

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 16, 1969

FOR: DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN
FROM: Arthur Klebanoff
RE: Immigration

The Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Report contains an exhaustive picture of the nation's immigrants, both for the year in question and the years preceding. Data for the 1969 report should be ready within a month.

The following are the key findings of the 1968 Report:

- 1) Number of immigrants in 1968 up 25% over 1967, largely due to Cubans becoming permanent residents in face of Western hemisphere quota on immigration.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Immigrants</u>
1968	454, 448
1967	361, 972
1966	323, 040
1965	296, 697
1960	265, 398

The Service expects that the fiscal 1969 figure will approximate the 1967 total.

- 2) Since 1960, the number of European immigrants has varied only between 115,000 and 140,000 per year. 140,000 European immigrants entered in both 1960 and 1968. The shifting distribution is instructive:

	<u>NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>
Germany	31, 768	15, 920
Greece	3, 797	13, 047
Ireland	7, 687	3, 004
Italy	14, 933	23, 593
Portugal	6, 968	12, 212
Spain	1, 737	5, 260

(Note: See
Table 14, p. 61)

Nearly 30% of all Italian immigrants settled in New York City (15% of all immigrants settled in New York).

- 3) The key Asian immigrant is the Filipino. More than a quarter of the 57,229 Asian immigrants in 1968 came from the Phillipines, and nearly a quarter from China. 4,682, nearly half professional and technical workers, came from India.

	<u>NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS</u>			
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Phillipines	3,130	6,093	10,685	16,731

Nearly a third of these Phillipines immigrants are professionals or technical workers (versus about 12% for all immigrants). They settled scattered across the country.

- 4) The growth in immigrants from North America (from 85,075 in 1960 to 228,060 in 1968) is primarily a Cuban phenomenon (8,283 Cubans in 1960 to 99,312 Cubans in 1968.)

The Immigration Service expects fiscal '69 Cuban immigration to be down appreciably, since most of those who wished to take advantage of permanent residence opportunities have already done so (half of all Cuban immigrants in 1968 were in Miami; Miami ranked second only to New York in number of immigrants in 1968). Also, there is now a quota (at 120,000) on North American immigrants.

- 5) The other component of growth in the North American totals (about 30% of the growth 1960-1968) appears to be Negroes, although racial statistics are no longer collected:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>
Barbados	384	2,024
Dominican Republic	756	9,250 (peak of 16,503 in 1966)
Haiti	931	6,806
Jamaica	1,340	17,470
Trinidad and Tobago	449	5,266
St. Christopher	155	1,129
Other West Indies	1,749	4,494

Jamaicans were 8% of all North American immigrants and 40% of all private household workers. About 40% of all entering Jamaicans were private household workers in 1968. Half of all Jamaican immigrants settled in New York.

- 6) There were but 5,078 immigrants from all of Africa.
- 7) The number of aliens naturalized has held steady at about 105,000 per year for the past four years.
- 8) There has been a dramatic gain in the number of aliens expelled (from 52,796 in 1960 to 179,952 in 1968) almost entirely at the expense of the Mexicans.

Key tables in the report:

- p. 11 -- Deportable aliens
- p. 31 -- Number of immigrants by year
- p. 46 -- Immigrants' occupations by country of origin
- p. 52 -- Sex, marital status, age of all immigrants
- pp. 56-7 -- Immigrants by country of origin and city of settlement
- pp. 58-60 -- Immigrants by country of origin by decade
- p. 61 -- Immigrants by country of origin, 1959-1968
- p. 80 -- Immigrants required to depart, 1892-1968