



“There is no education in the second kick of a mule”

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United States Senate Majority Leader

in a statement to reporters December 2018

Comments

1. The publicly available Department of Homeland Security information should be made available in a more timely and more granular manner – that means at the very least monthly reporting no more than seven days after the month ends. There is no (zero) justification for using data from 2016 to make decisions for 2019 and beyond.
2. While apprehensions, arrests and other similar measures are useful they need a context by Congressional district of estimated illegal entrants as well as estimated legal entrants in violation of visa requirements.
3. There are assumptions of cultural homogeneity in spite of the fact that not all Central Americans speak Spanish. By stating asylum, refugee and other entry requirements and recommendations in appropriate languages a great deal of unnecessary human suffering would likely be avoided.
4. There appears to be no coordination between governments such that were a family to wish to leave El Salvador or Honduras, for example, it should be determined why, when and how they are traveling, and what entry port and ultimate destination they have in mind. This would, at the very least, allow capacity planning and workload balancing to be done by Guatemala, Mexico and the United States. One would think that in the 21st century the governments of El Salvador and Honduras would want to use such data to influence internal policy decisions.
5. There does not appear to be much, if any, thought given to what is to happen if potential immigrants either cannot obtain entrance to the United States, or they do enter and are ultimately obliged to return.
6. One process that has been applied with **mixed** results in Africa is to allow refugees from Somalia, for example, to live in safe enclaves near the border with Kenya. Besides lessening the impact of genocide, this also allows response to epidemics such as Ebola, as well as geological disaster such as massive earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
7. The St. Lawrence Seaway is heralded by some as a good example of bi-national border management and cooperative commerce expediting. A more jaundiced view would be that /A/ initial construction took 120 years /B/ it continues to require expensive upgrades /C/ it prompted the construction of at least four parallel rail systems connecting east-west /D/ by replacing the Erie Canal it ruined the economy of upper New York state /E/ it allowed entry of nine known invasive animal species including the zebra mussel, Asian carp and sea lamprey as well as seven known invasive plant species - the Great Lakes fisheries are ruined /F/ there is considerable debate about how safe the Great Lakes and the Seaway are – estimates range from 6,000 to 25,000 ships sunk and 30,000 to 50,000 lives lost.

Recommendations

As reported, there is nothing (no evidence) to suggest an immediate crisis or even any troublesome trends.

There are, however, manifestly quite a few problems that merit attention.

A. Verified Logistics

All over our Planet Earth this approach is applied to billions of of shipments of cargo in near real-time. On an individual scale anyone can track a package through the US Postal Service, the United Parcel Service or Federal Express. With some diligence, especially in the areas of security and privacy, these techniques can be applied to people crossing borders.

B. Data Quality

The published data would not be accepted as a part of a doctoral thesis as there is no obvious validation. Any thesis committee worthy of the name would insist on data from other countries. For example, El Salvador should be able to e-publish or at least provide information on how its citizens left the country – this would include mode of transportation (train, private vehicle, bus, scheduled ship, private plane, on foot ...), date of departure, destination, type of visa (including none), language abilities and occupational skills.

A concerned government should want to know why people were leaving. Given potential disasters arising from volcanic eruptions, earthquakes or tsunamis as well as from epidemics, for any Central American country the loss of geologists or doctors or engineers should be very worrisome.

A comprehensive tracking system would also include feedback as to whether those leaving El Salvador reached the United States safely, stopped in Mexico, returned to El Salvador or are otherwise unaccounted for.

C. Cybernetics

There is no evidence that feedback is provided to judges, agents or anyone else making administrative determinations. This means following up that someone who was admitted as a refugee, for example, actually led a lawful and productive life, or that a family who was denied asylum, for example, did not get killed.

D. Inclusion and the Arts

Emma Lazarus (July 22, 1849 – November 19, 1887) chose to use the very formal structure of a Petrarchian sonnet written in English to supplement, some might say transform, the statue destined for Ellis Island in New York harbor. Traditionally, the first eight lines of such a sonnet define a problem and the last six lines propose an answer. Not that there is anything wrong with the statue or the sonnet, but perhaps what is needed for the southern borders of the United States are one or more additional statues and sonnets. It has been pointed out by many commentators that Lazarus did NOT write “Give me *some of your tired, a few of your poor, a selection of your huddled masses*”. This echoes Scriptural exegesis which notes that Matthew 19:14, Luke 18:16, and Mark 10:13 have no modifiers, and that the texts must, therefore, be interpreted as “Allow all the little children”. Likewise, Matthew 18:12 and Luke 15:4 specify that the shepherd is to leave the 99 sheep and seek for the one which has strayed.

E. Focus

It will be obvious in the tables that follow that most of the measures provided clearly show that that if a problem exists it is focused on the West Texas land border area and primarily involves immigrants from Mexico.

What is equally obvious is that there is no objective to manage to. This means it is unknown, or at least unpublished, how many people crossed the border illegally, how many were false positives (were, for example, given asylum and should not have been) and how many were false negatives (were, for example, denied refugee status and should have been granted it).

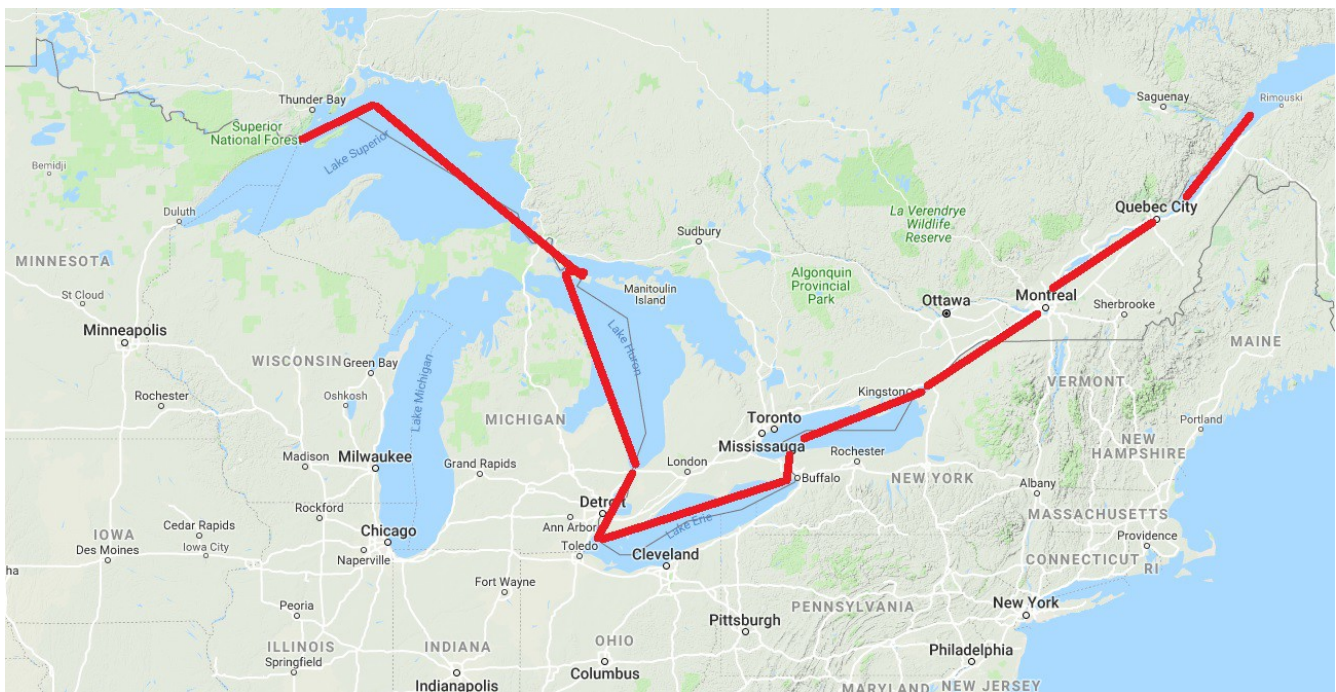
It is very unclear how to derive a repeatable and reliable estimate of how many illegal immigrants are living in the United States, let alone what Congressional Districts they might be living in.

Of equal concern is that more than 650 (300 of which only stop vehicles) miles of various walls exist and no one has shown how effective any type of wall is. Before spending billions and litigating thousands of eminent domain lawsuits this is a question that needs clear answers. If additional walls have to be built to satisfy political needs, perhaps some thought could be given to a wall along the southern edge of the Sonora Desert in Arizona. It is not known how many people have successfully crossed this part of the border; how many tried, but turned back or how many died. All that is known is how many are apprehended and how many bodies are found. That cannot be acceptable.

Introduction

For decades any large engineering project has been managed with critical path scheduling techniques. Generally, based on experience from previous projects, one defines activities and determines the relationships between them so that two activities might have to start at the same time, finish at the same time or, most commonly, the second activity can only start when the first activity is complete. In simpler days the critical path was defined as the sequence of activities that influenced the completion date. It was gradually realized that labor and materials were not the only factors – neither one was in limitless supply, so money in the form of revenue and payment streams had to be managed.

Soon after the discovery of massive iron deposits in the Lake Superior region in the 1840s it was realized that processing iron ore required a great deal of fuel – far more than the oak forests of the region could provide. The goal became to move iron ore to where there was coal – to Chicago, Cleveland or Pittsburgh. It was soon obvious that with a great deal of engineering iron ore could be moved more cheaply by water than by rail so sending furs by canoe up the Saint Lawrence river to a Hudson Bay Company outpost gave way to increasingly larger bulk cargo carriers hauling ore, grain and lumber. The water routes required locks, canals, bridges and a great deal of infrastructure. At the same time there were political delays, chronic cost overruns, and incredibly late deliveries often missing key features as well as unanticipated economic consequences. In all, it took until 1959 (almost 120 years) to complete the Saint Lawrence Seaway (see below) which allows ocean-going vessels to access Lake Superior.



In 2017 60 million tons of iron ore moved across the Great Lakes. A Seaway Max ship, the largest that can fit through the various canals and locks, can be nearly 30,000 dead-weight tons, 740 feet long, 78 feet wide, and 116 feet high (including a limit of 26 feet below the surface).



The Welland Canal connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie through a series of eight locks and, allows ships to bypass Niagara Falls. In its nearly two hundred year history there has been a seemingly endless series of expensive upgrades and even more expensive rebuilds. It currently takes most ships 11 hours to travel 27 miles. As with many sections of the Saint Lawrence Seaway the complaints continue that costs are too high, transit times are too slow, ship limits are too small, there is too much danger, and extreme winter conditions often reduce the shipping season to 8 or 9 months. Despite all of its perceived shortcomings, the Saint Lawrence Seaway does stand as example of international cooperation and one might be justified in claiming that the United States and Canada generally manage their very long border in a reasonable manner. That said, the United States effectively has two multi-modal borders – northern and southern – so close attention to security techniques used on the northern border should be fruitful when it comes to designing a United States Southern Border Protection Project.

The United States Northern Border with Canada

A casual observer might believe that surely, Canadians, especially Inuit and First Peoples, would want to live in the United States because

/1/ it is generally warmer

/2/ there is no need to learn French – especially to pronounce the dreaded French 'r'

/3/ the United States' education system is almost as good as Canada's and the United States' healthcare system is almost as good as Canada's

/4/ No Canadian flight is ever recorded as being stranded at Goose Bay for 16 hours

/5/ Currently, no (zero) Americans are being held hostage by China. Chinese wrath if a Huawei executive is extradited and convicted will primarily fall on the economically and militarily weaker nation

/6/ tickets to hockey games are easier to obtain

For the United States and Canada, despite a dreary military past in the 18th and 19th centuries, the borders are largely open. Prior to the entry of the United States into World War II legal limitations prevented American personnel from flying combat aircraft outside of the United States. Accordingly, the planes were flown to one of several airports on the US border, hauled a few hundred feet across the border under cover of night, re-crewed with RCAF personnel and flown off. Subject to some limits on animals, animal products, pets, weapons and so on, sometimes not even identification is required when crossing the border.



Petunias mark the border between Stanstead in Quebec and Derby Line in Vermont

At 5,525 miles long the United States – Canada border is the longest such international divider on Planet Earth and includes the following segments

A. US State	Border length (miles)	Border counties	Congressional Districts
Alaska	1538	0	1
Michigan	721	22	8
Maine	611	5	1
Minnesota	547	7	2
Montana	545	11	1
New York	445	12	7
Washington	427	9	5
North Dakota	310	8	1
Ohio	146	8	3
Vermont	90	3	1
New Hampshire	58	1	1
Idaho	45	1	1
Pennsylvania	42	1	1
TOTAL		88	33

In some states, notably Michigan, New York, Montana and Washington, a more precise collection of segments can be achieved by driving the divisions down to county and legislative district levels as shown (details in Appendices A and B). This introduces some distortions because, for example, the states of Alaska, Montana, Vermont and North Dakota have only one Congressperson and Alaska has no (zero) counties. Note that the Mohawk Nation at Akwesasne [French: *Nation Mohawk à Akwesasne*] includes land in the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec as well as in the State of New York. Exchanges within the sovereign national territory are exempt from oversight by Canadian or American law enforcement agencies.

In comparison, the United States southern border is the most frequently crossed border on Planet Earth with approximately 350 million documented crossings annually. The total length of the continental border is often given as 3,145 kilometers (1,954 miles). As mathematician Benoît Mandelbrot pointed out in 1967, calculating coastline lengths is a challenge.

The United States Southern Border with Mexico and the Caribbean

Land borders with Mexico

B. US State	Border length (miles)	Border counties	Congressional Districts
California	160	2	1
Arizona	365	4	2
New Mexico	202	3	1
Texas	604	14	4
TOTAL	1331	23	8

Maritime borders with the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea

C. US State	Border length (miles)	Border counties	Congressional Districts
Florida	611	23	10
Alabama	90	2	1
Mississippi	50	3	1
Louisiana	325	12	3
Texas	303	15	4
TOTAL	1379	55	19

The Current Situation

About 350 million people cross the United States-Mexico border each year. That is roughly the population of the United States and about twice the population of Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala combined. About 100 million people cross the United States-Canada border each year. That is almost three times the population of Canada. However, the primary concern seems to be with people entering the United States. One outcome for people entering the United States is to eventually become a lawful permanent resident.

Note: the following tables show only selected countries and US states – typically those with high tallies

D. Achieved Lawful Permanent Resident status (“green card”) 2017	1,127,167
Caribbean	173,724
Mexico (14.98%)	168,980
Europe	89,706
China	66,479
Cuba (included in Caribbean)	64,749
Dominican Republic (included in Caribbean)	58,384
India	57,155
Philippines	46,542
Guatemala	12,548
Honduras	12,996
El Salvador	21,268

E. Lawful Permanent Resident status 2017 state of residence	1,127,167
California	214,243
New York	139,409
Florida	127,609
Texas	110,126
New Jersey	54,440
Illinois	40,530
Massachusetts	37,010
Virginia	29,466
Pennsylvania	27,762
Washington	27,363
Georgia	26,242
Maryland	25,095

About half are immediate family of United States citizens. About one-quarter are under 20 years old.

A second outcome for people entering the United States is to become a naturalized citizen.

F. Naturalized citizens 2017 state of residence	707,265
California	157,364
New York	86,407
Florida	69,485
Texas	50,552
New Jersey	38,611
Massachusetts	27,739
Illinois	24,933
Virginia	21,930

G. Naturalizations by nationality 2017	707,265
Mexico (16.76%)	118,559
India	50,802
China	37,674
Philippines	36,828
Dominican Republic	29,734
Cuba	25,961
Vietnam	19,323
El Salvador	16,961
Colombia	16,184
Jamaica	15,087
South Korea	14,643
Haiti	12,794
Pakistan	10,166
Peru	10,014
Brazil	9,701
Guatemala	9,131
Honduras	5,310

In 2017 over 180 MILLION people were admitted to the United States on temporary visas. Over 60 million were tourists.

H. Non-immigrant visas (I-94) 2017	77,643,267
Mexico (24.89%)	19,326,562
Canada	13,028,998
United Kingdom	5,076,167
Japan	3,975,012
China	3,383,133
South Korea	2,510,988
Germany	2,409,465
Brazil	2,147,412
France	2,099,450
India	2,055,480
Guatemala	302,128
Honduras	231,029
El Salvador	208,730

There do not appear to be any published figures indicating the citizenship and presumed location by state, county and Congressional District of visitors who violated conditions of their visa – committed a crime, over-stayed ... Nor are there published estimates for where illegal entrants came from and where they reside. Note: no figures available for 2017 yet due to the government shut-down.

The tallies for people from Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala obtaining refugee status or asylum are typically small – about one thousand per country per year.

Also note the dramatic decline between Honduras and India below.

I. Aliens apprehended by nationality 2016	530,250	National population(*)	percent
Mexico (50.12%)	265,747	125,959,205	0.21%
Guatemala	84,649	16,581,273	0.51%
El Salvador	78,983	6,187,271	1.28%
Honduras	61,222	9,182,766	0.66%
India	4,123		
Brazil	3,738		
Ecuador	3,472		
China	3,197		
Cuba	3,061		

- = July 2018 population estimates from the CIA World Factbook

Given Mexico's proximity, economic conditions and population the proportion (half) of aliens apprehended is not remarkable. However, with distances of about 600 miles from Guatemala to Brownsville Texas and 900 miles from Guatemala to El Paso Texas the comparative numbers from countries south of Mexico merit attention.

Of the 530,250 (blue highlight above) 4,330 were apprehended by ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI); and 110,104 were apprehended by ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO); and 415,816 were apprehended by the Border Patrol.

J. HSI apprehensions by location 2016	4,330
San Antonio - Texas	662
El Paso – Texas	343
Houston – Texas	251
Dallas - Texas	131
Total - Texas	1,387
Miami – Florida	397
Tampa – Florida	45
Total – Florida	442
Los Angeles – California	210
San Diego – California	145
San Francisco – California	61
Total – California	416
Chicago – Illinois	379
Phoenix - Arizona	337

K. ERO apprehensions by location 2016	110,104
Houston - Texas	12,896
Dallas – Texas	9,634
San Antonio – Texas	8,425
El Paso - Texas	1,611
Total - Texas	32,566
Los Angeles – California	7,651
San Francisco – California	6,651
San Diego – California	3,683
Total – California	17,985
Atlanta – Georgia	8,866
Chicago - Illinois	7,055
Phoenix – Arizona	5,370

L. Border Patrol apprehensions by location 2016	415,816
Rio Grande Valley - Texas	186,830
Laredo – Texas	36,562
El Paso – Texas	25,634
Del Rio - Texas	23,078
Big Bend – Texas	6,366
Total – Texas (66.97%)	278,470
Tucson - Arizona	64,891
Yuma - Arizona	14,170
Total – Arizona	79,061
San Diego – California	31,981
El Centro – California	19,448
Total – California	51,339
Miami – Florida	3,205

M. Determined as inadmissible by nationality 2016	274,617
Mexico (26.71%)	73,338
Cuba	54,226
Canada	22,120
Philippines	15,842
Guatemala	13,490
China	12,083
El Salvador	9,738
Honduras	7,996
India	7,115
Haiti	6,874
Ukraine	2,612
Brazil	2,537

There are two categories that should be refined: removals and returns. Neither category currently has tables that provide information about where in the United States the removal or return was from. A removal can be for a number of reasons – here are some examples:

- /1/ committed a serious crime
- /2/ was judged to be a terrorist
- /3/ there was some sort of serious misrepresentation in the immigration application
- /4/ entered legally but overstayed
- /5/ entered illegally
- /6/ sponsorship of certain visas like H1B ended

N. Removals by nationality 2016	Total	Criminal	Non-criminal
TOTAL	340,056	135,570	204,486
Mexico (74.78%)	245,306	102,349	142,957
Guatemala	33,729	10,545	23,184
Honduras	21,891	8,535	13,356
El Salvador	20,127	6,681	13,446
Colombia	2,052	746	1,306
Dominican Republic	1,949	1,461	488
Brazil	1,485	321	1,164
Ecuador	1,399	459	940
Jamaica	1,069	429	640
Nicaragua	872	386	486

Returns are generally that the immigrant chooses to leave the United States. This can also be for a number of reasons:

- /1/ withdrawal of asylum petition
- /2/ withdrawal of refugee petition
- /3/ termination of naturalization or citizenship process
- /4/ termination of lawful residence process

O. Returns by nationality 2016	
Mexico (35.03%)	37,190
Canada	18,410
Philippines	13,601
China	8,632
India	2,421
Ukraine	2,059
Guatemala	868
Honduras	646
El Salvador	452

Linguistic surveys are famed for being inaccurate. However, they are often better than no information at all. With that in mind

El Salvador

about 78% literate
 about 170,000 deaf people. They use a local sign language
 about 12,000 speakers of Q'eqchi'; 2 other rare languages

Honduras

about 85% literate;
 about 70,000 deaf people who use one of two sign languages
 about 100,000 speakers of Garifuna
 about 32,000 Miskito speakers
 5 other rare languages

Guatemala

about 81% literacy

about 660,000 deaf people – at least two sign languages in use

about 900,000 speakers of K'iche' – a nationally recognized language

about 800,000 speakers of Q'eqchi' – a nationally recognized language

about 600,000 speakers of Kaqchikel – a nationally recognized language

about 500,000 speakers of Mam – a nationally recognized language

about 150,000 speakers of Q'anjob'al – a nationally recognized language

about 100,000 speakers of Poqamchi – a nationally recognized language

about 85,000 speakers of Ixil

about 65,000 speakers of Tz'utujil – a nationally recognized language

about 60,000 speakers of Chuj

about 36,000 speakers of Akateko

about 35,000 speakers of Jakalteko

about 13,000 speakers of Poqomam – a nationally recognized language

about 12,000 speakers of Ch'orti'

about 11,000 speakers of Awakateko

about 8,000 speakers of Sakapulteko

about 7,000 speakers of Sipakapense

about 6,000 speakers of Garifuna

7 other rare languages

Mexico

about 92% literate

about 6,000,000 deaf people – three major sign languages based on Spanish; 3 additional sign languages based on various Mayan language dialects

Mexico has nearly 300 languages in use. Over 100 of these languages are fading and are unlikely to survive more than another generation or two.

Grouping by language family

about 1,800,000 Nahuatl speakers (multiple dialects)

about 930,000 Mayan speakers (multiple dialects)

about 624,000 Otomi speakers (multiple dialects)

about 608,000 Zapotec (multiple dialects)

about 488,000 Mixtec speakers (multiple dialects)

about 400,000 Arabic speakers (multiple dialects)

about 332,000 Totonac speakers (multiple dialects)
about 318,000 Tzotzil speakers (multiple dialects)
about 292,000 Mazatec speakers (multiple dialects)
about 228,000 Tzeltal speakers (multiple dialects)
about 160,000 Chol speakers (multiple dialects)
about 146,000 Huastec speakers (multiple dialects)
about 120,000 Purepecha speakers
about 104,000 Chinantec speakers (multiple dialects)
about 100,000 Mixe speakers (multiple dialects)

there are another 24 languages with under 10,000 aggregate speakers each and another 25 rare languages under 1000 speakers each.

In the United States today in order to give informed consent for medical treatments or for educational alternatives or in legal proceedings translation would have to be provided.

In the case of immigration one need only translate

/1/ appeals for asylum or refugee status

/2/ conduct expected of immigrants

/3/ reasons for denying immigration

It seems reasonable to expect that if a person or a family crosses all or part of Mexico and then tackles the deadly Sonora Desert they ought to be at least allowed to communicate their situation.

In a similar manner, if there are so many people or families that are so persistent or desperate or courageous they must think very highly of the United States of America and, at the same time, must have a terribly low opinion of their own land. On December 30, 1941 British Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed the Canadian Parliament and said, "We have not journeyed across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy." Anyone willing to cross mountains, rivers and deserts is probably not made of calaveritas either.

Hominids have been migrating to North America for many thousands of years. As humans and equids have interacted for centuries it is hard to imagine there is any education in the first kick of a mule either.

Appendix A: US Counties bordering Canada by state:

Pennsylvania – Erie

Idaho – Boundary

New York – Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, Niagra, Erie, Chautauqua

Ohio – Sandusky, Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, Lucas

Maine – Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Washington, Aroostook

New Hampshire – Coös

Vermont – Essex, Franklin, Orleans

Montana – Lincoln, Flathead, Glacier, Toole, Liberty, Hill, Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan

Washington – Clallam, Jefferson, San Juan, Whatcom, Island, Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Pend-Oreille

Minnesota – Kittson, Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, St. Louis, Lake, Cook

North Dakota – Divide, Burke, Renville, Bottineau, Rolette, Towner, Cavalier, Pembina

Michigan – Keweenaw, Houghton, Baraga, Marquette, Alger, Luce, Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Alpena, Alcona, Iosco, Arenac, Bay, Tuscora, Huron, Sanilac, Macomb, St. Clair, Monroe, Wayne.

Alaska – no counties

Appendix B: US Congressional Districts bordering Canada by state:

Pennsylvania – 16

Idaho – 1

Alaska – 1

New York – 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Ohio – 9, 11, 14

Maine – 2

New Hampshire – 2

Vermont – 1

Montana – 1

Washington – 1, 2, 4, 5, 6

Minnesota – 7 and 8

North Dakota – 1

Michigan – 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14

Appendix C: US Counties bordering Mexico by state:

California – San Diego, Imperial

Arizona – Yuma, Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise

New Mexico – Hidalgo, Luna, Dona Ana

Texas – El Paso, Hudspeth, Jefferson Davis, Brewster, Presidio, Terrell, Val Verde, Kinney, Maverick, Webb, Zapata, Starr, Hidalgo, Cameron

Appendix D: US Counties bordering the Gulf of Mexico by state:

Florida – Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Monroe, Collier, Lee, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Pimellas, Hillsborough

Alabama – Baldwin, Mobile

Mississippi – Jackson, Harrison, Hancock

Louisiana – Cameron, Vermilion, Iberia, Terrebonne, Saint Mary, Lafourche, Jefferson, Plaquemines, Saint Bernard, Orleans, Saint Tammany, Washington,

Texas – Jefferson, Chambers, Galveston, Brazoria, Matagorda, Calhoun, Harris, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, Cameron.

Appendix E: US Congressional Districts bordering Mexico by state:

California – 51

Arizona - 2, 3

New Mexico - 2

Texas – 16, 23, 28, 34

Appendix F: US Congressional Districts bordering the Gulf of Mexico by state:

Alabama - 1

Florida – 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26

Mississippi - 4

Louisiana – 1, 2, 3 and

Texas – 14, 27, 34, 36

It is very unfortunate from an empirical point of view that none of the Arctic nations - the United States, Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Iceland, Sweden, Finland, Russia and Norway - have felt a need to defend their northern frontiers. As will be recalled, Japan's attempt to become an Arctic power during World War II was an expensive failure. For the most part, German attempts to become an Arctic power during the same period were not cost-effective either. At present, there are a poorly counted number of Sámi people living in northern Norway, Sweden, Finland and northwestern Russia. There are even almost 1,000 living in the United States [2000 Census]. They tended to be nomadic which presented challenges in terms of education and medical care. Both genetically and linguistically the prospects for Sámi people are bleak: there were, for example, 12 Sámi language dialects, and four are now extinct.