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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN....

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1976

MR PRESIDENT:

Immigration and Naturalization
Service (INS) Staffing

Jim Lynn responded to your request for information on the NEW YORK TIMES article regarding staff levels in the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

He indicates in the attached that the personnel increases to which you referred will occur in fiscal year 1977 and that these people will begin to appear on the INS New York staff rolls early next year.

Jim Connor





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 13 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES E. CONNOR
FROM: James T. Lynn
SUBJECT: Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Staffing

With reference to your memorandum of September 6, 1976, (Subject: Immigration), you might want to answer the President along the following lines:

The personnel statistics cited by Deputy Commissioner Greene are accurate. Over the last two years, the number of INS personnel responsible for service activities in the New York office has remained constant at 165, while the number of criminal investigators who deal with illegal aliens has declined from 200 to 189. These figures represent actual on-board strength rather than authorized levels; the decline in criminal investigators reflects normal turnover of personnel and not administrative action.

The policy determination to which the President refers relates primarily to fiscal year 1977. Although the INS was authorized a personnel increase of 750 in fiscal year 1976, most of the increase was dedicated to service functions and to the Border Patrol. One hundred and seventy-seven detention guards and deportation officers were added in fiscal year 1976--including 33 assigned to the New York area--to speed deportation activities. No new criminal investigators were authorized for fiscal year 1976.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1977 proposed an additional 204 detention guards and deportation officers. This increase was to be offset by reductions in personnel assigned to routine service operations, including employees who are categorized as criminal investigators but who work on naturalization investigations and other matters not directly related to the apprehension of illegal aliens. Congress accepted the increases recommended by the

President but did not accept the offsetting decreases. Instead, Congress voted to restore proposed program decreases (330 positions) and to add 100 inspectors, 100 adjudicators, and 200 criminal investigators. As a consequence, the INS staff in New York will increase by 9 adjudicators, 32 investigators, and 30 detention guards and deportation officers. New personnel will begin to appear on the INS rolls early next year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES T. LYNN

FROM: JAMES E. CONNOR *SES*

SUBJECT: Immigration

The attached newspaper clipping was returned in the President's outbox with the following notation:

"Accurate? I thought we had increased INS personnel to achieve deportation?"

Please follow-up with appropriate action.

cc: Dick Cheney

Attachment:

Clipping entitled "Immigration: Unavoidable Delays"
NEW YORK TIMES - 9/6/76

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Lehrer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

The Thrift Penalty

To the Editor:

When I was young the bankers told me to be thrifty. In order to prosper I had to save a portion of my salary every week. I did.

Now the bankers tell me I'm losing money in the bank year after year due to "inflation."

The banks should do as the Social Security people did. If the "inflation" rate goes up 6 1/4 percent, then the banks should add that amount with the regular interest. I know interest rates have increased, but so has the cost of bank loans.

The amount of money the bank received on my deposits over the years

Buried in his sociological sermon is a message for women: Get back into the house.

Social scientists might better ask husbands to stop beating their wives, fathers to spend more than ten or fifteen minutes a week with their children, and ex-spouses to pay family support.

They might then petition legislators to pass laws that would give mothers and children economic rights as family members and demand that judges and lawyers enforce such rights.

Unless raising a family becomes more equitable for women, they will continue to desert the ranks of full-time mothers for feminist goals of equality and jobs that pay a salary.

Jean ANDERSON
Stony Brook, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1976

'What Are We Aborting?'

To the Editor:

In his Aug. 23 letter, "Abortion and Medicaid," Robert T. Dennis, executive director of Zero Population Growth, points out that in 1973 the Supreme Court recognized the constitutional right of a woman to choose an abortion. What he neglects to add is that this denied the basic rights of our Constitution—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—to this country's unborn citizens.

By declaring the unborn child a non-person, the Supreme Court has denied the child's right to equal protection under the law. Historically this has been an accepted method of disposing of unwanted groups in society, as Hitler's destruction of the Jews demonstrated.

Mr. Dennis also cites statistics from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that could occur if the Hyde Amendment is passed. I prefer to quote statistics that have already happened: In H.E.W.'s Abortion Surveillance 1974, the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion/CDC reports that in 80,437 legal abortions, 12 percent or 9,652 women experienced one or more complications. In 1974, 24 women died from legal abortions versus 39 women who died from illegal abortions in 1972.

The Republican Party's abortion platform plank reflects the growing concern in this country that the only question worth asking in the abortion controversy is "What are we aborting?" Until this question is raised

fairly and without emotion by the press, the press is not exercising its proper function, which is to present both sides of an issue—without bias—to its readers and to let the reader decide the issue for him/herself.

MARJORIE NORBERG
Fairfield Right to Life
Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 24, 1976

Immigration: Unavoidable Delays

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that your Aug. 23 editorial "A Widow's Plight" had so few facts before leaping to the erroneous assumption that the Immigration Service has shifted personnel to the pursuit of illegal aliens at the expense of its service activities. That is simply not true.

Over the two-year period cited, the number of Immigration personnel in the New York office who are responsible for applications such as Mrs. McCready's has remained constant at 165. During that same time the number of criminal investigators in New York, who have the total responsibility for pursuing illegal aliens, has actually declined from 200 in August 1974 to 189 currently.

Mrs. McCready is, unfortunately, one of the innocent victims of a delay, which is unavoidable in the absence of additions to I.N.S. manpower. However, as both she and her attorney conceded to a Times reporter Aug. 24, there was never a threat that she would be deported. This was no more than an assumption by the attorney.

Presidential 'Flip-Flops'

To the Editor:

Ford now denounces Carter for "indecision and flip-flops." The President is being altogether too modest about his own flip-flop record. For example, in October 1972, when his nomination as Vice President was under consideration, he indicated his opposition to a pardon for Nixon, saying, "The American people will never stand for it." At the same Senate Rules Committee hearing he stated: "I have no intention of seeking any public office in 1976."

Two years later he unequivocally stated that he would not break up a good team and would keep Vice President Rockefeller on the ticket. Then, after assuring Secretary of Labor Dunlop and the labor movement that he would not veto a bill authorizing situs picketing, he reversed himself and led Dunlop to resign.

Finally, he vetoed the supplemental appropriations of aid to Israel after privately promising his support of the appropriation to fifty American Jewish leaders. In short, Ford is no slouch at shifting positions. SID ESTEROWITZ

Brooklyn, Aug. 29, 1976

Secondly, an interview in which Mrs. McCready's application for permanent residence was to be considered was scheduled more than two months ago, and was postponed at her own request. Thus, the delay was not as long as newspaper accounts indicated.

Also, there is a very good reason why applications such as hers—in which a citizen requests permanent resident status for an alien spouse—take time to be ruled upon. I.N.S. finds considerable fraud in these applications.

Because the spouse of a U.S. citizen is exempt from the limits on immigration into this country, many persons try to gain permanent residence through sham marriage—a marriage of convenience, which is dissolved after the alien becomes a permanent resident.

In one recent month 5,675 such petitions were received in the Eastern Region, which includes New York. Of these, 1,747 were referred for further investigation, and 339 were denied—almost all because applicants admitted that the marriage had been entered into for the sole purpose of obtaining resident status for the alien.

Although there was no suspicion of fraud in the McCready's application, the care with which these petitions must be handled causes delays in the processing of all such cases.

Finally, to suggest that I.N.S. personnel are lacking in humanitarian feelings is unfair and unwarranted. Mrs. McCready has been assured that she faces no danger of deportation; she has been granted an indefinite stay, and given permission to hold employment while the I.N.S. seeks a way to grant her permanent resident status under the law, which we are sworn to uphold, and which we have no choice but to follow.

JAMES F. GREENE
Acting Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Washington, Aug. 25, 1976

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1976

The New York Times

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