857..	251,306	1891-1900	<u>3,687,564</u>	1924..	706,896
1826..	10,837	1858..	123,126	1891..	560,319	1925..	294,314
1827..	18,875	1859..	121,282	1892..	579,663	1926..	304,488
1828..	27,382	1860..	153,640	1893..	439,730	1927..	335,175
1829..	22,520	1861-1870	<u>2,314,824</u>	1894..	285,631	1928..	307,255
1830..	23,322	1861..	91,918	1895..	258,536	1929..	279,678
1831-1840	<u>599,125</u>	1862..	91,985	1896..	343,267	1930..	241,700
1831..	22,633	1863..	176,282	1897..	230,832	1931-1940	<u>528,431</u>
1832..	60,482	1864..	193,418	1898..	229,299	1931..	97,139
1833..	58,640	1865..	248,120	1899..	311,715	1932..	35,576
1834..	65,365	1866..	318,568	1900..	448,572	1933..	23,068
1835..	45,374	1867..	315,722	1901-1910	<u>8,795,386</u>	1934..	29,470
1836..	76,242	1868..	138,840	1901..	487,918	1935..	34,956
1837..	79,340	1869..	352,768	1902..	648,743	1936..	36,329
1838..	38,914	1870..	387,203	1903..	857,046	1937..	50,244
1839..	68,069	1871-1880	<u>2,812,191</u>	1904..	812,870	1938..	67,895
1840..	84,066	1871..	321,350	1905..	1,026,499	1939..	82,998
1841-1850	<u>1,713,251</u>	1872..	404,806	1906..	1,100,735	1940..	70,756
1841..	80,289	1873..	459,803	1907..	1,285,349	1941-1950	<u>1,035,039</u>
1842..	104,565	1874..	313,339	1908..	782,870	1941..	51,776
1843..	52,496	1875..	227,498	1909..	751,786	1942..	28,781
1844..	78,615	1876..	169,986	1910..	1,041,570	1943..	23,725
1845..	114,371	1877..	141,857	1911-1920	<u>5,735,811</u>	1944..	28,551
1846..	154,416	1878..	138,469	1911..	878,587	1945..	38,119
1847..	234,968	1879..	177,826	1912..	838,172	1946..	108,721
1848..	226,527	1880..	457,257	1913..	1,197,892	1947..	147,292
1849..	297,024	1881-1890	<u>5,246,613</u>	1914..	1,218,480	1948..	170,570
1850..	369,980	1881..	669,431	1915..	326,700	1949..	188,317
		1882..	788,992	1916..	298,826	1950..	249,187
		1883..	603,322	1917..	295,403	1951..	205,717
						1952..	265,520
						1953..	170,434

1/ Data are for fiscal years ended June 30, except 1820 to 1831 inclusive and 1844 to 1848 inclusive fiscal years ended Sept. 30; 1833 to 1842 inclusive and 1851 to 1867 inclusive years ended Dec. 31; 1832 covers 15 months ended Dec. 31; 1843 nine months ended Sept. 30; 1850 fifteen months ended Dec. 31, and 1868 six months ended June 30.

TABLE 2. ALIENS AND CITIZENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED,
BY MONTHS:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 AND 1953

√Data exclude travelers between continental United States and its possessions, border crossers and agricultural laborers admitted from Mexico.√

Period	ALIENS ADMITTED			ALIENS DEPARTED			EXCESS 1/	U. S. CITIZENS	
	Immi- grant	Nonimmi- grant	Total	Emi- grant	Nonemi- grant	Total		Ar- rived	De- parted
Fiscal year 1953	170,434	485,714	656,148	24,256	520,246	544,502	111,646	1215953 930,874	1148514 925,861
July-Dec., 1952.	89,319	248,064	337,383	12,778	288,881	301,659	35,724	506,818	429,944
July.....	14,699	44,269	58,968	3,369	55,538	58,907	61	89,436	111,320
August.....	12,858	48,460	61,318	2,706	58,323	61,029	289	117,447	94,885
September.....	13,402	54,218	67,620	2,110	51,645	53,755	13,865	107,989	64,014
October.....	16,178	39,101	55,279	1,579	44,963	46,542	8,737	73,999	55,934
November.....	16,225	31,017	47,242	1,383	38,316	39,699	7,543	61,121	50,954
December.....	15,957	30,999	46,956	1,631	40,096	41,727	5,229	56,826	52,837
Jan.-June, 1953.	81,115	237,650	318,765	11,478	231,365	242,843	75,922	424,056	495,917
January.....	12,699	33,286	45,985	1,477	32,028	33,505	12,480	60,587	63,149
February.....	10,656	28,750	39,406	1,476	25,847	27,323	12,083	63,603	71,742
March.....	13,428	40,651	54,079	2,236	36,706	38,942	15,137	75,624	76,540
April.....	13,992	43,542	57,534	2,314	45,981	48,295	9,239	69,798	86,349
May.....	14,251	45,968	60,219	1,945	45,449	47,394	12,825	70,313	85,807
June.....	16,089	45,453	61,542	2,030	45,354	47,384	14,158	84,131	112,330
Fiscal year 1952	265,520	516,082	781,602	21,880	487,617	509,497	272,105	1073494 807,225	1025011 814,289
July-Dec., 1951.	135,617	252,519	388,136	12,397	243,182	255,579	132,557	428,580	357,014
July.....	17,943	47,575	65,518	2,658	42,946	45,604	19,914	74,203	86,433
August.....	18,020	47,411	65,431	2,474	50,785	53,259	12,172	95,978	75,748
September.....	19,001	55,135	74,136	2,197	45,352	47,549	26,587	86,849	51,918
October.....	25,847	40,565	66,412	1,834	36,424	38,258	28,154	65,535	46,595
November.....	28,347	35,882	64,229	1,606	33,141	34,747	29,482	52,105	44,129
December.....	26,459	25,951	52,410	1,628	34,534	36,162	16,248	53,910	52,191
Jan.-June, 1952.	129,903	263,563	393,466	9,483	244,435	253,918	139,548	378,645	457,275
January.....	27,792	58,367	86,159	1,661	33,938	35,599	50,560	51,489	54,619
February.....	19,509	36,742	56,251	1,417	32,093	33,510	22,741	62,323	71,441
March.....	24,201	38,130	62,331	1,439	46,209	47,648	14,683	65,747	68,726
April.....	21,142	39,712	60,854	1,518	49,727	51,245	9,609	62,431	72,338
May.....	18,898	41,636	60,534	1,704	41,602	43,306	17,228	59,462	80,150
June.....	18,361	48,976	67,337	1,744	40,866	42,610	24,727	77,193	110,001

1/ Excess of admissions over departures.

TABLE 3. ALIENS ADMITTED, BY CLASSES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

[Data exclude travelers between continental United States and its possessions, border crossers, crewmen, and agricultural laborers admitted from Mexico.]

Class	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
ALIENS ADMITTED.....	635,589	676,024	670,823	781,602	656,148
IMMIGRANTS <u>1/</u>	188,317	249,187	295,717	265,520	170,434
Quota Immigrants.....	113,046	197,460	156,547	194,247	84,175
Nonquota Immigrants.....	75,271	51,727	49,170	71,273	86,259
Wives of U. S. citizens.....	27,967	12,291	8,685	16,058	15,916
Husbands of U. S. citizens.....	3,239	1,459	822	793	3,359
Children of U. S. citizens.....	4,648	2,525	1,955	2,464	3,268
Natives of Western Hemisphere countries.....	35,969	32,790	34,704	47,744	58,985
Their spouses.....	282	278	337	455	1,127
Their children.....	143	170	233	209	987
Persons who had been U. S. citizens <u>2/</u>	110	86	39	32	104
Ministers of religious denominations.....	623	454	376	338	244
Their spouses.....	244	147	129	96	69
Their children.....	366	232	228	146	74
Employees of U. S. Government abroad, their spouses and children <u>3/</u>	-	-	-	-	2
Professors of colleges, universities <u>4/</u>	424	291	214	158	169
Their wives.....	212	124	113	68	71
Their children.....	233	188	130	71	81
Other nonquota immigrants.....	811	692	1,205	2,641	1,803
NONIMMIGRANTS <u>1/</u>	447,272	426,837	465,106	516,082	485,714 <u>5/</u>
Foreign government officials.....	13,722	13,975	20,881	22,267	24,502
Temporary visitors for business.....	73,338	67,984	83,995	86,745	63,496
Temporary visitors for pleasure.....	225,745	219,810	230,210	269,606	243,219
Transit aliens.....	81,615	68,640	72,027	77,899	67,684
Treaty traders.....	632	766	850	791	878
Students.....	10,481	9,744	7,355	8,613	13,533
Representatives to international organizations..	4,723	5,010	5,526	5,137	6,112
Temporary workers and industrial trainees <u>3/</u>	-	-	-	-	3,021
Representatives of foreign information media <u>3/</u> ..	-	-	-	-	174
Exchange aliens <u>3/</u>	-	-	-	-	12,584
Returning resident aliens <u>1/</u>	36,984	40,903	44,212	44,980	50,397
Other nonimmigrants.....	32	5	50	44	114

1/ An immigrant is defined in statistics of the Service as an alien admitted for permanent residence, or as an addition to the population. A nonimmigrant is defined as an alien admitted for temporary residence. Returning resident aliens who have once been counted as immigrants are included with nonimmigrants, although the immigration laws define such aliens as immigrants.

2/ Under the Immigration Act of 1924, this class covered only women who had been U. S. citizens.

3/ New classes under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

4/ Professors admitted as nonquota immigrants under the Immigration Act of 1924. Professors are not included in the nonquota classes as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

5/ In 1953 the nonimmigrant figures exclude, with certain exceptions, Canadian citizens and British subjects resident in Canada who were admitted for six months or less. In prior years the nonimmigrant figures excluded entries over the Canadian border for 29 days or less.

TABLE 4. IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY, FOR DECADES:
1820 TO 1953 1/

From 1820 to 1867 figures represent alien passengers arrived; 1868 to 1891 inclusive and 1895 to 1897 inclusive immigrant aliens arrived; 1892 to 1894 inclusive and from 1898 to present time immigrant aliens admitted. Data for years prior to 1906 relate to country whence alien came; thereafter to country of last permanent residence. Because of changes in boundaries and changes in lists of countries, data for certain countries are not comparable throughout. 7

Countries	1820	1821-1830	1831-1840	1841-1850	1851-1860	1861-1870
All countries.....	8,385	143,439	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,314,824
Europe.....	7,691	98,817	495,688	1,597,501	2,452,660	2,065,270
Austria-Hungary 2/.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,800
Belgium.....	1	27	22	5,074	4,738	6,734
Denmark.....	20	169	1,063	539	3,749	17,094
France.....	371	8,497	45,575	77,262	76,358	35,986
Germany 2/.....	968	6,761	152,454	434,626	951,667	787,468
(England.....	1,782	14,055	7,611	32,092	247,125	222,277
Great (Scotland.....	268	2,912	2,667	3,712	38,331	38,769
Britain(Wales.....	-	170	185	1,261	6,319	4,313
(Not spec. 3/.....	360	7,942	65,347	229,979	132,199	341,537
Greece.....	-	20	49	16	31	72
Ireland.....	3,614	50,724	207,381	780,719	914,119	435,778
Italy.....	30	409	2,253	1,870	9,231	11,725
Netherlands.....	49	1,078	1,412	8,251	10,789	9,102
Norway)						(71,631
Sweden) 4/.....	3	91	1,201	13,903	20,931	(37,667
Poland 5/.....	5	16	369	105	1,164	2,027
Portugal.....	35	145	829	550	1,055	2,658
Spain.....	139	2,477	2,125	2,209	9,298	6,697
Switzerland.....	31	3,226	4,821	4,644	25,011	23,286
Turkey in Europe.....	1	20	7	59	83	129
U.S.S.R. 6/.....	14	75	277	551	457	2,512
Other Europe.....	-	3	40	79	5	8
.....						
Asia.....	5	10	48	82	41,455	64,630
China.....	1	2	8	35	41,397	64,301
India.....	1	8	39	36	43	69
Japan 7/.....	-	-	-	-	-	186
Turkey in Asia 8/.....	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Asia.....	3	-	1	11	15	72
.....						
America.....	387	11,564	33,424	62,469	74,720	166,607
Canada and Newfoundland 9/.....	209	2,277	13,624	41,723	59,309	153,878
Mexico 10/.....	1	4,817	6,599	3,271	3,078	2,191
West Indies.....	164	3,834	12,301	13,528	10,660	9,046
Central America.....	2	105	44	368	449	95
South America.....	11	531	856	3,579	1,224	1,397
.....						
Africa.....	1	16	54	55	210	312
Australia & New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	36
Not specified.....	301	33,032	69,911	53,144	29,169	17,969

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY, FOR DECADES:
1820 TO 1953 1/ (Continued)

Countries	1871-1880	1881-1890	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920
All countries.....	2,812,191	5,246,613	3,687,564	8,795,386	5,735,811
Europe.....	2,272,262	4,737,046	3,558,978	8,136,016	4,376,564
Austria) 2/.....	72,969	353,719	592,707	2,145,266	(455,649
Hungary) 2/.....	-	-	-	-	(442,693
Belgium.....	7,221	20,177	18,167	41,635	33,746
Bulgaria 11/.....	-	-	160	39,280	22,533
Czechoslovakia 12/.....	-	-	-	-	3,426
Denmark.....	31,771	88,132	50,231	65,285	41,983
Finland 12/.....	-	-	-	-	756
France.....	72,206	50,464	30,770	73,379	61,897
Germany 2/.....	718,182	1,452,970	505,152	341,498	143,945
(England.....	437,706	644,680	216,726	388,017	249,944
Great Britain (Scotland.....	87,564	149,869	44,188	120,469	78,357
(Wales.....	6,631	12,640	10,557	17,464	13,107
(Not spec. 3/.....	16,142	168	67	-	-
Greece.....	210	2,308	15,979	167,519	184,201
Ireland.....	436,871	655,482	388,416	339,065	146,181
Italy.....	55,759	307,309	651,893	2,045,877	1,109,524
Netherlands.....	16,541	53,701	26,758	48,262	43,718
Norway 4/.....	95,323	176,586	95,015	190,505	66,395
Sweden 4/.....	115,922	391,776	226,266	249,534	95,074
Poland 5/.....	12,970	51,806	96,720	-	4,813
Portugal.....	14,082	16,978	27,508	69,149	89,732
Rumania 13/.....	11	6,348	12,750	53,008	13,311
Spain.....	5,266	4,419	8,731	27,935	68,611
Switzerland.....	28,293	81,988	31,179	34,922	23,091
Turkey in Europe.....	337	1,562	3,626	79,976	54,677
U.S.S.R. 6/.....	39,284	213,282	505,290	1,597,306	921,201
Yugoslavia 11/.....	-	-	-	-	1,888
Other Europe.....	1,001	682	122	665	8,111
Asia.....	123,823	68,380	71,236	243,567	192,559
China.....	123,201	61,711	14,799	20,605	21,278
India.....	163	269	68	4,713	2,082
Japan 7/.....	149	2,270	25,942	129,797	83,837
Turkey in Asia 8/.....	67	2,220	26,799	77,393	79,389
Other Asia.....	243	1,910	3,628	11,059	5,973
America.....	404,044	426,967	38,972	361,888	1,143,671
Canada and Newfoundland 9/.....	383,640	393,304	3,311	179,226	742,185
Mexico 10/.....	5,162	1,913	971	49,642	219,004
West Indies.....	13,957	29,042	33,066	107,548	123,424
Central America.....	157	404	549	8,192	17,159
South America.....	1,128	2,304	1,075	17,280	41,899
Africa.....	358	857	350	7,368	8,443
Australia and New Zealand.....	9,886	7,017	2,740	11,975	12,348
Pacific Islands.....	1,028	5,557	1,225	1,049	1,079
Not specified 14/.....	790	789	14,063	33,523	1,147

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY, FOR DECADES:
1820 TO 1953 1/ (Continued)

Countries	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951	1952	1953	Total 134 yrs. 1820-1953
All countries.....	4,107,209	528,431	1,035,039	205,717	265,520	170,434	39,967,153
Europe.....	2,477,853	348,289	621,704	149,545	193,626	82,352	33,671,862
Albania 12/.....	1,663	2,040	85	7	1	1	3,797
Austria 2/.....	32,868	3,563	24,860	9,761	23,088)	2,132)	4,207,306
Hungary 2/.....	30,680	7,861	3,469	62	63)	96)	
Belgium.....	15,846	4,817	12,189	1,802	2,946	2,162	177,304
Bulgaria 11/.....	2,945	938	375	1	9	1	66,242
Czechoslovakia 12/....	102,194	14,393	8,347	88	51	77	128,576
Denmark.....	32,430	2,559	5,393	1,076	1,152	993	343,639
Estonia 12/.....	1,576	506	212	-	7	38	2,339
Finland 12/.....	16,691	2,146	2,503	532	500	473	23,601
France.....	49,610	12,623	38,809	4,573	4,878	4,137	647,395
Germany 2/.....	412,202	114,058	226,578	87,755	104,236	27,329	6,467,849
(England.....	157,420	21,756	112,252	12,393	18,539	12,921	2,797,296
Great (Scotland.....	159,781	6,887	16,131	2,309	3,390	3,416	759,020
Britain (Wales.....	13,012	735	3,209	196	248	302	90,349
(Not spec. 3/.....	-	-	-	-	948	1,426	796,115
Greece.....	51,084	9,119	8,973	4,459	6,996	1,296	452,332
Ireland.....	220,591	13,167	26,967	3,144	3,526	4,304	4,630,049
Italy.....	455,315	68,028	57,661	8,958	11,342	8,432	4,805,616
Latvia 12/.....	3,399	1,192	361	5	10	59	5,026
Lithuania 12/.....	6,015	2,201	683	8	20	14	8,941
Luxembourg 12/.....	727	565	820	51	90	77	2,330
Netherlands.....	26,948	7,150	14,860	3,062	3,060	2,973	277,714
Norway 4/.....	68,531	4,740	10,100	2,289	2,354	2,234	821,832
Poland 5/.....	227,734	17,026	7,571	98	235	136	422,795
Portugal.....	29,994	3,329	7,423	1,078	953	1,077	266,575
Rumania 13/.....	67,646	3,871	1,076	104	34	23	158,182
Spain.....	28,958	3,258	2,898	442	481	814	174,758
Sweden 4/.....	97,249	3,960	10,665	2,022	1,778	2,171	1,234,084
Switzerland.....	29,676	5,512	10,547	1,485	1,502	1,796	311,010
Turkey in Europe.....	14,659	737	580	118	94	62	156,727
U.S.S.R. 6/.....	61,742	1,356	548	10	11	25	3,343,941
Yugoslavia 11/.....	49,064	5,835	1,576	454	327	580	59,724
Other Europe.....	9,603	2,361	3,983	1,203	757	775	29,398
Asia 15/.....	97,400	15,344	31,780	3,921	9,328	8,231	971,799
China.....	29,907	4,928	16,709	335	263	528	400,008
India.....	1,886	496	1,761	109	123	104	11,970
Japan 7/.....	33,462	1,948	1,555	271	3,814	2,579	285,810
Turkey in Asia 8/.....	19,165	328	218	3	12	13	205,609
Other Asia.....	12,980	7,644	11,537	3,203	5,116	5,007	68,402

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 4. IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY, FOR DECADES:
1820 TO 1953 1/ (Continued)

Countries	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951	1952	1953	Total 134 yrs. 1820-1953
America.....	1,516,716	160,037	354,804	47,631	61,049	77,650	4,942,600
Canada and Newfoundland <u>2/</u>	924,515	108,527	171,718	25,880	33,354	36,283	3,272,963
Mexico <u>10/</u>	459,287	22,319	60,589	6,153	9,079	17,183	871,259
West Indies.....	74,899	15,502	49,725	5,902	6,672	8,628	517,898
Central America.....	15,769	5,861	21,665	2,011	2,637	3,016	78,483
South America.....	42,215	7,803	21,831	3,596	4,591	5,511	156,831
Other America <u>16/</u>	31	25	29,276	4,089	4,716	7,029	45,166
.....							
Africa.....	6,286	1,750	7,367	845	931	989	36,192
Australia and New Zealand	8,299	2,231	13,805	490	545	742	70,114
Pacific Islands <u>15/</u>	427	780	5,437	3,265	33	40	19,920
Not specified <u>14/</u>	228	-	142	20	8	430	254,666

- 1/ Data are for fiscal years ended June 30, except 1820 to 1831 inclusive and 1844 to 1849 inclusive fiscal years ended Sept. 30; 1833 to 1842 inclusive and 1851 to 1867 inclusive years ended Dec. 31; 1832 covers 15 months ended Dec. 31; 1843 nine months ended Sept. 30; 1850 fifteen months ended Dec. 31 and 1868 six months ended June 30.
- 2/ Data for Austria-Hungary were not reported until 1861. Austria and Hungary have been recorded separately since 1905. In the years 1938 to 1945 inclusive Austria was included with Germany.
- 3/ United Kingdom not specified. In the years 1901 to 1951, included in other Europe.
- 4/ From 1820 to 1868 the figures for Norway and Sweden were combined.
- 5/ Poland was recorded as a separate country from 1820 to 1898 and since 1920. Between 1899 and 1919 Poland was included with Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia.
- 6/ Since 1931 the Russian Empire has been broken down into European Russia and Siberia or Asiatic Russia.
- 7/ No record of immigration from Japan until 1861.
- 8/ No record of immigration from Turkey in Asia until 1869.
- 9/ Prior to 1920 Canada and Newfoundland were recorded as British North America. From 1820 to 1898 the figures include all British North American possessions.
- 10/ No record of immigration from Mexico from 1886 to 1893.
- 11/ Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro were first reported in 1899. Bulgaria has been reported separately since 1920 and in 1920 also a separate enumeration was made for the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Since 1922 the Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom has been recorded as Yugoslavia.
- 12/ Countries added to the list since the beginning of World War I are theretofore included with the countries to which they belonged. Figures are available since 1920 for Czechoslovakia and Finland; since 1924 for Albania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; and since 1925 for Luxembourg.
- 13/ No record of immigration from Rumania until 1880.
- 14/ The figure 33,523 in column headed 1901-1910, includes 32,897 persons returning in 1906 to their homes in the United States.
- 15/ In 1952 and 1953 Asia includes the Philippines. From 1934 to 1951 the Philippines were included in the Pacific Islands. Prior to 1934 the Philippines were recorded in separate tables as insular travel.
- 16/ Included with countries not specified prior to 1925.

TABLE 5. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED,
BY PORT OR DISTRICT: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 to 1953

Port or district	I M M I G R A N T					E M I G R A N T				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All ports or districts.	188,317	249,187	205,717	265,520	170,434	24,586	27,598	26,174	21,880	24,256
Atlantic.....	136,656	199,630	154,581	197,172	102,347	18,934	19,725	18,001	14,998	18,350
New York, N. Y.....	113,050	166,849	142,903	183,222	87,483	14,367	15,522	14,295	12,099	14,844
Boston, Mass.....	14,318	24,222	3,787	2,968	2,248	193	223	218	121	219
Philadelphia, Pa.....	263	370	134	337	322	40	49	22	28	22
Baltimore, Md.....	559	260	148	620	451	118	53	39	34	60
Portland, Me.....	16	23	34	25	33	-	-	2	1	-
Newport News, Va.....	103	22	19	103	45	8	17	14	7	10
Norfolk, Va.....	187	183	42	178	109	14	7	10	6	17
Charleston, S. C.....	29	16	47	33	76	5	5	10	1	-
Savannah, Ga.....	20	20	15	6	14	1	1	5	1	4
Jacksonville, Fla....	34	9	7	21	45	1	1	4	1	-
Key West, Fla.....	109	110	106	134	213	41	69	50	21	50
Miami, Fla.....	5,711	5,451	5,199	6,209	7,537	3,590	3,076	2,666	1,960	2,111
West Palm Beach, Fla.	13	6	34	42	43	31	80	33	31	90
Puerto Rico.....	503	1,245	1,563	1,838	2,651	514	583	571	357	476
Virgin Islands.....	43	34	42	98	94	2	14	38	26	35
Other Atlantic.....	1,698	810	501	1,338	983	9	25	24	304	412
Gulf of Mexico.....	4,706	12,193	10,035	13,085	2,328	664	973	998	667	607
Tampa, Fla.....	381	446	351	335	405	64	146	180	73	61
Pensacola, Fla.....	8	2	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	-
Mobile, Ala.....	303	224	101	166	171	21	23	17	5	17
New Orleans, La.....	3,805	11,320	9,177	12,301	1,459	531	622	636	439	423
San Antonio, Tex....	190	193	366	268	268	46	176	155	148	98
Other Gulf.....	19	8	38	13	21	2	4	8	2	8
Pacific.....	6,531	3,158	5,274	9,068	7,578	1,791	2,492	1,770	1,806	2,044
San Francisco, Calif.	4,167	2,174	3,841	3,178	2,366	625	1,021	907	771	778
Portland, Ore.....	21	10	15	26	16	1	1	5	6	22
Seattle, Wash.....	552	77	382	3,497	2,520	41	51	89	119	218
Los Angeles, Calif...	249	280	294	868	1,197	71	136	139	215	359
Honolulu, T. H.....	1,542	617	742	1,499	1,479	1,053	1,283	630	695	667
Alaska.....	15	9	54	79	68	2	-	-	-	4
Canadian Border.....	30,238	25,564	28,039	35,451	38,613	1,734	2,778	3,893	3,281	2,168
Mexican Border.....	10,171	8,633	7,734	10,665	19,500	1,461	1,630	1,512	1,128	1,083

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TABLE 6. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY CLASSES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS
AND COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Number admitted	Quota immigrants	Total nonquota immigrants	Wives of U.S. citizens	Husbands of U.S. citizens	Children of U.S. citizens	Natives of W. Hemisphere countries	Spouses, children of natives of W. Hemisphere countries	Persons who had been U.S. citizens	Ministers, their spouses, children	Other classes
All countries.....	170,434	84,175	86,259	15,916	3,359	3,268	58,985	2,114	104	387	2,126
Europe.....	96,177	77,089	19,088	11,375	2,741	2,301	-	1,000	13	253	1,405
Austria.....	1,862	1,093	769	582	40	56	-	17	-	2	72
Belgium.....	1,335	1,252	83	42	10	3	-	15	-	9	4
Bulgaria.....	67	57	10	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,173	1,831	342	272	20	12	-	9	-	20	9
Denmark.....	1,278	1,114	164	108	33	8	-	5	-	1	9
Estonia.....	158	125	33	19	4	3	-	3	-	3	1
Finland.....	614	529	85	40	21	8	-	4	-	4	8
France.....	3,216	2,773	443	335	22	32	-	20	-	3	31
Germany.....	27,305	20,400	6,905	6,042	100	360	-	58	-	13	332
Greece.....	1,603	220	1,383	496	356	99	-	11	-	3	418
Hungary.....	803	634	169	84	29	6	-	9	-	29	12
Ireland.....	4,655	4,601	54	23	8	7	-	9	-	2	5
Italy.....	9,701	4,981	4,720	1,654	1,325	1,137	-	246	12	22	324
Latvia.....	294	258	36	28	4	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lithuania.....	314	267	47	24	8	3	-	4	-	5	3
Netherlands.....	3,042	2,844	198	99	29	6	-	24	-	20	20
Norway.....	2,427	2,266	161	77	49	9	-	10	-	1	15
Poland.....	4,395	3,907	488	230	118	8	-	55	-	50	27
Portugal.....	1,141	387	754	144	209	351	-	36	-	1	13
Rumania.....	468	335	133	64	31	2	-	16	-	12	8
Spain.....	991	593	398	142	126	48	-	38	1	29	14
Sweden.....	1,750	1,700	50	19	7	1	-	5	-	-	18
Switzerland.....	1,794	1,739	55	32	8	3	-	4	-	1	7
(England.....	12,872	12,419	453	144	28	18	-	229	-	1	33
United (No. Ireland..	1,240	1,209	31	11	2	-	-	17	-	-	1
Kingdom (Scotland.....	4,540	4,432	108	19	3	2	-	81	-	-	3
(Wales.....	578	566	12	2	1	-	-	9	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	1,780	1,610	170	83	31	2	-	33	-	15	6
Yugoslavia.....	1,272	817	455	269	52	103	-	19	-	6	6
Other Europe.....	2,509	2,130	379	286	64	14	-	10	-	1	4
Asia.....	8,029	2,843	5,186	3,902	270	770	-	56	1	80	107
China.....	1,536	596	940	722	19	118	-	11	1	12	57
India.....	155	96	59	33	11	2	-	5	-	1	7
Israel.....	421	320	101	48	17	11	-	7	-	14	4
Japan.....	2,393	93	2,300	2,042	12	190	-	7	-	33	16
Palestine.....	118	71	47	12	12	15	-	6	-	1	1
Philippines.....	1,160	67	1,093	675	47	355	-	10	-	-	6
Other Asia.....	2,246	1,600	646	370	152	79	-	10	-	19	16
North America.....	60,107	3,156	56,951	307	245	155	54,511	1,020	88	34	591
Canada.....	28,967	2	28,965	70	13	8	28,009	425	3	14	423
Mexico.....	18,454	-	18,454	48	44	27	17,820	481	-	2	32
West Indies.....	8,875	2,885	5,990	169	177	116	5,390	96	-	15	27
Central America.....	3,056	75	2,981	11	5	4	2,950	6	-	-	5
Other North America...	755	194	561	9	6	-	342	12	85	3	104
South America.....	4,691	150	4,541	28	14	7	4,472	14	-	2	4
Africa.....	922	702	220	121	58	22	-	7	-	3	9
Australia & New Zealand.	450	213	237	159	30	12	-	17	-	14	5
Other countries.....	58	22	36	24	1	1	2	-	2	1	5

TABLE 6A. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY CLASSES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS
AND COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of last permanent residence	Number admitted	Quota immigrants	Total nonquota immigrants	Wives of U.S. citizens	Husbands of U.S. citizens	Children of U.S. citizens	Natives of W. Hemisphere countries	Spouses, children of natives of W. Hemisphere countries	Persons who had been U.S. citizens	Ministers, their spouses, children	Other classes
All countries.....	170,434	84,175	86,259	15,916	3,359	3,268	58,985	2,114	104	387	2,126
Europe.....	82,352	66,236	16,116	10,127	1,486	2,256	304	321	41	162	1,419
Austria.....	2,132	1,466	666	534	16	27	6	5	2	10	66
Belgium.....	2,162	2,097	65	16	5	5	2	1	-	28	8
Bulgaria.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	77	67	10	6	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Denmark.....	993	897	96	64	11	8	3	-	1	1	8
Estonia.....	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	473	426	47	21	9	8	-	-	-	2	7
France.....	4,137	3,718	419	283	20	32	22	5	1	17	39
Germany.....	27,329	20,123	7,206	6,396	59	381	24	32	1	9	304
Greece.....	1,296	218	1,078	389	145	97	2	8	-	7	430
Hungary.....	96	88	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ireland.....	3,393	3,379	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Italy.....	8,432	4,362	4,070	1,332	909	1,126	88	204	27	22	362
Latvia.....	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania.....	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	2,973	2,853	120	57	21	3	3	2	-	13	21
Norway.....	2,234	2,122	112	52	21	9	6	2	-	6	16
Poland.....	136	120	16	10	3	-	-	1	-	1	1
Portugal.....	1,077	343	734	133	162	352	22	30	-	-	35
Rumania.....	23	17	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Spain.....	814	569	245	86	49	45	15	6	2	27	15
Sweden.....	2,171	2,136	35	8	1	-	2	1	-	-	23
Switzerland.....	1,796	1,727	69	37	2	3	11	-	-	1	15
(England.....	12,921	12,578	343	139	23	21	84	12	-	9	55
United Kingdom (No. Ireland.....	911	906	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
(Scotland.....	3,416	3,386	30	11	1	2	10	4	-	-	2
(Wales.....	302	299	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	25	24	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	580	324	256	157	6	88	-	3	2	-	-
Other Europe.....	2,341	1,879	462	377	16	47	3	5	5	4	5
Asia.....	8,231	3,360	4,871	3,713	168	750	30	41	16	81	72
China.....	528	435	93	74	3	12	1	-	-	1	2
India.....	104	86	18	8	3	-	1	-	-	1	5
Israel.....	1,344	1,199	145	56	47	11	3	5	-	20	3
Japan.....	2,579	120	2,459	2,152	15	213	2	7	1	30	39
Palestine.....	32	30	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.....	1,074	85	989	613	28	334	1	9	-	1	3
Other Asia.....	2,570	1,405	1,165	809	71	180	22	20	15	28	20
North America.....	72,139	11,592	60,547	1,765	1,606	220	54,492	1,677	45	125	617
Canada.....	36,283	6,454	29,829	557	259	37	27,437	1,022	37	44	436
Mexico.....	17,183	133	17,050	82	64	26	16,371	465	3	5	34
West Indies.....	8,628	2,705	5,923	189	206	115	5,244	118	1	19	31
Central America.....	3,016	218	2,798	16	8	4	2,753	11	1	-	5
Other North America...	7,029	2,082	4,947	921	1,069	38	2,687	61	3	57	111
South America.....	5,511	1,268	4,243	57	53	13	4,048	62	1	5	4
Africa.....	989	793	196	127	29	18	11	1	-	4	6
Australia & New Zealand.	742	595	147	93	12	10	9	8	1	9	5
Other countries.....	470	331	139	34	5	1	91	4	-	1	3

TABLE 6B. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948, AS AMENDED, BY CLASSES AND COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH: JUNE 25, 1948 - JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Number admitted	Displaced persons				Germans ethnics ^{1/}
		Total displaced persons	Quota displaced persons	Nonquota displaced orphans	Other nonquota displaced persons	
All countries.....	399,698	345,932	341,775	4,065	92	53,766
Europe.....	397,177	343,488	339,371	4,052	65	53,689
Austria.....	8,791	6,262	6,086	169	7	2,529
Belgium.....	584	581	580	1	-	3
Bulgaria.....	545	533	532	1	-	12
Czechoslovakia.....	11,663	8,824	8,788	34	2	2,839
Denmark.....	57	50	44	6	-	7
Estonia.....	10,186	9,923	9,901	17	5	263
Finland.....	89	88	84	4	-	1
France.....	532	524	520	4	-	8
Germany.....	61,273	51,204	50,032	1,156	16	10,069
Greece.....	10,271	10,269	9,022	1,246	1	2
Hungary.....	16,032	12,528	12,488	39	1	3,504
Ireland.....	25	25	24	1	-	-
Italy.....	2,225	2,206	1,638	568	-	19
Latvia.....	35,734	35,089	34,887	202	-	645
Lithuania.....	24,603	23,125	23,044	69	12	1,478
Netherlands.....	57	48	46	2	-	9
Norway.....	27	22	22	-	-	5
Poland.....	132,851	126,459	126,233	214	12	6,392
Portugal.....	21	14	10	4	-	7
Rumania.....	10,402	5,049	5,029	20	-	5,353
Spain.....	34	29	29	-	-	5
Sweden.....	175	175	175	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	116	113	113	-	-	3
(England.....	1,465	1,463	1,462	-	1	2
United (No. Ireland... Kingdom(Scotland.....	28	27	26	1	-	1
(Wales.....	183	183	182	1	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	100	96	96	-	-	4
U.S.S.R.....	34,941	30,618	30,561	50	7	4,323
Yugoslavia.....	33,026	17,090	16,853	236	1	15,936
Other Europe.....	1,141	871	864	7	-	270
Asia.....	2,126	2,115	2,114	1	-	11
China.....	884	882	881	1	-	2
India.....	8	7	7	-	-	1
Israel.....	13	13	13	-	-	-
Japan.....	10	8	8	-	-	2
Palestine.....	76	76	76	-	-	-
Philippines.....	19	19	19	-	-	-
Other Asia.....	1,116	1,110	1,110	-	-	6
North America.....	283	226	209	-	17	57
Canada.....	24	16	4	-	12	8
Mexico.....	3	3	3	-	-	-
West Indies.....	2	1	-	-	1	1
Central America.....	4	3	1	-	2	1
Other North America....	250	203	201	-	2	47
South America.....	19	15	5	-	10	4
Africa.....	68	64	63	1	-	4
Australia & New Zealand..	4	4	4	-	-	-
Other countries.....	21	20	9	11	-	1

^{1/} Includes wives and children.

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 6C. DISPLACED PERSONS 1/ AND OTHER IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES,
BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Immigrants			Displaced persons			Other immigrants		
	Total	Quota	Non-quota	Total	Quota	Non-quota	Total	2/ Quota	Non-quota
All countries.....	170,434	84,175	86,259	5,838	4,805	1,033	164,596	79,370	85,226
Europe.....	96,177	77,089	19,088	5,812	4,783	1,029	90,365	72,306	18,059
Austria.....	1,862	1,093	769	174	121	53	1,688	972	716
Belgium.....	1,335	1,252	83	262	262	-	1,073	990	83
Bulgaria.....	67	57	10	17	17	-	50	40	10
Czechoslovakia.....	2,173	1,831	342	680	679	1	1,493	1,152	341
Denmark.....	1,278	1,114	164	7	6	1	1,271	1,108	163
Estonia.....	158	125	33	28	28	-	130	97	33
Finland.....	614	529	85	2	-	2	612	529	83
France.....	3,216	2,773	443	140	140	-	3,076	2,633	443
Germany.....	27,305	20,400	6,905	668	392	276	26,637	20,008	6,629
Greece.....	1,603	220	1,383	420	5	415	1,183	215	968
Hungary.....	803	634	169	222	221	1	581	413	168
Ireland.....	4,655	4,601	54	-	-	-	4,655	4,601	54
Italy.....	9,701	4,981	4,720	269	4	265	9,432	4,977	4,455
Latvia.....	294	258	36	78	78	-	216	180	36
Lithuania.....	314	267	47	91	90	1	223	177	46
Netherlands.....	3,042	2,844	198	2	2	-	3,040	2,842	198
Norway.....	2,427	2,266	161	1	1	-	2,426	2,265	161
Poland.....	4,395	3,907	488	1,593	1,591	2	2,802	2,316	486
Portugal.....	1,141	387	754	1	-	1	1,140	387	753
Rumania.....	468	335	133	94	92	2	374	243	131
Spain.....	991	593	398	2	2	-	989	591	398
Sweden.....	1,750	1,700	50	98	98	-	1,652	1,602	50
Switzerland.....	1,794	1,739	55	21	21	-	1,773	1,718	55
(England.....	12,872	12,419	453	24	24	-	12,848	12,395	453
United Kingdom (No. Ireland....	1,240	1,209	31	-	-	-	1,240	1,209	31
(Scotland.....	4,540	4,432	108	8	8	-	4,532	4,424	108
(Wales.....	578	566	12	-	-	-	578	566	12
U.S.S.R.....	1,780	1,610	170	709	706	3	1,071	904	167
Yugoslavia.....	1,272	817	455	177	171	6	1,095	646	449
Other Europe.....	2,509	2,130	379	24	24	-	2,485	2,106	379
Asia.....	8,029	2,843	5,186	12	12	-	8,017	2,831	5,186
China.....	1,536	596	940	3	3	-	1,533	593	940
India.....	155	96	59	-	-	-	155	96	59
Israel.....	421	320	101	4	4	-	417	316	101
Japan.....	2,393	93	2,300	-	-	-	2,393	93	2,300
Palestine.....	118	71	47	-	-	-	118	71	47
Philippines.....	1,160	67	1,093	-	-	-	1,160	67	1,093
Other Asia.....	2,246	1,600	646	5	5	-	2,241	1,595	646
North America.....	60,107	3,156	56,951	4	2	2	60,103	3,154	56,949
Canada.....	28,967	2	28,965	-	-	-	28,967	2	28,965
Mexico.....	18,454	-	18,454	-	-	-	18,454	-	18,454
West Indies.....	8,875	2,885	5,990	-	-	-	8,875	2,885	5,990
Central America.....	3,056	75	2,981	-	-	-	3,056	75	2,981
Other North America.....	755	194	561	4	2	2	751	192	559
South America.....	4,691	150	4,541	1	-	1	4,690	150	4,540
Africa.....	922	702	220	6	6	-	916	696	220
Australia & New Zealand...	450	213	237	2	2	-	448	211	237
Other countries.....	58	22	36	1	-	1	57	22	35

1/ Displaced persons admitted under the Displaced Persons Act of June 25, 1948, as amended.
2/ Includes 318 German ethnics admitted under Section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act.

TABLE 7. ANNUAL QUOTAS AND QUOTA IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

Quota area	Annual quota ^{1/}	Quota immigrants admitted				
		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All quota areas.....	154,657	113,046	197,460	156,547	194,247	84,175
Europe.....	149,667	111,443	195,671	154,759	192,754	82,231
Northern and Western Europe.....	125,165	59,578	69,366	47,026	73,302	63,649
Belgium.....	1,297	1,270	979	991	1,103	1,093
Denmark.....	1,175	1,109	1,101	1,082	1,183	1,124
France.....	3,069	2,997	3,187	2,900	2,935	2,984
Germany.....	25,814	12,819	31,511	14,637	35,453	20,866
Great Britain, Northern Ireland.	65,361	23,543	17,194	15,369	20,368	24,219
Iceland.....	100	68	88	96	95	89
Ireland.....	17,756	8,505	6,444	3,810	3,819	4,635
Luxembourg.....	100	94	74	59	103	76
Netherlands.....	3,136	2,991	3,067	3,102	3,032	2,903
Norway.....	2,364	2,303	2,179	2,248	2,333	2,259
Sweden.....	3,295	2,376	1,876	1,360	1,554	1,640
Switzerland.....	1,698	1,503	1,666	1,372	1,324	1,761
Southern and Eastern Europe.....	24,502	51,865	126,305	107,733	119,452	18,582
Austria.....	1,405	1,327	6,153	1,361	2,236	903
Bulgaria.....	100	65	177	231	330	56
Czechoslovakia.....	2,859	3,255	4,058	3,870	5,398	2,138
Estonia.....	115	1,716	5,387	2,230	1,366	113
Finland.....	566	497	518	556	494	527
Greece.....	308	426	285	3,638	5,621	172
Hungary.....	865	1,445	4,054	5,079	7,331	575
Italy.....	5,645	5,207	5,861	4,325	5,901	4,970
Latvia.....	235	3,534	17,439	11,220	4,999	224
Lithuania.....	384	6,452	11,774	4,568	3,330	258
Poland.....	6,488	21,462	50,692	45,766	42,665	4,428
Portugal.....	438	462	426	384	388	385
Rumania.....	289	699	2,019	2,042	5,184	208
Spain.....	250	194	197	286	256	583
Turkey.....	225	177	697	401	374	118
U.S.S.R.....	2,697	3,710	10,854	14,019	15,269	1,926
Yugoslavia.....	933	976	5,359	7,411	17,265	690
Other Southern & Eastern Europe.	700	261	355	346	1,045	308
Asia.....	2,990 ^{2/}	1,003	1,173	1,341	1,085	1,560
China.....	100	281	208	518	178	404
Chinese.....	105	36	59	56	51	105
India.....	100	110	123	69	70	64
Other Asia.....	2,685	576	783	698	786	987
Africa.....	1,400	328	328	272	253	235
Oceania.....	600 ^{2/}	272	288	175	155	149

^{1/} The annual quota was 153,929 in the fiscal year 1949, 154,206 in the fiscal year 1950, and 154,277 in the fiscal years 1951 and 1952.

^{2/} The Philippines are included in Asia; prior to the fiscal year 1952, the Philippines were included in the Pacific, or Oceania.

TABLE 8. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Number admitted	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Private household workers	Service workers except private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	No occupation
All countries.....	170,434	12,783	3,393	5,025	12,519	2,652	12,257	14,718	6,852	4,390	1,538	5,369	88,938
Europe.....	96,177	7,104	2,116	2,785	7,138	1,569	7,987	9,924	3,972	3,010	1,051	2,223	47,298
Austria.....	1,862	167	8	56	119	17	69	113	32	51	2	9	1,219
Czechoslovakia.....	2,173	273	37	104	179	17	201	264	39	59	8	41	951
France.....	3,216	258	184	88	238	48	205	252	183	131	26	22	1,581
Germany.....	27,305	1,567	254	527	2,710	512	2,026	2,693	1,024	686	111	299	14,896
Hungary.....	803	123	17	34	33	5	51	73	21	20	4	16	406
Ireland.....	4,655	438	138	88	251	91	297	524	1,109	307	74	302	1,036
Italy.....	9,701	260	644	166	188	33	1,084	617	226	235	124	631	5,493
Latvia.....	294	32	2	6	15	1	11	33	6	11	1	3	173
Lithuania.....	314	30	7	5	18	4	35	62	3	8	4	13	125
Netherlands.....	3,042	211	155	133	165	46	224	171	34	70	30	39	1,764
Poland.....	4,395	364	71	208	154	53	566	912	52	116	30	147	1,722
Rumania.....	468	44	9	26	14	6	28	50	5	10	2	9	265
United Kingdom.....	19,230	1,805	65	764	2,006	494	1,724	2,170	545	651	38	190	8,778
U. S. S. R.....	1,780	226	30	67	95	18	155	279	40	43	8	28	791
Yugoslavia.....	1,272	50	33	18	29	7	98	90	26	51	4	30	836
Other Europe.....	15,667	1,256	462	495	924	217	1,213	1,621	627	561	585	444	7,262
Asia.....	8,029	369	119	199	180	29	185	194	61	154	56	75	6,408
China.....	1,536	66	-	15	17	5	3	16	2	5	-	-	1,407
India.....	155	31	6	10	11	-	6	2	2	1	1	-	85
Japan.....	2,393	28	3	6	19	1	-	3	2	2	3	-	2,326
Philippines.....	1,160	42	7	4	11	4	4	18	27	11	-	-	1,032
Other Asia.....	2,785	202	103	164	122	19	172	155	28	135	52	75	1,558
North America.....	60,107	4,535	1,106	1,751	4,594	996	3,822	4,217	2,507	1,135	415	3,042	31,987
Canada.....	28,967	3,117	302	816	2,929	757	1,771	1,587	470	566	28	519	16,105
Mexico.....	18,454	445	631	381	643	119	1,060	613	1,324	238	363	2,390	10,247
West Indies.....	8,875	660	84	462	615	81	768	1,653	426	260	14	91	3,761
Central America.....	3,056	231	19	58	344	18	140	319	276	42	1	18	1,590
Other North America...	755	82	70	34	63	21	83	45	11	29	9	24	284
South America.....	4,691	637	44	242	494	31	182	274	290	65	11	17	2,404
Africa.....	922	86	5	32	78	14	69	85	5	22	4	11	511
Australia & New Zealand.	450	49	3	16	31	12	11	22	13	4	-	1	288
Other countries.....	58	3	-	-	4	1	1	2	4	-	1	-	42

TABLE 9. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH, SEX, AND AGE:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Sex and age	Number admitted	Czechoslovakia	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	United Kingdom	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	Other Europe	Asia	Canada	Mexico	West Indies	Central America	Other North America	South America	Other countries
Number admitted.....	170,434	2,173	27,305	803	4,655	9,701	294	314	4,395	19,230	1,780	1,272	24,255	8,029	28,967	18,454	8,875	3,056	755	4,691	1,430
Male.....	73,073	1,095	9,228	399	1,737	5,127	134	162	2,370	8,041	853	490	11,555	2,579	11,983	9,268	3,815	1,052	414	2,151	620
Under 5 years....	7,226	20	1,294	6	134	366	-	5	10	745	1	6	1,112	273	1,979	753	155	110	2	194	61
5 - 9 "	6,273	63	999	23	39	446	7	2	44	666	23	18	798	237	1,372	981	237	109	1	149	59
10 - 19 "	8,941	56	1,405	36	137	576	15	3	98	733	51	101	1,503	425	1,395	1,415	464	178	7	270	73
20 - 29 "	19,699	269	2,371	64	739	1,557	21	31	440	1,957	107	90	3,571	695	2,460	2,681	1,252	327	99	784	184
30 - 39 "	16,449	311	1,442	100	465	1,113	34	62	736	1,872	199	107	2,347	553	2,944	2,093	1,109	215	148	468	131
40 - 49 "	8,728	229	1,035	90	141	493	35	32	651	1,211	207	102	1,290	229	1,235	889	454	83	73	181	68
50 - 59 "	3,915	105	524	53	51	329	14	23	288	601	161	42	639	106	390	317	99	20	44	78	31
60 - 69 "	1,338	27	122	19	18	170	6	3	79	174	84	15	221	41	159	98	34	8	30	20	10
70 - 79 "	395	10	32	7	10	70	2	1	22	65	15	7	53	14	32	29	9	2	6	6	3
80 yrs. and over.	99	5	4	1	3	7	-	-	2	17	5	2	16	6	15	10	1	-	4	1	-
Unknown.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Female.....	97,361	1,078	18,077	404	2,918	4,574	160	152	2,025	11,189	927	782	12,700	5,450	16,984	9,186	5,060	2,004	341	2,540	810
Under 5 years....	7,162	17	1,308	12	115	354	-	-	14	711	1	7	1,109	258	1,955	753	189	101	1	204	53
5 - 9 "	6,107	68	960	19	53	394	5	5	21	615	18	27	790	219	1,332	983	258	131	-	163	46
10 - 19 "	12,999	70	2,034	33	961	577	12	13	129	1,429	52	125	1,510	543	2,091	1,864	710	403	4	345	94
20 - 29 "	35,313	437	8,038	102	1,007	1,170	36	49	549	3,653	152	172	4,488	2,951	6,051	2,885	1,616	699	71	886	301
30 - 39 "	17,106	216	2,937	85	403	609	39	35	533	1,964	195	122	2,057	828	3,349	1,397	1,265	351	66	503	152
40 - 49 "	9,622	138	1,494	83	175	539	29	24	393	1,293	185	156	1,377	369	1,360	797	644	164	77	260	65
50 - 59 "	5,823	84	917	45	119	518	26	17	237	1,015	192	109	903	183	537	338	244	90	68	120	61
60 - 69 "	2,312	34	288	17	53	283	9	5	111	367	109	44	324	75	215	113	95	56	43	39	32
70 - 79 "	773	14	91	8	26	106	4	3	33	120	22	18	123	24	69	47	26	8	11	16	4
80 yrs. and over.	137	-	10	-	6	24	-	1	5	20	1	2	17	-	25	8	12	1	-	4	1
Unknown.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1

TABLE 10. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED BY RACE, SEX AND AGE:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Sex and age	Number admitted	White	Chinese	East Indian	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Negro	Pacific Islander
Number admitted.....	170,434	163,735	1,093	96	1,078	2,489	88	1,816	39
Male	73,073	71,478	203	58	261	198	20	842	13
Under 5 years.....	7,226	7,045	32	3	20	79	3	44	-
5 - 9 "	6,273	6,119	19	4	50	23	2	55	1
10-14 "	4,345	4,229	20	7	48	9	2	28	2
15 "	732	705	4	-	13	1	-	8	1
16-17 "	1,761	1,712	13	1	19	3	-	13	-
18-19 "	2,103	2,051	6	1	32	2	1	10	-
20-24 "	7,777	7,615	16	7	26	3	8	101	1
25-29 "	11,922	11,679	16	9	15	35	-	162	6
30-34 "	9,661	9,419	24	13	15	12	-	177	1
35-39 "	6,788	6,647	21	5	8	8	-	99	-
40-44 "	5,141	5,035	9	1	6	6	-	84	-
45-49 "	3,587	3,530	11	3	2	6	1	34	-
50-54 "	2,404	2,368	7	2	3	5	1	17	1
55-59 "	1,511	1,495	3	1	3	3	-	6	-
60-64 "	830	826	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
65-69 "	508	502	1	-	-	1	2	2	-
70-74 "	277	275	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
75-79 "	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 yrs. and over..	99	98	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unknown.....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	97,361	92,257	890	38	817	2,291	68	974	26
Under 5 years.....	7,162	6,976	36	5	12	70	2	61	-
5 - 9 "	6,107	5,966	23	2	44	18	-	53	1
10-14 "	4,331	4,202	14	1	52	12	-	49	1
15 "	840	814	3	-	7	1	-	14	1
16-17 "	2,878	2,802	5	1	18	19	1	32	-
18-19 "	4,950	4,720	20	-	23	128	8	50	1
20-24 "	18,996	17,348	192	6	144	1,122	41	141	2
25-29 "	16,317	15,064	154	6	217	706	13	150	7
30-34 "	10,323	9,806	90	5	138	154	-	127	3
35-39 "	6,783	6,480	100	3	75	27	3	89	6
40-44 "	5,460	5,225	92	2	43	10	-	87	1
45-49 "	4,162	4,014	62	2	24	12	-	47	1
50-54 "	3,437	3,330	51	3	10	6	-	35	2
55-59 "	2,386	2,338	29	1	1	2	-	15	-
60-64 "	1,422	1,396	14	1	2	1	-	8	-
65-69 "	890	873	3	-	3	2	-	9	-
70-74 "	500	492	2	-	3	1	-	2	-
75-79 "	273	269	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
80 yrs. and over..	137	135	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Unknown.....	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 10A. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, BY SEX, AGE, ILLITERACY, AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

Sex, age, illiterates, and occupation	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Immigrant aliens admitted.....	188,317	249,187	205,717	265,520	170,434
Sex:					
Male.....	80,340	119,130	99,327	123,609	73,073
Female.....	107,977	130,057	106,390	141,911	97,361
Males per 1,000 females.....	744	916	934	871	751
Age:					
Under 16 years.....	32,728	50,468	44,023	64,513	37,016
16 to 44 years.....	123,340	152,358	121,823	159,788	110,860
45 years and over.....	32,249	46,361	39,871	41,219	22,558
Illiterates:					
Number <u>1</u> /.....	1,983	1,677	1,869	2,026	995
Percent.....	1.1	.7	.9	.8	.6
Major Occupation Group:					
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	13,884	20,502	15,269	16,496	12,783
Farmers and farm managers.....	8,937	17,642	10,214	10,566	3,393
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	6,014	6,396	5,493	5,968	5,025
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	14,797	16,796	14,098	16,724	15,171
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,693	21,832	16,183	21,223	12,257
Operatives and kindred workers.....	14,271	19,618	17,858	21,092	14,718
Private household workers.....	6,990	8,900	7,243	9,653	6,852
Service workers, except private household.....	3,937	4,970	5,292	6,418	4,390
Farm laborers and foremen.....	933	3,976	4,972	6,289	1,538
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	6,192	5,693	5,481	8,969	5,369
No occupation.....	98,669	122,862	103,614	142,122	88,938
Emigrant aliens departed.....	24,586	27,598	26,174	21,880	24,256
Sex:					
Male.....	12,950	14,331	12,843	10,921	12,511
Female.....	11,636	13,267	13,331	10,959	11,745
Male per 1,000 females.....	1,113	1,080	963	997	1,065
Age:					
Under 16 years.....	2,032	2,333	2,417	1,918	2,117
16 to 44 years.....	13,895	15,576	15,422	12,318	14,905
45 years and over.....	8,659	9,689	8,335	7,644	7,234
Major Occupation Group:					
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	2,150	2,631	2,772	2,328	3,053
Farmers and farm managers.....	306	335	350	263	266
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	1,819	1,983	1,954	1,693	1,798
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	1,280	1,540	1,799	1,179	1,339
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	879	929	950	437	786
Operatives and kindred workers.....	1,265	1,222	1,363	902	988
Private household workers.....	643	663	757	470	610
Service workers, except private household.....	690	730	839	908	1,181
Farm laborers and foremen.....	976	642	253	158	114
Laborers except farm and mine.....	1,702	993	924	4,099	654
No occupation.....	12,876	15,930	14,213	9,443	13,467

1/ Immigrants 16 years of age or over who are unable to read or write any language.

TABLE 10B. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Sex and marital status	Number admitted or departed	Czechoslovakia	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	United Kingdom	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	Other Europe	Asia	Canada	Mexico	West Indies	Central America	Other North America	South America	Other countries
IMMIGRANTS.....	170,434	2,173	27,305	803	4,655	9,701	294	314	4,395	19,230	1,780	1,272	24,255	8,029	28,967	18,454	8,875	3,056	755	4,691	1,430
Male.....	73,073	1,095	9,228	399	1,737	5,127	134	162	2,370	8,041	853	490	11,555	2,579	11,983	9,268	3,815	1,052	414	2,151	620
Single.....	36,996	419	5,727	124	1,352	1,770	30	64	638	3,743	192	192	6,294	1,293	6,374	4,400	1,929	704	102	1,322	327
Married.....	33,991	589	3,290	226	359	3,269	64	91	1,614	4,113	609	250	4,953	927	5,419	4,717	1,798	334	294	800	275
Widowed.....	678	26	48	8	23	63	3	2	37	108	25	11	96	14	85	74	23	3	11	14	4
Divorced.....	655	30	140	4	2	6	2	1	30	70	21	4	115	8	93	44	50	11	6	11	7
Unknown.....	753	31	23	37	1	19	35	4	51	7	6	33	97	337	12	33	15	-	1	4	7
Female.....	97,361	1,078	18,077	404	2,918	4,574	160	152	2,025	11,189	927	782	12,700	5,450	16,984	9,186	5,060	2,004	341	2,540	810
Single.....	42,251	247	6,637	90	2,369	1,429	24	23	315	5,026	127	197	5,662	919	8,783	4,497	2,861	1,222	65	1,507	251
Married.....	48,410	713	9,965	270	441	2,715	99	114	1,475	5,208	610	508	6,126	4,329	7,587	4,236	1,819	615	211	879	490
Widowed.....	4,349	61	813	20	98	414	10	11	196	671	147	66	558	94	398	312	178	93	53	104	52
Divorced.....	2,050	30	658	4	9	8	9	2	29	277	39	6	316	8	198	121	187	73	12	50	14
Unknown.....	301	27	4	20	1	8	18	2	10	7	4	5	38	100	18	20	15	1	-	-	3
EMIGRANTS.....	24,256	73	1,538	67	422	1,379	20	23	231	3,011	317	198	5,681	2,719	1,544	869	2,135	611	236	1,969	1,213
Male.....	12,511	38	625	31	178	871	8	8	125	1,137	161	123	3,165	1,790	685	485	1,109	264	134	965	609
Single.....	6,246	19	428	17	110	341	3	2	40	514	46	32	1,789	716	279	318	506	155	82	547	302
Married.....	4,907	14	144	9	57	440	4	6	65	478	82	75	1,103	734	340	147	484	95	47	364	219
Widowed.....	287	1	29	2	6	54	-	-	3	27	-	4	75	42	13	6	6	4	-	7	8
Divorced.....	98	1	5	2	-	6	1	-	1	13	-	3	27	8	1	2	16	2	-	2	8
Unknown.....	973	3	19	1	5	30	-	-	16	105	33	9	171	290	52	12	97	8	5	45	72
Female.....	11,745	35	913	36	244	508	12	15	106	1,874	156	75	2,516	929	859	384	1,026	347	102	1,004	604
Single.....	4,652	8	356	7	132	114	3	6	22	630	37	11	975	408	338	217	427	196	57	507	201
Married.....	5,436	21	293	17	84	266	5	8	63	1,009	93	45	1,176	404	415	135	482	124	37	440	319
Widowed.....	1,148	4	229	7	18	117	2	1	13	159	18	14	254	70	75	21	47	15	2	39	43
Divorced.....	208	-	20	3	2	2	-	-	3	35	-	2	57	8	9	6	35	3	2	6	15
Unknown.....	301	2	15	2	8	9	2	-	5	41	8	3	54	39	22	5	35	9	4	12	26

TABLE 11. ALIENS AND CITIZENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED :
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 TO 1953

Period	ALIENS ADMITTED		ALIENS DEPARTED		U.S. CITIZENS	
	Immi- grant	Nonimmi- grant	Emi- grant	Nonemi- grant	Ar- rived	De- parted
Total, 1908 to 1953	14,624,387	9,144,225	4,703,828	9,460,588	15,209,282	15,025,634
1908-1910 1/.....	2,576,226	490,741	823,311	672,327	660,811	342,600
1911-1920.....	5,735,811	1,376,271	2,146,994	1,841,163	1,938,508	2,517,889
1911.....	878,587	151,713	295,666	222,549	269,128	349,472
1912.....	838,172	178,983	333,262	282,030	280,801	353,890
1913.....	1,197,892	229,335	308,190	303,734	286,604	347,702
1914.....	1,218,480	184,601	303,338	330,467	286,586	368,797
1915.....	326,700	107,544	204,074	180,100	239,579	172,371
1916.....	298,826	67,922	129,765	111,042	121,930	110,733
1917.....	295,403	67,474	66,277	80,102	127,420	126,011
1918.....	110,618	101,235	94,585	98,683	72,867	275,837
1919.....	141,132	95,889	123,522	92,709	96,420	218,929
1920.....	430,001	191,575	288,315	139,747	157,173	194,147
1921-1930.....	4,107,209	1,774,881	1,045,076	1,649,702	3,522,713	3,519,519
1921.....	805,228	172,935	247,718	178,313	222,712	271,560
1922.....	309,556	122,949	198,712	146,672	243,563	309,477
1923.....	522,919	150,487	81,450	119,136	308,471	270,601
1924.....	706,896	172,406	76,789	139,956	301,281	277,850
1925.....	294,314	164,121	92,728	132,762	339,239	324,323
1926.....	304,488	191,618	76,992	150,763	370,757	372,480
1927.....	335,175	202,826	73,366	180,142	378,520	369,788
1928.....	307,255	193,376	77,457	196,899	430,955	429,575
1929.....	279,678	199,649	69,203	183,295	449,955	431,842
1930.....	241,700	204,514	50,661	221,764	477,260	462,023
1931-1940.....	528,431	1,574,071	459,738	1,736,912	3,365,432	3,357,936
1931.....	97,139	183,540	61,882	229,034	439,897	446,386
1932.....	35,576	139,295	103,295	184,362	339,262	380,837
1933.....	23,068	127,660	80,081	163,721	305,001	338,545
1934.....	29,470	134,434	39,771	137,401	273,257	262,091
1935.....	34,956	144,765	38,834	150,216	282,515	272,400
1936.....	36,329	154,570	35,817	157,467	318,273	311,480
1937.....	50,244	181,640	26,736	197,846	386,872	390,196
1938.....	67,895	184,802	25,210	197,404	406,999	397,875
1939.....	82,998	185,333	26,651	174,758	354,438	333,399
1940.....	70,756	138,032	21,461	144,703	258,918	224,727
1941-1950.....	1,035,039	2,461,359	156,399	2,105,894	3,223,233	2,880,414
1941.....	51,776	100,008	17,115	71,362	175,935	168,961
1942.....	28,781	82,457	7,363	67,189	118,454	113,216
1943.....	23,725	81,117	5,107	53,615	105,729	62,403
1944.....	28,551	113,641	5,669	78,740	108,444	63,525
1945.....	38,119	164,247	7,442	85,920	175,568	103,019
1946.....	108,721	203,469	18,143	186,210	274,543	230,578
1947.....	147,292	366,305	22,501	300,921	437,690	451,845
1948.....	170,570	476,006	20,875	427,343	542,932	478,988
1949.....	188,317	447,272	24,586	405,503	620,371	552,361
1950.....	249,187	426,837	27,598	429,091	663,567	655,518
1951.....	205,717	465,106	26,174	446,727	760,486	667,126
1952.....	265,520	516,082	21,880	487,617	807,225	814,289
1953.....	170,434	485,714	24,256	520,246	930,874	925,861

1/ Departure of aliens first recorded in 1908. Departure of U. S. citizens first recorded in 1910.

TABLE 12. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED,
BY STATE OF INTENDED FUTURE OR LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

Future or last residence	I M M I G R A N T					E M I G R A N T				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All States.....	188,317	249,187	205,717	265,520	170,434	24,586	27,598	26,174	21,880	24,256
Alabama.....	538	469	386	697	554	53	67	63	68	72
Arizona.....	1,252	950	958	1,269	1,405	132	145	121	129	98
Arkansas.....	417	725	384	556	278	16	12	27	16	28
California.....	21,014	20,428	19,588	26,599	24,916	2,038	2,616	2,531	1,926	2,112
Colorado.....	729	1,401	1,035	1,863	848	74	105	104	104	120
Connecticut.....	5,036	6,282	4,841	5,212	3,279	559	504	341	253	355
Delaware.....	279	396	328	453	270	18	33	28	14	34
District of Columbia.	1,564	1,670	1,460	1,865	1,352	1,295	1,743	2,051	1,843	2,492
Florida.....	2,736	2,980	2,923	3,789	4,405	1,449	1,317	1,106	831	985
Georgia.....	661	801	608	1,148	709	72	92	115	62	133
Idaho.....	367	424	423	449	404	27	30	42	23	44
Illinois.....	11,469	18,673	20,562	20,758	9,202	730	1,000	957	667	904
Indiana.....	2,172	3,642	2,777	3,473	1,818	132	226	228	126	122
Iowa.....	1,425	2,139	1,639	2,372	842	85	140	103	86	105
Kansas.....	605	958	785	1,137	672	62	84	74	56	108
Kentucky.....	734	918	637	757	565	56	87	65	63	53
Louisiana.....	2,151	2,125	1,115	1,729	1,000	285	362	379	227	232
Maine.....	1,089	1,100	809	989	1,085	74	104	156	70	56
Maryland.....	2,747	4,330	2,275	2,321	1,367	221	338	280	189	285
Massachusetts.....	9,259	10,443	8,134	8,741	6,578	736	894	956	659	757
Michigan.....	10,267	14,681	13,452	15,489	10,351	633	880	863	596	537
Minnesota.....	2,288	5,287	2,710	3,327	1,709	176	364	200	163	188
Mississippi.....	1,058	1,584	500	444	303	37	56	60	47	90
Missouri.....	1,613	2,497	1,721	3,032	1,363	115	180	126	102	164
Montana.....	646	802	663	869	450	25	48	67	38	42
Nebraska.....	578	1,603	1,273	2,199	462	29	38	32	21	38
Nevada.....	180	164	165	269	186	17	27	16	26	26
New Hampshire.....	644	637	500	633	507	44	59	82	48	49
New Jersey.....	9,832	13,349	10,701	14,531	7,916	785	1,027	991	711	900
New Mexico.....	264	296	315	452	701	30	71	61	49	109
New York.....	53,926	68,944	60,113	78,212	42,712	9,267	9,519	9,380	7,375	8,887
North Carolina.....	1,203	1,981	1,069	1,149	696	86	114	90	70	84
North Dakota.....	718	1,279	595	1,078	356	33	38	31	27	14
Ohio.....	6,158	9,829	7,926	12,145	5,082	394	508	464	331	465
Oklahoma.....	596	755	720	898	565	64	89	78	66	77
Oregon.....	1,382	1,364	1,274	1,775	1,334	101	91	116	119	98
Pennsylvania.....	10,162	15,268	10,666	13,772	6,335	631	777	742	500	616
Rhode Island.....	1,156	1,288	938	1,094	904	92	98	111	85	101
South Carolina.....	436	509	371	537	340	34	42	33	17	26
South Dakota.....	350	1,601	487	784	225	15	24	12	41	25
Tennessee.....	694	953	656	876	568	83	84	115	67	61
Texas.....	6,071	6,385	5,533	8,416	14,115	452	622	557	810	680
Utah.....	1,293	1,325	1,192	1,485	1,390	34	83	60	62	87
Vermont.....	757	794	511	681	589	42	86	90	58	66
Virginia.....	1,483	3,570	1,740	2,157	1,228	187	184	188	129	172
Washington.....	3,492	3,825	3,415	4,629	3,571	283	377	357	243	234
West Virginia.....	730	690	457	663	419	50	53	50	32	35
Wisconsin.....	2,451	5,776	3,162	5,774	2,093	156	252	260	175	152
Wyoming.....	169	275	222	276	174	13	18	14	12	23
All other.....	1,476	1,022	1,003	1,697	2,241	2,564	1,890	1,201	2,448	1,115

TABLE 12A. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, BY RURAL AND URBAN AREA AND CITY ^{1/}: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

Class of place and city	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total.....	188,317	249,187	205,717	265,520	170,434
Rural.....	32,715	47,066	27,674	34,936	21,297
Urban.....	52,304	66,157	55,848	71,954	52,219
City total.....	101,510	134,504	120,740	154,999	93,915
Los Angeles, Calif.....	5,668	5,263	4,746	8,583	7,078
Oakland, Calif.....	684	662	623	682	663
San Diego, Calif.....	758	628	553	755	765
San Francisco, Calif.....	4,118	3,594	4,289	3,920	3,734
Bridgeport, Conn.....	469	454	345	471	254
Hartford, Conn.....	878	1,124	1,071	808	550
Washington, D. C.....	1,564	1,670	1,460	1,865	1,352
Miami, Fla.....	1,120	1,279	1,237	1,358	1,774
Tampa, Fla.....	267	273	221	300	359
Chicago, Ill.....	8,376	13,152	14,461	14,399	6,366
New Orleans, La.....	759	668	586	840	656
Baltimore, Md.....	1,301	2,151	1,107	1,059	718
Boston, Mass.....	1,763	2,164	1,927	2,277	1,541
Cambridge, Mass.....	481	519	403	331	341
Detroit, Mich.....	5,897	7,128	7,709	8,539	6,112
Minneapolis, Minn.....	564	1,449	891	891	587
St. Louis, Mo.....	548	1,127	686	1,386	566
Jersey City, N. J.....	670	752	716	989	381
Newark, N. J.....	1,111	1,647	1,339	1,146	743
Paterson, N. J.....	452	560	316	514	349
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,172	1,481	1,669	2,686	1,624
New York, N. Y.....	38,194	50,779	45,650	59,333	31,724
Rochester, N. Y.....	815	1,143	1,022	1,084	696
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	375	682	507	853	412
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,062	3,331	3,048	4,437	1,457
Portland, Ore.....	594	676	609	814	714
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,408	5,242	4,062	5,453	2,240
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,014	1,369	1,044	1,407	647
Providence, R. I.....	502	595	420	476	358
Houston, Tex.....	540	667	545	700	772
San Antonio, Tex.....	665	630	569	853	1,123
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	789	824	816	899	919
Seattle, Wash.....	1,465	1,565	1,676	2,088	1,591
Milwaukee, Wis.....	741	1,558	983	2,194	731
Other cities.....	11,726	17,698	13,434	20,609	14,018
Outlying territories and possessions	1,185	848	899	1,348	1,328
Unknown or not reported.....	603	612	556	2,283	1,675

^{1/} Rural - Population of less than 2,500. Urban - Population of 2,500 to 99,999.
 Cities - Population of 100,000 or over.

TABLE 13. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF LAST OR INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

Country or region of last or future residence	I M M I G R A N T					E M I G R A N T				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All countries.....	188,317	249,187	205,717	265,520	170,434	24,586	27,598	26,174	21,880	24,256
Europe.....	129,592	199,115	149,545	193,626	82,352	11,893	12,642	11,477	9,691	12,557
Austria.....	4,447	16,467	9,761	23,088	2,132	79	98	87	112	135
Belgium.....	2,057	1,429	1,802	2,946	2,162	225	237	156	192	310
Bulgaria.....	22	13	1	9	1	18	15	2	5	6
Czechoslovakia.....	2,018	946	88	51	77	113	97	38	28	25
Denmark.....	1,239	1,094	1,076	1,152	993	324	350	336	350	427
Estonia.....	14	4	-	7	38	1	1	2	1	3
Finland.....	567	506	532	500	473	123	160	138	114	130
France.....	4,816	4,430	4,573	4,878	4,137	1,274	1,125	1,019	1,172	1,484
Germany.....	55,284	128,592	87,755	104,236	27,329	622	1,309	1,101	1,028	1,491
Greece.....	1,734	1,179	4,459	6,996	1,296	389	588	374	435	621
Hungary.....	748	190	62	63	96	29	27	30	14	23
Ireland.....	6,552	4,837	2,592	2,775	3,393	302	372	539	229	367
Italy.....	11,695	12,454	8,958	11,342	8,432	1,494	1,636	1,440	1,281	1,358
Latvia.....	22	5	5	10	59	-	-	-	3	2
Lithuania.....	67	5	8	20	14	4	1	3	1	-
Netherlands.....	3,330	3,080	3,062	3,060	2,973	368	379	304	327	439
Norway.....	2,476	2,262	2,289	2,354	2,234	596	677	576	553	571
Poland.....	1,673	696	98	235	136	133	106	72	68	71
Portugal.....	1,282	1,106	1,078	953	1,077	230	228	188	183	199
Rumania.....	155	155	104	34	23	11	8	5	2	8
Spain.....	409	383	442	481	814	262	218	227	225	291
Sweden.....	2,847	2,183	2,022	1,778	2,171	425	483	451	334	376
Switzerland.....	1,967	1,854	1,485	1,502	1,796	300	342	311	341	380
(England....	16,634	10,191	12,393	18,539	12,921	2,988	2,919	2,882	1,884	2,736
United (N. Ireland.	2,126	1,005	552	751	911	97	189	173	71	56
Kingdom(Scotland...	4,075	2,299	2,309	3,390	3,416	443	444	465	258	345
(Wales.....	440	265	196	248	302	103	72	78	35	48
U.S.S.R.....	24	6	10	11	25	627	157	140	143	213
Yugoslavia.....	198	189	454	327	580	82	74	64	77	158
Other Europe.....	674	1,290	1,379	1,890	2,341	231	330	276	225	284
Asia.....	7,595	4,508	7,149	9,328	8,231	2,568	3,311	2,529	2,441	2,757
China.....	3,415	1,280	335	263	528	365	428	376	223	155
India.....	175	121	109	123	104	243	420	314	210	237
Israel 1/.....	-	378	968	485	1,344	-	240	250	228	267
Japan.....	529	100	271	3,814	2,579	230	315	282	506	701
Palestine 1/.....	421	168	164	34	32	378	101	28	53	43
Philippines.....	1,157	729	3,228	1,179	1,074	926	1,181	627	521	598
Other Asia.....	1,898	1,732	2,074	3,430	2,570	426	626	652	700	756
North America.....	46,218	40,899	44,030	56,458	72,139	6,767	7,636	8,199	6,722	5,957
Canada.....	25,156	21,885	25,880	33,354	36,283	1,233	2,267	3,202	2,760	1,925
Mexico.....	8,083	6,744	6,153	9,079	17,183	1,096	1,257	1,149	988	988
West Indies.....	6,733	6,206	5,902	6,672	8,628	3,603	3,190	2,897	2,227	2,383
Central America.....	2,431	2,169	2,011	2,637	3,016	775	851	816	576	633
Other No. America...	3,815	3,895	4,084	4,716	7,029	60	71	135	171	28
South America.....	3,107	3,284	3,596	4,591	5,511	2,538	2,873	2,817	1,984	2,180
Africa.....	995	849	845	931	989	345	433	393	317	363
Australia & N. Zealand	661	460	490	545	742	244	459	497	456	352
Other countries.....	149	72	62	41	470	231	244	262	269	90

1/ Israel is included in Palestine prior to 1950.

TABLE 13A. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1944 TO 1953

Country or region of birth	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All countries...	28,551	38,119	108,721	147,292	170,570	188,317	249,187	205,717	265,520	170,434
Europe.....	8,694	10,141	64,877	96,865	115,750	138,301	206,547	161,177	202,884	96,177
Austria 1/.....	-	-	989	1,997	2,782	2,363	3,182	2,777	5,976	1,862
Belgium.....	135	92	1,770	2,208	1,757	1,592	1,108	1,238	1,539	1,335
Bulgaria.....	23	11	36	128	132	84	190	231	279	67
Czechoslovakia.....	341	289	1,075	3,601	3,865	4,393	5,528	3,863	5,041	2,173
Denmark.....	119	108	291	1,166	1,328	1,305	1,234	1,217	1,345	1,278
Estonia.....	28	19	136	184	225	1,840	5,422	2,073	1,248	158
Finland.....	72	58	197	689	693	704	645	646	585	614
France.....	232	207	5,000	5,808	4,697	3,972	3,519	3,337	3,454	3,216
Germany 1/.....	1,360	1,260	4,010	14,674	21,365	23,844	31,225	26,369	50,283	27,305
Greece.....	292	235	578	2,056	1,964	1,759	1,242	4,447	7,084	1,603
Hungary.....	227	132	577	1,277	1,471	1,998	5,098	4,922	6,850	803
Ireland.....	146	286	1,387	2,446	7,651	8,585	6,501	3,739	3,796	4,655
Italy.....	177	320	3,886	14,557	15,801	11,157	9,839	7,348	9,306	9,701
Latvia.....	66	50	206	340	427	3,853	17,494	10,588	4,459	294
Lithuania.....	105	86	244	554	631	6,691	11,870	4,028	3,044	314
Netherlands.....	217	111	610	2,607	3,739	3,200	3,148	3,170	3,143	3,042
Norway.....	195	114	379	2,316	2,687	2,563	2,379	2,378	2,481	2,427
Poland.....	1,420	1,222	4,806	8,156	8,020	23,744	52,851	37,484	33,211	4,395
Portugal.....	429	562	554	636	890	1,235	1,075	1,048	1,013	1,141
Rumania.....	249	234	425	558	770	1,043	3,599	2,351	4,915	468
Spain.....	291	238	402	302	509	503	463	510	536	991
Sweden.....	90	67	327	1,252	2,022	2,433	1,892	1,427	1,478	1,750
Switzerland.....	50	70	282	978	1,426	1,585	1,728	1,408	1,569	1,794
United Kingdom (England... Kingdom (No. Ireland (Scotland... (Wales.....	1,135 92 357 47	2,627 340 515 100	28,763 1,584 2,472 1,495	17,889 1,328 3,757 1,071	17,484 1,940 5,436 954	13,589 2,425 4,805 656	8,812 1,249 2,983 393	8,333 840 2,950 368	12,054 1,031 4,052 494	12,872 1,240 4,540 578
U.S.S.R.....	433	399	1,110	2,240	2,317	3,907	10,971	11,953	12,697	1,780
Yugoslavia.....	178	184	676	1,117	1,190	1,384	9,154	8,254	17,223	1,272
Other Europe.....	188	205	610	973	1,577	1,089	1,753	1,880	2,698	2,509
Asia.....	364	575	1,921	4,098	7,626	6,355	4,615	5,166	9,428	8,029
China.....	72	109	337	1,407	3,987	2,823	1,494	1,821	1,421	1,536
India.....	43	95	407	375	239	166	153	134	153	155
Israel 2/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	261	206	421
Japan.....	9	3	17	82	371	508	76	198	4,517	2,393
Palestine 2/.....	35	52	193	363	376	234	212	210	156	118
Philippines.....	15	15	293	739	1,122	1,068	595	760	1,066	1,160
Other Asia.....	190	301	674	1,132	1,531	1,556	1,975	1,782	1,909	2,246
North America.....	17,961	24,229	33,125	40,295	42,270	39,469	34,004	35,482	48,092	60,107
Canada.....	7,386	9,379	18,627	22,008	22,612	21,515	18,043	20,809	28,141	28,967
Mexico.....	6,399	6,455	6,805	7,775	8,730	7,977	6,841	6,372	9,600	18,454
West Indies.....	2,299	4,660	4,876	6,299	6,994	6,518	6,093	5,553	6,723	8,875
Central America.....	1,876	3,395	2,171	3,470	2,884	2,493	2,151	1,970	2,642	3,056
Other No. America..	1	340	646	743	1,050	966	876	778	986	755
South America.....	899	1,326	1,755	2,421	2,768	2,639	2,777	2,724	3,902	4,691
Africa.....	75	267	1,098	849	840	737	689	700	740	922
Australia & N. Zealand	533	1,535	5,746	2,532	1,110	602	443	390	416	450
Other countries.....	25	46	199	232	206	214	112	78	58	58

1/ In the years 1944 to 1945, Austria was included with Germany.

2/ Israel is included in Palestine prior to 1950.

TABLE 14. EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, BY RACE, SEX AND AGE:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Sex and age	Number departed	White	Chinese	East Indian	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Negro	Pacific Islander
Number departed.....	24,256	21,909	293	349	551	636	42	440	36
Male	12,511	10,910	202	249	352	440	29	307	22
Under 5 years.....	334	314	4	10	1	3	-	2	-
5 - 9 "	432	407	4	7	6	1	-	7	-
10-14 "	273	262	3	3	3	-	-	2	-
15 "	77	74	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
16-17 "	206	198	1	3	1	1	-	1	1
18-19 "	334	319	4	2	4	1	1	1	2
20-24 "	1,552	1,429	21	33	30	19	2	15	3
25-29 "	2,233	1,948	34	60	51	64	10	63	3
30-34 "	1,602	1,340	15	43	45	62	5	89	3
35-39 "	1,147	954	26	39	41	34	6	43	4
40-44 "	953	780	19	22	53	33	4	38	4
45-49 "	633	564	16	6	23	15	1	8	-
50-54 "	518	453	16	4	25	15	-	5	-
55-59 "	430	378	8	2	21	15	-	6	-
60-64 "	340	297	6	1	11	20	-	5	-
65-69 "	474	382	7	3	16	60	-	6	-
70-74 "	280	219	1	1	7	50	-	2	-
75-79 "	160	124	-	1	1	33	-	1	-
80 yrs. and over..	87	73	1	1	1	10	-	1	-
Unknown.....	446	395	15	8	11	4	-	11	2
Female	11,745	10,999	91	100	199	196	13	133	14
Under 5 years.....	275	254	2	10	3	4	-	2	-
5 - 9 "	348	326	5	4	6	5	-	2	-
10-14 "	312	294	4	6	7	1	-	-	-
15 "	66	64	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
16-17 "	222	213	2	3	2	-	-	-	2
18-19 "	302	290	2	3	3	1	-	3	-
20-24 "	1,217	1,134	12	9	21	19	-	21	1
25-29 "	1,945	1,812	15	18	48	35	1	14	2
30-34 "	1,440	1,328	15	19	30	25	6	16	1
35-39 "	971	908	13	5	22	11	-	10	2
40-44 "	781	722	3	9	14	11	1	17	4
45-49 "	631	592	4	3	14	3	3	11	1
50-54 "	660	611	7	5	13	17	1	6	-
55-59 "	567	535	-	-	3	21	-	8	-
60-64 "	458	433	-	-	5	13	-	7	-
65-69 "	460	436	2	-	-	17	-	5	-
70-74 "	366	350	-	1	1	7	-	7	-
75-79 "	228	222	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
80 yrs. and over..	113	110	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Unknown.....	383	365	5	4	7	-	-	2	-

TABLE 14A. EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Number departed	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Private household workers	Service workers except private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	No occupation
All countries.....	24,256	3,053	266	1,798	1,150	189	786	988	610	1,181	114	654	13,467
Europe.....	12,960	1,611	165	847	576	104	528	646	323	756	93	448	6,863
Austria.....	190	30	2	12	9	1	11	4	7	2	-	3	109
Czechoslovakia.....	73	9	-	8	11	-	2	2	2	2	-	3	34
France.....	1,280	161	13	88	41	9	19	29	30	188	3	4	695
Germany.....	1,538	162	18	53	63	7	43	32	35	18	6	11	1,090
Hungary.....	67	8	-	7	6	-	1	4	1	1	1	-	38
Ireland.....	422	67	7	13	24	7	24	30	35	27	1	29	158
Italy.....	1,379	130	35	63	25	4	79	180	28	64	12	153	606
Latvia.....	20	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	13
Lithuania.....	23	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Netherlands.....	453	66	10	19	13	-	3	9	8	16	4	5	300
Poland.....	231	25	2	27	9	5	24	8	1	8	1	6	115
Rumania.....	57	11	-	6	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	29
United Kingdom.....	3,011	390	9	180	183	42	108	88	65	117	7	21	1,801
U. S. S. R.....	317	22	-	80	10	4	8	2	3	6	1	4	177
Yugoslavia.....	198	7	3	34	4	-	8	15	1	11	-	26	89
Other Europe.....	3,701	515	66	255	174	25	195	242	106	295	57	178	1,593
Asia.....	2,719	421	42	325	78	9	38	77	42	123	16	93	1,455
China.....	280	31	-	36	7	3	-	15	3	21	1	2	161
India.....	289	70	1	36	2	1	3	2	4	7	-	-	163
Japan.....	643	99	20	68	31	1	5	18	9	18	6	21	347
Philippines.....	591	85	9	23	13	1	11	22	13	45	7	56	306
Other Asia.....	916	136	12	162	25	3	19	20	13	32	2	14	478
North America.....	5,395	572	42	343	371	61	169	213	147	188	5	96	3,188
Canada.....	1,544	229	19	107	101	28	28	22	22	73	-	5	910
Mexico.....	869	78	3	79	70	9	12	16	24	14	1	22	541
West Indies.....	2,135	173	14	121	145	22	109	141	77	82	4	66	1,181
Central America.....	611	73	4	22	51	1	19	31	21	11	-	2	376
Other North America...	236	19	2	14	4	1	1	3	3	8	-	1	180
South America.....	1,969	287	12	160	71	8	34	29	78	82	-	6	1,202
Africa.....	370	50	1	57	12	2	7	12	2	14	-	2	211
Australia & New Zealand.	358	72	1	21	28	4	4	4	4	7	-	2	211
Other countries.....	485	40	3	45	14	1	6	7	14	11	-	7	337

TABLE 15. EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH, SEX AND AGE:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Sex and age	Number departed	Czechoslovakia	Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	United Kingdom	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	Other Europe	Asia	Canada	Mexico	West Indies	Central America	Other North America	South America	Other countries
Number admitted..	24,256	73	1,538	67	422	1,379	20	23	231	3,011	317	198	5,681	2,719	1,544	869	2,135	611	236	1,969	1,213
Male.....	12,511	38	625	31	178	871	8	8	125	1,137	161	123	3,165	1,790	685	485	1,109	264	134	965	609
Under 5 years.	334	-	7	1	3	2	-	-	3	48	3	4	46	22	30	15	12	11	58	48	21
5 - 9 "	432	1	19	1	6	11	1	-	5	84	15	2	88	31	36	11	25	6	6	62	22
10 - 19 "	890	6	174	2	3	13	-	-	-	83	-	3	161	49	46	58	86	51	8	121	26
20 - 29 "	3,785	9	189	10	55	208	1	-	16	271	20	20	1,195	516	182	186	351	77	11	276	192
30 - 39 "	2,749	9	52	5	37	181	1	1	33	214	61	25	576	451	181	93	374	69	19	222	145
40 - 49 "	1,586	9	52	6	28	142	1	2	28	176	35	12	360	264	74	55	136	21	16	118	51
50 - 59 "	948	2	36	3	16	95	2	1	19	118	11	14	268	140	41	37	44	9	7	44	41
60 - 69 "	814	-	40	1	13	120	1	2	11	66	10	23	258	147	34	11	34	7	4	10	22
70 - 79 "	440	1	43	1	14	73	1	2	4	28	1	17	122	94	18	4	5	1	2	4	5
80 yrs.& over.	87	-	11	-	3	18	-	-	-	11	2	-	12	16	6	3	2	-	1	-	2
Unknown.....	446	1	2	1	-	8	-	-	6	38	3	3	79	60	37	12	40	12	2	60	82
Female.....	11,745	35	913	36	244	508	12	15	106	1,874	156	75	2,516	929	859	384	1,026	347	102	1,004	604
Under 5 years.	275	-	4	1	4	3	-	1	2	43	7	1	41	26	22	12	17	6	34	36	15
5 - 9 "	348	-	10	-	4	2	-	-	3	62	12	1	78	32	32	15	22	6	5	40	24
10 - 19 "	902	1	133	1	17	12	-	1	2	97	2	3	123	67	44	81	75	65	3	149	26
20 - 29 "	3,162	12	195	5	51	90	3	2	18	504	31	18	668	290	251	104	336	120	6	293	165
30 - 39 "	2,411	6	92	5	49	51	2	2	18	426	56	10	522	221	210	57	256	59	15	227	127
40 - 49 "	1,412	4	86	8	31	52	-	7	26	234	17	11	332	102	94	48	134	36	13	111	66
50 - 59 "	1,227	7	107	5	34	95	3	1	13	223	15	12	310	87	65	28	75	24	11	58	54
60 - 69 "	918	2	122	4	32	92	1	1	10	148	10	7	239	51	56	21	53	7	7	30	25
70 - 79 "	594	2	140	3	17	78	2	-	6	86	3	10	135	17	37	2	28	1	1	12	14
80 yrs.& over.	113	-	21	1	3	28	-	-	2	23	-	-	18	1	10	-	3	-	1	-	2
Unknown.....	383	1	3	3	2	5	1	-	6	28	3	2	50	35	38	16	27	23	6	48	86

TABLE 16. NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY CLASSES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS AND COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Number admitted	Foreign government officials	Temporary visitors for business	Temporary visitors for pleasure	Transit aliens	Treaty traders	Students	International representatives	Temporary workers and trainees	Representatives of foreign information media	Exchange aliens	Returning resident aliens	Other classes
All countries.....	485,714	24,502	63,496	243,219	67,684	878	13,533	6,112	3,021	174	12,584	50,397	114
Europe.....	206,296	9,759	34,781	77,990	37,987	677	1,951	3,268	963	103	7,951	30,860	6
Austria.....	3,793	100	650	1,499	430	13	49	10	81	4	571	384	2
Belgium.....	5,112	601	1,008	1,630	814	16	33	173	12	3	94	728	-
Bulgaria.....	127	2	23	55	14	-	6	3	2	-	1	21	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,185	61	437	978	207	5	41	47	13	-	67	329	-
Denmark.....	5,904	492	676	2,046	1,507	33	28	113	29	3	442	535	-
Estonia.....	355	7	61	175	60	3	8	-	-	-	4	37	-
Finland.....	2,042	41	305	635	635	16	17	16	5	-	89	283	-
France.....	19,247	1,834	3,683	5,905	2,519	8	131	1,111	127	17	1,050	2,862	-
Germany.....	19,650	356	3,790	7,564	1,520	12	231	57	133	16	2,507	3,464	-
Greece.....	3,414	313	575	1,208	439	20	281	30	8	-	96	444	-
Hungary.....	2,049	67	376	1,036	245	4	40	3	12	1	14	251	-
Ireland.....	4,669	65	336	1,476	668	2	9	26	6	1	47	2,033	-
Italy.....	12,125	643	1,830	4,368	2,031	55	141	68	59	5	498	2,426	1
Latvia.....	497	6	101	269	43	-	1	1	3	-	8	65	-
Lithuania.....	888	9	165	589	41	-	6	4	1	-	3	70	-
Netherlands.....	11,589	592	2,380	4,143	2,535	6	106	302	40	3	421	1,061	-
Norway.....	6,979	698	664	1,919	1,967	28	101	102	21	1	420	1,058	-
Poland.....	8,347	132	1,503	4,553	698	16	113	68	16	-	83	1,165	-
Portugal.....	1,496	241	185	349	239	3	26	24	3	-	32	394	-
Rumania.....	2,046	50	479	1,082	178	11	46	3	5	2	21	169	-
Spain.....	11,513	232	1,454	5,416	3,445	46	130	47	154	3	64	522	-
Sweden.....	6,122	191	1,174	2,595	689	-	30	110	4	2	269	1,058	-
Switzerland.....	5,776	110	1,356	2,256	618	87	44	64	28	1	142	1,070	-
(England.....	47,091	1,839	9,083	16,905	10,493	221	141	522	125	36	603	7,123	-
United Kingdom (No. Ireland...)	2,227	29	146	789	705	7	13	13	25	1	21	478	-
Kingdom (Scotland.....	11,145	149	1,080	4,313	3,603	28	21	56	26	2	94	1,773	-
(Wales.....	1,603	50	237	650	399	10	4	14	8	1	41	189	-
U.S.S.R.....	3,957	175	543	2,196	402	9	31	211	5	-	28	357	-
Yugoslavia.....	1,412	516	87	400	131	1	16	39	2	-	19	201	-
Other Europe.....	2,936	158	394	991	712	17	107	31	10	1	202	310	3
Asia.....	30,838	3,610	6,037	5,973	4,694	56	3,241	668	221	53	2,476	3,765	44
China.....	4,325	486	359	491	1,940	25	446	140	7	2	252	137	40
India.....	3,007	266	603	673	430	4	356	170	14	1	397	93	-
Israel.....	940	59	173	407	92	-	138	6	3	-	24	38	-
Japan.....	8,036	455	2,199	693	1,095	2	396	3	151	46	416	2,578	2
Palestine.....	587	7	111	297	62	-	67	4	1	-	8	30	-
Philippines.....	4,132	479	939	1,001	42	2	535	66	14	2	518	534	-
Other Asia.....	9,811	1,858	1,653	2,411	1,033	23	1,303	279	31	2	861	355	2
North America.....	184,582	4,980	14,732	125,244	18,129	44	5,950	795	1,672	10	1,175	11,803	48
Canada.....	25,365	627	1,182	11,422	7,510	9	1,851	256	390	1	515	1,594	8
Mexico.....	51,480	2,160	4,502	38,445	3,588	-	1,608	155	249	7	345	421	-
West Indies.....	89,730	1,346	7,432	64,085	5,764	17	1,623	213	963	-	145	8,142	-
Central America.....	14,631	739	1,233	9,138	868	17	818	151	62	-	136	1,469	-
Other North America.....	3,776	108	383	2,154	399	1	50	20	8	2	34	177	40
South America.....	44,001	3,429	4,581	27,163	3,447	72	2,011	718	107	1	575	1,897	-
Africa.....	3,913	300	897	1,418	388	11	256	143	21	1	201	277	-
Australia & New Zealand..	7,409	488	1,926	2,702	1,307	4	75	141	22	5	158	581	-
Other countries.....	8,675	1,936	542	2,729	1,732	14	49	379	15	1	48	1,214	16

TABLE 17. NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY CLASSES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS AND COUNTRY OR REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of last permanent residence	Number admitted	Foreign government officials	Temporary visitors for business	Temporary visitors for pleasure	Transit aliens	Treaty traders	Students	International representatives	Temporary workers and trainees	Representatives of foreign information media	Exchange aliens	Returning resident aliens	Other classes
All countries.....	485,714	24,502	63,496	243,219	67,684	878	13,533	6,112	3,021	174	12,584	50,397	114
Europe.....	124,369	9,792	27,118	44,469	26,979	621	1,384	3,311	873	99	7,920	1,797	6
Austria.....	1,659	72	210	450	198	6	13	3	84	5	584	32	2
Belgium.....	3,547	625	990	1,111	480	17	7	176	12	3	84	42	-
Bulgaria.....	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	131	40	2	7	32	-	-	42	-	-	-	1	-
Denmark.....	3,951	489	549	1,315	965	31	21	110	2	3	442	24	-
Estonia.....	19	4	-	1	1	-	10	2	-	-	-	1	-
Finland.....	1,182	49	283	453	260	15	15	4	5	-	84	14	-
France.....	15,252	1,879	3,659	4,426	2,559	5	119	1,150	132	14	1,083	226	-
Germany.....	11,328	276	2,642	4,358	825	5	164	19	114	17	2,568	340	-
Greece.....	2,029	333	356	609	266	18	263	29	2	1	102	50	-
Hungary.....	55	39	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ireland.....	1,499	25	248	782	328	4	6	10	1	1	36	58	-
Italy.....	6,490	656	1,667	1,876	1,342	60	107	86	58	4	491	143	-
Latvia.....	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania.....	5	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	7,693	666	2,152	2,421	1,562	2	73	281	39	3	443	51	-
Norway.....	5,258	720	601	1,532	1,662	37	95	102	14	1	429	65	-
Poland.....	198	87	12	19	26	1	2	48	-	-	1	2	-
Portugal.....	974	255	148	202	258	-	20	27	2	-	30	32	-
Rumania.....	38	28	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Spain.....	3,430	191	483	712	1,750	41	43	12	129	1	31	37	-
Sweden.....	4,555	201	1,155	2,288	415	-	42	92	4	1	289	68	-
Switzerland.....	4,356	121	1,313	1,799	454	95	44	282	31	1	157	59	-
(England.....	38,195	2,154	9,541	15,226	9,003	222	169	513	179	42	702	444	-
United (No. Ireland.....	1,409	2	101	630	583	27	18	3	9	2	18	16	-
Kingdom(Scotland.....	7,015	38	615	3,102	3,052	12	10	32	16	-	90	48	-
(Wales.....	865	10	122	443	229	5	4	6	3	-	32	11	-
U.S.S.R.....	414	141	4	13	44	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	653	503	8	51	42	-	4	39	-	-	1	5	-
Other Europe.....	2,160	188	246	627	634	18	127	31	37	-	222	26	4
Asia.....	25,846	3,822	6,019	5,101	3,752	34	3,199	600	200	54	2,439	535	91
China.....	1,357	482	70	66	167	7	240	91	2	1	211	4	16
India.....	2,063	176	437	334	243	1	350	120	9	-	384	9	-
Israel.....	2,997	192	709	1,575	184	-	214	32	6	-	63	22	-
Japan.....	5,484	555	2,325	697	389	1	433	5	152	50	453	375	49
Palestine.....	181	7	42	80	31	-	16	-	-	-	5	-	-
Philippines.....	3,803	479	1,049	1,017	58	2	549	66	13	2	520	48	-
Other Asia.....	9,961	1,931	1,387	1,332	2,680	23	1,397	286	18	1	803	77	26
North America.....	265,852	6,270	19,953	154,142	28,735	114	6,421	1,144	1,814	15	1,288	45,945	11
Canada.....	48,516	1,091	3,184	26,072	14,296	42	2,108	510	477	4	624	99	9
Mexico.....	58,841	2,562	5,373	43,356	4,942	4	1,678	168	293	10	374	81	-
West Indies.....	97,586	1,753	9,801	74,137	8,459	36	1,685	296	979	1	146	293	-
Central America.....	15,132	840	1,552	10,394	975	19	829	159	64	-	142	158	-
Other North America.....	45,777	24	43	183	63	13	121	11	1	-	2	45,314	2
South America.....	55,382	3,825	7,012	34,479	6,065	104	2,188	824	108	1	591	185	-
Africa.....	3,950	288	1,076	1,677	283	3	247	112	16	1	198	48	1
Australia & New Zealand....	7,785	424	2,201	2,973	1,685	1	75	105	9	4	144	164	-
Other countries.....	2,530	81	117	378	185	1	19	16	1	-	4	1,723	5

TABLE 18. NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED,
BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF LAST OR INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

Country or region of last or future residence	NONIMMIGRANT					NONEMIGRANT				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All countries...	447,272	426,837	465,106	516,082	485,714	405,503	429,091	446,727	487,617	520,246
Europe.....	111,590	97,186	104,963	121,902	124,369	107,217	98,477	99,469	111,585	127,909
Austria.....	854	928	926	1,380	1,659	391	782	687	955	1,534
Belgium.....	3,037	2,450	3,254	4,575	3,547	3,075	2,448	2,935	4,101	3,598
Bulgaria.....	47	15	9	9	3	32	23	8	3	10
Czechoslovakia.....	684	227	97	155	131	533	219	103	96	133
Denmark.....	3,680	3,532	3,974	4,227	3,951	3,680	3,514	3,796	3,773	3,770
Estonia.....	47	18	17	10	19	15	24	11	15	8
Finland.....	877	833	975	1,165	1,182	741	823	938	942	1,189
France.....	11,842	10,433	13,197	14,930	15,252	11,197	9,800	10,785	13,029	14,567
Germany.....	4,394	4,091	6,022	9,965	11,328	1,592	2,903	5,152	7,457	10,598
Greece.....	1,948	1,541	3,643	1,840	2,029	1,383	1,578	1,868	1,563	2,083
Hungary.....	657	66	79	75	55	357	70	65	88	81
Ireland.....	1,530	1,229	1,072	1,391	1,499	1,678	1,399	1,267	1,386	1,830
Italy.....	7,830	7,050	5,389	6,240	6,490	6,654	6,404	4,796	5,159	6,700
Latvia.....	24	6	24	7	6	20	4	9	16	11
Lithuania.....	25	8	5	15	5	14	13	15	12	12
Netherlands.....	6,712	5,405	7,641	8,122	7,693	6,662	5,115	7,031	7,109	7,555
Norway.....	5,305	4,576	4,717	5,322	5,258	4,875	5,306	4,715	4,908	5,634
Poland.....	699	411	217	296	198	676	416	221	201	232
Portugal.....	1,577	1,091	915	888	974	1,582	717	738	707	736
Rumania.....	93	35	50	45	38	71	30	48	50	64
Spain.....	3,067	2,610	2,190	2,623	3,430	2,665	2,465	2,470	2,366	3,006
Sweden.....	5,053	4,598	4,289	4,446	4,555	5,108	4,995	4,278	4,070	4,691
Switzerland.....	3,519	3,673	3,926	4,467	4,356	3,455	3,413	3,598	3,947	4,334
(England....	37,971	33,695	33,382	38,827	38,195	40,403	36,773	35,025	39,696	42,789
United (No. Ireland.	1,011	858	732	780	1,409	1,035	987	779	676	1,212
Kingdom (Scotland...)	5,769	4,648	4,550	6,291	7,015	6,395	5,464	4,744	6,006	7,631
(Wales.....	848	718	606	730	865	993	794	633	731	977
U.S.S.R.....	527	472	427	358	414	362	323	366	271	391
Yugoslavia.....	158	290	285	420	653	107	203	240	244	641
Other Europe.....	1,805	1,679	2,353	2,303	2,160	1,466	1,472	2,148	2,008	1,892
Asia.....	17,914	17,840	19,529	23,638	25,846	12,369	10,756	12,543	12,889	15,190
China.....	6,234	1,959	763	1,074	1,357	3,885	1,115	483	265	668
India.....	2,412	1,890	1,506	1,882	2,063	1,702	1,581	1,133	1,104	1,431
Israel 1/.....	-	3,008	2,945	2,648	2,997	-	1,760	2,809	1,913	2,292
Japan.....	488	1,498	3,580	4,312	5,484	322	957	2,532	3,292	3,852
Palestine 1/.....	1,256	436	362	252	181	1,337	320	161	152	188
Philippines.....	2,497	2,517	2,728	3,424	3,803	1,795	1,926	1,925	2,170	2,462
Other Asia.....	5,027	6,532	7,645	10,046	9,961	3,328	3,097	3,500	3,993	4,297
North America.....	268,191	261,836	281,201	305,890	265,852	238,916	269,469	278,276	300,629	310,625
Canada.....	102,020	97,084	108,887	123,471	48,516	93,187	96,117	105,710	119,938	81,599
Mexico.....	34,405	30,735	32,851	28,111	58,841	24,131	25,174	26,471	33,269	56,415
West Indies.....	87,517	85,035	86,398	100,301	97,586	89,263	88,818	89,201	85,606	106,650
Central America....	10,701	11,207	11,832	13,875	15,132	9,657	10,849	11,364	12,398	14,263
Other No. America..	33,548	37,775	41,233	40,132	45,777	22,678	48,511	45,530	49,418	51,698
South America.....	39,291	40,094	48,004	51,553	55,382	37,651	40,279	44,780	49,047	53,333
Africa.....	3,912	3,320	3,125	3,704	3,950	3,574	3,033	2,702	2,846	3,469
Australia & N. Zeal..	5,062	5,737	7,585	8,364	7,785	4,730	5,868	7,443	8,736	7,262
Other countries.....	1,312	824	699	1,031	2,530	1,046	1,209	1,514	1,885	2,458

1/ Israel is included in Palestine prior to 1950.

TABLE 19. NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY DISTRICT
ON JUNE 30, 1952 AND 1953

(Exclusive of border crossers, agricultural laborers,
crewmen, returning residents, and foreign government
officials and representatives)

District	Visitors	Transit aliens	Students	Treaty traders <u>1/</u>	Temporary workers and trainees <u>2/</u>	Represent- atives of foreign information media <u>3/</u>
June 30, 1953:						
All districts.....	99,131	6,362	29,596	1,012	3,549	57
St. Albans, Vt.....	5,762	224	120	30	2,446	4
Boston, Mass.....	1,314	74	2,548	29	8	-
New York, N. Y.....	38,167	2,247	4,366	677	317	21
Philadelphia, Pa.....	229	40	1,506	3	-	-
Baltimore, Md.....	368	67	1,560	11	2	-
Miami, Fla.....	14,646	524	2,257	69	256	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2,319	209	1,033	27	79	3
Detroit, Mich.....	6,222	64	3,098	6	68	-
Chicago, Ill.....	1,795	28	2,818	2	11	-
Kansas City, Mo.....	-	-	2,702	-	-	-
Seattle, Wash.....	3,812	274	1,297	3	46	1
San Francisco, Calif....	3,932	333	2,371	105	122	10
San Antonio, Tex.....	13,107	1,801	1,127	1	55	4
El Paso, Tex.....	2,088	68	705	1	60	-
Los Angeles, Calif.....	3,175	201	1,943	33	52	1
Honolulu, T. H.....	2,195	208	145	15	27	12
June 30, 1952:						
All districts.....	104,198	7,032	25,705	933		
St. Albans, Vt.....	8,737	230	108	45		
Boston, Mass.....	1,200	116	2,178	25		
New York, N. Y.....	39,050	3,233	4,368	580		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	235	30	1,245	4		
Baltimore, Md.....	473	50	1,554	11		
Miami, Fla.....	15,191	503	1,763	87		
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2,329	94	929	27		
Detroit, Mich.....	6,479	75	3,016	5		
Chicago, Ill.....	2,296	71	2,466	-		
Kansas City, Mo.....	-	-	2,153	-		
Seattle, Wash.....	5,713	550	1,023	3		
San Francisco, Calif....	4,664	448	2,128	88		
San Antonio, Tex.....	12,287	1,363	680	-		
El Paso, Tex.....	1,672	46	586	2		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,785	134	1,422	35		
Honolulu, T. H.....	1,087	89	86	21		

1/ Admitted since December 7, 1948.

2/ Admitted since December 24, 1952. Agricultural laborers are not included.

3/ Admitted since December 24, 1952.

TABLE 20. ALIENS EXCLUDED FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY CAUSE:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1947 TO 1953

Cause	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Number excluded.....	7,435	7,113	5,541	5,256	5,647	5,050	5,647
Criminals.....	442	367	402	428	610	534	491
Immoral classes.....	12	18	31	32	38	29	58
Subversive or anarchistic.....	9	3	31	157	165	148	118
Violators of narcotic laws.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mental or physical defectives:							
Idiots and imbeciles 1/.....	2	1	4	5	9	7	5
Feeble minded aliens.....	8	11	13	10	18	14	14
Insane aliens or had been insane.....	42	37	37	30	30	35	29
Psychopathic personality aliens.....	44	28	22	49	24	9	14
Epileptics.....	26	20	32	26	17	23	10
Mentally defective aliens.....	61	28	22	21	31	19	16
Chronic alcoholics.....	8	8	7	5	6	8	4
Tubercular aliens.....	24	26	18	27	11	17	88
Aliens afflicted with other dangerous, contagious disease.....	47	110	33	21	45	22	7
Aliens with defect which may affect ability to earn a living.....	17	33	4	25	243	10	3
Likely to become public charges.....	212	167	207	103	116	41	33
Previously excluded, deported or removed..	160	91	160	135	122	115	169
Stowaways.....	947	815	217	122	121	74	47
Entered without inspection or by false statements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Entered without proper documents.....	5,141	5,156	4,110	3,926	3,963	3,860	4,293
Paupers, professional beggars, and vagrants.....	3	-	4	2	-	1	-
Polygamists or advocate polygamy.....	-	-	2	3	2	-	-
Contract laborers.....	22	17	33	12	1	9	6
Ineligible to citizenship.....	4	-	7	1	1	-	5
Previously departed from U.S. to avoid service in armed forces.....	135	46	84	56	14	19	39
Brought by nonsignatory lines.....	2	2	12	4	1	3	-
Unable to read (over 16 years of age).....	12	2	9	14	3	3	-
Accompanying aliens.....	7	2	4	8	15	10	10
Assisted aliens.....	2	2	5	6	2	1	1
Other.....	46	123	31	28	39	39	47

1/ Cause for exclusion under Immigration Act of February 5, 1917.

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 21. ALIENS EXCLUDED FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH AND CAUSE:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Total	Criminals	Immoral classes	Mental or physical defectives	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Likely to become public charges	Subversive or anarchistic	Stowaways	Previously excluded, deported, or removed	Previously deported to avoid service in armed forces	Contract laborers	Other classes
All countries.....	5,647	491	58	190	4,293	139	33	118	47	169	39	6	64
Europe.....	591	24	3	7	474	3	1	45	18	11	-	1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	14	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
France.....	17	-	-	1	13	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Germany.....	30	-	-	-	25	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
Greece.....	27	-	-	1	22	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Hungary.....	17	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Ireland.....	7	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	41	1	-	1	37	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	75	3	-	-	53	2	-	16	-	1	-	-	-
Rumania.....	25	1	3	-	16	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
Spain.....	15	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	178	10	-	3	158	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	2
U.S.S.R.....	33	1	-	-	17	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	16	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-
Other Europe.....	96	5	-	-	85	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-
Asia.....	41	3	-	1	31	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1
China.....	10	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
India.....	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lebanon.....	8	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia.....	19	1	-	1	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
North America.....	4,918	461	55	181	3,719	136	32	58	20	157	39	4	56
Canada.....	1,722	200	7	72	1,292	7	23	48	3	49	9	-	12
Mexico.....	2,228	171	45	100	1,639	126	9	7	-	94	17	3	17
West Indies.....	252	2	2	3	201	1	-	2	15	4	-	1	21
Central America.....	27	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	3
Other North America....	689	88	1	5	569	2	-	1	-	8	12	-	3
South America.....	39	1	-	1	32	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
Africa.....	13	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Australia & New Zealand..	27	2	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries.....	18	-	-	-	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 22. ALIEN CREWMEN DESERTED FROM VESSELS ARRIVED AT AMERICAN SEAPORTS, BY NATIONALITY, AND FLAG OF VESSEL: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Nationality of crewmen	Total	Flag of vessel from which deserted														
		British	Danish	Greek	Honduran	Israeli	Italian	Liberian	Netherlandish	Norwegian	Panamanian	Portuguese	Spanish	Swedish	United States	Other
Number deserted.....	2,317	385	65	52	37	64	101	63	135	411	307	27	102	113	109	346
British Empire.....	310	224	-	1	10	-	1	5	-	19	20	-	-	4	19	7
Denmark.....	82	3	36	-	-	-	1	1	-	22	6	-	-	11	2	-
Finland.....	34	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	8	3	11
Germany.....	71	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	20	-	-	6	-	33
Greece.....	145	2	-	42	1	-	1	20	-	1	63	-	-	1	7	7
Italy.....	275	6	-	2	-	1	96	15	-	22	105	-	-	6	-	22
Netherlands.....	130	12	-	3	-	-	-	1	104	5	1	-	-	-	3	1
Norway.....	271	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	223	12	-	-	-	5	3
Poland.....	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	2
Portugal.....	46	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	27	1	2	2	1
Spain.....	162	1	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	12	15	-	100	6	2	17
Sweden.....	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	1	-	-	48	7	5
Yugoslavia.....	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	17
China.....	186	55	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	32	9	-	-	-	2	74
Israel.....	57	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Philippines.....	44	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	-	-	-	3	8
Cuba.....	39	1	6	-	2	-	-	1	-	8	4	-	1	-	6	10
Argentina.....	23	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	20
Honduras.....	36	3	-	-	15	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	11	1
All other.....	293	56	8	1	5	3	-	9	21	21	26	-	-	4	33	106

TABLE 23. VESSELS AND AIRPLANES INSPECTED, CREWMEN EXAMINED, AND STOWAWAYS FOUND ON ARRIVING VESSELS, BY DISTRICTS: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 AND 1953 1/

District	Vessels and airplanes inspected			Crewmen arrived and examined		Stowaways arrived	
	Arrived		Departed	Aliens	Citizens	Aliens	Citizens
	Vessels	Airplanes	Vessels and airplanes 2/				
<u>1953</u>							
All districts.....	45,347	84,890	30,345	1,080,545	852,282	424	40
St. Albans, Vt.....	492	1,654	10	2,716	659	-	-
Boston, Mass.....	2,279	4,962	607	59,449	35,257	12	4
New York, N. Y.....	5,645	10,043	8,631	391,893	236,083	131	24
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,848	14	307	48,084	23,840	18	3
Baltimore, Md.....	3,087	778	1,318	81,308	30,574	92	3
Miami, Fla.....	12,791	36,459	7,552	222,208	211,024	67	4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,936	2,931	450	9,469	5,359	-	-
Detroit, Mich.....	1,872	1,759	70	11,312	16,638	-	-
Chicago, Ill.....	1,094	1,290	162	5,628	6,266	-	-
Kansas City, Mo.....	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Seattle, Wash.....	5,095	6,929	3,828	95,569	90,763	17	-
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,610	138	153	32,087	65,716	21	1
San Antonio, Tex.....	2,006	3,561	695	51,267	20,858	26	-
El Paso, Tex.....	-	2,165	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles, Calif.....	4,784	3,514	1,045	52,452	48,549	22	-
Honolulu, T. H.....	808	8,688	5,517	17,103	60,696	18	1
<u>1952</u>							
All districts.....	62,179	97,886	26,585	1,087,633	851,785	482	89
St. Albans, Vt.....	12,128	4,480	8	4,849	598	-	-
Boston, Mass.....	2,473	4,864	3,288	49,775	33,641	15	9
New York, N. Y.....	6,317	10,779	667	368,374	219,555	126	35
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,036	16	423	44,824	32,434	29	7
Baltimore, Md.....	5,073	752	1,885	143,226	75,569	116	4
Miami, Fla.....	12,925	34,401	7,497	203,689	207,248	100	13
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3,141	6,791	62	21,275	8,872	-	-
Detroit, Mich.....	2,519	2,019	41	11,727	19,721	-	-
Chicago, Ill.....	1,103	3,109	456	3,727	6,457	-	-
Kansas City, Mo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seattle, Wash.....	5,633	7,959	2,819	89,301	65,328	8	3
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,619	130	153	29,084	58,366	13	10
San Antonio, Tex.....	2,141	4,577	1,317	54,126	26,839	22	7
El Paso, Tex.....	-	3,988	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles, Calif.....	4,581	2,810	1,114	45,379	44,530	38	1
Honolulu, T. H.....	490	11,211	6,855	18,277	52,627	15	-

1/ Each and every arrival or departure of the same vessel or crewman counted separately.
 2/ Separate figures for vessels and airplanes not available.

TABLE 24. ALIENS DEPORTED, BY CAUSE AND COUNTRY TO WHICH DEPORTED:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country to which deported	Total	Criminals	Immoral classes	Violators of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defectives	Previously excluded or deported	Remained longer than authorized ^{1/}	Entered without proper documents	Failed to maintain nonimmigrant status	Failed to comply with conditions of status	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Likely to become public charges	Subversive or anarchistic	Miscellaneous
All countries.....	19,845	689	100	53	48	276	1,561	9,724	387	404	6,387	35	37	144
Europe.....	1,726	82	4	8	12	32	670	549	52	121	108	22	12	54
Denmark.....	50	5	-	-	-	1	31	5	2	5	1	-	-	-
Finland.....	51	4	-	-	-	-	25	11	2	6	3	-	-	-
France.....	30	3	-	1	1	-	12	6	1	2	3	1	-	-
Germany.....	129	6	-	1	4	1	28	41	5	6	25	9	1	2
Greece.....	220	10	-	1	-	3	107	70	4	16	4	1	-	4
Ireland.....	28	1	-	-	1	1	8	13	2	-	1	-	-	1
Italy.....	374	17	2	3	1	8	85	199	6	5	26	1	1	20
Netherlands.....	91	1	-	-	-	-	48	22	2	13	4	-	-	1
Norway.....	125	2	-	-	1	3	88	12	1	18	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	128	-	-	-	-	6	39	51	4	4	9	-	-	15
Spain.....	93	-	1	1	-	3	45	33	3	3	3	-	-	1
Sweden.....	66	2	-	-	1	1	33	16	4	7	1	-	-	1
United Kingdom.....	251	28	1	1	3	5	88	48	10	31	17	9	4	6
Yugoslavia.....	14	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	-	-	1	-	-
Other Europe.....	76	3	-	-	-	-	28	16	4	5	11	-	6	3
Asia.....	332	16	1	1	1	3	105	153	32	8	4	2	2	4
China.....	13	-	-	1	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
India.....	11	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia.....	40	-	-	-	-	-	16	22	1	-	1	-	-	-
Japan.....	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Jordan.....	24	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	12	-	1	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	100	-	-	-	-	-	36	63	-	1	-	-	-	-
Philippines.....	70	13	1	-	-	1	8	33	3	5	1	-	1	4
Other Asia.....	69	1	-	-	1	-	26	22	14	2	1	2	-	-
North America.....	17,473	576	94	40	35	237	660	8,930	288	256	6,258	10	22	67
Canada.....	1,073	165	17	2	13	81	172	354	30	71	149	6	6	7
Mexico.....	15,857	381	67	35	15	140	317	8,404	220	143	6,078	3	10	44
West Indies.....	426	27	8	3	6	15	143	115	36	33	17	1	6	16
Central America.....	113	3	2	-	1	1	28	55	2	9	12	-	-	-
Other No. America...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
South America.....	152	10	-	1	-	4	58	37	6	16	14	1	1	4
Africa.....	28	-	-	1	-	-	15	6	4	1	-	-	-	1
Other Countries.....	134	5	1	2	-	-	53	49	5	2	3	-	-	14

^{1/} Cause for deportation under the Immigration Act of 1924.

TABLE 21A. ALIENS DEPORTED AND ALIENS DEPARTING VOLUNTARILY
UNDER PROCEEDINGS: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1892 TO 1953

Period	Total	Aliens deported	Aliens departing voluntarily under proceed- ings <u>1/</u>
1892 - 1953	4,315,085	416,259	3,898,826
1892 - 1900	3,127	3,127	-
1901 - 1910	11,558	11,558	-
1911 - 1920	27,912	27,912	-
1921 - 1930	164,390	92,157	72,233
1921.....	4,517	4,517	-
1922.....	4,345	4,345	-
1923.....	3,661	3,661	-
1924.....	6,409	6,409	-
1925.....	9,495	9,495	-
1926.....	10,904	10,904	-
1927.....	26,674	11,662	15,012
1928.....	31,571	11,625	19,946
1929.....	38,796	12,908	25,888
1930.....	28,018	16,631	11,387
1931 - 1940	210,416	117,086	93,330
1931.....	29,861	18,142	11,719
1932.....	30,201	19,426	10,775
1933.....	30,212	19,865	10,347
1934.....	16,889	8,879	8,010
1935.....	16,297	8,319	7,978
1936.....	17,446	9,195	8,251
1937.....	17,617	8,829	8,788
1938.....	18,553	9,275	9,278
1939.....	17,792	8,202	9,590
1940.....	15,548	6,954	8,594
1941 - 1950	1,581,774	110,849	1,470,925
1941.....	10,938	4,407	6,531
1942.....	10,613	3,709	6,904
1943.....	16,154	4,207	11,947
1944.....	39,449	7,179	32,270
1945.....	80,760	11,270	69,490
1946.....	116,320	14,375	101,945
1947.....	214,543	18,663	195,880
1948.....	217,555	20,371	197,184
1949.....	296,337	20,040	276,297
1950.....	579,105	6,628	572,477
1951.....	686,713	13,544	673,169
1952.....	723,959	20,181	703,778
1953.....	905,236	19,845	885,391

1/ Voluntary departures of aliens under proceedings first recorded in 1927.

TABLE 25. ALIENS DEPORTED, BY DEPORTATION EXPENSE AND COUNTRY TO WHICH DEPORTED:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country to which deported	Total	Deportation expense borne by:					Aliens reshipped
		Immigration and Naturalization Service	Other Government agencies	Steamship companies	Airlines	Aliens deported	
All countries.....	19,845	17,060	972	212	23	1,525	53
Europe.....	1,726	1,107	250	92	4	232	41
Denmark.....	50	38	9	2	-	-	1
Finland.....	51	34	9	5	-	2	1
France.....	30	23	3	1	-	3	-
Germany.....	129	100	13	9	1	3	3
Greece.....	220	132	25	8	1	42	12
Ireland.....	28	21	4	1	-	2	-
Italy.....	374	186	86	14	2	84	2
Netherlands.....	91	65	11	9	-	3	3
Norway.....	125	87	22	6	-	9	1
Portugal.....	128	74	12	10	-	30	2
Spain.....	93	50	19	10	-	14	-
Sweden.....	66	51	5	4	-	4	2
United Kingdom.....	251	199	17	10	-	12	13
Yugoslavia.....	14	10	1	-	-	3	-
Other Europe.....	76	37	14	3	-	21	1
Asia.....	332	227	32	41	1	28	3
China.....	13	7	-	2	-	3	1
India.....	11	6	1	-	-	4	-
Indonesia.....	40	34	-	5	-	1	-
Japan.....	5	4	-	-	-	1	-
Jordan.....	24	21	2	-	1	-	-
Pakistan.....	100	64	5	26	-	3	2
Philippines.....	70	43	21	4	-	2	-
Other Asia.....	69	48	3	4	-	14	-
North America.....	17,473	15,542	650	50	17	1,208	6
Canada.....	1,073	924	93	1	-	54	1
Mexico.....	15,857	14,291	514	23	-	1,026	3
West Indies.....	426	229	33	23	16	124	1
Central America....	113	94	10	3	1	4	1
Other No. America..	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
South America.....	152	91	19	20	1	20	1
Africa.....	28	15	4	2	-	7	-
Other countries.....	134	78	17	7	-	30	2

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 26. INWARD MOVEMENT OF ALIENS AND CITIZENS OVER INTERNATIONAL LAND BOUNDARIES,
BY STATE AND PORT: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

State and port	All persons crossing *			State and port	All persons crossing *		
	Total	Aliens	Citizens		Total	Aliens	Citizens
All ports **.....	114,946,383	57,931,998	57,014,385	Montana.....	642,029	426,077	215,952
Canadian Border.....	46,701,040	23,918,781	22,782,259	Babb.....	78,727	39,653	39,074
Idaho.....	362,249	222,294	139,955	Chief Mountain.....	54,666	17,084	37,582
Eastport.....	271,948	156,377	115,571	Cut Bank.....	6,219	1,461	4,758
Porthill.....	90,301	65,917	24,384	Great Falls.....	3,890	1,452	2,438
Illinois.....	3,773	2,024	1,749	Havre.....	14,970	12,286	2,684
Chicago.....	3,773	2,024	1,749	Opheim.....	9,565	7,364	2,201
Indiana.....	1,201	764	437	Raymond.....	51,201	38,977	12,224
Hammond.....	1,201	764	437	Roosville.....	21,329	11,293	10,036
Maine.....	6,866,305	4,374,720	2,491,585	Scobey.....	13,585	10,873	2,712
Bangor.....	1,415	1,230	185	Sweetgrass.....	357,999	262,136	95,863
Calais.....	2,113,812	1,444,500	669,312	Turner.....	12,859	9,883	2,976
Fort Fairfield.....	443,353	287,346	156,007	Whitetail.....	17,019	13,615	3,404
Houlton.....	618,145	421,744	196,401	New York.....	17,808,305	8,323,826	9,484,479
Jackman.....	363,844	203,971	159,873	Buffalo.....	6,963,764	2,433,024	4,530,740
Madawaska.....	2,096,981	1,320,671	776,310	Malone.....	699,841	436,022	263,819
Van Buren.....	924,127	525,820	398,307	Niagara Falls.....	6,395,708	3,139,316	3,256,392
Vanceboro.....	304,628	169,438	135,190	Ogdensburg.....	594,695	436,642	158,053
Michigan.....	12,223,502	5,312,630	6,910,872	Rooseveltown.....	696,106	443,506	252,600
Detroit.....	9,406,701	3,915,141	5,491,560	Rouses Point.....	1,638,947	1,100,729	538,218
Flint.....	6,607	899	5,708	Syracuse.....	16,028	10,316	5,712
Port Huron.....	2,130,589	1,079,118	1,051,471	Thousand Isl. Br..	803,216	324,271	478,945
Sault Ste. Marie..	679,605	317,472	362,133	North Dakota.....	474,390	303,184	171,206
Minnesota.....	2,020,724	1,162,115	858,609	Portal.....	474,390	303,184	171,206
Duluth.....	33,208	19,422	13,786	Ohio.....	90,703	60,572	30,131
Internat'l. Falls..	828,215	440,921	387,294	Cleveland.....	42,182	32,569	9,613
Noyes.....	891,679	566,195	325,484	Toledo.....	48,521	28,003	20,518
Pigeon River.....	262,773	134,157	128,616	Oregon.....	272	118	154
St. Paul.....	4,849	1,420	3,429	Portland.....	272	118	154

TABLE 26. INWARD MOVEMENT OF ALIENS AND CITIZENS OVER INTERNATIONAL LAND BOUNDARIES,
BY STATE AND PORT: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 (Cont'd)

State and port	All persons crossing *			State and port	All persons crossing *		
	Total	Aliens	Citizens		Total	Aliens	Citizens
Vermont.....	2,899,384	1,660,326	1,239,058	Mexican Border.....	68,245,343	34,013,217	34,232,126
Burlington Airport.....	15,388	5,266	10,122	Arizona.....	10,912,868	6,174,194	4,738,674
Highgate Springs...	698,290	366,287	332,003	Douglas.....	2,871,101	1,434,595	1,436,506
Newport.....	1,303,173	750,920	552,253	Lukeville.....	121,824	45,557	76,267
Norton.....	462,090	303,770	158,320	Naco.....	789,917	423,493	366,424
Richford.....	335,227	189,054	146,173	Nogales.....	6,593,962	3,957,697	2,636,265
St. Albans.....	85,216	45,029	40,187	San Luis.....	475,087	272,220	202,867
Washington.....	3,229,831	2,055,791	1,174,040	Sasabe.....	60,977	40,632	20,345
Anacortes.....	27,637	9,913	17,724	California.....	19,395,712	8,084,851	11,310,861
Bellingham.....	227,593	60,032	167,561	Andrade.....	196,639	66,969	129,670
Blaine.....	1,646,145	1,090,497	555,648	Calexico.....	6,228,575	4,048,575	2,180,000
Danville.....	62,169	26,052	36,117	San Diego.....	1,322	113	1,209
Laurier.....	133,218	98,216	35,002	San Pedro.....	14,213	3,585	10,628
Lynden.....	126,093	87,713	38,380	San Ysidro.....	12,809,891	3,884,384	8,925,507
Metaline Falls.....	35,259	23,310	11,949	Tecate.....	145,072	81,225	63,847
Northport.....	232,251	186,303	45,948	New Mexico.....	146,121	59,122	86,999
Oroville.....	242,851	141,408	101,443	Columbus.....	146,121	59,122	86,999
Port Angeles.....	376	196	180	Texas.....	37,790,642	19,695,050	18,095,592
Seattle.....	67,835	32,354	35,481	Brownsville.....	4,448,999	2,646,563	1,802,436
Spokane.....	487	86	401	Dallas.....	426	96	330
Sumas.....	427,746	299,661	128,085	Del Rio.....	1,122,232	439,318	682,914
Tacoma.....	171	50	121	Eagle Pass.....	2,098,113	1,258,866	839,247
Wisconsin.....	4,648	3,634	1,014	El Paso.....	18,262,502	8,751,202	9,511,300
Milwaukee.....	4,648	3,634	1,014	Fabens.....	265,362	166,648	98,714
Alaska.....	73,724	10,706	63,018	Hidalgo.....	3,556,144	2,133,940	1,422,204
Anchorage.....	6,954	1,855	5,099	Houston.....	10,960	168	10,792
Fairbanks.....	3,752	265	3,487	Laredo.....	6,394,188	3,557,455	2,836,733
Juneau.....	4,104	1,463	2,641	Presidio.....	434,881	273,353	161,528
Ketchikan.....	11,662	2,683	8,979	Rio Grande City....	523,532	221,162	302,370
Skagway.....	15,872	3,393	12,479	San Antonio.....	41,753	3,733	38,020
Tok Junction.....	31,380	1,047	30,333	Ysleta.....	631,550	242,546	389,004

* Each entry of the same person counted separately.

** Includes arrivals by aircraft.

TABLE 27. UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNING AT LAND BORDER PORTS,
BY DISTRICTS: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

Class	All dis- tricts	St. Albans	Buffalo	Detroit	Chicago	Seattle	San Antonio	El Paso	Los Angeles
<u>1953</u>									
U.S. citizens (former residents of Canada or Mexico for one year or longer) returning to U.S. for permanent residence.....	4,934	649	392	110	473	1,222	427	722	939
U.S. citizens returning from overseas.....	4,556	2,425	221	483	108	1,319	-	-	-
<u>1952</u>									
U.S. citizens (former residents of Canada or Mexico for one year or longer) returning to U.S. for permanent residence.....	6,726	769	631	179	508	1,925	576	1,064	1,074
U.S. citizens returning from overseas.....	3,391	1,321	151	635	67	1,217	-	-	-
<u>1951</u>									
U.S. citizens (former residents of Canada or Mexico for one year or longer) returning to U.S. for permanent residence.....	7,207	986	483	279	736	1,819	580	1,086	1,238
U.S. citizens returning from overseas.....	3,577	1,732	250	676	46	873	-	-	-
<u>1950</u>									
U.S. citizens (former residents of Canada or Mexico for one year or longer) returning to U.S. for permanent residence.....	7,675	1,083	545	203	638	1,390	759	1,691	1,366
U.S. citizens returning from overseas.....	3,949	2,262	88	508	66	1,025	-	-	-
<u>1949</u>									
U.S. citizens (former residents of Canada or Mexico for one year or longer) returning to U.S. for permanent residence.....	9,546	1,323	577	228	1,011	2,648	657	1,690	1,412
U.S. citizens returning from overseas.....	3,833	2,614	79	171	29	940	-	-	-

TABLE 28. INWARD MOVEMENT OF ALIENS AND CITIZENS OVER INTERNATIONAL LAND BOUNDARIES:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1928 TO 1953 1/

Period	All arrivals			Via Canadian Border			Via Mexican Border		
	Total	Aliens	Citizens	Total	Aliens	Citizens	Total	Aliens	Citizens
1928-1953	1,587,082,113	806,765,760	780,316,353	742,028,412	334,431,156	407,597,256	845,053,701	472,334,604	372,719,097
1928	53,539,702	30,162,945	23,376,757	26,410,720	12,823,162	13,587,558	27,128,982	17,339,783	9,789,199
1929	57,905,685	31,562,934	26,342,751	30,854,674	15,221,215	15,633,459	27,051,011	16,341,719	10,709,292
1930	59,276,639	30,034,301	29,242,338	32,251,548	14,498,083	17,753,465	27,025,091	15,536,218	11,488,873
1931-1940	477,022,589	255,240,806	221,781,783	252,372,946	117,878,795	134,494,151	224,649,643	137,362,011	87,287,632
1931	52,991,765	26,481,279	26,510,486	28,939,718	12,929,750	16,009,968	24,052,047	13,551,529	10,500,518
1932	46,858,719	22,862,697	23,996,022	23,592,271	10,275,347	13,316,924	23,266,448	12,587,350	10,679,098
1933	40,662,207	20,560,826	20,101,381	18,877,956	8,434,715	10,443,241	21,784,251	12,126,111	9,658,140
1934	40,749,632	21,627,711	19,121,921	19,608,768	9,105,383	10,503,385	21,140,864	12,522,328	8,618,536
1935	43,424,920	23,497,061	19,927,859	21,707,282	10,165,762	11,541,520	21,717,638	13,331,299	8,386,339
1936	46,152,918	25,739,288	20,413,630	24,965,327	11,861,161	13,104,166	21,187,591	13,878,127	7,309,464
1937	51,722,089	28,841,066	22,881,023	29,022,710	13,669,009	15,353,701	22,699,379	15,172,057	7,527,322
1938	52,993,989	28,651,501	24,342,488	29,970,636	14,230,131	15,740,505	23,023,353	14,421,370	8,601,983
1939	51,363,952	28,858,336	22,505,616	28,631,775	14,141,028	14,490,747	22,732,177	14,717,308	8,014,869
1940	50,102,398	28,121,041	21,981,357	27,056,503	13,066,509	13,989,994	23,045,895	15,054,532	7,991,363
1941-1950	628,278,660	306,083,624	322,195,036	267,883,986	110,511,592	157,372,394	360,394,674	195,572,032	164,822,642
1941	38,974,008	18,617,633	20,356,375	15,454,432	4,096,470	11,357,962	23,519,576	14,521,163	8,998,413
1942	43,679,900	20,975,281	22,704,619	17,480,723	5,253,535	12,227,188	26,199,177	15,721,746	10,477,431
1943	40,717,372	20,378,438	20,338,934	14,806,312	5,623,592	9,182,720	25,911,060	14,754,846	11,156,214
1944	46,243,243	22,441,827	23,801,416	18,228,744	7,621,217	10,607,527	28,014,499	14,820,610	13,193,889
1945	55,801,140	27,395,495	28,405,645	23,515,596	10,482,226	13,033,370	32,285,544	16,913,269	15,372,275
1946	74,240,190	37,085,718	37,154,472	30,163,138	13,443,528	16,719,610	44,077,052	23,642,190	20,434,862
1947	77,350,266	38,921,170	38,429,096	34,839,194	15,773,964	19,065,230	42,511,072	23,147,206	19,363,866
1948	78,362,207	38,892,545	39,469,662	34,888,274	15,535,509	19,352,765	43,473,933	23,357,036	20,116,897
1949	85,400,278	40,077,743	45,322,535	39,736,497	16,054,649	23,681,848	45,663,781	24,023,094	21,640,687
1950	87,510,056	41,297,774	46,212,282	38,771,076	16,626,902	22,144,174	48,738,980	24,670,872	24,068,108
1951.....	92,400,356	44,620,010	47,780,346	41,341,410	18,680,987	22,660,423	51,058,946	25,939,023	25,119,923
1952.....	103,712,099	51,129,142	52,582,957	44,212,088	20,898,541	23,313,547	59,500,011	30,230,601	29,269,410
1953.....	114,946,383	57,931,998	57,014,385	46,701,040	23,918,781	22,782,259	68,245,343	34,013,217	34,232,126

1/ Inward movement of aliens and citizens over international land boundaries first recorded in 1928. Each and every arrival of the same person counted separately.

TABLE 29. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IMMIGRATION BORDER PATROL, BY DISTRICTS:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Activities and accomplishments	All districts	St. Albans	New York 1/	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Miami	Buffalo	Detroit	Chicago	Seattle	San Francisco	San Antonio	El Paso	Los Angeles
Miles patrolled.....	11,294,477	949,295	28,379	24,617	46,799	848,739	143,872	253,667	428,105	602,361	186,486	3,239,149	2,308,511	2,234,497
By motor.....	10,534,083	924,711	26,578	23,013	41,053	728,454	134,659	245,418	408,409	587,375	183,263	3,018,717	2,084,393	2,128,040
By train.....	1,922	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	185	-	891
By horse.....	2,712	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	45	-	42	132	2,487
By boat.....	7,381	1,079	105	-	2,185	2,375	188	861	363	-	-	225	-	-
By plane.....	506,025	-	-	-	-	94,046	-	-	1,305	-	-	155,015	184,042	71,617
Afoot.....	242,354	23,059	1,696	1,604	3,561	23,858	9,025	7,388	17,628	14,941	3,223	64,965	39,944	31,462
Conveyances examined.....	2,866,318	78,122	171	332	631	34,446	15,526	1,973	8,766	15,980	3,360	690,542	104,788	1,911,681
Trains.....	52,786	7,616	-	-	2	1,519	12,632	113	2,407	4,342	92	4,868	8,963	10,232
Automobiles.....	2,676,371	59,383	85	5	4	6,506	2,215	1,265	3,119	5,377	2,746	665,927	75,310	1,854,429
Buses.....	113,376	7,131	3	125	129	19,734	3	253	3,043	6,163	426	19,006	18,378	38,982
Boats.....	6,661	1,974	83	202	491	2,819	330	179	51	-	-	532	-	-
Other conveyances.....	17,124	2,018	-	-	5	3,868	346	163	146	98	96	209	2,137	8,038
Persons questioned.....	9,543,005	293,443	10,027	19,728	20,427	178,552	92,932	42,296	38,898	46,323	63,298	2,769,047	558,531	5,409,503
On trains.....	355,101	17,246	-	-	6	1,030	59,732	245	968	777	3,096	39,024	17,038	215,939
In automobiles.....	6,383,889	159,895	243	29	15	20,524	3,830	3,490	7,972	14,433	13,291	1,921,968	160,549	4,077,650
In buses.....	1,016,152	52,833	3	332	108	19,849	5	3,179	4,056	1,966	3,910	185,529	68,588	675,794
On boats.....	24,668	4,902	508	6,253	2,231	8,345	764	346	82	-	-	1,237	-	-
On other conveyances.....	390,545	19,150	3,801	-	4,395	80,741	16,097	28,025	869	2,973	391	567	40,207	193,329
Pedestrians.....	1,372,650	39,417	5,472	13,114	13,672	48,063	12,504	7,011	24,951	26,174	42,610	620,722	272,149	246,791
Persons apprehended.....	839,149	971	338	136	401	4,062	451	1,332	2,324	1,694	26,822	362,403	48,565	389,650
Smugglers of aliens.....	1,540	7	-	-	1	8	-	7	19	11	40	269	193	985
Deportable aliens.....	835,311	881	338	136	397	3,302	441	1,253	1,716	1,610	26,769	362,053	48,262	388,153
Other violators, 8 U.S.C..	1,099	16	-	-	1	88	1	71	523	2	9	4	50	334
Other law violators.....	1,199	67	-	-	2	664	9	1	66	71	4	77	60	178
*Previously deported.....	96,333	79	10	5	104	97	65	83	69	138	495	94,156	806	226
*Previous criminal record..	1,331	207	5	-	4	123	118	164	103	63	61	276	107	100
Seizures:														
Automobiles & trucks.....	284	123	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	65	1	12	14	35
Other conveyances.....	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	3	-
Value of all seizures.....	\$416,903	\$144,424	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,500	\$9,624	\$127,961	\$1,475	\$38,209	\$40,824	\$51,886

* Persons apprehended

1/ Figures available for 3 months only.

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 30. PASSENGER TRAVEL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
BY PORT OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 1/

Port	By sea and by air			By sea			By air		
	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total
ARRIVED.....	565,056	921,384	1,486,440	232,961	343,427	576,388	332,095	577,957	910,052
New York, N. Y.....	302,711	468,869	771,580	174,278	245,905	420,183	128,433	222,964	351,397
Chicopee, Mass.....	1,504	17,571	19,075	-	-	-	1,504	17,571	19,075
Boston, Mass.....	17,664	34,523	52,187	4,882	14,799	19,681	12,782	19,724	32,506
Philadelphia, Pa....	1,098	1,043	2,141	886	574	1,460	212	469	681
Baltimore, Md.....	721	340	1,061	567	306	873	154	34	188
Norfolk, Va.....	311	527	838	274	500	774	37	27	64
Miami, Fla.....	116,461	205,338	321,799	7,744	27,341	35,085	108,717	177,997	286,714
W. Palm Beach, Fla..	7,812	8,024	15,836	258	934	1,192	7,554	7,090	14,644
Key West, Fla.....	5,455	26,619	32,074	40	25	65	5,415	26,594	32,009
San Juan, P. R.....	30,018	22,611	52,629	8,657	5,423	14,080	21,361	17,188	38,549
Virgin Islands.....	9,190	2,955	12,145	8,675	2,529	11,204	515	426	941
Tampa, Fla.....	5,572	7,574	13,146	421	852	1,273	5,151	6,722	11,873
Mobile, Ala.....	698	7,298	7,996	509	1,623	2,132	189	5,675	5,864
New Orleans, La.....	13,092	20,698	33,790	2,011	2,473	4,484	11,081	18,225	29,306
Galveston, Tex.....	71	79	150	71	79	150	-	-	-
San Francisco, Cal..	11,909	19,457	31,366	10,102	18,415	28,517	1,807	1,042	2,849
Portland, Ore.....	67	43	110	67	43	110	-	-	-
Seattle, Wash. 2/...	4,189	16,816	21,005	1,556	8,092	9,648	2,633	8,724	11,357
Los Angeles, Cal....	4,438	8,505	12,943	13	-	13	4,425	8,505	12,930
San Pedro, Cal.....	1,338	1,458	2,796	1,293	1,406	2,699	45	52	97
Honolulu, T. H.....	16,240	19,920	36,160	2,998	2,789	5,787	13,242	17,131	30,373
Other ports.....	14,497	31,116	45,613	7,659	9,319	16,978	6,838	21,797	28,635
DEPARTED.....	416,735	923,560	1,340,295	164,557	371,172	535,729	252,178	552,388	804,566
New York, N. Y.....	212,961	511,972	724,933	122,104	275,249	397,353	90,857	236,723	327,580
Chicopee, Mass.....	497	17,647	18,144	-	-	-	497	17,647	18,144
Boston, Mass.....	5,635	18,363	23,998	4,180	11,158	15,338	1,455	7,205	8,660
Philadelphia, Pa....	93	645	738	47	75	122	46	570	616
Baltimore, Md.....	151	244	395	151	243	394	-	1	1
Norfolk, Va.....	128	121	249	128	118	246	-	3	3
Miami, Fla.....	111,284	199,564	310,848	7,196	28,899	36,095	104,088	170,665	274,753
W. Palm Beach, Fla..	1,061	6,421	7,482	184	1,134	1,318	877	5,287	6,164
Key West, Fla.....	4,704	27,282	31,986	-	-	-	4,704	27,282	31,986
San Juan, P. R.....	22,330	22,191	44,521	8,177	2,047	10,224	14,153	20,144	34,297
Virgin Islands.....	8,685	2,189	10,874	7,865	1,611	9,476	820	578	1,398
Tampa, Fla.....	4,522	7,118	11,640	139	376	515	4,383	6,742	11,125
Mobile, Ala.....	205	798	1,003	172	359	531	33	439	472
New Orleans, La.....	10,821	21,406	32,227	1,453	3,719	5,172	9,368	17,687	27,055
Galveston, Tex.....	237	311	548	237	311	548	-	-	-
San Francisco, Cal..	4,728	19,712	24,440	3,712	19,554	23,266	1,016	158	1,174
Portland, Ore.....	23	7	30	23	7	30	-	-	-
Seattle, Wash. 2/...	1,004	16,239	17,243	245	13,593	13,838	759	2,646	3,405
Los Angeles, Cal....	4,003	9,026	13,029	84	173	257	3,919	8,853	12,772
San Pedro, Cal.....	1,420	2,405	3,825	1,419	2,396	3,815	1	9	10
Honolulu, T. H.....	13,408	18,080	31,488	2,021	980	3,001	11,387	17,100	28,487
Other ports.....	8,835	21,819	30,654	5,020	9,170	14,190	3,815	12,649	16,464

1/ Exclusive of travel over international land boundaries.

2/ Includes Anchorage, Alaska.

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 31. PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
BY COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 1/

Country of embarkation	By sea and by air			By sea			By air		
	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total
All countries.....	565,056	921,384	1,486,440	232,961	343,427	576,388	332,095	577,957	910,052
Europe.....	272,548	375,815	648,363	177,122	219,930	397,052	95,426	155,885	251,311
Belgium.....	4,975	5,223	10,198	909	567	1,476	4,066	4,656	8,722
Denmark.....	5,505	4,832	10,337	2,158	1,594	3,752	3,347	3,238	6,585
Finland.....	331	614	945	130	272	402	201	342	543
France.....	48,371	101,132	149,503	29,476	66,371	95,847	18,895	34,761	53,656
Germany.....	30,609	53,470	84,079	20,833	26,370	47,203	9,776	27,100	36,876
Greece.....	3,045	3,604	6,649	2,234	2,406	4,640	811	1,198	2,009
Iceland.....	545	794	1,339	141	28	169	404	766	1,170
Ireland.....	8,388	13,569	21,957	5,416	5,852	11,268	2,972	7,717	10,689
Italy.....	21,506	42,931	64,437	18,155	32,786	50,941	3,351	10,145	13,496
Luxembourg.....	3	13	16	-	-	-	3	13	16
Netherlands.....	22,291	20,466	42,757	14,335	10,656	24,991	7,956	9,810	17,766
Norway.....	7,170	5,347	12,517	5,697	4,097	9,794	1,473	1,250	2,723
Poland.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Portugal.....	3,245	5,426	8,671	988	1,430	2,418	2,257	3,996	6,253
Spain.....	11,266	3,164	14,430	7,119	1,140	8,259	4,147	2,024	6,171
Sweden.....	7,627	6,607	14,234	5,464	4,901	10,365	2,163	1,706	3,869
Switzerland.....	3,348	4,039	7,387	13	9	22	3,335	4,030	7,365
Trieste.....	343	1,009	1,352	343	1,009	1,352	-	-	-
Turkey in Europe....	504	270	774	393	229	622	111	41	152
United Kingdom.....	90,461	100,647	191,108	60,303	57,555	117,858	30,158	43,092	73,250
U.K. Ter. & Dep.....	2,764	2,488	5,252	2,764	2,488	5,252	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	251	169	420	251	169	420	-	-	-
Asia.....	30,336	58,266	88,602	16,408	30,077	46,485	13,928	28,189	42,117
Bonin Volcano Is....	16	441	457	3	8	11	13	433	446
Burma.....	1	6	7	-	5	5	1	1	2
Ceylon.....	16	42	58	13	32	45	3	10	13
China.....	655	900	1,555	115	154	269	540	746	1,286
Hong Kong.....	3,123	1,274	4,397	2,581	940	3,521	542	334	876
India.....	228	271	499	101	187	288	127	84	211
Indonesia.....	48	17	65	44	17	61	4	-	4
Iran.....	3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8
Iraq.....	3	19	22	-	-	-	3	19	22
Israel.....	1,679	1,179	2,858	585	277	862	1,094	902	1,996
Japan.....	13,560	40,111	53,671	7,002	20,684	27,686	6,558	19,427	25,985
Korea.....	1,217	38	1,255	1,199	17	1,216	18	21	39
Kuwait.....	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-
Lebanon.....	534	1,136	1,670	173	525	698	361	611	972
Pakistan.....	1	12	13	1	6	7	-	6	6
Philippines.....	8,745	7,768	16,513	4,199	4,150	8,349	4,546	3,618	8,164
Ryukyu Islands.....	217	3,055	3,272	205	2,845	3,050	12	210	222
Saudi Arabia.....	72	1,690	1,762	45	20	65	27	1,670	1,697
Singapore.....	55	74	129	55	74	129	-	-	-
Syria.....	29	18	47	29	18	47	-	-	-
Thailand.....	85	104	189	9	16	25	76	88	164
Other U.K. Ter. & Dep	39	106	145	39	102	141	-	4	4

TABLE 31. PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
BY COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 1/ (Cont'd)

Country of embarkation	By sea and by air			By sea			By air		
	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total
Africa.....	1,701	8,071	9,772	849	1,423	2,272	852	6,648	7,500
Egypt.....	509	734	1,243	171	156	327	338	578	916
Liberia.....	179	253	432	125	86	211	54	167	221
Libya.....	28	234	262	-	-	-	28	234	262
Morocco, French.....	120	5,646	5,766	48	504	552	72	5,142	5,214
Tanganyika.....	4	4	8	4	4	8	-	-	-
Tangier.....	14	6	20	14	6	20	-	-	-
Union of So. Africa..	660	662	1,322	399	502	901	261	160	421
Belgian Ter. & Dep..	39	106	145	21	41	62	18	65	83
Other French T. & D..	62	250	312	7	9	16	55	241	296
Portugese T. & D.....	12	44	56	12	44	56	-	-	-
Other U.K. T. & D....	74	132	206	48	71	119	26	61	87
Oceania.....	5,704	2,946	8,650	497	281	778	5,207	2,665	7,872
Australia.....	4,019	1,687	5,706	409	171	580	3,610	1,516	5,126
New Zealand.....	1,255	488	1,743	53	41	94	1,202	447	1,649
Western Samoa.....	5	24	29	5	24	29	-	-	-
French Ter. & Dep....	15	13	28	15	13	28	-	-	-
U.K. Ter. & Dep.....	410	734	1,144	15	32	47	395	702	1,097
North America.....	196,232	437,749	633,981	29,867	83,305	113,172	166,365	354,444	520,809
Canada.....	20,377	37,618	57,995	4,003	13,547	17,550	16,374	24,071	40,445
Greenland.....	91	5,178	5,269	8	32	40	83	5,146	5,229
Mexico.....	8,326	13,103	21,429	953	414	1,367	7,373	12,689	20,062
West Indies.....	148,274	343,189	491,463	22,280	55,068	77,348	125,994	288,121	414,115
Bermuda.....	8,332	78,755	87,087	1,630	15,987	17,617	6,702	62,768	69,470
British West Indies	41,198	83,342	124,540	9,612	9,416	19,028	31,586	73,926	105,512
Cuba.....	83,558	162,756	246,314	10,026	28,099	38,125	73,532	134,657	208,189
Dominican Republic.	6,420	8,858	15,278	330	764	1,094	6,090	8,094	14,184
French West Indies.	1,779	423	2,202	174	34	208	1,605	389	1,994
Haiti.....	3,583	5,937	9,520	188	221	409	3,395	5,716	9,111
Neth. West Indies..	3,404	3,118	6,522	320	547	867	3,084	2,571	5,655
Central America.....	19,164	38,661	57,825	2,623	14,244	16,867	16,541	24,417	40,958
British Honduras...	39	33	72	16	-	16	23	33	56
Canal Zone & Panama	6,516	29,392	35,908	1,208	12,762	13,970	5,308	16,630	21,938
Costa Rica.....	1,499	1,235	2,734	144	189	333	1,355	1,046	2,401
El Salvador.....	4,011	1,684	5,695	13	1	14	3,998	1,683	5,681
Guatemala.....	3,499	3,774	7,273	286	409	695	3,213	3,365	6,578
Honduras.....	2,392	2,001	4,393	868	879	1,747	1,524	1,122	2,646
Nicaragua.....	1,208	542	1,750	88	4	92	1,120	538	1,658

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 31. PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
BY COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 1/ (Cont'd)

Country of embarkation	By sea and by air			By sea			By air		
	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total
South America.....	58,535	38,537	97,072	8,218	8,411	16,629	50,317	30,126	80,443
Argentina.....	5,449	3,197	8,646	1,807	1,820	3,627	3,642	1,377	5,019
Bolivia.....	128	36	164	1	-	1	127	36	163
Brazil.....	10,342	6,954	17,296	2,041	1,943	3,984	8,301	5,011	13,312
British Guiana.....	947	257	1,204	21	81	102	926	176	1,102
Chile.....	1,489	1,434	2,923	494	583	1,077	995	851	1,846
Colombia.....	14,086	4,933	19,019	979	456	1,435	13,107	4,477	17,584
Ecuador.....	2,755	1,218	3,973	418	503	921	2,337	715	3,052
French Guiana.....	74	32	106	5	5	10	69	27	96
Paraguay.....	155	50	205	-	-	-	155	50	205
Peru.....	5,267	4,884	10,151	293	505	798	4,974	4,379	9,353
Surinam(Neth. Guiana)	197	86	283	18	11	29	179	75	254
Uruguay.....	619	220	839	111	54	165	508	166	674
Venezuela.....	17,027	15,236	32,263	2,030	2,450	4,480	14,997	12,786	27,783
Flag of carrier:									
United States.....	254,878	582,320	837,198	65,608	167,447	233,055	189,270	414,873	604,143
Foreign.....	310,178	339,064	649,242	167,353	175,980	343,333	142,825	163,084	305,909

1/ Exclusive of travel over land borders.

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 32. PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
BY COUNTRY OF DEBARKATION: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 1/

Country of debarkation	By sea and by air			By sea			By air		
	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total
All countries.....	416,735	923,560	1,340,295	164,557	371,172	535,729	252,178	552,388	804,566
Europe.....	185,046	415,196	600,242	114,339	240,183	354,522	70,707	175,013	245,720
Austria.....	18	217	235	-	-	-	18	217	235
Belgium.....	3,319	5,028	8,347	1,009	1,347	2,356	2,310	3,681	5,991
Czechoslovakia.....	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Danzig.....	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-
Denmark.....	4,242	5,803	10,045	2,042	2,041	4,083	2,200	3,762	5,962
Finland.....	243	801	1,044	234	367	601	9	434	443
France.....	37,623	91,373	128,996	23,712	57,697	81,409	13,911	33,676	47,587
Germany.....	10,507	75,837	86,344	6,148	35,655	41,803	4,359	40,182	44,541
Greece.....	2,399	5,017	7,416	1,983	3,635	5,618	416	1,382	1,798
Iceland.....	437	1,848	2,285	145	93	238	292	1,755	2,047
Ireland.....	4,445	13,410	17,855	2,633	6,917	9,550	1,812	6,493	8,305
Italy.....	14,089	48,717	62,806	11,295	36,375	47,670	2,794	12,342	15,136
Luxembourg.....	17	200	217	-	-	-	17	200	217
Netherlands.....	13,122	20,124	33,246	7,162	10,844	18,006	5,960	9,280	15,240
Norway.....	5,890	6,399	12,289	4,802	4,956	9,758	1,088	1,443	2,531
Poland.....	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Portugal.....	2,214	6,316	8,530	1,058	2,003	3,061	1,156	4,313	5,469
Spain.....	4,392	3,440	7,832	2,232	1,475	3,707	2,160	1,965	4,125
Sweden.....	5,848	7,779	13,627	4,113	5,718	9,831	1,735	2,061	3,796
Switzerland.....	2,716	4,872	7,588	-	-	-	2,716	4,872	7,588
Trieste.....	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
Turkey.....	75	471	546	68	463	531	7	8	15
United Kingdom.....	72,475	114,681	187,156	44,750	67,746	112,496	27,725	46,935	74,660
U.K. Ter. & Dep.....	764	2,672	3,436	764	2,672	3,436	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	184	190	374	183	178	361	1	12	13
Asia.....	14,610	58,877	73,487	7,359	37,128	44,487	7,251	21,749	29,000
Bonin Volcano Is....	3	428	431	-	3	3	3	425	428
Burma.....	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	13	13
Ceylon.....	8	-	8	4	-	4	4	-	4
China.....	353	1,259	1,612	111	557	668	242	702	944
French India.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hong Kong.....	446	570	1,016	356	398	754	90	172	262
India.....	159	567	726	125	494	619	34	73	107
Indonesia.....	38	76	114	36	69	105	2	7	9
Iran.....	2	6	8	2	6	8	-	-	-
Iraq.....	1	51	52	1	7	8	-	44	44
Israel.....	885	1,625	2,510	335	518	853	550	1,107	1,657
Japan.....	8,171	37,479	45,650	4,274	25,640	29,914	3,897	11,839	15,736
Korea.....	50	80	130	32	31	63	18	49	67
Kuwait.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon.....	417	2,143	2,560	253	1,093	1,346	164	1,050	1,214
Pakistan.....	1	2	3	-	2	2	1	-	1
Palestine.....	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7
Philippines.....	3,779	6,845	10,624	1,638	3,554	5,192	2,141	3,291	5,432
Ryukyu Islands.....	139	4,831	4,970	133	4,438	4,571	6	393	399
Saudi Arabia.....	25	2,332	2,357	10	51	61	15	2,281	2,296
Singapore.....	54	289	343	7	91	98	47	198	245
Syria.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Thailand.....	56	191	247	21	92	113	35	99	134
Other U.K.Ter. & Dep	20	84	104	20	83	103	-	1	1

TABLE 32. PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
BY COUNTRY OF DEBARKATION: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 1/ (Cont'd)

Country of debarkation	By sea and by air			By sea			By air		
	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total
Africa.....	1,679	10,047	11,726	878	3,499	4,377	801	6,548	7,349
Egypt.....	389	1,063	1,452	238	398	636	151	665	816
Liberia.....	109	437	546	63	133	196	46	304	350
Libya.....	274	1,959	2,233	-	-	-	274	1,959	2,233
Morocco, French.....	103	4,609	4,712	92	1,728	1,820	11	2,881	2,892
Morocco, Spanish.....	5	15	20	5	15	20	-	-	-
South-West Africa.....	-	14	14	-	14	14	-	-	-
Tanganyika.....	4	28	32	-	6	6	4	22	26
Tangier.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Union of So. Africa..	541	957	1,498	393	701	1,094	148	256	404
Belgian Ter. & Dep...	34	202	236	12	133	145	22	69	91
Other French T. & D..	152	372	524	24	70	94	128	302	430
Portugese T. & D.....	20	25	45	20	24	44	-	1	1
Other U.K. T. & D....	47	365	412	30	276	306	17	89	106
Oceania.....	5,465	3,148	8,613	342	409	751	5,123	2,739	7,862
Australia.....	3,738	2,099	5,837	276	270	546	3,462	1,829	5,291
New Zealand.....	1,333	489	1,822	12	22	34	1,321	467	1,788
Western Samoa.....	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-
French Ter. & Dep....	48	105	153	48	105	153	-	-	-
U.K. Ter. & Dep.....	346	451	797	6	8	14	340	443	783
North America.....	158,448	398,095	556,543	26,404	80,861	107,265	132,044	317,234	449,278
Canada.....	6,378	16,267	22,645	3,672	10,591	14,263	2,706	5,676	8,382
Greenland.....	29	4,966	4,995	-	1	1	29	4,965	4,994
Mexico.....	6,218	14,429	20,647	349	396	745	5,869	14,033	19,902
West Indies.....	130,351	328,728	459,079	20,453	57,802	78,255	109,898	270,926	380,824
Bermuda.....	7,268	76,182	83,450	1,470	18,036	19,506	5,798	58,146	63,944
British West Indies	33,027	77,380	110,407	8,975	8,656	17,631	24,052	68,724	92,776
Cuba.....	77,973	155,443	233,416	8,335	29,717	38,052	69,638	125,726	195,364
Dominican Republic.	5,677	10,505	16,182	1,001	467	1,468	4,676	10,038	14,714
French West Indies.	845	235	1,080	129	13	142	716	222	938
Haiti.....	3,020	6,054	9,074	218	347	565	2,802	5,707	8,509
Neth. West Indies..	2,541	2,929	5,470	325	566	891	2,216	2,363	4,579
Central America.....	15,472	33,705	49,177	1,930	12,071	14,001	13,542	21,634	35,176
British Honduras...	30	37	67	-	-	-	30	37	67
Canal Zone & Panama	5,034	24,675	29,709	937	10,491	11,428	4,097	14,184	18,281
Costa Rica.....	1,499	1,434	2,933	121	183	304	1,378	1,251	2,629
El Salvador.....	2,537	1,198	3,735	47	14	61	2,490	1,184	3,674
Guatemala.....	2,840	3,311	6,151	179	438	617	2,661	2,873	5,534
Honduras.....	2,157	2,298	4,455	642	945	1,587	1,515	1,353	2,868
Nicaragua.....	1,375	752	2,127	4	-	4	1,371	752	2,123

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TABLE 32. PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
BY COUNTRY OF DEBARKATION: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 ^{1/} (Cont'd)

Country of debarkation	By sea and by air			By sea			By air		
	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total	Aliens	Citi- zens	Total
South America.....	51,487	38,197	89,684	15,235	9,092	24,327	36,252	29,105	65,357
Argentina.....	4,365	2,567	6,932	2,044	1,288	3,332	2,321	1,279	3,600
Bolivia.....	246	223	469	-	-	-	246	223	469
Brazil.....	8,168	6,601	14,769	2,665	2,180	4,845	5,503	4,421	9,924
British Guiana.....	287	290	577	8	71	79	279	219	498
Chile.....	1,543	1,603	3,146	695	681	1,376	848	922	1,770
Colombia.....	11,206	4,811	16,017	1,381	759	2,140	9,825	4,052	13,877
Ecuador.....	1,928	1,029	2,957	229	333	562	1,699	696	2,395
French Guiana.....	67	36	103	-	-	-	67	36	103
Paraguay.....	41	27	68	-	-	-	41	27	68
Peru.....	4,311	4,568	8,879	455	688	1,143	3,856	3,880	7,736
Surinam(Neth. Guiana)	128	76	204	10	10	20	118	66	184
Uruguay.....	514	388	902	213	160	373	301	228	529
Venezuela.....	18,683	15,978	34,661	7,535	2,922	10,457	11,148	13,056	24,204
Flag of carrier:									
United States.....	189,838	590,722	780,560	44,338	188,901	233,239	145,500	401,821	547,321
Foreign.....	226,897	332,838	559,735	120,219	182,271	302,490	106,678	150,567	257,245

^{1/} Exclusive of travel over land borders.

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TABLE 33. ALIENS DEPORTED, BY CAUSE 1/:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 TO 1953

Period	Total	Criminals	Immoral classes	Violators of narcotic laws 2/	Mental or physical defectives	Previously excluded or deported 3/	Remained longer than authorized 4/	Entered without proper documents 4/	Abandoned status of admission 5/	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Likely to become public charges 6/	Subversive or anarchistic 7/	Unable to read (over 16 years of age) 8/	Miscellaneous
1908 - 1953...	408,462	37,873	15,160	2,459	26,538	31,146	41,414	116,154	3,600	78,253	22,365	1,351	16,756	15,393
1908 - 1910...	6,888	236	784	-	3,228	-	-	-	-	1,106	474	-	-	1,060
1908.....	2,069	41	67	-	1,063	-	-	-	-	299	25	-	-	574
1909.....	2,124	69	291	-	1,112	-	-	-	-	258	75	-	-	319
1910.....	2,695	126	426	-	1,053	-	-	-	-	549	374	-	-	167
1911 - 1920...	27,912	1,209	4,324	-	6,364	178	-	-	-	4,128	9,086	353	704	1,566
1911.....	2,788	90	422	-	956	-	-	-	-	555	712	-	-	53
1912.....	2,456	63	340	-	822	-	-	-	-	477	679	-	-	75
1913.....	3,461	124	551	-	954	-	-	-	-	464	1,266	-	-	102
1914.....	4,610	157	701	-	1,252	-	-	-	-	1,055	1,370	-	-	75
1915.....	2,564	105	363	-	600	-	-	-	-	408	863	-	-	225
1916.....	2,781	114	437	-	455	-	-	-	-	360	1,084	-	-	331
1917.....	1,853	95	442	-	249	-	-	-	-	180	721	-	-	166
1918.....	1,569	57	377	-	172	19	-	-	-	380	422	2	67	73
1919.....	3,068	175	378	-	337	58	-	-	-	183	1,155	37	466	279
1920.....	2,762	229	313	-	567	101	-	-	-	66	814	314	171	187
1921 - 1930...	92,157	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,466	31,704	90	5,265	10,703	642	5,977	8,537
1921.....	4,517	316	356	-	907	133	-	-	-	369	1,313	446	328	349
1922.....	4,345	434	275	-	695	132	-	-	-	284	1,718	64	274	469
1923.....	3,661	394	299	18	439	152	-	-	-	229	1,194	13	262	661
1924.....	6,409	525	339	21	877	190	-	-	-	605	2,095	81	345	1,331
1925.....	9,495	637	327	42	913	164	-	2,723	-	1,169	1,761	22	474	1,263
1926.....	10,904	793	412	76	1,243	131	26	4,582	15	902	889	4	494	1,337
1927.....	11,662	953	572	54	1,042	182	192	5,464	17	524	571	9	708	1,374
1928.....	11,625	1,211	563	67	1,106	91	1,165	5,367	20	400	478	1	333	823
1929.....	12,908	1,409	395	52	672	14	2,064	6,874	24	652	373	1	63	315
1930.....	16,631	1,711	700	44	1,042	653	2,019	6,694	14	131	311	1	2,696	615

TABLE 33. ALIENS DEPORTED, BY CAUSE 1/:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 TO 1953 (Cont'd)

Period	Total	Criminals	Immoral classes	Violators of narcotic laws 2/	Mental or physical defectives	Previously excluded or deported 2/	Remained longer than authorized 4/	Entered without proper documents 4/	Abandoned status of admission 5/	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Likely to become public charges 6/	Subversive or anarchistic 7/	Unable to read (over 16 years of age) 8/	Miscellaneous
1931 - 1940...	117,086	16,597	4,838	1,108	6,301	9,729	14,554	45,480	115	5,159	1,886	253	8,329	2,737
1931.....	18,142	1,773	884	44	952	1,003	2,835	6,205	11	644	1,242	18	2,066	465
1932.....	19,426	1,709	906	138	1,107	1,202	3,284	8,167	13	574	198	51	1,403	674
1933.....	19,865	1,770	785	167	1,056	1,010	3,148	9,099	27	737	166	74	1,393	433
1934.....	8,879	1,569	383	122	662	359	986	3,611	14	337	98	20	539	179
1935.....	8,319	1,632	413	111	510	933	786	2,824	15	462	33	17	416	167
1936.....	9,195	1,727	407	154	533	1,048	850	3,181	6	469	50	47	502	221
1937.....	8,829	1,603	308	118	392	1,000	702	3,294	13	568	40	17	550	224
1938.....	9,275	1,662	318	81	401	1,085	748	3,545	4	537	24	8	676	186
1939.....	8,202	1,638	270	82	326	1,056	652	3,080	9	491	22	1	453	122
1940.....	6,954	1,514	164	91	362	1,033	563	2,474	3	340	13	-	331	66
1941 - 1950...	110,849	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	12,075	14,288	1,831	50,209	143	17	1,746	812
1941.....	4,407	1,200	88	58	249	703	258	1,468	5	175	3	-	161	39
1942.....	3,709	893	78	60	260	558	285	1,226	4	113	1	1	182	48
1943.....	4,207	609	49	55	169	610	498	1,749	1	111	1	-	315	40
1944.....	7,179	722	64	77	197	1,320	1,007	2,949	5	88	-	-	653	97
1945.....	11,270	772	72	93	142	1,529	793	637	64	7,006	8	-	-	154
1946.....	14,375	981	92	152	156	1,083	1,189	1,657	121	8,404	15	-	426	99
1947.....	18,663	1,104	106	138	147	4,033	1,066	1,086	110	10,794	34	3	7	35
1948.....	20,371	850	81	64	105	3,438	3,939	1,166	968	9,690	23	3	-	44
1949.....	20,040	1,024	76	70	82	3,815	1,379	998	329	12,094	20	4	1	148
1950.....	6,628	790	53	55	53	553	1,661	1,352	224	1,734	38	6	1	108

TABLE 33. ALIENS DEPORTED, BY CAUSE ^{1/}:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 TO 1953 (Cont'd)

Period	Total	Criminals	Immoral classes	Violators of narcotic laws ^{2/}	Mental or physical defectives	Previously excluded or deported ^{3/}	Remained longer than authorized ^{4/}	Entered without proper documents ^{4/}	Abandoned status of admission ^{5/}	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Likely to become public charges ^{6/}	Subversive or anarchistic ^{7/}	Unable to read (over 16 years of age) ^{8/}	Miscellaneous
1951.....	13,544	1,036	67	62	45	940	3,289	5,322	298	2,293	14	18	-	160
1952.....	20,181	778	50	40	56	539	4,469	9,636	475	3,706	24	31	-	377
1953.....	19,845	689	100	53	48	276	1,561	9,724	791 ^{5/}	6,387	35	37	-	144

- ^{1/} Deportation statistics by cause are not available prior to the fiscal year 1908.
- ^{2/} Deportations under the Act of May 26, 1922, and subsequent acts.
- ^{3/} Deportations under the Act of February 5, 1917, and subsequent acts.
- ^{4/} Deportations under the Act of May 26, 1924, and subsequent acts.
- ^{5/} Deportations under the Act of May 26, 1924, and subsequent acts. The 1953 figure covers 387 aliens who failed to maintain their nonimmigrant status and 404 aliens who failed to comply with the conditions of their status.
- ^{6/} Figures include professional beggars and vagrants.
- ^{7/} Deportations under the Act of October 16, 1918, and subsequent acts.
- ^{8/} Deportations under the Act of February 5, 1917, and subsequent acts.

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TABLE 34. ALIENS WHO REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM,
BY NATIONALITY ^{1/}: DURING 1953

Nationality	Total	Nationality	Total	Nationality	Total
All nationalities.....	2,348,881				
Europe.....	1,456,788	Asia.....	171,480	South America.....	16,682
Albania.....	2,356	Afghanistan.....	122	Argentina.....	2,443
Andorra.....	114	Arabian Peninsula....	400	Bolivia.....	302
Austria.....	35,651	Bhutan.....	18	Brazil.....	2,658
Austria-Hungary.....	5,353	Burma.....	98	Chile.....	1,212
Belgium.....	8,125	Ceylon.....	60	Colombia.....	4,072
Bulgaria.....	1,628	China.....	31,305	Ecuador.....	2,274
Czechoslovakia.....	34,924	India.....	1,315	Paraguay.....	207
Danzig, (Free City of)	301	Indonesia.....	198	Peru.....	1,484
Denmark.....	10,789	Iran.....	1,674	Uruguay.....	354
Estonia.....	11,748	Iraq.....	896	Venezuela.....	1,676
Finland.....	18,099	Israel.....	2,770		
France.....	26,489	Japan.....	77,174	Africa.....	1,637
Germany.....	150,956	Jordan.....	761	Egypt.....	607
Great Britain.....	203,830	Korea.....	2,463	Ethiopia.....	49
Greece.....	38,394	Lebanon.....	3,352	Liberia.....	115
Hungary.....	37,901	Muscat.....	18	Union of South Africa..	866
Iceland.....	752	Nepal.....	100		
Ireland.....	48,864	Pakistan.....	492	Australia.....	4,025
Italy.....	202,312	Palestine.....	1,675	U.S. Possessions ^{2/}	20,799
Latvia.....	39,798	Philippines.....	42,694	United States.....	19,802
Liechtenstein.....	98	Saudi Arabia.....	32	American Somoa.....	260
Lithuania.....	48,768	Syria.....	3,792	Guam.....	20
Luxembourg.....	740	Thailand.....	71	Midway Island.....	51
Monaco.....	72			Puerto Rico.....	156
Netherlands.....	21,946	North America.....	572,792	Virgin Islands.....	82
Norway.....	22,774	Canada.....	232,320	U.S. Possessions not	
Poland.....	233,230	Mexico.....	301,605	specified.....	428
Portugal.....	30,992	West Indies.....	24,930		
Rumania.....	12,917	Cuba.....	17,906	Stateless.....	88,054
San Marino.....	595	Dominican Republic..	6,354		
Spain.....	14,838	Haiti.....	670	Unknown and not reported.	16,624
Sweden.....	25,874	Central America.....	13,937		
Switzerland.....	11,062	Costa Rica.....	1,565		
Trieste.....	142	Guatemala.....	1,268		
Turkey.....	7,026	Honduras.....	1,904		
U.S.S.R.....	108,077	Nicaragua.....	3,619		
Yugoslavia.....	39,253	Panama.....	2,742		
		Panama Canal Zone..	107		
		Salvador.....	2,732		

^{1/} Figures do not include 77,419 alien address reports that were incomplete and 110,250 aliens in the United States in temporary status.

^{2/} Persons who filed address reports because their citizenship status was in doubt.

TABLE 35. ALIENS WHO REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM, BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES AND STATES OF RESIDENCE 1/: DURING 1953

State of residence	All nationalities	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Poland	U.S.S.R.	Canada	Mexico	All other
Total.....	2,348,881	150,956	203,830	202,312	233,230	108,077	232,320	301,605	916,551
Alabama.....	3,052	768	607	110	78	39	305	95	1,050
Arizona.....	21,447	328	593	131	120	106	1,333	16,635	2,201
Arkansas.....	2,776	313	200	103	122	41	122	1,268	607
California.....	348,749	11,502	25,086	16,952	4,666	8,347	35,512	109,557	137,127
Colorado.....	15,838	1,771	1,071	886	916	1,197	795	3,536	5,666
Connecticut.....	69,682	2,884	5,788	13,239	13,008	4,153	6,523	58	24,029
Delaware.....	2,967	237	426	269	687	182	225	20	921
District of Columbia..	9,979	653	1,460	680	490	516	781	99	5,300
Florida.....	29,125	1,679	6,713	1,045	624	497	5,463	208	12,896
Georgia.....	3,930	766	788	103	274	96	422	18	1,463
Idaho.....	3,908	256	337	77	82	65	682	132	2,277
Illinois.....	139,001	13,068	7,333	6,645	28,592	7,421	5,360	7,323	63,259
Indiana.....	22,863	2,098	1,961	477	3,299	839	1,416	2,545	10,228
Iowa.....	11,603	2,137	985	380	629	434	711	677	5,650
Kansas.....	7,183	902	618	131	211	309	504	2,695	1,813
Kentucky.....	3,432	711	556	137	190	82	290	10	1,456
Louisiana.....	6,929	508	941	1,062	291	64	347	403	3,313
Maine.....	18,381	242	1,223	409	407	309	13,187	36	2,568
Maryland.....	22,251	2,279	2,534	2,689	2,896	2,227	1,258	48	8,320
Massachusetts.....	128,765	2,575	10,418	14,543	15,165	5,828	29,537	183	50,516
Michigan.....	138,214	7,286	16,043	6,493	22,589	6,505	34,441	3,485	41,372
Minnesota.....	22,304	1,918	1,030	197	2,028	1,188	2,841	415	12,687
Mississippi.....	1,545	201	243	91	45	26	111	29	799
Missouri.....	16,962	2,417	1,439	1,691	2,001	1,050	925	1,349	6,090
Montana.....	5,190	556	450	142	273	162	1,214	307	2,086
Nebraska.....	8,451	1,314	396	210	661	554	337	929	4,050
Nevada.....	2,914	180	198	330	34	25	308	386	1,453
New Hampshire.....	10,415	252	842	196	1,073	353	5,003	17	2,679
New Jersey.....	128,668	12,807	13,334	22,246	21,391	8,717	4,284	206	45,683
New Mexico.....	6,728	265	451	116	73	35	222	4,739	827
New York.....	532,929	42,264	59,297	77,649	68,477	37,407	32,237	1,621	213,977
North Carolina.....	4,090	497	748	83	168	89	433	29	2,043
North Dakota.....	3,324	500	118	8	160	205	850	25	1,458
Ohio.....	95,393	8,397	7,731	7,885	12,647	4,979	5,293	1,201	47,260
Oklahoma.....	3,880	580	589	90	168	98	370	621	1,364

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TABLE 35. ALIENS WHO REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM, BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES AND STATES OF RESIDENCE 1/: DURING 1953 (Cont'd)

State of residence	All nationalities	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Poland	U.S.S.R.	Canada	Mexico	All other
Oregon.....	16,872	1,137	1,760	559	289	514	4,715	265	7,633
Pennsylvania.....	109,409	8,116	9,941	14,625	18,197	8,867	3,398	592	45,673
Rhode Island.....	19,452	468	2,484	3,604	1,806	712	3,286	26	7,066
South Carolina.....	2,001	317	404	42	126	35	212	8	857
South Dakota.....	2,049	391	152	11	66	42	200	26	1,161
Tennessee.....	3,121	458	544	309	258	95	311	44	1,102
Texas.....	154,969	2,798	3,155	784	1,015	351	1,975	134,994	9,897
Utah.....	10,289	1,280	1,461	266	33	35	701	522	5,991
Vermont.....	7,189	157	450	193	329	157	4,934	17	952
Virginia.....	9,295	1,188	2,117	252	505	322	963	47	3,901
Washington.....	44,907	2,192	3,982	1,321	852	963	13,514	705	21,378
West Virginia.....	7,042	334	634	1,172	863	308	201	76	3,454
Wisconsin.....	28,006	6,089	1,495	724	3,817	1,012	1,324	656	12,889
Wyoming.....	2,370	185	205	88	38	125	165	563	1,001
Territories and possessions:									
Alaska.....	1,324	96	89	10	9	35	453	17	615
American Somoa.....	15	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	5
Guam.....	169	5	23	-	1	-	2	-	138
Hawaii.....	63,366	237	312	46	24	32	258	48	62,409
Panama Canal Zone.....	106	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	101
Puerto Rico.....	3,491	46	207	300	4	3	62	64	2,805
Virgin Islands.....	1,579	3	1,165	4	3	-	21	4	379
Outside the United States...	2,823	6	58	7	7	4	1,445	1,213	83
Unknown or not reported.....	6,169	342	636	499	452	320	536	811	2,573

1/ Figures do not include 77,419 alien address reports that were incomplete and 110,250 aliens in the United States in temporary status.

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TABLE 36. ALIENS WHO REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM, BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES AND URBAN AREA AND CITY ^{1/}: DURING 1953

Class of place and city	All nationalities	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Poland	U.S.S.R.	Canada	Mexico	All other
Total ^{2/}	2,348,881	150,956	203,830	202,312	233,230	108,077	232,320	301,605	916,551
Rural.....	295,061	23,970	26,828	18,423	22,323	8,085	43,033	44,737	107,662
Urban.....	699,800	44,332	62,379	57,325	56,949	21,385	91,471	138,841	227,118
City total.....	1,268,992	81,338	111,482	125,357	153,025	78,013	94,162	115,308	510,307
Los Angeles, Calif...	81,189	2,550	5,087	1,384	2,212	3,073	7,742	32,255	26,886
Oakland, Calif.....	9,618	423	901	717	182	145	974	1,331	4,945
Sacramento, Calif....	8,679	276	443	492	77	146	630	1,964	4,651
San Diego, Calif.....	6,435	185	606	149	89	77	941	2,725	1,663
San Francisco, Calif.	40,813	1,971	3,320	3,179	626	1,982	2,136	2,929	24,670
Denver, Colo.....	7,225	847	568	394	648	512	409	857	2,990
Bridgeport, Conn.....	7,376	195	535	1,407	935	389	298	6	3,611
Hartford, Conn.....	9,330	289	813	1,559	1,995	782	1,105	8	2,779
New Haven, Conn.....	5,618	236	425	1,637	861	693	310	-	1,456
Washington, D. C.....	9,979	653	1,460	680	490	516	781	99	5,300
Miami, Fla.....	10,961	424	2,667	188	299	231	1,423	65	5,664
Chicago, Ill.....	107,142	8,907	4,219	4,764	25,911	6,718	2,996	5,477	48,150
Baltimore, Md.....	15,714	1,209	1,300	2,299	2,603	1,943	575	23	5,762
Boston, Mass.....	29,115	586	2,496	4,015	2,231	2,124	5,764	48	11,851
Fall River, Mass.....	5,110	28	201	76	524	100	597	5	3,579
Worcester, Mass.....	5,829	104	332	459	838	265	717	9	3,105
Detroit, Mich.....	74,465	3,190	9,146	4,665	13,845	4,166	18,428	1,640	19,385
Minneapolis, Minn....	7,939	505	407	34	922	744	993	87	4,247
St. Louis, Mo.....	8,293	1,178	470	1,171	954	577	229	165	3,549
Jersey City, N. J....	6,909	516	569	1,274	1,833	596	167	5	1,949
Newark, N. J.....	17,213	936	1,073	3,570	3,279	2,030	304	19	6,002
Paterson, N. J.....	8,032	541	440	2,540	1,101	557	112	23	2,718
Buffalo, N. Y.....	18,786	1,227	1,577	1,787	5,113	1,144	4,087	52	3,799
New York, N. Y.....	391,640	29,380	43,428	57,681	47,250	30,101	10,066	1,304	172,430
Rochester, N. Y.....	10,810	881	1,049	2,104	1,355	1,002	1,757	9	2,653
Syracuse, N. Y.....	6,364	390	520	1,148	1,205	514	884	15	1,688
Cleveland, Ohio.....	40,461	2,865	1,747	3,069	6,981	2,946	1,365	120	21,368
Portland, Ore.....	8,689	535	838	380	192	384	2,404	59	3,897
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35,809	2,874	3,403	4,271	6,345	5,132	814	106	12,864
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10,046	800	898	1,483	1,771	571	405	101	4,017
Providence, R. I.....	7,297	200	593	2,227	573	420	656	15	2,613
El Paso, Texas.....	19,228	165	152	50	34	7	112	18,122	586
Houston, Texas.....	8,506	348	447	142	225	71	368	5,560	1,345
San Antonio, Texas...	26,163	371	401	107	156	36	231	23,463	1,398
Salt Lake City, Utah.	6,420	1,021	935	86	21	18	341	164	3,834
Seattle, Wash.....	19,016	654	1,621	483	352	383	5,751	82	9,690
Milwaukee, Wis.....	13,567	2,948	616	383	2,270	495	494	372	5,989
Other cities.....	163,206	10,930	15,779	13,303	16,727	6,423	16,796	16,024	67,224
Outlying territories and possessions.....	70,050	387	1,805	361	42	70	798	135	66,452
All other.....	14,978	929	1,336	846	891	524	2,856	2,584	5,012

^{1/} Rural - Population of less than 2,500. Urban - Population of 2,500 to 99,999.

Cities - Population of 100,000 or over.

^{2/} Does not include 77,419 alien address reports that were incomplete, and 110,250 aliens in temporary status.

TABLE 37. DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED, PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED,
AND PERSONS NATURALIZED: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 TO 1953

Period	Declara- tions filed	Petitions filed	Persons naturalized		
			Civilian	Military	Total
1907 - 1953	8,438,524	7,258,724	6,280,478	474,331	6,754,809
1907 - 1910	526,322	164,036	111,738	-	111,738
1911 - 1920	2,686,909	1,381,384	884,672	244,300	1,128,972
1911	189,249	74,740	56,683	-	56,683
1912	171,133	95,661	70,310	-	70,310
1913	182,095	95,380	83,561	-	83,561
1914	214,104	124,475	104,145	-	104,145
1915	247,958	106,399	91,848	-	91,848
1916	209,204	108,767	87,831	-	87,831
1917	440,651	130,865	88,104	-	88,104
1918	342,283	169,507	87,456	63,993	151,449
1919	391,156	256,858	89,023	128,335	217,358
1920	299,076	218,732	125,711	51,972	177,683
1921 - 1930	2,709,014	1,884,277	1,716,979	56,206	1,773,185
1921	303,904	195,534	163,656	17,636	181,292
1922	273,511	162,638	160,979	9,468	170,447
1923	296,636	165,168	137,975	7,109	145,084
1924	424,540	177,117	140,340	10,170	150,510
1925	277,218	162,258	152,457	-	152,457
1926	277,539	172,232	146,239	92	146,331
1927	258,295	240,339	195,493	4,311	199,804
1928	254,588	240,321	228,006	5,149	233,155
1929	280,645	255,519	224,197	531	224,728
1930	62,138	113,151	167,637	1,740	169,377
1931 - 1940	1,369,479	1,637,113	1,498,573	19,891	1,518,464
1931	106,272	145,474	140,271	3,224	143,495
1932	101,345	131,062	136,598	2	136,600
1933	83,046	112,629	112,368	995	113,363
1934	108,079	117,125	110,867	2,802	113,669
1935	136,524	131,378	118,945	-	118,945
1936	148,118	167,127	140,784	481	141,265
1937	176,195	165,464	162,923	2,053	164,976
1938	150,673	175,413	158,142	3,936	162,078
1939	155,691	213,413	185,175	3,638	188,813
1940	203,536	278,028	232,500	2,760	235,260
1941 - 1950	920,284	1,938,066	1,837,229	149,799	1,987,028
1941	224,123	277,807	275,747	1,547	277,294
1942	221,796	343,487	268,762	1,602	270,364
1943	115,664	377,125	281,459	37,474 1/2	318,933
1944	42,368	325,717	392,766	49,213 1/2	441,979
1945	31,195	195,917	208,707	22,695 1/2	231,402
1946	28,787	123,864	134,849	15,213 1/2	150,062
1947	37,771	88,802	77,442	16,462 1/2	93,904
1948	60,187	68,265	69,080	1,070	70,150
1949	64,866	71,044	64,138	2,456	66,594
1950	93,527	66,038	64,279	2,067	66,346
1951	91,497	61,634	53,741	975	54,716
1952	111,461	94,086	87,070	1,585	88,655
1953	23,558	98,128	90,476	1,575	92,051

1/2 Members of the armed forces include 1,425 naturalized overseas in 1943; 6,496 in 1944; 5,666 in 1945; 2,054 in 1946; and 5,370 in 1947.

TABLE 38. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY GENERAL AND SPECIAL NATURALIZATION PROVISIONS 1/
AND COUNTRY OR REGION OF FORMER ALLEGIANCE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of former allegiance	Total number	Persons naturalized				
		Under general naturalization provisions	Married to U. S. citizens	Children of U. S. citizen parents	Military	Other
All countries.....	92,051	46,793	42,088	698	1,575	897
Europe.....	68,861	35,107	32,512	403	523	316
Austria.....	2,075	1,160	887	17	5	6
Belgium.....	657	274	368	11	4	-
British Empire.....	13,345	5,872	7,243	67	121	42
Bulgaria.....	80	50	28	-	2	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,376	1,529	825	3	17	2
Denmark.....	603	316	269	4	6	8
Estonia.....	175	85	76	4	3	7
Finland.....	468	259	193	5	8	3
France.....	2,029	757	1,233	19	16	4
Germany.....	12,997	6,910	5,914	100	53	20
Greece.....	1,830	825	964	9	23	9
Hungary.....	1,340	754	568	5	7	6
Ireland.....	2,871	1,695	1,126	14	31	5
Italy.....	9,752	4,024	5,471	51	87	119
Latvia.....	327	183	121	13	5	5
Lithuania.....	703	391	301	3	5	3
Netherlands.....	1,187	712	465	-	7	3
Norway.....	965	530	415	11	4	5
Poland.....	6,963	4,495	2,383	17	58	10
Portugal.....	1,195	507	646	23	6	13
Rumania.....	624	334	279	3	6	2
Spain.....	565	299	241	5	8	12
Sweden.....	930	489	425	3	4	9
Switzerland.....	539	307	224	3	3	2
U.S.S.R.....	2,684	1,519	1,123	2	26	14
Yugoslavia.....	925	516	391	8	5	5
Other Europe.....	656	315	333	3	3	2
Asia.....	4,966	2,400	1,417	61	610	478
China.....	1,056	560	437	27	16	16
Israel.....	177	103	70	2	1	1
Japan.....	674	576	73	-	7	18
Lebanon.....	194	78	111	1	3	1
Palestine.....	214	168	46	-	-	-
Philippines.....	2,040	575	426	23	577	439
Syria.....	172	79	89	-	3	1
Other Asia.....	439	261	165	8	3	2
North America.....	14,915	7,183	7,026	211	412	83
Canada.....	10,303	4,729	5,146	167	199	62
Mexico.....	2,728	1,342	1,191	19	166	10
West Indies.....	1,153	705	404	13	27	4
Central America.....	731	407	285	12	20	7
South America.....	569	279	272	4	9	5
Africa.....	119	42	67	4	3	3
Stateless & miscellaneous.....	2,621	1,782	794	15	18	12

1/ See also table 47 for detailed figures by naturalization provisions.

TABLE 39. PERSONS NATURALIZED BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF FORMER ALLEGIANCE:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1944 TO 1953 (Cont'd)

Country or region of former allegiance	1944-1953	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Asia.....	51,925	5,592	2,545	3,450	11,741	7,201	4,993	4,802	2,886	3,749	4,966
China.....	8,196	731	739	599	831	763	927	903	714	933	1,056
India <u>3/</u>	230	-	-	-	-	26	53	48	21	35	47
Iran.....	891	218	124	74	60	49	55	53	69	96	93
Israel <u>4/</u>	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	59	128	177
Japan.....	1,086	102	64	72	39	27	26	24	18	40	674
Korea <u>5/</u>	55	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	46
Lebanon <u>6/</u>	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	135	204	194
Pakistan <u>7/</u>	65	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	14	16	16
Palestine <u>8/</u>	987	223	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	102	100	101	94	153	214
Philippines.....	35,568	2,646	1,563	2,644	10,764	5,768	3,478	3,257	1,595	1,813	2,040
Syria <u>9/</u>	2,941	1,595	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	400	303	192	119	160	172
Other Asia <u>10/</u>	843	77	55	61	47	64	45	41	47	169	237
North America.....	91,356	9,737	7,791	6,500	4,312	6,670	8,563	9,545	9,279	14,044	14,915
Canada <u>11/</u>	41,268	-	-	-	-	3,860	5,347	5,882	5,872	10,004	10,303
Mexico.....	35,935	7,474	6,352	5,135	3,336	1,895	2,227	2,323	1,969	2,496	2,728
West Indies.....	9,171	1,604	964	876	652	642	614	838	886	942	1,153
Central America <u>10/</u>	4,982	659	475	489	324	273	375	502	552	602	731
South America <u>10/</u>	5,900	1,362	799	644	364	373	391	470	420	508	569
Africa <u>10/</u>	645	98	5	7	4	51	105	86	71	99	119
Australia <u>12/</u>	962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	311	428
U. S. possessions <u>13/</u>	818	65	93	88	476	15	32	19	-	10	20
Stateless & miscellaneous.....	19,045	-	4,400	5,982	2,828	302	297	586	916	1,561	2,173

1/ Austria is included in Germany in the years 1944 - 1945.

2/ Ireland is included in British Empire prior to 1948.

3/ India is included in British Empire prior to 1948.

4/ Israel is included in Palestine prior to 1950.

5/ Korea is included in Japan prior to 1948.

6/ Lebanon is included in Syria prior to 1950.

7/ Pakistan is included in British Empire prior to 1948.

8/ Palestine is included in British Empire in the years 1945 - 1947.

9/ Syria is included in France in the years 1945 - 1947.

10/ Independent countries.

11/ Canada is included in British Empire prior to 1948.

12/ Australia is included in British Empire prior to 1951.

13/ In 1944 include 5 persons who formerly owed allegiance to Western Samoa.

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TABLE 40. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF FORMER ALLEGIANCE AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of former allegiance	Number admitted	Professional, technical and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	Operatives, and kindred workers	Private household workers	Service workers except private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	No occupation
All countries.....	92,051	6,022	1,006	4,421	5,856	2,272	6,798	12,846	2,421	5,908	266	2,854	41,381
Europe.....	68,861	4,186	705	3,091	4,107	1,617	5,123	9,702	1,999	4,123	138	1,975	32,095
Albania.....	99	4	-	6	8	1	5	17	-	22	-	3	33
Austria.....	2,075	161	9	105	194	62	122	222	57	117	-	17	1,009
Belgium.....	657	44	10	18	57	16	30	59	14	38	1	5	365
British Empire.....	13,345	745	109	442	1,029	331	810	1,520	528	774	17	273	6,767
Bulgaria.....	80	12	-	6	2	2	5	7	1	8	-	4	33
Czechoslovakia.....	2,376	167	21	138	147	80	216	395	46	99	2	36	1,029
Danzig.....	32	4	-	6	2	-	2	3	-	2	13	-	-
Denmark.....	603	52	13	37	25	13	79	67	24	48	2	15	228
Estonia.....	175	28	1	9	13	6	20	22	3	5	-	4	64
Finland.....	468	14	15	9	13	2	56	54	40	40	-	13	212
France.....	2,029	126	10	58	155	43	86	222	41	160	4	28	1,096
Germany.....	12,997	874	99	615	1,229	438	879	1,453	408	804	7	116	6,075
Greece.....	1,830	63	9	209	41	24	92	193	19	245	9	41	885
Hungary.....	1,340	158	21	47	57	32	87	149	69	65	-	19	636
Ireland.....	2,871	242	3	47	188	39	169	303	221	329	7	143	1,180
Italy.....	9,752	225	82	297	234	93	963	2,166	144	514	23	705	4,306
Latvia.....	327	39	3	25	17	5	24	38	7	11	1	4	153
Lithuania.....	703	85	7	20	22	21	47	112	12	20	-	25	332
Luxembourg.....	70	3	2	2	6	-	4	11	1	4	-	-	37
Netherlands.....	1,187	123	69	69	82	21	85	106	19	60	13	32	508
Norway.....	965	59	23	46	29	16	123	132	32	55	2	59	389
Poland.....	6,963	486	59	458	292	208	684	1,303	118	318	7	134	2,896
Portugal.....	1,195	14	44	25	15	8	58	307	26	33	8	95	562
Rumania.....	624	35	5	39	22	26	50	79	12	27	1	11	317
Spain.....	565	34	12	38	20	9	34	99	7	40	5	23	244
Sweden.....	930	61	17	35	35	13	114	94	24	78	6	29	424
Switzerland.....	539	78	16	32	35	9	32	40	19	40	2	15	221
Turkey.....	379	16	5	34	7	3	14	38	9	20	1	9	223
U.S.S.R.....	2,684	164	30	176	93	79	160	345	67	83	3	51	1,433
Yugoslavia.....	925	64	11	40	36	16	70	137	31	62	3	62	393
Other Europe.....	76	6	-	3	2	1	3	9	-	2	1	4	45

TABLE 40. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF FORMER ALLEGIANCE AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 (Cont'd)

Country or region of former allegiance	Number admitted	Professional, technical and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	Operatives, and kindred workers	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	No occupation
Asia.....	4,966	366	128	489	187	106	256	550	64	892	85	292	1,551
China.....	1,056	95	6	218	35	12	21	109	7	127	-	7	419
India.....	47	6	3	6	4	3	-	2	-	3	1	1	18
Iran.....	93	9	-	17	6	3	9	8	1	2	-	-	38
Israel.....	177	30	1	14	16	4	17	12	4	4	-	-	75
Japan.....	674	98	16	98	36	19	60	87	11	37	2	54	156
Korea.....	46	10	-	8	1	1	3	3	-	3	-	2	15
Lebanon.....	194	12	1	16	8	6	10	19	6	7	1	7	101
Pakistan.....	16	1	2	3	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	2	1
Palestine.....	214	31	2	34	17	18	20	15	5	9	-	3	60
Philippines.....	2,040	48	94	43	45	12	83	249	27	677	80	201	481
Syria.....	172	6	3	12	2	14	5	26	1	10	-	8	85
Other Asia.....	237	20	-	20	17	13	28	18	2	10	-	7	102
North America.....	14,915	1,130	152	659	1,206	435	1,177	2,148	287	723	42	555	6,401
Canada.....	10,303	868	90	468	938	340	743	1,133	202	413	8	209	4,891
Mexico.....	2,728	91	60	103	98	55	303	494	56	154	34	309	971
West Indies.....	1,153	106	1	61	103	27	89	292	12	103	-	22	337
Central America ^{1/}	731	65	1	27	67	13	42	229	17	53	-	15	202
South America ^{1/}	569	66	2	21	29	10	39	119	10	29	-	15	229
Africa ^{1/}	119	13	1	10	10	5	5	13	2	5	-	-	55
Australia.....	428	15	1	8	33	10	2	25	2	11	-	3	318
U. S. Possessions.....	20	-	-	2	1	-	2	3	-	6	-	-	6
Stateless & Miscellaneous.	2,173	246	17	141	283	89	194	286	57	119	1	14	726

^{1/} Independent countries.

TABLE 41. PERSONS NATURALIZED AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION
DENIED: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 TO 1953

Period	Total	Persons naturalized	Petitions denied	Percent denied
1907 - 1953.....	7,174,193	6,754,809	419,384	5.8
1907 - 1910.....	129,440	111,738	17,702	13.7
1911 - 1920.....	1,247,697	1,128,972	118,725	9.5
1911.....	65,700	56,683	9,017	13.7
1912.....	79,945	70,310	9,635	12.1
1913.....	94,452	83,561	10,891	11.5
1914.....	117,278	104,145	13,133	11.2
1915.....	105,539	91,848	13,691	13.0
1916.....	99,758	87,831	11,927	12.0
1917.....	97,648	88,104	9,544	9.8
1918.....	163,631	151,449	12,182	7.4
1919.....	230,477	217,358	13,119	5.7
1920.....	193,269	177,683	15,586	8.1
1921 - 1930.....	1,938,678	1,773,185	165,493	8.5
1921.....	200,273	181,292	18,981	9.5
1922.....	199,523	170,447	29,076	14.6
1923.....	169,968	145,084	24,884	14.6
1924.....	168,834	150,510	18,324	10.9
1925.....	168,070	152,457	15,613	9.3
1926.....	159,605	146,331	13,274	8.3
1927.....	211,750	199,804	11,946	5.6
1928.....	245,634	233,155	12,479	5.1
1929.....	236,576	224,728	11,848	5.0
1930.....	178,445	169,377	9,068	5.1
1931 - 1940.....	1,564,256	1,518,464	45,792	2.9
1931.....	151,009	143,495	7,514	5.0
1932.....	142,078	136,600	5,478	3.9
1933.....	118,066	113,363	4,703	4.0
1934.....	114,802	113,669	1,133	1.0
1935.....	121,710	118,945	2,765	2.3
1936.....	144,389	141,265	3,124	2.2
1937.....	169,018	164,976	4,042	2.4
1938.....	166,932	162,078	4,854	2.9
1939.....	194,443	188,813	5,630	2.9
1940.....	241,809	235,260	6,549	2.7
1941 - 1950.....	2,051,842	1,987,028	64,814	3.2
1941.....	285,063	277,294	7,769	2.7
1942.....	278,712	270,364	8,348	3.0
1943.....	332,589	318,933	13,656	4.1
1944.....	449,276	441,979	7,297	1.6
1945.....	241,184	231,402	9,782	4.1
1946.....	156,637	150,062	6,575	4.2
1947.....	97,857	93,904	3,953	4.0
1948.....	73,037	70,150	2,887	4.0
1949.....	68,865	66,594	2,271	3.3
1950.....	68,622	66,346	2,276	3.3
1951.....	57,111	54,716	2,395	4.2
1952.....	90,818	88,655	2,163	2.4
1953.....	94,351	92,051	2,300	2.4

TABLE 42. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS WITH COMPARATIVE PERCENT OF TOTAL: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1945 TO 1953

Sex and marital status	1945 ^{1/}	1946 ^{1/}	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Number									
Both sexes	225,736	148,008	93,904	70,150	66,594	66,346	54,716	88,655	92,051
Single...	40,014	30,236	19,697	12,206	9,623	8,489	5,859	8,821	12,127
Married..	163,200	101,828	64,704	50,518	50,723	52,025	44,333	72,578	72,147
Widowed..	17,335	12,207	6,988	5,429	4,604	4,218	3,262	5,450	5,886
Divorced.	5,187	3,737	2,515	1,997	1,644	1,614	1,262	1,806	1,891
Male	111,059	74,250	52,998	33,147	27,865	25,745	18,711	28,597	34,657
Single...	23,301	18,416	13,567	7,449	6,142	5,710	3,489	5,276	7,253
Married..	80,571	50,668	35,942	23,200	19,833	18,345	14,100	21,791	25,777
Widowed..	4,635	3,235	2,032	1,466	1,089	921	615	896	926
Divorced.	2,552	1,931	1,457	1,032	801	769	507	634	701
Female	114,677	73,758	40,906	37,003	38,729	40,601	36,005	60,058	57,394
Single...	16,713	11,820	6,130	4,757	3,481	2,779	2,370	3,545	4,874
Married..	82,629	51,160	28,762	27,318	30,890	33,680	30,233	50,787	46,370
Widowed..	12,700	8,972	4,956	3,963	3,515	3,297	2,647	4,554	4,960
Divorced.	2,635	1,806	1,058	965	843	845	755	1,172	1,190
Percent of total									
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single...	17.7	20.4	21.0	17.4	14.4	12.8	10.7	10.0	13.2
Married..	72.3	68.9	68.9	72.1	76.2	78.4	81.0	81.9	78.4
Widowed..	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.4
Divorced.	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0
Male	49.2	50.2	56.4	47.3	41.8	38.8	34.2	32.3	37.6
Single...	10.3	12.4	14.4	10.6	9.2	8.6	6.4	6.0	7.9
Married..	35.7	34.3	38.3	33.1	29.8	27.7	25.8	24.6	28.0
Widowed..	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Divorced.	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Female	50.8	49.8	43.6	52.7	58.2	61.2	65.8	67.7	62.4
Single...	7.4	8.0	6.6	6.8	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.3
Married..	36.6	34.6	30.6	39.0	46.4	50.7	55.2	57.3	50.4
Widowed..	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.4
Divorced.	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3

^{1/} Does not include 5,666 members of the armed forces naturalized overseas in 1945; and 2,054 in 1946.

TABLE 43. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY SEX AND AGE:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1945 TO 1953

Sex and age	1945 ^{1/}	1946 ^{1/}	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Both sexes	225,736	148,008	93,904	70,150	66,594	66,346	54,716	88,655	92,051
Under 21 years	1,669	1,244	544	476	987	1,003	726	1,052	1,206
21 to 25 "	8,246	7,269	5,495	2,970	6,297	7,742	6,238	9,785	8,927
26 to 30 "	11,540	7,818	6,627	3,783	6,074	8,570	8,295	14,739	15,176
31 to 35 "	14,902	10,823	7,221	4,131	4,886	5,355	4,751	8,890	10,722
36 to 40 "	24,399	16,289	11,205	7,867	7,107	6,535	5,479	8,301	8,956
41 to 45 "	29,976	19,341	14,091	11,113	9,164	8,144	6,127	9,190	9,426
46 to 50 "	32,131	20,142	13,137	11,170	9,198	8,239	6,699	9,790	9,681
51 to 55 "	32,856	20,783	11,531	9,481	7,822	6,937	5,554	9,090	8,977
56 to 60 "	29,409	18,599	9,601	8,018	6,441	5,773	4,476	7,337	7,792
61 to 65 "	20,864	13,185	7,347	5,637	4,473	4,298	3,269	5,318	5,658
66 to 70 "	11,952	7,636	4,260	3,304	2,551	2,289	1,884	3,077	3,306
71 to 75 "	5,226	3,298	1,953	1,445	1,084	926	823	1,374	1,468
Over 75 "	2,566	1,581	892	755	510	535	395	712	756
Male	111,059	74,250	52,998	33,147	27,865	25,745	18,711	28,597	34,657
Under 21 years	1,579	1,115	406	257	433	371	282	405	496
21 to 25 "	4,115	3,297	3,032	711	1,239	1,732	1,019	1,890	2,804
26 to 30 "	5,191	3,719	4,141	1,094	1,705	2,375	1,835	3,369	4,757
31 to 35 "	6,668	5,116	4,073	1,569	1,925	2,026	1,510	2,830	4,127
36 to 40 "	10,772	7,902	6,425	3,672	3,257	2,825	2,003	3,087	3,822
41 to 45 "	13,777	9,151	8,185	5,625	4,254	3,574	2,387	3,337	3,914
46 to 50 "	14,770	9,481	7,505	5,679	4,271	3,615	2,868	3,685	3,890
51 to 55 "	15,788	10,095	6,122	4,535	3,488	2,870	2,192	3,167	3,373
56 to 60 "	15,658	9,926	5,051	4,098	2,971	2,471	1,779	2,600	2,901
61 to 65 "	11,955	7,535	4,195	2,981	2,186	2,052	1,356	2,036	2,212
66 to 70 "	6,537	4,236	2,310	1,737	1,297	1,088	882	1,253	1,391
71 to 75 "	2,846	1,819	1,075	766	570	467	417	614	641
Over 75 "	1,403	858	478	423	269	279	181	324	329
Female	114,677	73,758	40,906	37,003	38,729	40,601	36,005	60,058	57,394
Under 21 years	90	129	138	219	554	632	444	647	710
21 to 25 "	4,131	3,972	2,463	2,259	5,058	6,010	5,219	7,895	6,123
26 to 30 "	6,349	4,099	2,486	2,689	4,369	6,195	6,460	11,370	10,419
31 to 35 "	8,234	5,707	3,148	2,562	2,961	3,329	3,241	6,060	6,595
36 to 40 "	13,627	8,387	4,780	4,195	3,850	3,710	3,476	5,214	5,134
41 to 45 "	16,199	10,190	5,906	5,488	4,910	4,570	3,740	5,853	5,512
46 to 50 "	17,361	10,661	5,632	5,491	4,927	4,624	3,831	6,105	5,791
51 to 55 "	17,068	10,688	5,409	4,946	4,334	4,067	3,362	5,923	5,604
56 to 60 "	13,751	8,673	4,550	3,920	3,470	3,302	2,697	4,737	4,891
61 to 65 "	8,909	5,650	3,152	2,656	2,287	2,246	1,913	3,282	3,446
66 to 70 "	5,415	3,400	1,950	1,567	1,254	1,201	1,002	1,824	1,915
71 to 75 "	2,380	1,479	878	679	514	459	406	760	827
Over 75 "	1,163	723	414	332	241	256	214	388	427

^{1/} Does not include 5,666 members of the armed forces naturalized overseas in 1945, and 2,054 in 1946.

TABLE 44. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES OF RESIDENCE:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953

State of residence	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total.....	66,594	66,346	54,716	88,655	92,051
Alabama.....	109	140	126	231	197
Arizona.....	329	341	283	387	537
Arkansas.....	60	44	52	108	94
California.....	9,370	9,488	7,879	12,258	12,728
Colorado.....	324	358	381	533	492
Connecticut.....	1,861	1,753	1,093	2,864	2,941
Delaware.....	85	90	59	178	102
District of Columbia.....	430	466	371	615	497
Florida.....	1,069	957	1,276	1,524	1,757
Georgia.....	157	200	126	553	374
Idaho.....	76	85	93	156	147
Illinois.....	3,297	3,367	2,201	2,942	4,236
Indiana.....	418	577	403	1,048	848
Iowa.....	224	329	257	445	379
Kansas.....	159	198	265	340	348
Kentucky.....	55	198	107	290	235
Louisiana.....	273	245	270	411	582
Maine.....	557	475	591	737	802
Maryland.....	509	489	558	949	975
Massachusetts.....	5,021	4,861	3,436	6,593	5,768
Michigan.....	3,301	3,475	2,763	5,288	4,848
Minnesota.....	660	567	545	722	829
Mississippi.....	60	60	86	111	118
Missouri.....	483	502	451	726	551
Montana.....	193	166	136	236	194
Nebraska.....	135	156	170	253	232
Nevada.....	71	68	55	106	124
New Hampshire.....	371	318	252	431	554
New Jersey.....	3,448	3,742	2,700	4,131	4,143
New Mexico.....	117	125	134	164	215
New York.....	21,174	20,499	17,990	27,120	29,780
North Carolina.....	126	188	210	359	292
North Dakota.....	141	93	138	108	148
Ohio.....	2,285	2,254	1,386	2,855	2,611
Oklahoma.....	120	160	234	305	208

TABLE 44. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES OF RESIDENCE:
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 TO 1953 (Cont'd)

State of residence	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Oregon.....	301	451	278	601	431
Pennsylvania.....	2,685	2,443	2,312	4,028	4,461
Rhode Island.....	650	521	419	707	699
South Carolina.....	69	93	74	134	147
South Dakota.....	46	89	73	91	88
Tennessee.....	92	106	105	222	282
Texas.....	1,122	1,353	1,192	1,989	1,641
Utah.....	105	125	81	162	207
Vermont.....	277	232	224	258	301
Virginia.....	332	413	456	712	770
Washington.....	1,345	1,176	1,032	1,755	1,724
West Virginia.....	166	175	112	244	197
Wisconsin.....	726	623	515	796	883
Wyoming.....	46	69	58	80	56
Territories and other					
Alaska.....	87	95	78	104	206
Hawaii.....	1,362	1,087	512	526	760
Puerto Rico.....	73	55	57	78	108
Virgin Islands.....	37	62	36	35	67
All other.....	5	144	25	56	137

United States Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 45. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF FORMER ALLEGIANCE AND BY RURAL AND URBAN AREA AND CITY ^{1/}: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Class of place and city	Total	Country of former allegiance						
		British Empire	Canada	Germany	Italy	Poland	U.S.S.R.	Other
Total.....	92,051	13,345	10,303	12,997	9,752	6,963	2,684	36,007
Rural.....	9,602	1,902	1,546	1,389	769	358	186	3,452
Urban.....	24,719	4,381	4,053	3,249	2,565	1,158	497	8,816
City total.....	56,149	6,904	4,581	8,246	6,381	5,412	1,990	22,635
Los Angeles, Calif....	2,991	311	514	327	97	173	126	1,443
Oakland, Calif.....	431	76	24	54	32	3	1	241
San Diego, Calif.....	590	123	20	30	45	3	6	363
San Francisco, Calif.	2,592	226	62	458	165	59	100	1,522
Bridgeport, Conn.....	303	24	14	7	89	23	6	140
Hartford, Conn.....	564	100	97	37	121	58	34	117
New Haven, Conn.....	306	28	22	23	108	25	13	87
Washington, D. C.....	497	46	27	63	38	35	12	276
Miami, Fla.....	770	220	67	50	28	26	25	354
Chicago, Ill.....	3,098	232	198	652	266	426	93	1,231
New Orleans, La.....	316	56	12	31	14	6	1	196
Baltimore, Md.....	564	56	23	119	73	65	27	201
Boston, Mass.....	1,175	134	237	64	181	72	95	392
Cambridge, Mass.....	220	23	67	16	17	11	7	79
Fall River, Mass.....	330	13	30	5	5	20	10	247
New Bedford, Mass....	210	16	28	2	-	16	1	147
Springfield, Mass....	204	67	20	13	29	18	5	52
Worcester, Mass.....	154	5	43	3	17	17	6	63
Detroit, Mich.....	2,708	386	908	151	270	273	73	647
Minneapolis, Minn....	330	29	63	68	6	24	8	132
St. Louis, Mo.....	181	21	9	31	27	9	5	79
Jersey City, N. J....	225	21	7	21	63	32	1	80
Newark, N. J.....	491	39	22	62	95	63	24	186
Paterson, N. J.....	165	17	8	12	47	23	4	54
Buffalo, N. Y.....	469	53	144	48	64	66	9	85
New York, N. Y.....	24,586	2,838	633	4,196	3,288	3,153	990	9,488
Rochester, N. Y.....	386	61	99	56	60	26	4	80
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	184	25	11	62	15	10	2	59
Cleveland, Ohio.....	756	64	61	103	100	84	26	318
Portland, Ore.....	166	27	49	19	4	4	4	59
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,619	254	64	247	222	151	114	567
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	461	66	19	71	83	44	9	169
Scranton, Pa.....	65	10	2	3	17	13	-	20
Providence, R. I.....	250	40	36	13	56	7	9	95
San Antonio, Tex.....	279	27	6	43	5	5	-	193
Seattle, Wash.....	766	83	243	79	12	15	9	325
Milwaukee, Wis.....	378	31	18	119	17	44	17	132
Other cities.....	6,363	1,056	674	888	605	310	114	2,716
Outlying territories and possessions.....	1,223	106	61	85	7	5	5	954
All others.....	358	52	62	28	30	30	6	150

^{1/} Rural - Population of less than 2,500. Urban - Population of 2,500 to 99,999.
Cities - Population of 100,000 or over.

TABLE 46. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF ENTRY:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	Number naturalized	Year of entry										
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1940-1949	1930-1939	1920-1929	1910-1919	1900-1909	Before 1900	Un known
All countries.....	92,051	54	452	350	3,877	52,744	4,380	15,244	9,078	4,707	1,108	57
Europe.....	66,037	35	276	232	2,894	39,288	2,873	9,609	6,472	3,727	578	53
Austria.....	2,147	4	35	34	153	1,351	84	129	196	146	15	-
Belgium.....	701	1	5	3	25	591	13	26	25	10	1	1
Bulgaria.....	95	-	-	-	4	58	5	10	13	5	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,616	-	6	6	90	1,946	88	183	163	116	17	1
Denmark.....	598	-	-	2	36	357	17	105	42	28	10	1
Estonia.....	157	-	-	-	16	117	8	10	1	3	2	-
Finland.....	463	2	2	1	15	201	36	67	87	46	6	-
France.....	1,787	3	21	8	105	1,408	46	120	32	31	9	4
Germany.....	14,536	6	64	51	935	10,511	614	1,995	146	117	86	11
Greece.....	1,699	-	9	5	90	701	152	293	350	96	1	2
Hungary.....	1,382	-	2	6	64	753	50	109	206	178	11	3
Ireland.....	3,114	-	1	2	37	1,590	204	917	159	144	57	3
Italy.....	9,578	6	61	58	548	4,166	553	1,555	1,630	898	94	9
Latvia.....	308	-	-	2	14	214	7	36	21	10	3	1
Lithuania.....	691	1	1	1	12	327	16	37	189	97	10	-
Netherlands.....	1,059	-	4	1	62	753	25	110	74	25	4	1
Norway.....	976	-	4	3	45	561	42	189	70	53	9	-
Poland.....	7,452	1	6	6	193	4,981	138	562	941	556	60	8
Portugal.....	1,134	-	5	10	31	252	37	232	370	175	22	-
Rumania.....	706	1	2	2	46	320	42	129	91	69	4	-
Spain.....	530	2	6	3	16	158	55	134	119	35	2	-
Sweden.....	914	-	4	1	16	283	38	289	144	104	35	-
Switzerland.....	542	1	3	3	25	347	18	80	40	19	5	1
(England.....	5,801	2	16	13	145	4,079	242	818	316	123	42	5
United (N. Ireland..	461	-	2	-	9	278	33	106	21	9	3	-
Kingdom(Scotland...)	1,959	-	-	3	33	900	162	727	89	29	16	-
(Wales.....)	277	-	1	-	5	192	9	51	10	3	6	-
U.S.S.R.....	2,636	-	3	2	42	1,032	31	288	695	499	44	-
Yugoslavia.....	943	2	10	4	50	467	50	140	140	78	2	-
Other Europe.....	775	3	3	2	32	394	58	162	92	25	2	2
Asia.....	5,767	5	104	46	243	2,480	394	1,238	768	367	122	-
China.....	1,167	-	15	5	61	510	125	308	113	22	8	-
India.....	119	-	-	-	13	80	2	18	4	2	-	-
Japan.....	680	1	27	18	4	44	18	167	255	128	18	-
Palestine.....	94	-	-	1	9	65	9	4	5	-	1	-
Philippines.....	2,047	1	49	17	83	1,041	180	509	87	9	71	-
Other Asia.....	1,660	3	13	5	73	740	60	232	304	206	24	-
North America.....	18,319	6	51	67	637	9,539	1,028	4,251	1,768	581	387	4
Canada.....	10,909	3	12	30	416	5,900	721	2,461	697	384	285	-
Mexico.....	2,721	-	1	2	25	584	122	1,093	727	115	52	-
West Indies.....	3,537	1	7	11	136	2,245	139	594	308	73	20	3
Central America.....	794	2	10	4	38	632	31	59	14	1	3	-
Other No. America....	358	-	21	20	22	178	15	44	22	8	27	1
South America.....	723	3	7	2	32	479	45	97	43	12	3	-
Africa.....	401	2	8	-	38	291	15	26	12	7	2	-
Australia & New Zealand	742	3	4	-	30	647	20	16	13	5	4	-
Other countries.....	62	-	2	3	3	20	5	7	2	8	12	-

TABLE 46A. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH AND COUNTRY OR REGION OF FORMER ALLEGIANCE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Country or region of birth	All countries	Country or region of former allegiance										
		Europe	Austria	Belgium	British Empire	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary
All countries....	92,051	68,861	2,075	657	13,345	2,376	603	468	2,029	12,997	1,830	1,340
Europe.....	66,037	62,795	2,068	656	8,744	2,369	596	447	1,811	12,945	1,767	1,335
Austria.....	2,147	2,007	1,816	1	13	33	1	-	4	29	3	12
Belgium.....	701	683	-	633	9	3	-	-	4	3	1	1
Bulgaria.....	95	84	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,616	2,492	102	-	15	2,241	-	-	6	60	-	30
Denmark.....	598	589	-	-	1	1	579	-	-	2	-	-
Estonia.....	157	156	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Finland.....	463	453	-	-	2	1	-	444	1	1	-	-
France.....	1,787	1,768	1	3	13	1	-	-	1,683	18	5	2
Germany.....	14,536	13,091	35	3	90	23	9	-	43	12,626	-	25
Greece.....	1,699	1,690	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	2	1,673	-
Hungary.....	1,382	1,312	12	-	7	24	1	-	2	5	-	1,231
Ireland.....	3,114	3,096	-	-	259	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Italy.....	9,578	9,539	5	-	10	2	-	-	9	2	1	2
Latvia.....	308	298	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Lithuania.....	691	672	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Netherlands.....	1,059	1,041	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	9	1	2
Norway.....	976	961	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
Poland.....	7,452	6,958	63	7	27	14	-	-	14	101	-	6
Portugal.....	1,134	1,133	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rumania.....	706	644	9	-	12	6	-	-	4	6	1	12
Spain.....	530	521	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Sweden.....	914	909	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Switzerland.....	542	531	3	1	8	1	-	-	4	6	1	-
(England.....	5,801	5,688	2	3	5,634	2	1	-	18	3	-	-
United Kingdom (N.Ireland....	461	415	-	-	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Scotland.....	1,959	1,801	-	-	1,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(Wales.....	277	262	-	-	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	2,636	2,354	12	1	37	11	-	2	10	21	8	-
Yugoslavia.....	943	902	6	-	7	4	-	-	-	10	-	10
Other Europe.....	775	745	-	-	138	1	1	-	5	24	63	1
Asia.....	5,767	1,128	4	-	232	2	2	-	22	22	45	1
China.....	1,167	109	1	-	28	2	1	-	3	9	3	1
India.....	119	71	1	-	67	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Japan.....	680	24	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
Palestine.....	94	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Philippines.....	2,047	15	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Asia.....	1,660	902	2	-	127	-	1	-	15	7	42	-
North America.....	18,319	4,150	1	1	3,882	5	4	21	43	21	2	4
Canada.....	10,909	1,424	1	1	1,391	-	-	2	5	4	-	2
Mexico.....	2,721	17	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
West Indies.....	3,537	2,455	-	-	2,367	-	-	15	29	2	1	-
Central America.....	794	69	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other North America...	358	185	-	-	50	5	4	4	8	12	1	2
South America.....	723	183	-	-	123	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Africa.....	401	282	1	-	68	-	1	-	144	3	15	-
Australia & New Zealand.	742	291	-	-	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries.....	62	32	1	-	7	-	-	-	8	5	1	-

TABLE 46A. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH AND COUNTRY OR REGION OF FORMER ALLEGIANCE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953 (Cont'd)

Country or region of birth	Country or region of former allegiance														
	Yugoslavia	Other Europe	Asia	China	Philippines	Other Asia	Canada	Mexico	West Indies	Central America	U.S. Possessions	South America	Africa	Stateless	Other countries
All countries.....	925	30,216	4,966	1,056	2,040	1,870	10,303	2,728	1,153	731	20	569	119	2,090	511
Europe.....	914	29,143	423	5	7	411	652	21	78	18	1	28	9	1,975	37
Austria.....	19	76	13	-	-	13	13	-	3	-	-	1	1	107	2
Belgium.....	1	28	3	-	-	3	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-
Bulgaria.....	-	73	6	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Czechoslovakia.....	4	34	9	-	-	9	21	1	3	3	-	1	1	83	2
Denmark.....	-	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia.....	-	153	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
France.....	1	41	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	-
Germany.....	6	231	163	-	1	162	28	5	2	7	-	10	-	1,223	7
Greece.....	-	7	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Hungary.....	7	23	1	-	-	1	11	2	1	-	-	1	-	54	-
Ireland.....	-	2,833	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Italy.....	3	9,505	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2
Latvia.....	-	290	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-
Lithuania.....	-	662	4	-	-	4	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-
Netherlands.....	1	1,018	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	-
Norway.....	-	952	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	2	6,724	41	1	-	40	111	3	37	5	1	3	-	290	3
Portugal.....	-	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rumania.....	2	592	7	-	-	7	22	1	4	1	-	2	-	25	-
Spain.....	-	512	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sweden.....	1	904	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	507	2	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-
(England.....	-	25	-	-	-	-	108	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
United (N. Ireland..	-	38	33	-	-	33	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kingdom(Scotland...	-	11	92	-	-	92	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(Wales.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
U.S.S.R.....	12	2,240	31	2	3	26	107	6	10	-	-	4	1	122	1
Yugoslavia.....	855	10	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-
Other Europe.....	-	512	13	2	2	9	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	6	3
Asia.....	5	793	4,490	1,038	2,026	1,426	23	4	7	-	-	2	1	92	20
China.....	2	59	1,021	1,013	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
India.....	-	2	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	15	648	3	1	644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Palestine.....	-	3	81	-	-	81	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Philippines.....	-	9	2,028	1	2,022	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Other Asia.....	3	705	664	21	1	642	19	2	7	-	-	1	1	45	19
North America.....	3	163	34	11	2	21	9,618	2,703	1,067	712	7	9	3	13	3
Canada.....	1	17	2	2	-	-	9,477	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Mexico.....	-	6	4	1	1	2	-	2,696	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
West Indies.....	2	39	6	2	-	4	2	1	1,064	1	1	4	2	-	1
Central America.....	-	2	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	709	4	3	1	1	-
Other North America..	-	99	21	6	-	15	134	5	-	-	1	1	-	10	1
South America.....	2	56	3	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	530	1	2	-
Africa.....	1	49	5	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	105	4	-
Australia & New Zealand	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
Other countries.....	-	10	11	2	4	5	2	-	-	-	12	-	-	4	1

TABLE 47. PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY GENERAL AND SPECIAL NATURALIZATION PROVISIONS: YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1949 to 1953

Naturalization provisions	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total.....	66,594	66,346	54,716	88,655	92,051
General provisions.....	24,566	19,403	14,864	26,920	46,793
Special provisions.....	42,028	46,943	39,852	61,735	45,258
Persons married to U.S. citizens.....	35,131	40,684	36,433	58,027	42,088
Children, including adopted children, of U. S. citizen parents.....	448	499	487	760	698
Former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship by marriage.....	243	243	220	223	150
Philippine citizens who entered the United States prior to May 1, 1934, and have resided continuously in the United States.....	2,675	1,843	843	722	429
Persons who served in U.S. armed forces for three years.....	450	343	300	194	192
Persons who served in U.S. armed forces during World War I or World War II...	2,006	1,724	675	1,391	1,383
Persons who served on certain U.S. vessels.....	622	1,164	611	64	110
Former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship by entering the armed forces of foreign countries during World War II ^{1/}					1
Dual nationals expatriated through entering or serving in armed forces of foreign states.....	91	136	66	138	123
Former U.S. citizens expatriated through expatriation of parents.....	10	8	1	9	9
Persons who lost citizenship through cancellation of parents' naturalization.....	4	3	-	4	-
Persons misinformed prior to July 1, 1920, regarding citizenship status...	21	33	17	27	7
Noncitizen natives of Puerto Rico-- declaration of allegiance.....	11	5	6	4	14
Persons who entered the United States while under 16 years of age.....	315	256	188	164	51
Certain inhabitants of the Virgin Islands.....	1	-	4	-	2
Alien veterans of World War I or veterans of allied countries.....	-	2	1	8	1

^{1/} Prior to December 24, 1952, these persons were repatriated under the provisions of Section 323, Nationality Act of 1940 and, therefore, were not included in this table.