













Interim Decision #2371

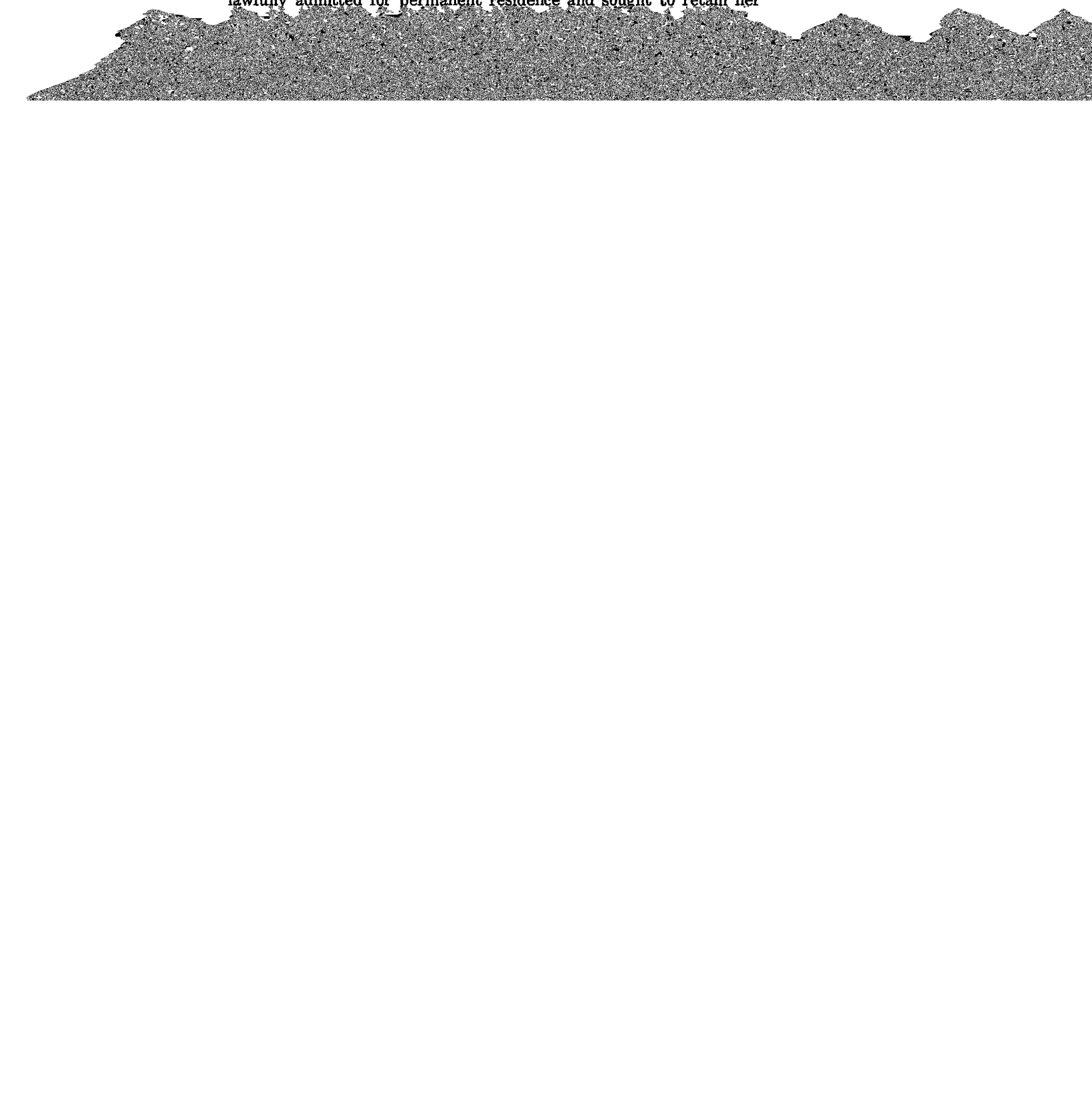
extended absence and failure to return, has been held to be a factor that warrants full exploration. *Tejeda v. INS*, 346 F.2d 389 (C.A. 9, 1965).

The above factors are obviously interrelated one with another. The more limited the temporary purpose of the trip abroad, the shorter the trip, and the stronger the ties in the United States, the more likelihood that permanent residence status has not been abandoned. The variance

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***CONCLUSIONS***

Turning now to the facts of this case, we find that the applicant was lawfully admitted for permanent residence and sought to retain her









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