### A3374

## PASSENGER LISTS OF AIRPLANES DEPARTING FROM HONOLULU, HAWAII, AND ARRIVING AT SAN PEDRO/LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1946-JUNE 1948

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### INTRODUCTION

On the two rolls of this microfilm publication, A3374, are reproduced passenger lists of airplanes departing from Honolulu, Hawaii, and arriving at San Pedro/Los Angeles, California, March 7, 1946–June 30, 1948. These records are part of the Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Record Group (RG) 85.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Early records relating to immigration originated in regional customhouses. The U.S. Customs Service conducted its business by designating collection districts. Each district had a headquarters port with a customhouse and a collector of customs, the chief officer of the district. An act of March 2, 1819 (3 Stat. 489) required the captain or master of a vessel arriving at a port in the United States or any of its territories from a foreign country to submit a list of passengers to the collector of customs. The act also required that the collector submit a quarterly report or abstract, consisting of copies of these passenger lists, to the Secretary of State, who was required to submit such information at each session of Congress. After 1874, collectors forwarded only statistical reports to the Treasury Department. The lists themselves were retained by the collector of customs. Customs records were maintained primarily for statistical purposes.

On August 3, 1882, Congress passed the first Federal law regulating immigration (22 Stat. 214–215); the Secretary of the Treasury had general supervision over it between 1882 and 1891. The Office of Superintendent of Immigration in the Department of the Treasury was established under an act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085), and was later designated a bureau in 1895 with responsibility for administering the alien contract-labor laws. In 1900 administration of the Chinese exclusion laws was added. Initially the Bureau retained the same administrative structure of ports of entry that the Customs Service had used. By the turn of the century, it began to designate its own immigration districts, the numbers and boundaries of which changed over the years. In 1903 the Bureau became part of the Department of Commerce and Labor; its name was changed to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization when functions relating to naturalization were added in 1906. In 1933 the functions were transferred to the Department of Labor and became the responsibility of the newly formed Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Under President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan V of 1940, the INS was moved to the Department of Justice.

### **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

The passenger lists are arranged chronologically by date of arrival and primarily consist of Pan American Airways, Inc.'s *Passenger Manifest* and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) forms. Most of the passengers were U.S. citizens, but there are a scattering of aliens from Japan and other nations.

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Pan American Airways Inc.'s Passenger Manifest usually includes each person's name, age, sex, address, citizenship, weight, number of bags (baggage), weight of baggage, and ticket number. Column 4 of this form, headed "Country of Nationality, Passport No. [and] Date of Issue," is instead annotated with each U.S.-born citizen's date and place (city and state) of birth. For naturalized citizens, it may indicate instead the date and court of naturalization. For aliens, it may indicate the date and place the alien entered the United States.

INS Form I-466, Information Sheet [concerning passenger arriving on aircraft], provides the aircraft number, ports and dates of departure and destination, and the following information about a single passenger: name, age, gender, marital status, race, citizenship, height, weight, eye color, hair color, complexion, whether able to read, place of embarkation, U.S. destination, name and address of friend or relative in U.S., immigration document number and its date and place of issuance, purpose and intended length of stay in visiting the U.S., amount of money, and when and where the person had visited the U.S. before.

**INS Form I-467**, *Air Passenger Manifest*, indicates the name of the airline, aircraft number, trip number, ports and dates of departure and destination, and the following information about each passenger: name, permanent address, ticket number, age, gender, marital status, race, destination, citizenship ("nationality"), number and date of passport, occupation, and weight of baggage.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

The records were filmed by the INS in December 1956 and transferred to the National Archives on microfilm. Although some of this film may be difficult to read, it is impossible to correct the situation since the INS destroyed the original records.

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION M I C R O F I L M P U B L I C A T I O N S

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Note: There is a slight chronological overlap between the two sections on roll 2.