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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF LABOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 1, 1922.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In compliance with the requirements of section 9 of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, entitled "An act to create a Department of Labor," I respectfully transmit herewith for submission to Congress a report of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. This is the first report covering a full year's activities of this department during my incumbency as Secretary of Labor.

During the 16 months of my incumbency several changes through both legislation and administration have been made, affecting the functions and activities of the various bureaus comprising the department. There are other changes, some of them requiring legislation somewhat of a departure from the present policy of the Government, which I believe should be made. These are referred to in the conclusion and recommendations following the body of the report. I wish to call them to your attention. They concern the welfare of the American public and its institutions as relating to the everyday life and common affairs of our entire population.

Perhaps the most important recommendations concern the Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization.

The Department of Labor performs its functions through five principal bureaus and a number of important divisions in the Office of the Secretary. For more convenient reference I enumerate these organizations. They are:

- Office of the Secretary.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- Bureau of Immigration.
- Children's Bureau.
- Bureau of Naturalization.
- Women's Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The Office of the Secretary includes the Secretary of Labor, the Assistant Secretary, the Second Assistant Secretary, the solicitor, the chief clerk, the disbursing clerk, the appointment clerk, the Division of Publications and Supplies, the department library, the Division of Conciliation, the United States Employment Service, and the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation (United States Housing Corporation).

The Assistant Secretary and the Second Assistant Secretary perform the duties assigned them by statute and such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary. The chief clerk performs the duties usually performed by similar officers in all the executive departments.

All the activities of the Department of Labor, either in the Office of the Secretary or in the various bureaus, deal with human rights rather than with property rights. For that reason nearly all the questions that come to the Office of the Secretary for action involve decisions and rulings dealing with human rights and require the personal attention of the Secretary or of an Assistant Secretary. These questions always require prompt action. The law clearly contemplates that a responsible officer shall deal with these matters, and specifically requires that either the Secretary personally or an Assistant Secretary personally must make the decisions and sign the various orders, decrees, and warrants. With the tremendous growth of the number of appeals involving immigration, as well as the movements of Chinese and other excluded aliens, the time of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary was almost entirely consumed by these matters arising through the Bureau of Immigration. The Office of the Secretary has always been overburdened with important functions other than the details relating to any bureau. You will note from the foregoing list that there are five important bureaus in the department in addition to a number of very important divisions in the Office of the Secretary. Three of these divisions, namely, Conciliation, United States Employment Service, and Industrial Housing, have assumed the importance of bureaus both in size and volume of business. The activities of all these bureaus are of the highest importance and all require close personal attention of some one with the power to assume responsibility and act for the Secretary. Prior to the end of the fiscal year here covered there was but one Assistant Secretary in this department. The great increase in the business requiring personal attention of a responsible head made necessary the request for an additional Assistant Secretary. This request was made early during the present fiscal year through the Bureau of the Budget, which made a careful investigation and recommended that

the position of Second Assistant Secretary of Labor be created together with a private secretary for the Second Assistant. Congress finally passed the act creating this position on June 30, 1922. The appointment of the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor was made early in July, 1922.

The lease on the building at 1712-1722 G Street NW. was renewed on July 1, 1922, for five years, at the same rental as for the previous five years. This is a modern nine-story fireproof building containing 63,994 square feet net of floor space. It is occupied by the Office of the Secretary, the Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of Naturalization. The Children's Bureau, Women's Bureau, and the United States Employment Service occupy 26,800 square feet of floor space in Tempo Building No. 4, at Twentieth and D Streets NW. Owing to the increased appropriations for the Women's Bureau and Children's Bureau, and for the administration of the Sheppard-Towner maternity act by the Children's Bureau, it was necessary to reassign space occupied by the various bureaus in that building. To secure necessary space for the proper functioning of these bureaus a request was made on the Public Building Commission for two additional rooms therein. The request was complied with, making the total space occupied by the department in that building as above stated.

During the year the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation was, by direction of the Public Buildings Commission, moved to the Maltby Building, 200 New Jersey Avenue, where it occupies 5,935 square feet of floor space.

As in my last report, I call attention to the fact that while the department building is a modern, fireproof building, the scattering of the bureaus of the department in three separate buildings does not lend itself to efficient administration, and it is hoped that the Public Buildings Commission can find in one of the public buildings sufficient space to house the department as a whole. According to the report of the Public Buildings Commission of December 18, 1917, Senate Document 155, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, the Government now owns a site bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth and C and D Streets NW., upon which it is proposed to erect a building for the Department of Labor. Economy in administration, efficiency in operation, and stability would be greatly increased if Congress should see fit to authorize the erection of this building.

The Solicitor.

While the solicitor, of course, is an officer of the Department of Justice, he has his office with the Department of Labor and his work is devoted entirely to matters of law arising in this department.

Details of the work performed by the office of the solicitor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, are as follows:

Legal opinions rendered, formal.....	95
Contracts and leases examined, approved, or disapproved.....	267
Contracts, leases, forms of bonds, etc., drafted, redrafted, or modified.....	10
Bonds on contracts examined, approved, or disapproved.....	18
Bonds, alien immigrants, examined, approved, or disapproved.....	6,356
Bonds, official, examined, approved, or disapproved.....	5
Miscellaneous matters embracing everything submitted for advice or suggestion of the solicitor, or for the formulation of departmental action, not included in the foregoing items.....	445
Total.....	7,196

Disbursing clerk.

Functions.—The disbursing clerk prepares requisitions for public funds from appropriations for the department. He also pays its obligations and does the general accounting of the department. Naturalization fees and moneys received by the Secretary of Labor from aliens in lieu of bond are accounted for by him. His report for the fiscal year is appended.

Appropriations.—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the appropriations by Congress to the department and its services were as follows:

Salaries, office of the Secretary of Labor, 1922.....	\$140,380.00
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1922.....	150,000.00
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1920.....	2,500.00
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1922.....	50,000.00
Rent, Department of Labor, 1922.....	24,000.00
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	172,960.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922.....	69,000.00
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922.....	300.00
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1922.....	74,200.00
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1922.....	3,300,000.00
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1921.....	150,000.00
Refund to Calxico National Bank.....	500.00
Refund to Chin Fong, San Francisco, Calif.....	35.25
Refund to Felix Schimmer.....	170.50
Refund to N. Galanos & Co.....	240.00
Refund to Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1,000.00
Refund to Whitney-Bodden Brokerage Co.....	40.00
Refund to United States Shipping Co.....	340.00
Refund to Alfredo Saborde.....	50.00
Refund to Vaccaro Bros.....	10.00
Immigration station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.....	107,270.75
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922.....	97,010.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922.....	550,000.00
Naturalization fees, publication Citizenship Textbooks.....	17,954.21
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1922.....	106,040.00
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1922.....	85,000.00
Investigation of child welfare, Children's Bureau, 1922.....	80,000.00

Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, 1922..	\$490,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1922.....	75,000.00
Women in Industry, Department of Labor, 1920.....	1,200.00
Women in Industry, Department of Labor, 1921.....	600.00
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1922.....	225,000.00
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1920.....	400.00
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1921.....	3,500.00
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1922.....	502,101.07
Printing and binding.....	200,000.00
Total.....	6,676,801.78

Expenditures.—The expenditures, arranged according to items of appropriations, were as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Labor, 1920.....	\$0.45
Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Labor, 1921.....	5,618.25
Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Labor, 1922.....	131,247.25
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1920.....	217.88
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1921.....	13,522.23
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1922.....	35,075.38
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1920.....	1,255.24
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1921.....	16,132.41
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1922.....	117,429.65
Rent, Department of Labor, 1921.....	2,000.00
Rent, Department of Labor, 1922.....	22,000.00
Advanced transportation, Department of Labor, 1918-19.....	61,180.87
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1920.....	15.33
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1921.....	26,863.85
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1922.....	501,747.06
Total.....	934,305.85

Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921.....	6,839.01
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922.....	158,983.98
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1920.....	122.54
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921.....	14,140.38
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922.....	57,352.44
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1920.....	4.00
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1921.....	51.50
Library, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1922.....	256.36
Total.....	237,750.21

Bureau of Immigration:

Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1921.....	3,599.68
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1922.....	68,542.50
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1920.....	5,568.72
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1921.....	423,418.99
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1922.....	2,983,626.24
Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1920.....	283.84
Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1921.....	53,152.97
Expenses of deporting aliens, 1920.....	112.84
Expenses of deporting aliens, 1921.....	37,067.52
Immigration station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.....	84,791.26

Bureau of Immigration—Continued.

Refunds—	
Falik Schimmer.....	\$170. 50
N. Galanos & Co.....	240. 00
Whitney-Bodden Brokerage Co.....	40. 00
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	1, 000. 00
Alfredo Saborde.....	50. 00
Vaccaro Bros. & Co.....	10. 00
United States Shipping Co.....	340. 00
Calexico National Bank.....	500. 00
Relief of Kristana Farjak.....	495. 00
Total.....	<u>3, 663, 010. 06</u>
Children's Bureau:	
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1921.....	4, 272. 59
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1922.....	94, 787. 99
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1920.....	464. 12
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1921.....	15, 052. 24
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1922.....	50, 257. 36
Investigation of child welfare, 1920.....	24. 39
Investigation of child welfare, 1921.....	7, 549. 28
Investigation of child welfare, 1922.....	64, 047. 07
Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, 1922.....	¹ 296. 39
Total.....	<u>236, 751. 43</u>
Bureau of Naturalization:	
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1921.....	3, 941. 03
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922.....	89, 987. 77
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1920.....	1, 044. 25
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1921.....	67, 124. 63
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1922.....	489, 990. 90
Total.....	<u>652, 088. 58</u>
Women's Bureau:	
Women in Industry, 1920.....	951. 15
Women in Industry, 1921.....	5, 805. 96
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1922.....	68, 010. 18
Total.....	<u>74, 767. 29</u>
Employment Service:	
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1920....	405. 67
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1921....	16, 449. 99
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1922....	195, 753. 05
Total.....	<u>212, 608. 71</u>
Salaries and expenses, International Conference of Labor, 1920.....	9. 28
Salaries and expenses, First Industrial Conference, 1920.....	4. 74
Grand total.....	<u>6, 011, 296. 15</u>

¹ Does not include \$204,638.58 transferred to States by Treasury Department, and which amount is included in "Claims settled by the General Accounting Office."

In addition to disbursements by the disbursing clerk, the following expenditures on behalf of the department were specifically made:

By special disbursing agents for—	
Immigration Service.....	\$42,324.53
Children's Bureau.....	379.56
Claims settled by the General Accounting Office of the Treasury Department.....	772,182.46
	814,886.55

Miscellaneous receipts.—The following receipts from miscellaneous sources have been recorded during the year:

Bureau of Immigration:	
Head tax.....	\$2,503,096.00
Fines.....	249,048.05
Forfeiture of bonds.....	216,963.50
Rentals and sale of exclusive privileges.....	3,591.40
Telephone service.....	2,616.19
Sale of Government property.....	2,086.93
Miscellaneous collections.....	300.06
Total.....	2,977,702.13
Bureau of Naturalization:	
Naturalization fees.....	657,190.00
Nunc pro tunc examination head tax.....	11,677.97
Miscellaneous:	
Proceeds sale of Government property.....	15,192.69
Total.....	3,661,762.79

Unexpended balances.—In accordance with the act of Congress of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat. L. 110, 111), the following unexpended balances of appropriations and repayments thereto were covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury Department June 30, 1922:

Salaries, office of the Secretary of Labor, 1920.....	\$920.07
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor, 1920.....	382.77
Salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, 1920.....	39.13
Women in Industry, Department of Labor, 1920.....	195.38
United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 1920.....	94.
Salaries and expenses, International Conference of Labor, 1920.....	119.40
Salaries and expenses, First Industrial Conference, 1920.....	144.56
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration, 1920.....	2,880.42
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1920.....	12,418.78
Expenses of interned aliens, 1919-20.....	13,519.68
Enforcement of laws against alien anarchists, 1920.....	3,266.11
Expenses of deporting aliens, 1920.....	17.84
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, 1920.....	1,461.24
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1920.....	6,629.58
Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1920.....	2,261.31
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1920.....	1,499.65
Salaries, Children's Bureau, 1920.....	3,480.47
General expenses, Children's Bureau, 1920.....	53.77
Investigation of child welfare, Children's Bureau, 1920.....	1,607.24
Increase of compensation, Department of Labor, 1920.....	1,834.61
Total.....	52,732.95

Publications and supplies.

Printing and binding.—In the sundry civil act for 1922 there was allotted to the Department of Labor for printing and binding the sum of \$200,000. This allotment was apportioned by the Secretary as follows:

Office of the Secretary	\$12, 500
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	90, 000
Bureau of Immigration.....	6, 000
Immigration Service.....	19, 000
Children's Bureau.....	36, 000
Bureau of Naturalization.....	3, 000
Naturalization Service and naturalization examiners.....	25, 000
Women's Bureau.....	8, 500
Total.....	200, 000

During the year requisitions were made on the Public Printer covering \$195,643.04 of the appropriation. Bills were submitted by the Public Printer for \$162,908.65, leaving an estimated balance of \$32,734.49 on work at the Government Printing Office to be paid for out of the appropriation for 1923.

There were written and sent to the Government Printing Office during the year 1,295 requisitions, as compared with 1,378 for the fiscal year 1921, a decrease of 83, or 6.4 per cent.

Printed stationery.—During the fiscal year 1922, 342 requisitions for printed stationery were filled. Of this number 175 were for offices and bureaus within the department and 167 for services outside the District of Columbia.

Envelopes.—During the year 171 orders were placed with the envelope companies calling for 2,829,450 envelopes, at a cost of \$6,220.53, as compared with 204 orders in 1921, calling for 2,510,472 envelopes, costing \$9,277.72. The cost of the envelopes for the fiscal year has been very much reduced from the previous year, due to the fall in the price of paper. There were furnished to the bureaus and offices of the department more than a million envelopes which had been salvaged from the effects of the war services of the department and which were overprinted by mimeograph.

Periodicals.—The Monthly Labor Review and Industrial Employment Survey Bulletin issued, respectively, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the United States Employment Service, are the only periodicals issued by the department. The Monthly Labor Review is supplied to a free list of less than 2,000 copies, while the Superintendent of Documents maintains for that publication a paid list of about the same number. The Industrial Survey Bulletin was supplied for the greater part of the year to approximately 20,000 persons per month; this number, toward the close of the fiscal year, was reduced to 7,000. The printing of the Industrial Employment

Survey Bulletin was paid directly from the appropriation of the United States Employment Service, and not from the printing allotment of the department.

Editorial work.—Editorial and proof reading, expressed in figures, was as follows: Folios of copy (not including reprints) forwarded to the Government Printing Office, 20,483. Galley proofs received, 4,227. Page proofs received, 10,507. Proofs of forms received, 171.

This statement does not convey any idea of the painstaking care, devotion to duty, and zeal exhibited by the employees performing this work.

Books and blanks.—A tabulated statement of the books and blanks handled during the year, and of mail, freight, and express receipts and shipments is appended:

NUMBER OF REQUISITIONS FILLED.

Inside service.....	647
Naturalization Service, clerks.....	4,582
Naturalization Service, examiners.....	138
General (Immigration, Employment, Customs).....	801
Total.....	6,168

SHIPMENTS MADE.

Blanks:	Number.	Weight, pounds.
Boxes, registered mail.....	6	358
Boxes, regular mail.....	0	0
Boxes, freight.....	3	1,080
Packages, registered mail.....	3,767	32,041
Packages, regular mail.....	42,694	241,582
Immigration laws, etc.....	8,061	3,381
Bags, regular mail.....	1,674	133,920
Bags, regular mail (other divisions).....	821	65,680
Letters, invoices, etc.....	7,428	1,012
Total.....	64,454	479,054
Supplies:		
Freight and express.....	7,620	381,844
Mail.....	630	1,846
Total.....	8,250	383,690

NUMBER OF BOOKS AND BLANKS SENT.

	Books.	Blanks.
Customs.....	217	8,900
Immigration service, general.....	1,306	1,086,335
Immigration service, New York.....	955	723,000
Employment service.....		2,196,680
Naturalization service, clerks.....	1,397	1,484,800
Naturalization service, examiners.....	380	425,725
Publications and supplies.....	2	247,815
Special and miscellaneous.....	2	1,152,500
Certificates of naturalization:		
309 books of 10.....	3,090	
171 books of 25.....	4,275	

Certificates of naturalization—Continued.

1,772 books of 50.....	88, 600
1,355 books of special.....	67, 750

	163, 715	Books.	Blanks.
		3, 607	.....
Total.....	7, 866	7, 325,	755

PACKAGES RECEIVED.			
Blanks and supplies:		Number.	Weight, pounds.
Blanks.....		15, 984	231, 514
Supplies.....		8, 851	353, 469
Total.....		24, 835	584, 983
Total parcels handled.....		97, 539	1, 447, 727.

Distribution of publications.—During 1922 there were distributed 2,043,007 publications on mail lists and franks, as compared with 2,978,000 in 1921..

Comparative statement of publications issued in 1921 and 1922.

Description.	1921	1922	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Total publications issued.....	2, 978, 000	2, 043, 007	-31
On mail lists.....	255, 918	403, 428	+58
On franks.....	2, 722, 082	1, 639, 579	-40
Franks handled.....	143, 256	153, 725	+7

Sixty-three mail lists, comprising 103,867 addresses, are now maintained by the department.

Children's Bureau issues.—The demand for the Child Care series of the Children's Bureau has become so great that that bureau has adopted a policy, wherever possible, of inducing organizations interested to purchase them from the Superintendent of Documents, thus accomplishing a material economy.

Bureau of Immigration.—The Bureau of Immigration has adopted a policy of referring most of the requests for copies of the annual report and the Immigration Laws and Regulations coming to it to the Superintendent of Documents, with the result of greatly increased sales of that booklet by him.

Supplies.—Appropriations for contingent expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, amounted to \$50,000, with an addition of the transfer of \$13,500 from the appropriation "Expenses of regulating immigration," for the purchase of supplies for the immigration field service. The unused balance in this appropriation as of October 1, 1922, is \$18,152.10, and will be sufficient to meet the outstanding liabilities.

Transactions in the purchase of supplies showed the handling of 1,586 requisitions and the placing of 2,159 orders.

Appointment clerk.

Officials and employees.—There was a decrease of 292 employees in the department at the close of June 30, 1922, as compared with the number employed on the same date of the previous year, the reduction being mainly in the Immigration Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reductions totaled 346, while the annexed table shows an increase of 5 in the number of commissioners of conciliation (due to nominal appointments at \$1 a year) and 33 additional employees in the Children's Bureau. A slight increase was shown in the Bureau of Naturalization, Women's Bureau, and the Employment Service. The number of positions authorized by statute remains the same as last year, totaling 428. The report shows 424 statutory employees. The remaining 4 statutory positions authorized have not been filled, due to the department's desire to decrease the force wherever possible. It will also be noted that a reduction in force has been made in the nonstatutory positions outside the District of Columbia. It is interesting to observe that in the report for last year the Immigration Service had an increase of 208 employees and this year a reduction of 320. Last year the Children's Bureau reduced its force 38 employees and this year increased it by 33. The United States Housing Corporation shows an increase of 4 employees during the fiscal year.

Total number of officials and employees in the Department of Labor, July 1, 1922.

Bureau or office.	Statutory.	Non-statutory.	In District of Columbia.	Outside District of Columbia.	Total, July 1, 1922.	Total, July 1, 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) during year.
Office of the Secretary.....	119		119		119	119	
Commissioners of conciliation.....		54	7	147	54	49	+5
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	110	11	121		121	147	-26
Children's Bureau.....	75	95	121	49	170	137	+33
Immigration.....	53	1,610	61	1,602	1,663	1,983	-320
Naturalization.....	67	212	95	184	279	271	+8
United States Employment Service.....		494	32	4462	494	491	+3
Women's Bureau.....		35	4	1	35	30	+5
Total.....	424	2,511	590	2,345	2,935	3,227	-292
Housing Corporation.....			57	16	587	583	+4

1 Of this number, 26 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.
 2 Of this number, 3 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.
 3 Of this number, 34 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.
 4 Of this number, 312 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.

Changes in personnel.—The table following indicates the changes of personnel throughout the executive offices and bureaus of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Appointments, separations, and miscellaneous changes in personnel during fiscal year 1922.

Bureau or office.	Appointments.					Separations.					Miscellaneous changes
	Permanent.			Temporary.	Total.	From permanent.			Temporary.	Total.	
	Competitive.	Excepted.	Unclassified.			Competitive.	Excepted.	Unclassified.			
Office of the Secretary.....	11	4	.....	2	17	12	3	.....	.....	15	46
Commissioners of conciliation.....	.....	30	.....	1	31	.....	24	.....	.....	24	19
Labor Statistics.....	17	.....	.....	39	56	24	.....	.....	45	69	39
Children's Bureau.....	21	55	.....	59	135	17	4	.....	34	55	104
Immigration.....	111	40	2	72	225	282	33	8	239	562	3,076
Naturalization.....	30	.....	.....	49	79	22	2	.....	29	53	299
United States Employment Service.....	2	385	.....	180	567	23	333	.....	25	381	237
Women's Bureau.....	5	.....	.....	12	17	5	.....	.....	4	9	15
Total.....	197	514	2	414	1,127	385	399	8	376	1,168	3,835

There was a total of 1,127 appointments, 1,168 separations, and 3,835 miscellaneous changes of personnel during the year. There were 414 appointments to and 376 separations from temporary positions; 197 appointments to and 386 separations from competitive positions; 514 appointments to and 399 separations from excepted positions; and 2 appointments to and 8 separations from unclassified positions.

Transfers.—In the matter of transfers to the Department of Labor from other departments and to other departments from the Department of Labor the figures show only a slight change, there being a total of 28 coming into the department from other establishments and 13 going from this department to other establishments.

The following table shows the number of transfers to and from the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922:

Transfers to and from the Department of Labor during the fiscal year 1922.

Bureau or office.	From—										To—						
	Treasury Department.	Department of State.	Department of War.	Department of Navy.	Post Office Department.	Veterans' Bureau.	Department of Interior.	Department of Commerce.	Government Printing Office.	Department of Agriculture.	Total.	Treasury Department.	Department of State.	Bureau of Internal Revenue.	Department of Commerce.	Federal Board for Vocational Training.	Total.
Office of the Secretary.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Bureau.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Bureau of Immigration.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Bureau of Naturalization.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
United States Employment Service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Women's Bureau.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5	2	11	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	28	9	1	1	1	1	13

Comparative statements.—The following table shows the number of persons employed in the Department of Labor at the close of June 30, 1922, and the number who will be on the rolls on July 1, 1922. These changes come about by change in appropriations. The statement shows a decrease of 207 employees between the close of business on June 30, 1922, which is the end of the fiscal year, and the beginning of July 1, 1922. This decrease in the number of employees in the department affects 15 in the District of Columbia and 192 in the field service.

Comparative statement of the number of employees of the Department of Labor, June 30, 1922, and July 1, 1922.

Bureaus.	June 30, 1922.			July 1, 1922.		
	In District of Columbia.	Field.	Total.	In District of Columbia.	Field.	Total.
Office of the Secretary.....	119		119	119		119
Conciliation.....	7	147	154	7	147	154
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	125		125	121		121
Children's Bureau.....	125	248	173	121	249	170
Bureau of Immigration.....	56	1,827	1,883	61	1,602	1,663
Bureau of Naturalization.....	97	172	269	95	184	279
United States Employment Service.....	40	442	482	32	482	494
Women's Bureau.....	36	1	37	34	1	35
Total.....	605	2,537	3,142	590	2,345	2,935

¹ Of this number 26 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.

² Of this number 34 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.

³ Of this number 312 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.

⁴ Of this number 315 are employed at the nominal compensation of \$1 per annum.

The library.

The department library, which now contains approximately 90,000 books and pamphlets, is a carefully selected "working" collection covering practically every phase of the work of the department. It secures and circulates in the bureaus material bearing upon investigations in progress, and also acts as a feeder to the editorial offices of the Monthly Labor Review. About 1,800 periodicals and newspapers are received currently, recorded, and circulated.

Besides its basic service to the research work of the department the library is serving a steadily increasing number of outside agencies and individual investigators who find in the Labor Department library material not available to them elsewhere in the United States. The catalogue of over a quarter of a million cards is a bibliography covering the whole field of public welfare.

An annotated list of references on "Recent literature on unemployment with particular reference to causes and remedies," issued at the time of the President's unemployment conference, has been used extensively by civic organizations, individual employers, and students. The lists on the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and on Workers' Education have also been in much demand.

The conciliation service.

Few persons in the country have realized the gravity of the industrial disputes which have occurred during the fiscal year just closed. Almost simultaneously more than a million workers in the bituminous and anthracite coal fields and the shopmen of our great railroad systems were on strike. At the same time nearly 80,000 textile workers employed in the mills in the New England States were idle. While the shopcrafts of the railroads were not actually on strike during the time covered by this report, the controversy was impending many weeks before the strike actually began and very soon after the coal strike started. This factor added in a measure to the complexity of the coal situation. These railroad workers came out on strike July 1, the day following the close of the fiscal year covered by this report.

Perhaps never before in the life of this Nation have more complex and disturbing problems confronted the Federal Government, problems the solution of which required patience and forbearance in order to render justice to all elements alike.

Possibly few trade disputes in the history of the world ever assumed the proportions of the strikes in the coal, transportation, and textile industries. The number of men involved and the duration of the strikes, it is estimated, have never been exceeded in this country.

Despite the number of our conciliators engaged solely on the coal strikes in the various important fields involved, the service utilized its good offices in 370 cases, involving directly and indirectly 1,190,000 workers. At the close of the fiscal year there were pending 31 cases. Two hundred and sixty-six disputes were settled by commissioners, and 32 cases were settled in cooperation with State boards and local agencies or committees.

Our corps of commissioners actually working throughout the year averaged 22, of which number 10 were engaged for a period of over four months in various fields and in Washington on the coal situation.

Bituminous and anthracite coal strike.

While the conciliation service during the past fiscal year has been confronted with a number of serious and intricate industrial disputes of grave importance to the country as a whole, the outstanding case was, of course, the general coal strike, involving approximately 450,000 bituminous and 155,000 anthracite miners.

Realizing the consequences to the civic and industrial life of the country early in the fall of 1921, the department endeavored to prevent the impending strike. Through personal endeavor and through the efforts of a corps of commissioners of conciliation familiar with the coal industry, propositions were outlined and presented to the miners and operators, but, while respectful consideration was accorded at all times to the suggestions of the Gov-

ernment, it was evident early in the spring of 1922 that a suspension was imminent. Finally when some of the bituminous operators in the central competitive field refused to meet the miners in that field prior to March 31, 1922 (as provided in the agreement entered into in New York City on March 31, 1920), and the anthracite miners and operators failed to come to an amicable understanding, the suspension in both coal fields became effective on April 1, 1922. The tie-up was complete in every union coal field of the country with the exception of a part of district 23 in western Kentucky, where a five-year nonstrike agreement expiring March 31, 1923, was in existence. This practically controlled conditions and continued the operation of all of the other union mines in that district. This was the only union field which was not affected during the strike.

The administrative machinery of the Government, through the Secretaries of the Departments of Commerce and Labor, the legislative branch, through the House Committee on Labor, and the conciliation service in cooperation with State agencies in coal-producing States, endeavored to prevent the suspension but without success.

The House Committee on Labor summoned operators and miners to Washington and conducted extensive hearings beginning March 31 and concluding April 4. On the latter date the committee through its chairman invited operators and miners of the central competitive field to meet. A few operators expressed a willingness to comply and the miners agreed; but important operators in western Pennsylvania and some other sections refused.

The Geological Survey and other Government agencies publicly announced that over 63,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and over 9,000,000 tons of anthracite were in stock on April 1, 1922, and that with this extraordinary amount available, supplemented principally by the output from the nonunion mines remaining in operation, the public needs could be met for several weeks, and that in the circumstances no increase in price was justified.

Later, when coal prices began to increase, Secretary of Commerce Hoover called the producing operators together, and as a result fixed a maximum price of \$3.50 for bituminous coal at the mines.

The Secretary of Labor instructed the director of conciliation to assign additional commissioners to the various important coal fields to keep him and his associates constantly informed; to counsel against any action that would bring about a clash of interests, and to tender their good offices in any serviceable way.

The department had for months been compiling data—wage scales and working rules, earnings and cost of living—in every bituminous coal district and bringing them down to date. It was

therefore in a position to advise and cooperate with all other interested Government agencies in the analysis of all the contributing underlying factors.

This strike created, without doubt, the most complex industrial situation that has ever confronted the United States. Over 600,000 workers involved—anthracite and bituminous—25 States directly concerned, and the whole country seriously affected. Matters of earnings, working conditions, overdevelopment, overmanning, competition, intermittency of employment, marketing, freight rates, readjustment, and many other factors contributed to the difficulties confronting the Government, the operators, and the workers. Many conferences were held by me with representatives of operators and miners in Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, and elsewhere. The President called a joint conference of operators and miners for the purpose of working out a plan of settlement mutually satisfactory. This conference met at Washington, and the President in an address impressed upon the representatives of employers and employees the necessity for an adjustment in the interest of the common welfare of the Nation. At this conference the Government was represented by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor. This conference labored diligently for a number of days but finally adjourned without having reached any agreement.

The President thereupon requested the representatives of the miners and the representatives of the operators to meet him at his office, which they did. The President at this meeting suggested that the men go back to work at the old scale of wages and under conditions as they existed before the strike, and that the whole matter in dispute between the two contending elements be referred to a commission to consist of three representatives of the miners, three representatives of the coal operators; and five representatives of the public, and that both sides agree to be bound by the findings of this commission. The coal operators had requested wage reductions varying from 25 to 40 per cent and did not regard with favor the President's suggestion that the men go back to work on the same scale as had been in vogue prior to the strike. The operators and miners each met in separate conference to consider the President's proposition. All of the bituminous miners and a large percentage of the bituminous operators refused to accept the proposition. The anthracite miners refused but the anthracite operators accepted the proposition. A minority of the bituminous operators also accepted the proposition. However, since unanimous action was necessary on both sides, the proposition brought no results.

On July 1 the shop crafts employed on the railway systems of the country, to the number of 400,000, came out on strike, further complicating the coal situation.

After the close of the fiscal year on June 30 the coal strike situation became each day more serious. Stocks of coal on hand were soon practically exhausted and the weekly production of bituminous coal from mines at work made up less than one-half of our weekly needs. The Government continued its efforts; a number of governors from coal States and from great industrial States endeavored to secure district settlements without avail. The strike was national in its scope so far as union mines were concerned. Early in June the Department of Labor, convinced that no adjustment could be reached unless a conference could be convened, centered its efforts on this program. Many operators were anxious to sign up and resume work. The president of the United Mine Workers of America finally called a meeting of the central competitive field at Cleveland, August 8. After a few days the conference representation was enlarged to cover a certain tonnage outside of the competitive field, and on August 15 a basis of settlement was agreed to which provided that the miners return to work until March 31, 1923, under the same wages and working conditions in effect when they quit work. The agreement also provided for a fact-finding commission which would report before the expiration of the contract, so that its conclusions might be available in making a new agreement.

Within a few days the agreement, sponsored chiefly by Ohio coal operators, was accepted by Indiana, Illinois, central Pennsylvania, southwest fields, and practically all soft-coal fields in the country, except certain sections of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and a few smaller operations elsewhere, but which followed in their acceptance later in the month, so far as wage rates were concerned.

As a result, by September 1 the production had increased to 9,500,000 tons weekly, or over 1,500,000 tons in excess of the average weekly production of last year, which was not quite 8,000,000 tons per week.

The strike began April 1, 1922, and ended August 15 to 25, 1922, or 137 to 147 days—the longest and greatest strike in our industrial history considering the number of men involved, viz, 605,000 men.

Anthracite strike.

After the Cleveland bituminous conference arrangements were made between the parties to the anthracite dispute to meet in Philadelphia. A meeting was called for August 17, but adjourned and convened August 21, and an agreement was soon reached as to the wage scale. It provided for the same wages in effect when the strike was called, but the operators insisted on the agreement expiring March 31, 1923, and on some form of arbitration to report prior to that date as to the basis for a new agreement effective after April 1, 1923.

The miners opposed any arbitration commission and stood out for the agreed wage scale, to run until 1924, 1925, or 1926, and the

maintenance of the principle of collective bargaining, not to be subject to the dictation of any outside authority. Senators Pepper and Reed, of Pennsylvania, lent their good offices in cooperation with other Federal officials and on September 2 a compromise on this difference was reached which extends the agreement to August 31, 1923, without arbitration.

The strike began April 1, 1922, and the agreement was reached September 2, 1922. Work was fully resumed September 11, 1922, or 164 days after the closing of the mines April 1. The futility of this, our greatest industrial strike, both as to number of men involved and its duration, is shown when we note that the entire union bituminous and anthracite industry resumed work after four and one-half to five and one-third months of idleness on precisely the same wages and working conditions as prevailed when the strike was called.

Railway shop crafts strike.

The Department of Labor has no jurisdiction in cases involving employees engaged on interstate railways. Under the Esch-Cummins Act, approved February 20, 1920, there was created a "Railroad Labor Board" of nine members, equally representative of management, employees, and the public. The board has complete jurisdiction over railroad workers, and while the department through its conciliation service has, whenever appealed to, endeavored to render all possible assistance, it is not under the law authorized to act in cases of this character.

While the railway shop craftsmen actually went on strike July 1, 1922, or the day after the close of the fiscal year here considered, it is deemed necessary to deal with the subject in this report because the controversial stage of this strike began soon after the coal strike had started, and these two great controversies bore a certain relation to each other, so that it is not practical either to separate the two controversies or to terminate their discussion with the close of the fiscal year.

Immediately following the beginning of the shop crafts strike on July 1, 1922, the Railway Labor Board worked diligently and incessantly in efforts to bring about an adjustment.

However, when the controversy had reached the stage where further progress toward a solution seemed impossible, with the approval of the President I took up the matter with the shop crafts' representatives who were then in Chicago. These men met me at Mooseheart, Ill., near Chicago. An extensive conference was held, during which I received from the men proposals of terms on which they would return to work. I immediately returned to Washington and reported to the President the result of my conference with the men and suggested that he call these same representatives of the workers to

Washington for a further discussion of the matter with him. After two conferences the President submitted a definite plan of settlement. The President then called in the late Mr. T. Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, who, I understand, agreed to urge acceptance of the proposition submitted. It appears, however, that when the plan was presented to the Association of Railway Executives in New York it was rejected. The President then suggested that this proposition be referred back to the Railway Labor Board. However, this was not agreeable to either the executives or the shop crafts workers.

The situation thus having become deadlocked, I suggested to the shop crafts men the desirability of individual settlements with those railroads, constituting a majority, who were willing to settle on the terms satisfactory to the workmen, substantially along the same lines which brought about a settlement of the coal strike.

Some typical cases.

The nature and type of the controversies that come to the attention of the Division of Conciliation are as varied as is the field of industry and human endeavor. It is not possible nor necessary to describe in detail in this report all of the cases submitted to the department for conciliation during this fiscal year. Following are a number of cases which are generally typical and descriptive of the work of conciliation in the Department of Labor:

St. Andrews Bay Lumber Co.—In August, 1921, the department received a telegram from Mr. J. E. Winstanley, general representative of the International Union of Timber Workers, advising that the St. Andrews Bay Lumber Co. at Panama City and the Millville district of Florida was discriminating against and discharging union men, and requesting the good offices of the department with a view to bringing about a better understanding. Immigrant Inspector Thomas V. Kirk was delegated to act as a commissioner of conciliation and endeavor to adjust the difficulties.

Considerable objection was made to the holding of a joint conference, but the way was smoothed by Commissioner Kirk and the contending parties brought together. A full, free, and frank discussion followed. Each side freely expressed itself, but there were no acrimonious remarks and a much better feeling soon manifested itself. Mr. J. M. Barrow, general manager of the company, stated that the company would not discriminate against union men and that he would take back the men as fast as they were needed. On this basis the entire matter was adjusted. Guards employed by the company were discharged and the sheriff and deputies withdrawn. At all the mills where incipient strikes had broken out the men were reemployed.

This very satisfactory settlement meant more than appeared on the surface. The adjustment of the controversy prevented a possible tying up of the lumber industry where several thousand employees were at work and enabled the company to continue negotiations for the sale of over 10,000,000 feet of lumber to foreign countries.

New England textile strike.—The trouble in the New England textile industry originated in Rhode Island, where the employees went on strike about February 1 in resistance to a wage reduction of 20 per cent and a lengthening of the weekly work from 48 to 54 hours. This reduction in wages was in addition to a cut of 22½ per cent made in December, 1920, and which was generally accepted by the employees at that time as a natural sequence from the high rate in effect during the war period.

The department assigned commissioners of conciliation to the situation on February 7 at the request of the American Insurance Union, of Providence, R. I. The governor of that State appointed a mediation commission with a view to effecting an adjustment. This commission, after a thorough investigation, made a recommendation which was unanimously rejected by both sides.

New Hampshire.—The conditions in New Hampshire were somewhat similar to those in Rhode Island. In this State the operators are also demanding a 20 per cent reduction in wages and an extension of the weekly hours from 48 to 54. A State mediation board exists in New Hampshire and has made repeated efforts to arrive at an adjustment. Our commissioners of conciliation have cooperated with this board and have made thorough investigations of conditions. The governor of New Hampshire offered as a solution of the difficulties a plan providing for a 51-hour week and a wage cut of 10 per cent. Both sides declined to accept this compromise. On June 5 the operators opened their mills and endeavored to resume operations. The effort was apparently not very successful.

Massachusetts.—The situation in Massachusetts differs somewhat from that in Rhode Island and New Hampshire in the fact that no effort is being made to lengthen the hours of labor, a 48-hour law being in effect in that State. A 20 per cent wage reduction has been demanded, however. Isolated instances of adjustments have been reported, but the general situation in Massachusetts remains about the same.

The Department of Labor has had four commissioners of conciliation assigned to this series of strikes, and propositions of all kinds have been advanced looking to a possible solution.¹ It is estimated that fully 80,000 operatives are directly affected by the strike.

Milk industry, New York City.—A strike of 11,000 workers engaged in the milk distribution industry of Greater New York and vicinity began on November 1, 1921. It affected route salesmen, route riders, teamsters, chauffeurs, helpers, platform and yard men, foremen, watchmen, stablemen, ice-house men, pasteurizers, checkers, bottle fillers, bottle washers, store managers, etc.

The milk distributors had asked for a wage reduction of 13.3 per cent. The employees countered with a demand for an increase of \$5 per week.

The department assigned Commissioners Charles Bendheim and Homer J. Brown to the case on October 24. They immediately got in touch with the milk conference board and their good offices were accepted with thanks by that organization. They subsequently visited the headquarters of the union and joint conference of the contending parties was arranged for October 26. This conference did not result in a reconciliation of differences and dissolved. A second joint conference was arranged for October 29 at 3 p. m., which continued in session until 6 p. m., when an adjournment was taken until Sunday, October 30, at 3.30 a. m., from which time it was in continuous session, with the exception of an adjournment between the hours of 3 a. m. and 7 a. m., until Monday, October 31 at 4 p. m.

During the progress of the conference the parties had successfully mediated about 30 articles of the agreement covering hours of labor and working conditions and had reached a point where the question of wages was under discussion and consideration. At this point the union representatives began to manifest great impatience. The representatives of the milk distributors held a hurried conference and then informed the conciliators that they were willing to withdraw their demand for a decreased wage and to continue the existing scale for another year, and authorized the commissioners to submit the proposal to the union representatives for acceptance. The proposition was submitted to the representatives of the union and was summarily

¹ Since August 1, 1922, many of these textile cases have been adjusted, particularly in Lawrence and some other textile cities in Massachusetts. Some cases have been settled in Rhode Island, and a few smaller mills elsewhere in New England have been started. Many of the mills resumed on former wage scales.

rejected. An offer to arbitrate the wage question was urged by the commissioners, but this was also rejected by the union officials.

The conciliators exerted every possible endeavor to make the union representatives perceive the deplorable situation which would result from an interruption of the distribution of the necessary milk supply in a territory embracing fully 10,000,000 people. They were unsuccessful, however, and the strike became effective.

The employers had not, previous to the strike, raised the question of union recognition, but thereafter their attitude changed and they reached a determination to no longer recognize the union or have further dealings with it. They immediately began to employ workers to take the places of the strikers and were successful to such an extent that a new force was soon secured. This strike could have been averted had the workers' representatives shown a disposition to compromise on the proposition submitted through the commissioners.

As a result the employees lost the opportunity for collective bargaining, and the retention of their positions with the scale of wages in effect at the time of the strike. It is reported, however, that many of the strikers were afterwards restored to their former positions.

Lumber industry in the Northwest.—In March, 1921, Mayor W. S. Wiley, of Klamath Falls, Oreg., requested the assignment of a Government mediator to assist in adjusting a strike in the lumber industry in that city. Commissioners E. P. Marsh and C. T. Connell were assigned and proceeded at once to the scene of the trouble.

A survey of the situation disclosed the fact that the trouble was not confined to Klamath Falls, but was quite general in Oregon and northern California. The difficulties at Klamath Falls were due to the inauguration of the 9-hour day. At Weed and other points in northern California the 10-hour day had been decided upon by the operators, and in addition a revision downward of the wage scale. The question of union activities was a pertinent one in the dispute, the operators refusing to have any contact with labor representatives. The Oregon State Board of Mediation cooperated with and assisted the Federal conciliators in every way possible. This board has statutory power to subpoena witnesses, take testimony under oath, and compel the production of books and records. It has no power to compel arbitration or the acceptance of its findings in any case, but these findings become matters of public record. Following the failure of the board's attempt at mediation it proceeded to arbitrate the matter and eventually reached a decision upholding the 8-hour day and establishing a minimum wage of \$3 per day. The operators rejected the award.

A joint meeting of the contending parties was then suggested by the operators, at which time they would endeavor to convince the workers of the economic soundness of the position which they had taken. This meeting was arranged by Commissioner Marsh. The utmost frankness and courtesy prevailed, but when the vote was taken upon the acceptance or rejection of the operators' plan it was almost unanimously rejected.

Matters remained in status quo for some time after the meeting, and when the struggle had every appearance of being a long-drawn-out one the Federal mediators suggested the advisability of the strike being called off. The suggestion was duly considered by the strike leaders and permission to return to work was formally given on June 18, when the strike came to an end. In the meanwhile the strike at Weed and other points in northern California adjusted itself through the gradual return of the men to work on the companies' terms. The reestablishment of the 9 and 10 hour day in the industry has become quite general.

The packing-house strike.—On September 15, 1921, the Alschuler agreement, through which peace had been maintained in the packing-house industry since the war period, came to an end. On October 21 the union voted to invest its executive board with power to call a strike if such action became necessary. This action was taken in

anticipation of announcements of wage reductions by the packers. Four of the Big Five packers had established plant councils in their establishments, and on November 9 these packers requested their employees, through the plant councils, to accept a reduction in pay. On November 18 it was announced that the employees had accepted a reduction of about 10 per cent, which was to become effective on November 28. On December 1 the executive board of the union announced a strike, effective December 5, in all plants where the reduction was put into effect. On December 8 the Department of Labor tendered its good offices with the view of being helpful in arriving at an adjustment. The union agreed to call off the strike and return to work if the packers would arbitrate or rescind the wage reduction. The latter refused to deal directly with the union, which was in line with the former policy, but agreed to take up all matters of dispute through the plant councils.

On December 13 and 14 the Secretary of Labor conferred with representatives of the packers at Chicago in an effort to find a basis of settlement. On the same day commissioners of conciliation were assigned at New York City and East St. Louis, and later at Fort Worth, Denver, Oklahoma City, and other points. It was soon found that settlements in the various cities affected were contingent upon an agreement being reached in Chicago.

Unskilled workers in the packing-house industries constitute 65 per cent of the total employees. Their hourly wage, prior to the announced wage reduction, was 45 cents per hour, having been reduced in March, 1921, from 53 cents. The reduction of November 28 made the scale 37½ cents per hour for this class of labor.

The efforts to effect an adjustment were unsuccessful, and after a strike of many weeks it was called off by the union and work was resumed on the companies' terms.

The Chicago Typothetae.—In November, 1921, the Chicago Typothetae, employing printers, served notice on the printing trades that they desired conferences for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to a reduction of wages or increase of hours, or both. These unions immediately conferred and decided to unitedly resist reductions. They requested the employers to meet them as a unit. This the employers refused to do. Strike action was threatened.

Commissioners Oscar F. Nelson and B. M. Marshman were assigned to the case by the department.

Following the refusal of the employers to meet the five unions as a unit, the commissioners urged the unions to meet their employers as in former years, each union taking up its agreement with its employers. This course was decided upon and in a few days an agreement was reached between the bookbinders and employers which provided for a wage reduction from \$42.50 to \$39.25 per week. In March, 1922, the press feeders came to an agreement by accepting a reduction from \$39.65 to \$36.65 per week. Also in March the pressman settled on a basis of \$3.65 reduction, making their weekly wage \$44 in lieu of \$47.65 previously in effect. During the same month the bindery women accepted a reduction of \$1 per week, making their scale \$21 per week for table work and \$22.50 for general work.

The Typographical Union, the largest of the five unions concerned, could not reach an agreement until April, when both sides agreed to arbitration. The proceedings began on May 1 and concluded on June 13. The award granted the workers an increase of \$1.75 per week, making the scale for day work \$48.40 and for night work \$50.80. No change in the hours was made, the number of hours of work per week remaining at 44. The award affected 4,300 members.

Full-fashioned hosiery workers, Philadelphia.—A strike of approximately 1,400 operatives in the full-fashioned hosiery industry in the city of Philadelphia was inaugurated on January 1, 1921, because of a demand made upon them by their employers for a 15 per cent cut in their wage scale and the establishment of the open shop. Two conferences were held between the parties in controversy, but no mutually satisfactory agreement could be arrived at. The strike dragged along for several months, the

employers hiring such help as they could get until they were able to operate at about 33 per cent capacity.

During the month of July the department's representatives, Messrs. John W. Ford and John A. Moffit, were solicited to use their good offices with a view to arriving at an amicable adjustment.

A survey of the situation disclosed that at the beginning of the controversy 36 mills were involved, but 22 of these made arrangements with their operatives providing for the 1920 scale, and in a few cases 10 per cent in excess of that scale. This left 14 firms to continue the controversy. The commissioners held numerous conferences separately, with committees of the strikers and representatives of the employers. Finally, on August 17 a joint conference was held at which the following plan of settlement was submitted:

1. 1920 wages to be paid in all shops.
2. All employees to be reinstated without discrimination on their old jobs or their equivalent in the same shop.
3. That when a contention arises on the part of the employer or employee as to whether the job offered is equal to the position vacated prior to the strike, same must be submitted to an impartial board for decision.

This proposition for a settlement was not accepted at once and the strike continued until about October 10, when one of the largest firms withdrew from the association and accepted the terms outlined above. This was followed by a general acceptance by the remaining concerns of the provisions of the plan set forth.

Gold Leaf Manufacturers Association.—The case of the gold leaf beaters wage dispute illustrates the great diversity of matters brought to the division of conciliation for adjustment. In December, 1921, a conference was held in New York City between representatives of the gold beaters unions of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago and the Gold Leaf Manufacturers Association to discuss a reduction in wages which the manufacturers were demanding. Adjournment was made postponing action of any kind for a period of six weeks. In the meanwhile the department was asked to assist in arriving at a satisfactory basis of settlement.

Meeting of the various local unions in the organizations were held in which they voted to accept no reductions in wages. This action was predicated on the fact that the industry was in the throes of industrial depression which allowed only half time employment and that the employees could not withstand further reductions in the pay envelope. In January the gold leaf manufacturers announced that the subject of a wage revision would be held in abeyance for the time being.

In March, however, the manufacturers association again served notice that beginning April 3 the men must accept a reduction of 5 cents per book for pieceworkers, and an equal amount for week workers. A committee of the union met in joint conference with the manufacturers on March 29, and after a full discussion of the whole matter the union representatives agreed to recommend to their local unions that the reduction be accepted until such time as conditions in the industry would permit the restoration of the old wage.

Newport Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C.—About 1,000 employees of this company went on strike on October 1, 1921, in protest against a wage cut of 7 cents per hour. Their places were being filled by mechanics from as far away as Philadelphia when Commissioner John B. Colpoys tendered the department's good offices. A compromise reduction of 5 cents per hour was suggested by the commissioner, and, after due consideration, was accepted by the management. The commissioner then addressed the strikers in mass meeting and prevailed upon them to accept the proposition. The strikers were all reinstated.

Motion-picture operators and stage hands, Washington, D. C.—A contract under which the motion-picture operators, musicians, and stage hands had been working expired on August 31, 1921. The Theatrical Managers' Association asked their employees to

accept a 20 per cent reduction in wages. A deadlock ensued and the good offices of the department were proffered. After several meetings, it was finally decided that the workers would accept a 10 per cent reduction in their pay. About 500 were directly affected by the settlement.

Silk workers, Easton, Pa.—In March, 1922, the department was advised of a strike of loom fixers and others, which brought about a shutdown at the plant of the Haytock-Cronmeyer Silk Co., at Easton, Pa. It appears that the trouble rose through the discharge of a number of silk twistors, which necessitated the company importing warps which it was claimed was the product of nonunion looms. The loom fixers went out in protest, which necessitated the closing down of the entire plant, throwing some 700 operatives out of work. Commissioner E. H. Dunnigan arranged separate conferences in an endeavor to arrange an adjustment. The wage reduction amounted to but 6, 8, and 10 per cent. The strikers were finally prevailed upon to accept the cut and operations were resumed.

Tinners and sheet-metal workers, Memphis, Tenn.—Commissioner W. C. Liller negotiated an agreement which adjusted a strike of tinners and sheet-metal workers at Memphis, Tenn. The agreement provided for the return to work under union conditions of the men on strike at a wage rate of 87½ cents per hour, the agreement to continue for a period of two years from February 1, and provides for arbitration of any differences that may arise.

Janitors versus Chicago Real Estate Board.—The janitors employed in the apartment and flat buildings of Chicago had an agreement with the Chicago Real Estate Board which provided that wages should be based on the rentals received, i. e., \$4 for each \$60 rental per flat. The real estate board attempted to reduce this rate and a deadlock ensued. The department's commissioners suggested that the wage rate be submitted to arbitration, and both sides agreed. Municipal Judge Bernard P. Barasa was named arbitrator. A strike was averted and the comfort of the apartment-house dwellers assured.

Southern textile mills.—Commissioner Robert M. McWade was instrumental in securing the adjustment in a strike involving 9,000 textile workers in the cities and towns of Charlotte, Concord, Huntersville, Kannapolis, and Rock Hill, N. C. This strike began on June 1 and ended on or about September 15. The cause of the trouble was efforts of the operatives to have restored to them the amount involved in a wage cut approximating 25 per cent, which followed a cut of larger proportions some time before. The strikers returned to work at the same rates of pay and with the same working hours as were in force prior to the strike. Gov. Cameron Morrison cooperated cordially with Commissioner McWade and assisted greatly in arriving at an adjustment.

Bush Terminal Co., New York City.—The importance of the settlement of this strike lies in the fact that fully 40,000 workers were indirectly affected. The cause of the trouble was a misunderstanding as to the full extent of the wage reduction which had been put into effect. Commissioner Charles Bendheim assisted in negotiating an agreement by which the strikers were reinstated within a short time.

Mill workers, New Orleans, La.—A strike of 350 sash and door makers in New Orleans grew out of a notice posted by the mill owners advising their employees that the agreement under which they had been operating would not be renewed, and that because of keen competition the 9-hour day would be put into effect. Commissioner William T. Christy, representing the department, met both sides in conference and secured an agreement by which the men returned to work under the same condition that existed when they walked out. The agreement was not renewed, however, the understanding being a verbal one.

Andrews Rolling Mill Co., Newport, Ky.—A stubborn strike which the department has been unable to adjust occurred in the plants of the Andrews Rolling Mill Co., the Globe Iron Roofing Co., and the Newport Rolling Mill Co., at Newport, Ky. The employees' representatives requested the right of collective bargaining for all of the local unions involved. The companies expressed a willingness to sign the scale

for local union No. 5, but declined to sign same for locals Nos. 15, 16, and 17, the members of which worked in the industrial departments. The strike has been accompanied with much violence and the bitterness thus aroused has made a settlement impossible.

Martin Leather Co., Wilmington, Del.—The discharge of the president of the local union of leather workers at Wilmington, Del., by the Martin Leather Co. was the cause of a controversy which threatened to culminate in a strike in August, 1921. It was intimated by the company that the discharged employee had solicited membership in the union during working hours. This charge was denied flatly by the employees. Commissioner Thomas J. Williams was able through a joint conference to secure the reinstatement of the discharged man which averted the impending strike.

Building trades, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.—On April 1 the various crafts composing the building trades at Champaign and Urbana, Ill., went on strike after refusing to accept a wage reduction. Commissioner W. C. Liller proffered the good offices of the department, which were accepted by both sides and conferences were arranged. The carpenters had previously accepted a reduction from \$1 to 90 cents per hour and were not involved. At the last conference it was mutually agreed that all crafts should accept a reduction of 5 cents per hour. The carpenters then requested a revision of their agreement to correspond with the arrangements made with the other crafts. This was agreed to and the carpenters were allowed 5 cents per hour increase. The adjustment permitted work to be resumed on building projects to the value of about \$5,000,000.

Bakers, Washington, D. C.—The journeymen bakers and assistants of Washington threatened to strike in April, 1922, when requested by the master bakers to accept a wage reduction. About 650 bakers and 49 firms were involved in the dispute. A number of joint conferences were arranged by Commissioner F. H. Dunnigan. The matter was amicably adjusted over the council table through the employers withdrawing their demands and allowing wages and working conditions to remain unchanged for the ensuing year.

Nashua Gunned and Coated Paper Co., Nashua, N. H.—The employees of this company went out on strike on April 3, 1922. Wages had been reduced approximately 15 per cent. The company maintained that this action was necessary because of the condition of the market. Many of the vacancies brought about by the strike had been filled with new employees and the strike appeared to be lost. The commissioner conferred with the management and secured a statement by which the employees would be taken back as rapidly as possible. The strike was declared off on May 6, and the company's terms accepted.

Jute and flax industry, Paterson, N. J.—A stubborn strike which was still pending on July 1 was inaugurated in the jute and flax industry of Paterson, N. J., in February, 1922. The trouble arose over the question of hours and elimination of overtime. The industry had been operating on a 44-hour week basis, in conjunction with the silk industry of that city, and the operators attempted to institute the 50-hour week in lieu thereof. The operatives maintained that wages were also unjustifiably low. The situation was still deadlocked on July 1, both sides manifesting an unwillingness to get together and effect a settlement.

Jurisdictional dispute, Aurora, Ill.—A jurisdictional dispute in the building trades at Aurora, Ill., caused a suspension of building operations in Aurora and vicinity in May, 1922. The difficulties arose over the placing of the president of the local bricklayers union on the unfair list by the building trades council. Building operations had been stopped on many projects due to the withdrawal of the bricklayers pending a settlement. At a meeting of the building trades council the matter was amicably adjusted through the withdrawal of the order previously taken.

Clothing workers, Bridgeport, Conn.—Commissioner John B. Colpoys assisted in negotiating an agreement which terminated a strike of 400 clothing workers in Bridge-

port, Conn., in June, 1922. Attempts to settle the strike by the chamber of commerce and other local bodies had ended in failure. The strikers were demanding an increase of \$3 per week and a 44-hour work week. The commissioner was successful in arranging a joint conference at which the matters in dispute were vigorously discussed. Finally an agreement was reached which provided that the week work should consist of five days of nine hours each, and an increase of \$1 in lieu of the \$3 demanded was conceded. All of the strikers were reinstated and a much more friendly feeling was brought about.

Kosher bakers, New York City.—The International Bakery and Confectioners' Union issued official sanction for a general strike of 5,000 kosher bakers in Greater New York and vicinity in May, 1922. It appears that the Jewish bakers enter into agreements with the individual employers on May 1 of each year. Successive yearly attempts have been made to form an association of bakers to deal with the union, but the latter have refused to make the change. New contracts were entered into between the Jewish local unions and the individual employers as in previous years. These contracts run to April 30, 1923.

Harbor boatmen, Philadelphia, Pa.—An acute situation in Philadelphia Harbor developed in May, 1922, due to a request of the boat operators that the men accept a wage reduction of 25 per cent and a change in working conditions which the workers claimed would have reduced their compensation about 38 per cent. The situation appeared very threatening, but a joint conference was held at which a conciliatory spirit became manifest. At this meeting it was recommended that a flat wage cut of 5 per cent without any change in working conditions go into effect. At a meeting of the men concerned the recommendation was accepted and peace assured until May 1, 1923. Commissioner John W. Ford was instrumental in arranging the settlement.

American Shipbuilding Co., Lorain, Ohio.—The employees of the American Shipbuilding Co. at the Lorain plant of that company went on strike on April 22 in protest against a wage reduction of about 8 per cent. These employees were unorganized and their action seemed ill advised due to the fact that the new wage rate was in conformity with wages paid in all other shipyards on the lake. Commissioner A. L. Faulkner recommended the acceptance of the new rate, in view of all the circumstances in the case, and upon further consideration the recommendation was accepted and the strike declared off on May 17.

Barron Bros., cigar manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.—The cigar makers in the employ of this company went on strike on April 8, after flatly refusing to accept a wage reduction of \$2 per thousand. A demonstration of the truth of the theory that the best settlements are those arranged over the council table is afforded in this case. At a joint conference arranged by Commissioners Nelson and Marshman the points at issue were thoroughly gone into in a friendly spirit, which resulted in the company finally agreeing to accept a reduction of \$1 per thousand. This was acceptable to the men and they returned to work on May 29.

Summary of workmen affected, by months.

Month.	Workmen affected.		Month.	Workmen affected.	
	Directly.	Indirectly.		Directly.	Indirectly.
July.....	31,535	26,370	February.....	87,929	450
August.....	20,586	15,597	March.....	14,902	23,860
September.....	10,431	4,665	April.....	23,548	1,100
October.....	31,278	515	May.....	620,717	11,565
November.....	111,899	49,076	June.....	38,524	1,620
December.....	37,012	10,925	Total.....	1,047,287	149,238
January.....	18,926	3,495			

Number and disposition of cases.	Mar. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1922.								
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number.....	33	42	227	378	1,217	1,780	802	457	370
Adjusted.....	28	26	178	248	865	1,223	596	338	1 266
Unable to adjust.....	5	10	22	47	71	111	96	48	41
Pending.....		5	21	42	7	13	9	24	31
Unclassified.....		1	6	41	66	214	101	47	32

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	Number of cases handled.
1921.	
July.....	31
August.....	42
September.....	27
October.....	29
November.....	35
December.....	28
1922.	
January.....	27
February.....	11
March.....	24
April.....	20
May.....	22
June.....	15
Total.....	311
California oil cases ¹	25
Bituminous coal cases ¹	11
Textile cases ¹	23
Total.....	370

¹ California oil cases (adjusted), 25; bituminous coal cases (adjusted), 11 (individual cases in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee); and textile cases (pending), 23; a total of 59 cases.

NOTE.—Since the close of the fiscal year coal strike adjusted. Since July 1 a large number of textile cases settled, particularly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Cases reported from each State for each month.

State.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Alabama.....	2												2
California.....	2	3		1	2		2	1		1	5		17
Colorado.....						1							1
Connecticut.....						2			1			2	3
Delaware.....		1											3
District of Columbia.....		1	2	1			1				1	1	7
Florida.....		1					1						2
Illinois.....	4	2	7	4	5	5	3		2	4	4		40
Indiana.....	6				1	1				3	1	1	13
Iowa.....		1					2		1				5
Kansas.....				1									1
Kentucky.....			1	3					1				5
Louisiana.....			1	2									3
Maine.....			1										1
Maryland.....	2				1	2	1	2					9
Massachusetts.....	1	2			4	2	1		3	2			15
Michigan.....	1								1				2
Missouri.....		1	2										3
Montana.....		1											1
Nebraska.....					1								1
New Hampshire.....										1			1
New Jersey.....	1	1	2	5	2	2	2		5	1	4	3	28
New York.....	2	10	4	6	5	4	3		5	2	2	3	46
North Carolina.....	1		1										2
Ohio.....	2	2			1	1		2	2	4	1	4	19
Oklahoma.....						1					1		2
Oregon.....		2	1		1		3	1	1		1		10
Pennsylvania.....	6	4	3	3	7	3	1	2	2	1	2		34

Cases reported from each State for each month—Continued.

State.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Rhode Island.....					1		1						2
Tennessee.....		1				1	3	2					7
Texas.....					1	1							2
Virginia.....										1			1
Washington.....	1			4		1	3						9
West Virginia.....		2	1										3
Wisconsin.....		7				1						1	8
Wyoming.....			1					1					2
California oil cases.....								1					1
Bituminous coal cases.....													25
Textile cases.....													11
Total.....													370

United States Employment Service.

Confronted with practically an unprecedented period of unemployment during the past year the United States Employment Service has demonstrated its usefulness and to it much credit should be given in lessening the burden of the depressed industrial situation. At no time is the American wage earner in such need of intelligent and effective attention to his welfare as when he is among the unemployed. During the peak of the unemployment period, which was reached in the early part of the fiscal year under review, between five and six million wage earners were out of employment. At the end of the year we find employment conditions nearly normal, and had it not been for controversies in two of our basic industries it is safe to say all unemployment would have been wiped out some time ago.

During the past year the Employment Service extended its policy of coordinating the work of State and municipal employment offices, so far as its appropriations would permit, and effected cooperation with 9 additional States, making a total of 41 States now cooperating with the national service. The combined service has operated 239 public employment offices.

During the depths of the industrial controversy just past the Employment Service was put to a severe test. Needless to say every effort was made to relieve the condition of unemployment throughout the country by the stimulation of public improvements and other means recommended by the President's conference on unemployment. That the service has been a material aid in relieving the situation is evidenced by the fact that 2,874,785 registrations were recorded in the offices under the direction and cooperation with the Federal service, while 1,810,490 applications for help were received, to which were referred 1,734,493 persons from among those registered. Of these, 1,458,746 were actually placed in employment.

When the worker is out of a job he is more or less likely to become the victim of fake employment agencies, which fatten upon the needs of the unfortunate. Not only does the Employment Service

endeavor through cooperation with State and municipal offices to find jobs for the jobless but it keeps a watchful eye upon the activities of unscrupulous fee-charging agencies. A number of instances where the intervention of the department has resulted in curbing such activities are among the records of this service.

Farm and harvest work.—The United States Employment Service has maintained a farm labor bureau for the purpose of assisting in caring for such crops as require special seasonal labor. The farm labor bureau has conducted its work chiefly in the Middle Western States, from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from Texas and Louisiana to the Canadian line. One of its principal functions is the recruitment, clearance, and distribution of an army of between 70,000 and 80,000 workers for the cutting of the wheat harvest in the grain belt, which begins in Texas about June 1 and extends through Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, winding up with cutting and threshing in the Dakotas in September.

Close cooperation exists between the State and county farm agents, thereby eliminating the confusion that existed before the Federal Government became the central directing head for the recruiting and distribution of harvest workers.

The farm labor bureau maintains permanent headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., and a permanent office at Sioux City, Iowa, the latter in cooperation with the State of Iowa and the municipality of Sioux City. During the harvest season the farm labor bureau maintains 39 temporary employment offices in all States in or adjacent to the Wheat Belt. The permanent offices in Kansas City, Mo., and Sioux City, Iowa, which are the gateways to the wheat fields, direct the work of recruiting farm labor from communities where the least local disturbances will ensue by their transfer, having in mind, of course, the importance of securing adequate help to harvest the crop. The 39 offices are located at strategic points in order to keep the labor moving northward as the wheat ripens for cutting. The Kansas City office receives from all wheat States reports as to the acreage, condition, probable yields, local labor supply, additional laborers required, wages to be paid, and the time that cutting will start. This information must be accurate, reliable, and applicable to the various sections of the different States, as crop, weather, and labor conditions will differ materially in different localities of the same State, so, also, will cutting vary in the same State as much as 15 to 20 days.

The farm labor bureau deals with a special problem presenting many economic phases. While wages may be sufficient to attract workers, it is necessary to recruit as many as possible from points the proximity of which would obviate unusual transportation charges and interference with other immediately active centers. At the beginning of the harvest season in 1921 to the close of the year under review, a

surplus of workers existed almost everywhere. With the advance toward industrial prosperity, payment of higher wages became necessary and transportation costs presented an obstacle, thereby making it extremely difficult to recruit harvesters within a distance that would at least justify their expense of travel to the points where work could be obtained. Efforts have been made to encourage the recruiting of workers within a zone in the grain belt, and to discourage workers from migrating to the harvest fields from points beyond the zone. The problem of rail transportation has been very perplexing and trying. Special rates to harvest workers under proper regulations would do much to solve this problem.

Industrial employment survey.—The development of the industrial employment survey is distinctly a feature of the service. This survey was inaugurated for the purpose of regularly collecting and distributing impartial and authentic current information regarding general and specific industrial employment conditions, the distribution of labor, and the fluctuations in employment throughout the country. A bulletin is published monthly in the form of current information on employment, analyzed and tabulated according to industrial groups and geographical divisions.

The figures of actual change in employment conditions cover payroll figures of concerns usually employing 501 or more in 65 of the principal industrial centers of the country, which embrace 1,428 firms employing more than 1,600,000 workers. Reports are received from identical firms each month. In addition, comment on industrial and employment conditions in 355 industrial cities or centers, which are divided into the 9 geographical divisions of the country, is made by 9 district directors upon information gathered by special agents who are serving at nominal salaries. This comment is based on information gathered from authoritative sources through actual canvass of employment conditions of the principal industries in these cities. The demand for this bulletin exceeds the supply.

President's conference on unemployment.—One of the outstanding undertakings of the United States Employment Service was a special survey for the President's conference on unemployment. This survey made by the 9 district directors of the monthly industrial employment survey revealed the fact that there were 2,301,588 wage earners unemployed in 240 cities of the United States, with a combined population of 35,430,910; and, also, that there was a small fraction of 1 per cent greater unemployment in cities of 5,000 and upward than in cities of 25,000 and upward. The figures obtained through this survey, though they did not constitute a complete census of the unemployment in the United States, formed a reliable index upon which was based a very accurate estimate of the total unemployment in the country. It must be remembered, of course, in analyzing the

statistics of unemployment in any industry or country there is always a certain number voluntarily out of work. In the United States it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 belong to the "shifting" class composed of those changing jobs for better or worse, those in seasonal occupations, and men and women among whom unemployment is chronic.

Junior division.—The junior division of the United States Employment Service functions in two ways—through the national administrative office at Washington and through placement offices in the States. It cooperates with local public-school systems and other agencies throughout the country to establish and maintain a limited number of placement offices for boys and girls between the legal working age and 21 years in sections where local educational and occupational conditions are especially favorable to the development of typical junior work. While these local offices serve incidentally to develop junior guidance and placement in their particular cities, they are to be regarded mainly as experimental stations, where fundamental and specific junior-employment problems can be worked out by a trained personnel, information collected, and new workers trained for the whole placement field.

The national administrative office collects and interprets data from these offices and from the junior placement field at large in regard to the junior wage earner and his relation to the public schools and the occupational world, and it makes this information available to both educator and employer, who recognize a mutual responsibility in the person of the young worker as a potential citizen.

It is the policy of the junior division to develop a few placement offices in representative sections to a point of efficiency, rather than to spread superficially over a wider territory. In this way the service can get results of value to the country as a whole—that is, become a true Federal service. Only a Federal service can lay the foundation for so extensive a work as the careful supervision and guidance of all juniors entering the occupational world; invest in a vision when results are often slow in practical manifestation; and offer the disinterested leadership local communities require in its development.

The main activities of the national office for the year are represented by a survey, made in cooperation with the Children's Bureau of this department, of junior guidance and placement in a representative number of cities throughout the United States; by close cooperation with various agencies for vocational guidance and placement, looking toward standardization of organization and administration; and by preparation for the issuance of a biweekly news-letter and a series of field-work bulletins.

In the field, junior placement offices have been successfully established or maintained in cooperation with the local school system or other agencies at the following cities:

Atlanta, Ga.	Richmond, Ind.
Gary, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.	St. Paul, Minn.
Jersey City, N. J.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Minneapolis, Minn.	South Bend, Ind.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Stockton, Calif.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Providence, R. I.	Worcester, Mass.

A questionnaire determining the particular local conditions affecting junior placement in these cities was sent out and the results tabulated for general information.

A limited budget has precluded some highly desirable field work and extension of activities, but the junior division work done has been on a sound, constructive, and scientific basis.

United States Housing Corporation.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the principal activities of the United States Housing Corporation, as for the preceding fiscal year, fall under the following general classifications:

1. Rentals and sales of its properties.
2. Collections from rentals and sales.
3. Liquidation of transportation and public utility loans.
4. Auditing of original construction accounts.
5. Operation of the Norfolk County ferries.
6. Operation of the Government Hotels.

It was inevitable, of course, that the economic depression which obtained throughout the country during the latter part of the calendar year 1921 should have been reflected to a considerable extent in the business of the corporation. Involving, as it does, the collection of deferred payments on account of properties sold to thousands of different purchasers, this business constitutes a fairly accurate barometer of industrial conditions in many widely scattered communities. There has been manifest recently, however, a decided improvement in certain of the localities which, so far as the corporation's observations went, had sustained the severest shock, and there appears to be, consequently, a sound basis for the belief that to a considerable extent the conditions which were unfavorably affecting its business are now happily overcome.

As of June 30, 1922, the corporation had in force real-estate sales contracts covering properties aggregating in value \$19,303,144.78. There has already been collected approximately \$4,600,000 on

account of the principal amounts due under these contracts, aside from the regular interest payments. The properties covered by these contracts are scattered throughout 38 cities in 17 different States and the District of Columbia. They comprise some 6,000 houses and 12 dormitories, aside from the Government Hotel located in the National Capital, which latter affords accommodations to 1,900 female employees of the Federal Government.

Rentals and sales.

Improved and unimproved properties having an aggregate value of \$468,613.12 were sold by the corporation during the year. Most of these sales were made in accordance with the corporation's general sales policy upon the basis of contracts subject to deed. Some, however, involved immediate cash payments for the full amounts. At the present time but a small portion of the corporation's real-estate holdings remains undisposed of, and as a consequence its rentals have been reduced to an almost negligible amount.

Conveyancing.—The logical conclusion of the business of the corporation does not end with the mere execution of contracts of sale for its properties. Preparation of mortgages, deeds of trust, and notes, as well as their actual recordation, is a further duty which it must perform. As a consequence a close study of the real estate laws governing the various jurisdictions in which its properties are located and the drawing of the requisite instruments of conveyance in conformity therewith is necessary. The infinite detail involved in the preparation of the average real estate deed is well known. Some idea, therefore, of the magnitude of this portion of the corporation's work may be gained from a consideration of the fact that it is under the duty of conveying title to approximately 6,000 pieces of property and the preparation of the requisite instruments of conveyance incident thereto, many of which present complicated questions of both law and fact. For the fiscal year 1922 it made actual delivery of deeds and took back mortgages, deeds of trust and notes covering its properties located in Aberdeen, Md., Alliance, Ohio, Bremerton, Wash., Butler, Pa., Elizabeth, N. J., New London, Conn., Newport, R. I., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Niles, Ohio, Vallejo, Calif., Waterbury, Conn., Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island, Ill., Moline, Ill., and East Moline, Ill.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the entire cost of conveyancing, covering 341 cases at Alliance and Niles, Ohio, Newport, R. I., Waterbury, Conn., and Watertown, N. Y., was but \$1,430.01, or an average of \$4.20 per transaction, which is obviously much less than the charges prevailing in private business for work of this character. It should be added, moreover, that these charges included traveling expenses of the representatives of the corporation who handled the work, as well as all local recording fees.

Settlement of claims arising out of requisitioned property.—The Housing Corporation acquired title to its various properties through either one of two methods, i. e., by purchase or requisition. Resort was had to the latter method only when the former proved unavailing, and the provisions of the housing act stipulated that the owner of the requisitioned property might elect either to take the amount fixed by the Secretary of Labor in full compensation for his claim or to accept 75 per cent thereof with the right to sue the United States for such further sum as added to the 75 per cent would make just compensation therefor. During the fiscal year under consideration, some 30 cases of this character, each of which presented close questions of law and involved many claimants, were settled.

Protracted litigation arose out of the settlement of some 300 other cases, covering a large project which had been requisitioned on behalf of the corporation. In 28 of these cases which were first tried, judgments were rendered which were unacceptable to the corporation. Objecting to a proposal, submitted by attorneys for the claimants, that judgments be entered by stipulation covering the remaining cases on the basis of the decisions handed down in the 28 aforementioned cases, the corporation actively assisted in the preparation of these matters for trial, as well as in the actual court work, with the result that the final settlement effected a saving of \$43,000 for the Government.

Insurance.—In accordance with general governmental policy, the corporation itself carries no insurance on its properties, but it requires its various purchasers to provide insurance for its benefit wherever any portion of the purchase price of the property remains unpaid.

This phase of the corporation's work is no small undertaking. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1922 there were in force 3,134 policies covering \$16,372,570 insurance for the benefit of the corporation. There were also in force 114 policies representing \$4,341,745 insurance on account of properties procured by various transportation and utilities companies with funds advanced by the corporation during the war. This total of 4,248 policies covering an aggregate liability of \$20,714,315 was slightly reduced during the course of the year as a result of the cancellation of certain contracts and repayment in full of others.

In the course of the year fires occurred in 24 houses owned by the corporation, all of which were covered by insurance.

About one-fifth of the policies in the custody of the corporation run for a period of one year. Annual renewals are accordingly necessary, entailing corresponding changes in the corporation's records. Of the balance, some three-fifths have been written for three years and one-fifth for five years.

During the year upward of 1,200 assignments or changes of interest were handled.

Collections from rentals and sales.—Revenues of the corporation covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1922 were as follows:

Sale of salvage material.....	\$68, 470. 49
Real estate contract principal.....	1, 115, 475. 77
Real estate contract interest.....	863, 136. 36
Repayment of loans.....	85, 298. 77
Interest on loans.....	428, 900. 33
Miscellaneous items.....	83, 733. 08
	2, 645, 014. 80

The total expense for the administration of this business was \$122,000, or but 4.61 per cent.

To the above figures should be added also the receipts of the Government Hotel, which amount to \$967,063.79.

Receipts of the Norfolk County Ferries, with the operation of which the corporation is charged pending the liquidation of its loan, were \$641,725.35.

Liquidation of transportation and public utility loans.

Interest to the amount of \$428,900.33, and amortization payments on account of principal totaling \$85,298.77, were received during the fiscal year from advances to transportation and public utilities companies. Full repayments of loans to two lighting companies aggregating \$35,510.76, a loan of \$43,330 to a private housing corporation, and a loan to a nationally known woman's organization of \$25,000 were made.

Negotiations will be commenced shortly looking to the settlement of several of the larger contracts which the corporation has with transportation companies. Generally speaking, the provisions of these contracts contemplate that appraisal of the properties which were acquired with the advances made by the corporation may be made one year after the declaration of peace as officially proclaimed by the President. The proper protection of the corporation's interests in these matters has required frequent physical inspections of the various properties and the adoption of appropriate measures for preventing any impairment of the security.

Local taxes and assessments.

In its report for last year the corporation made reference to the difficulty it was experiencing as a result of the divergence of opinion which had developed concerning the validity of certain so-called "service agreements" running between itself and various municipalities. Legislation clearing up the doubts which had arisen in the matter was subsequently enacted, authorizing the payment of amounts due under these contracts. Settlements have accordingly been effected with seven different cities, and arrangements are now under

way for the fulfillment of the corporation's contractual obligations under the remaining agreements. The consummation of these matters has, in each instance, involved protracted negotiations, as well as detailed study and examination of the bills rendered by the various claimants.

The Norfolk County Ferries.

The record of the corporation in the operation of the Norfolk County Ferries for the fiscal year 1922 is a refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that the Government is always inefficient in business. Proof of this fact is furnished by a comparison of the net earnings of the ferries for the year just ended with those of preceding periods. During 1922 they amounted to \$99,962.01.

The attainment of these results was made possible only by the introduction of measures calculated to promote efficiency and economy. An intensive survey of the operations of the ferries was made by the corporation, which indicated the necessity of a revision of the rates for vehicular traffic in particular. Operating expenses were reduced to the extent of over \$7,000 per month and other general improvements inaugurated. Evidence is not lacking that the accomplishments of the corporation in the handling of this enterprise have met with the approbation of the communities which the ferries serve. In fact, its records are replete with commendatory articles which have appeared in the columns of the local press. It is a source of peculiar gratification to the department that the corporation has met with at least a measure of success in the discharge of the dual duty which devolves upon it of recovering the moneys which the Government advanced for the rehabilitation of the ferries and at the same time so administering the affairs of this public utility as to meet the needs of the communities which it serves.

The Government Hotel.

No appreciable decrease in the demand for accommodations in the Government Hotel was evidenced during the year 1922. It is apparent, therefore, that the great majority of the 1,900 women employees of the Federal Government who are domiciled in the hotel feel that the services which they are obtaining for the nominal sum of \$45.50 per month far surpass those which could be secured elsewhere for the same amount.

On the other hand, the Government is realizing something on the war-time investment which it made in this plant. Receipts from this operation for the fiscal year 1922 totaled \$967,063.79, and expenditures \$880,200, leaving a book profit of \$86,863.79. As has been pointed out heretofore, however, this profit does not take into consideration rent, interest on the investment, or depreciation. But, aside from a purely financial standpoint, it seems only fair to assume that the Government also profits through increased efficiency on the

part of those workers who find wholesome and healthful living accommodations in the Government Hotel.

Cradock, Va.

Another matter which has engaged no little of the corporation's time and attention is that of attempting to work out, in conjunction with the purchasers of its properties at Cradock, Va., some form of local self-government which would best meet their needs. The community of Cradock is one of two housing projects adjoining Portsmouth, Va., which were created by the corporation. It was constructed because of the inadequate supply of housing facilities available for workers in the Norfolk Navy Yard during the war, and some 3,500 persons make up its population.

The problems which have arisen in connection with its administration are unique in many respects, due primarily to the fact that it lies outside the city limits. As a consequence, its citizens are dependent upon their own resources for the rendition of services which are ordinarily performed by municipal governments, such as maintenance and operation of water, sewage, and street-lighting systems, and the provision of police and fire protection. In the early part of the history of this project the corporation itself performed these various functions, but with the termination of the war and the consequent limitation of its authority it withdrew from this field of operation.

As a temporary expedient, and pending the establishment of some distinct legal entity with which it could deal, the corporation granted a revocable license to a local utilities company which was formed by the citizens of Cradock. Various proposals have been advanced as possible solutions of the anomalous situation which obtains at the present time, but the corporation feels that incorporation of the community as a distinct political subdivision under the State of Virginia offers the only solution of the problem. However, it has consistently refrained from attempting to impose its viewpoint upon the residents of Cradock, preferring that they should, of their own volition, reach a decision in the matter.

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The statutes provide that executive officers shall by regulation cover the details of administration provided for by general provisions in the acts creating the departments and the various bureaus. It has long been the practice in the various departments to compile these regulations when promulgated by the head of the department and publish them in book form, not only for the information and guidance of the various officers and employees of the department but also for the information and guidance of citizens who have business to transact with the department or their attorneys and representatives.

The first volume of regulations of the Department of Labor was published in 1915. In large measure this represented a segregation from the regulations of the former Department of Commerce and Labor of those provisions appertaining to the subject of labor and the bureaus transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor has seen its greatest development since the time these regulations were published. A number of bureaus and divisions have been added, and others have been broadened and extended. Many amendments to the statutes affecting many of the bureaus and divisions of the department have required modifications of regulations almost without number. New regulations have been issued to cover new subjects referred to the department by congressional enactment. I found early after my entrance into office that the volume of published regulations of 1915 had become practically obsolete and unsafe as a guide.

In order that the regulations might be recodified and printed in a volume for convenient use, work was begun in July, 1921, with that end in view. The task proved more extensive, more important, and more difficult than had been anticipated. The entire Department of Labor has been short handed, and the men and women in a position to furnish the information needed in this task have been most closely confined by their duties. A vast amount of work has been done, and the greater portion of the manuscript for the new volume completed. The new volume of the regulations of this department brought up to date and embracing every regulation promulgated to the date of publication will shortly be issued.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics was organized January 1, 1885, 30 years before the organization of the Department of Labor, as the result of a long-continued agitation by wage earners for a department in the Government for the exclusive consideration of labor matters. It was placed in the Department of the Interior and called the Bureau of Labor. In 1888 it was given independent status as the Department of Labor, but without executive representation. It again became the Bureau of Labor in 1903, being placed in the Department of Commerce and Labor, from which it was transferred to the newly organized Department of Labor in 1913, and given its present name.

The function of the bureau, as stated in the act creating it, is "to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word and especially upon its relation to capital, to hours of labor, to earnings of laboring men and women,

and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity," and its duty, as set forth in the organic act of the department, is to "collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor, and the products and distribution of the products of the same."

The Monthly Labor Review.—The Monthly Labor Review has been published by the bureau since July, 1915. Established as a medium for the presentation and dissemination of reliable current information relating to labor in all its phases, both in the United States and foreign countries, and for the prompt publication of important data gathered by the bureau in original investigations and the printing of interesting and pertinent articles, it has been generally accepted and widely quoted. Many special articles treating of subjects of interest to labor are printed in the Review, and in addition there are published summaries of original investigations by the bureau, digests of current labor legislation, decisions of courts on questions relating to labor, reports of State labor bureaus and other official bodies dealing with labor matters, and accounts of the more important current movements of interest to labor, of methods of reporting industrial accidents and occupational or industrial diseases and for their prevention, industrial and vocational surveys, housing of workmen, and other activities, public or private, for the betterment of industrial conditions. Current statistics as to the conciliation and immigration work of the Department of Labor are printed, and important trade agreements and awards are published in full or digested.

Wholesale prices of commodities and retail prices of food and coal were published monthly during the fiscal year, and retail prices of gas and dry goods were printed quarterly. Data as to changes in the cost of living in the United States, secured quarterly, were given prompt publication. Summary reports of original investigations by the bureau as to wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, anthracite and bituminous coal mining, cotton manufacturing, and sawmills appeared during the year, and statistics of volume of employment in selected industries were printed monthly. Changes in union scales of wages have been given prompt notice, and important labor laws and court decisions, workmen's compensation reports, and minimum wage laws and orders have been summarized and reviewed. Statistics of strikes and lockouts in the United States were printed quarterly. The activities of the State labor bureaus have been noted each month, together with current items of interest to labor and a review of official publications relating to labor. A directory of labor officials in the United States and Canada appeared in the July, 1921, issue.

Since July, 1920, for reasons of economy, the Review has been on a subscription basis to all but official labor bodies and organizations exchanging publications with the bureau.

Publications other than the Monthly Labor Review.—At the end of the fiscal year there had been issued in completed form 19 bulletins and 12 numbers of the Monthly Labor Review. The 31 publications contained 6,443 pages of printed matter, 44 charts, and 3 text charts.

Listed according to serial numbers, the bulletins issued during the fiscal year are as follows: 281, Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions; 284, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries; 285, Minimum-Wage Laws of the United States—Construction and Operation; 286, Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, May 15, 1920; 287, National War Labor Board; 288, Wages and Hours of Labor in Cotton-Goods Manufacturing, 1920; 289, Wages and Hours of Labor in Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing, 1920; 290, Decisions of Courts and Opinions Affecting Labor, 1919–20; 291, Carbon-Monoxide Poisoning; 292, Labor Legislation of 1920; 293, The Problem of Dust Phthisis in the Granite-Stone Industry; 294, Wages and Hours of Labor in the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry, 1921; 295, Building Operations in Representative Cities, 1920; 297, Wages and Hours of Labor in the Petroleum Industry, 1920; 299, Personnel Research Agencies; 301, Comparison of Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Administration; 303, Use of Federal Power in Settlement of Railway Labor Disputes; 306, Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs; 307, Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

During the year a complete revision has been made of the bureau's series of index numbers showing changes in the level of wholesale prices, consisting of (1) a regrouping of the commodities and the addition of a considerable number of new articles, and (2) the use of the 1919 census data for weighting purposes in place of the 1909 census formerly employed. The weighting of the retail prices index numbers has also been changed, 43 articles now being used instead of the 22 formerly used, and the earlier index numbers being made comparable with the later ones by a system of "linking."

Cooperation with the State labor bureaus has been maintained and much valuable information as to their current work has been published in the Monthly Labor Review, thus affording an opportunity for each bureau to keep constantly in touch with the activities of the other bureaus.

An important and exacting part of the work of the bureau is the research work that is constantly being carried on. Information

requested by Members of Congress, economists, labor organizations, manufacturers, and other employers' associations, and persons interested in labor matters is promptly supplied.

In the preparation of matter for the Monthly Labor Review hundreds of foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals, official and unofficial reports, trade and labor journals, and books on various subjects are critically examined to ascertain all important labor news. Translations of foreign labor news items are made and verification of information found in newspapers is made from original sources whenever possible, in order that all information published may be as exact and authoritative as possible.

Reports transmitted but not published.—Besides the 31 publications issued by the bureau (19 bulletins and 12 numbers of the Monthly Labor Review) 16 other bulletins were sent to the Government Printing Office, one of which was completed but not delivered and eight of which had part of the proof reading done. The serial numbers and the subjects of these 16 bulletins are as follows: 296, Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1920; 298, Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910-1919; 300, Retail prices, 1913 to 1920; 302, Union scale of wages, May 15, 1921; 304, Proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions; 305, Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1920; 308, Labor legislation of 1921; 309, Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1921; 310, Industrial unemployment; 311, Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services; 312, National health insurance in Great Britain; 313, Consumers' cooperative associations in the United States; 314, Cooperative credit societies in America and foreign countries; 315, Retail prices, 1913 to 1921; 316, Hours and earnings in anthracite and bituminous coal mining—anthracite, January, 1922, bituminous, winter of 1921-22; and 317, Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1921.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The most interesting chapter which the fiscal year 1922 has added to our history of immigration to the United States is that pertaining to the enforcement of the percentage limitation act (act of May 19, 1921). This act went into operation on June 3, 1921, and a full year's experience has now been had with its operation. Based upon drastically restrictive (but not selective) principles, this act has unquestionably served to materially cut down immigration to this country during the past year. It is, of course, impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the numbers of aliens who would have come to our shores,

seeking admission for the purpose of making this country their permanent homes, had this numerically restrictive legislation not been in operation; but a conservative estimate would place the figure at considerably over 1,000,000.

The clearing up of the war clouds in Europe started a flow of immigrants to the United States early in the fiscal year 1921, which continued undiminished throughout the year until June, when the act of May 19, 1921, became effective and served to cut down, to some extent, the grand total for that year. However, there were 805,228 immigrant aliens admitted during that year, as compared to 430,001 in the previous fiscal year. The total number of immigrant aliens admitted during the present fiscal year was 309,556. A total of 122,949 nonimmigrant aliens (i. e., aliens not coming for permanent residence) also entered the country during the fiscal year, making a grand total of 432,505 admissions. Additionally, the immigration officials at the several water ports of entry examined under those provisions of the immigration law relating to seamen a total of 1,100,000 alien seamen. The grand total of all classes examined—immigrant, nonimmigrant, and seamen—was, therefore, 1,532,505, or 20,000 less than in the preceding year. Of the total admissions, 274,740 occurred through the port of New York, leaving a total of 157,765 for all of the other ports, including those on the Canadian and Mexican borders.

The number of immigrant aliens from various sources during the year, compared with the number coming from the same sources in the previous fiscal year, was as follows:

Country.	1922	1921	Country.	1922	1921
Italy.....	40,314	222,260	Mexico.....	19,551	30,758
United Kingdom.....	35,732	79,577	Scandinavia.....	14,625	22,854
Greece.....	3,457	28,502	Portugal.....	1,950	19,195
Poland.....	28,635	95,089	Spain.....	665	23,818
Czechoslovakia.....	12,541	40,384	China.....	4,406	4,009
British North America.....	46,810	72,317	Japan.....	6,716	7,873

The races, or peoples, chiefly represented among the immigrant aliens admitted in the two fiscal years, were as follows:

Races or peoples.	1922	1921
Italians (north and south).....	41,154	222,496
English.....	30,429	54,627
Hebrew.....	53,524	119,036
Irish.....	17,191	39,056
Scandinavian.....	16,678	25,812
Scotch.....	15,596	24,649
Spanish.....	1,879	27,448

The following table shows the immigration and emigration in each fiscal year since 1912:

Total alien immigration and emigration, fiscal years 1912 to 1922.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of immigration.
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
1912.....	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913.....	1,197,892	229,385	1,427,277	308,190	303,734	611,924	815,303
1914.....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,838	330,467	633,805	769,276
1915.....	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,070.
1916.....	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,941
1917.....	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918.....	110,618	101,285	211,833	94,885	98,683	193,268	18,565
1919.....	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920.....	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514
1921.....	805,228	172,935	978,163	247,718	178,313	426,031	552,132
1922.....	308,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	87,121

Immigration from foreign contiguous countries.

The total number of aliens of all nationalities admitted from Mexico and Canada during the fiscal year 1922 was 66,361 as compared with 103,075 during the preceding fiscal year. This decrease of immigration from the two countries referred to is ascribable to depressed industrial conditions in the United States and not to the restriction of the percentage limitation act, for said act excepts from its operation "aliens who have resided continuously for at least one year immediately preceding the time of their admission to the United States in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Mexico, countries of Central or South America, or adjacent islands."

Oriental immigration.

This fiscal year has witnessed a small increase in the number of Chinese arrivals of the "immigrant" alien class, the total number admitted being 4,465 as compared with 4,017 in the fiscal year 1921. There was, however, a very large decrease among Chinese arrivals of the "nonimmigrant" alien class, 8,755 having been admitted in the fiscal year 1922 as compared with 18,974 in the previous year. Combining arrivals of the "immigrant" and "nonimmigrant" classes, it will be noted that there were 13,220 admissions during the fiscal year 1922, which, compared with 22,991 admissions in the fiscal year 1921, shows a decrease of 9,771.

Chinese aliens not entitled to admission to the United States under our exclusion laws continue to enter surreptitiously, despite the endeavors of the immigration authorities to prevent such entries. In my annual report for the fiscal year 1921 comment was made upon the large numbers of Chinese laborers who were entering under the guise

of "seamen" and thereafter remaining here. These arrivals, according to the best information obtainable, were at an average rate of 125 to 150 per month. Our laws were violated with such impunity in this respect that it became necessary to devise a means of safeguarding shore privileges granted to Chinese seamen. This was done by requiring that such Chinese seamen, as a condition precedent to going ashore on leave from the vessel, or being discharged therefrom, furnish a bond in the penal sum of \$500 guaranteeing departure from the United States at or before the expiration of 60 days from the date of their landing. This arrangement has not been entirely effective of its purpose, as illustrated by the fact that, although it has been in operation only since September last, more than 200 Chinese have forfeited their bonds and remained here in violation of law. It may be assumed, from the known ends to which Chinese laborers really desirous of gaining admission to the United States have gone in the past, that these people have adopted this as a ready and cheap way of accomplishing admission, for many of their fellow countrymen have in the past paid the Canadian head tax of \$500 to enter that country and later paid as much more in order to be smuggled into the United States. Others have gone to Cuba, Mexico, and other countries, and instances have come to light where they have paid as high as \$1,000 to be smuggled into this country, assuming the attendant risks of apprehension and deportation at the hands of the immigration authorities. The advisability of substantially increasing the amount of this bond is now receiving consideration. Effective June 15, 1922, the regulation was extended so as to include all seamen from the so-called Asiatic barred zone (sec. 3, immigration act of February 5, 1917).

In addition to the numbers of Chinese aliens admitted to the United States for permanent or temporary residence the privilege of transit under bond was granted on behalf of 7,198 members of this race. Of this number 1,425 were admitted at San Francisco, destined principally to Cuba or Mexico, and 2,462 were admitted at Canadian border ports, or their transshipment in United States ports after crossing Canada, with destinations Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. There was a further decrease in the admission of Japanese aliens to continental United States in the fiscal year 1922, the total number of such aliens admitted having been 8,981, as compared with 12,868 in 1921. As to such admissions to the Hawaiian Islands, 3,856 were admitted, as compared with 3,599 in the fiscal year 1921. The Korean aliens admitted in Hawaii for the fiscal year totaled 104, and 1 was debarred.

Smuggling and surreptitious entry of aliens.

The passport-visé restrictions, coupled with the restrictive measures of the percentage limitation act, has caused an unprecedented flow of United States destined European aliens to Cuba and Mexico and even to Canada and to certain South American countries. While residence in these countries does not relieve the aliens of the necessity of presenting viséed passports in order to gain admission to the United States, a domicile of one year in those countries served to place them within a class excepted from the operation of the act of May 19, 1921. While, doubtless, many of these aliens proceeded to the countries mentioned with the purpose in view of acquiring the necessary residence of one year there and of then later applying for admission in regular manner, it is known that many of them so proceeded with the purpose firmly in mind of placing themselves in a favored position whereby later to gain admission in a surreptitious manner. That many have so entered from Cuba and Mexico (in particular) is a well-known fact, as many have been apprehended after having entered in this manner, and they have uniformly been deported either to the countries whence they immediately came to the United States or to the countries of which they were subjects or citizens.

On May 11, 1922, Joint Resolution No. 268, extending the operation of the act of May 19, 1921, to and including June 30, 1924, and making certain amendments and additions thereto, received the approval of the President and became law. This measure increased from one to five years the period which an alien must reside in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Mexico, countries of Central and South America, or adjacent islands, in order to gain immunity from the operation of this special legislation. While the general effect of this increase of four years in the residence period will no doubt prove to be highly beneficial, it has undoubtedly served to stimulate the endeavors of aliens who have proceeded to neighboring countries for the purpose of acquiring the necessary domicile there in their endeavors to enter the United States in a surreptitious and unlawful manner. Investigation in Cuba developed the fact that in the neighborhood of 7,000 European aliens were admitted to that country in the past year whose ultimate destination, judging from all the circumstances, was the United States. It was learned that probably not exceeding 2,500 of these aliens remain in Cuba at the present time. While the records show that some of these aliens proceeded to Mexico from Cuba, it seems safe to assume that the great majority of them have found their way into the United States via the smuggling route. Numbers of parties of them have been apprehended from time to

time, usually very shortly after they had landed from smugglers' boats, and they have, of course, been deported. The price which aliens of this class customarily pay for the privilege of being smuggled in is in the neighborhood of \$150. Generally they are brought across to points on the Florida coast in launches or small schooners, which arrive offshore in the nighttime, drop anchor outside the legal limit, and gradually send their human freight ashore in rowboats.

It was also ascertained that there are in the neighborhood of 30,000 young Chinese coolie laborers now in Cuba, most of them without employment and without prospects of obtaining employment. In fact, they seem to have gone to Cuba with no purpose of either seeking or following employment, or with any object in view other than that of gaining surreptitious entry to the United States in any way possible. These Chinese pay anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 for the privilege of being smuggled into this country, and the smuggling craft take them to inaccessible points on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts, as far north as New York and as far west as New Orleans. The difficulties inherent in any endeavor to cope with this apparently well-organized and extensive smuggling scheme with the pitifully few officers at the disposal of the Immigration Service is readily apparent.

Deportation of aliens.

There was a slight decrease in the number of aliens deported from the United States for various causes under the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws from those deported for like causes in the fiscal year 1921, the figures for the two years being 4,345 and 4,517, respectively. The following table shows the numbers deported, by races:

African (black).....	99	Lithuanian.....	17
Armenian.....	19	Magyar.....	32
Bohemian.....	6	Mexican.....	879
Bulgarian.....	18	Polish.....	81
Chinese.....	390	Portuguese.....	35
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47	Rumanian.....	33
Dutch and Flemish.....	45	Russian.....	75
East Indian.....	70	Ruthenian.....	13
English.....	461	Scandinavian.....	95
Finnish.....	29	Scotch.....	127
French.....	292	Slovak.....	39
German.....	176	Spanish.....	156
Greek.....	96	Spanish-American.....	36
Hebrew.....	214	Syrian.....	42
Irish.....	155	Turkish.....	9
Italian (north).....	31	Welsh.....	7
Italian (south).....	373	West Indian.....	4
Japanese.....	113	Other peoples.....	35
Korean.....	2		

Head tax collected and administrative fines imposed.

The total head tax collected on behalf of aliens admitted to the United States during the fiscal year 1922 was \$2,503,096. Administrative fines imposed upon transportation companies or the masters, owners, or agents of vessels entering United States ports, bond forfeitures, etc., amounted to \$489,781.

New legislation.

House Resolution No. 268, which was approved on May 11, 1922, extended the percentage limitation act (act approved May 19, 1921) to and including June 30, 1924. It also amended said act by imposing upon transportation companies for each alien brought to this country and found upon arrival to be not admissible under the terms of the act a fine of \$200, and as an additional penalty and in order that aliens so brought may not suffer financial loss as the result of their fruitless journeys to the United States it requires that the offending company shall, in addition to returning them without cost to the port or place where they were embarked, refund to them the passage money which they paid in reaching this country.

House Resolution No. 2193, approved May 26, 1922, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes,' approved February 9, 1909, as amended," provides for the deportation from the United States of aliens who have been convicted of fraudulently or knowingly importing or bringing into the United States, contrary to law, any narcotic drug, or who assists others in so doing, or who receives, conceals, buys, sells, etc., any such narcotic drug and, following such conviction, are sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.**Naturalization.**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the total number of petitions for naturalization filed in the clerks' offices of the naturalization courts was 162,638, 9,468 having been filed by aliens who had performed military service and 153,170 by aliens in civil life. Of the first-mentioned class, who have certain exemptions under the law in consequence of honorable discharge from military service, all received certificates of naturalization.

There were filed during the same period 273,511 declarations of intention, or first papers, a decrease, as compared with the figures given a year ago, of 30,970. There was also a decrease in the number of petitions filed, as compared with those reported for the fiscal year

1921, of 35,892, represented, as between the two classes of petitioners, military and civil, by the figures 8,168 and 27,724, respectively.

It appears from the above figures that either the initial or final step toward citizenship was taken by 436,149 aliens. These figures also show a decrease of 66,862, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1921.

The decrease in the number of aliens filing under the special provision of the law, on behalf of those who have been honorably discharged after military service, was 8,168.

In view of the requirement of the law that petitions may not be acted upon within 90 days after the date of filing, 43,138 of such papers filed during the last quarter of the fiscal year can not be disposed of by the courts during the fiscal year in which they were filed. The 52,678 such papers disposed of, as filed in the last quarter of the preceding fiscal year, added to the 110,032 filed in the first three quarters of the year under consideration, and including 83,957 cases continued from prior years, make a total of 246,667 petitions.

The courts either dismiss, continue, or grant petitions at the time of hearing. Such action resulted in 29,076 dismissals, 56,612 continuances, and 160,979 orders of admission. In the last-named class naturalization certificates were issued. By court action 56,612 petitions were continued. To these should be added 43,138 which had not matured to hearing at the close of the fiscal year, representing the undisposed-of petitions awaiting final action in the ensuing fiscal year.

Among the 29,076 petitioners who were denied citizenship, 10,288 had sought to evade military duty by claiming alienage, included under the several headings "Immoral character," "Invalid declaration," and "Miscellaneous"; 6 were excluded under the provisions of section 2169 of the Revised Statutes; 1,876 because of immoral character; 1,404 were rejected because of ignorance of American institutions; 161 were held by the courts to be citizens already; and 537 petitions were abated by death. The remainder represents those who failed to comply with some requirement of the law.

Citizenship training.

The citizenship training activities during the past year have been carried on in cooperation with 3,625 communities. This is 99 more than the 3,526 reported for the preceding year. However, the significant feature of this year's development lies in the fact that there were 2,867 of the 3,625 communities by which supplies were ordered for citizenship instruction, as compared with 2,138 of the year before, while there were only 758 subsidiary towns, as compared with 1,390 in the preceding year. The assistance which has been offered to the indus-

tries in promoting citizenship training is probably exemplified by one quotation: "The work that your bureau is doing is excellent in every regard and deserves the highest commendation."

Citizenship training has been extended to new isolated parts with the cooperation of county public-school organizations. A larger number of candidates were invited to attend the public schools by means of the Boy Scouts of America than in any preceding year.

Financial statement.

The naturalization law imposes upon aliens seeking citizenship fees amounting to \$5 per head. One half of the amount so paid, up to \$3,000 in each fiscal year, is assigned by law to clerks of courts for preparing and filing such papers and taking the oaths of declarants, petitioners, and witnesses. The other half is by law remitted to the Treasury Department as miscellaneous receipts. All expenditures for administrative purposes by the bureau are made from authorized appropriations in the annual legislative and sundry civil appropriation bills. No charge is made to aliens who have been admitted under special enactments in behalf of those who performed military service in the recent war.

The total receipts from the clerks of courts for the fiscal year were \$598,709.95. The cost of administration, including the work in connection with the promotion of training for citizenship, was \$772,171.31, leaving a deficit of \$173,461.36, as compared with the amount collected, but within the appropriations made available by Congress. That a deficit even of this character should exist at all results from two features of the duties imposed by law upon the naturalization service which are not self-supporting in any degree, as they do not produce any revenue. The first of these is the naturalization work connected with the admission to citizenship of those who have been honorably discharged from the military service. As to these the law expressly provides that no fee shall be paid by the beneficiaries. The other branch referred to as nonproductive of revenue is that of the active cooperation of officials of the naturalization service with the various educational agencies, public and private, in the United States, with a view to the promotion of the training of candidates for citizenship in the responsibilities imposed upon citizens of this country, both State and Federal. The estimated expenditure on account of this service during the last fiscal year was \$148,402.23.

Beginning with the first of the current calendar year, there was transferred for administrative reasons from the inspectors of immigration to the naturalization officers the duty of examining applicants for certificates of arrival in those cases where it had been impossible to locate such certificates from any record kept at the port.

of arrival. Where there was no such record of the admission of such aliens, and where it was apparent that no head tax had been paid on their account, as required by law, a collection of the amount of the immigration head tax has been made from each such applicant by the examining officers of the naturalization service and remitted to the department through the Bureau of Naturalization for deposit in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury Department. The amount so collected for the last six months of the fiscal year under consideration was \$15,504.16. In connection with this section of the report, attention is particularly invited to the recommendations I have made in the conclusion for new legislation affecting the Bureau of Immigration.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Federal aid for the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy.

The Children's Bureau, created in 1912 for scientific research in the field of child care, has had its usefulness greatly extended during the past fiscal year by the passage of the maternity and infancy act. The need and the practicability of the United States Government cooperating with the States in providing for the protection of maternity and infancy through (1) public-health nurses, (2) teaching and practical demonstrations for mothers of the hygiene of maternity and infancy and of the household arts essential to the well-being of mother and child, (3) accessible consultation centers or well children's clinics for the periodical examination of young children in order to secure their most vigorous development, were pointed out by the Chief of the Children's Bureau in her annual reports from 1917 to 1920. The so-called Sheppard-Towner Act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, which became a law November 23, 1921, provides a working basis for this program.

Although greatly changed in its details, the main features of the act are those which the bill introduced in 1918 embodied. It provides for Federal aid to the States; acceptance of its benefits is voluntary on the part of both the State and the individual parent; local administration is lodged in the child-hygiene or child-welfare divisions of the various State agencies, where such divisions exist. The general administration of the act is lodged in the Children's Bureau. A Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene, composed of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and the United States Commissioner of Education, has authority (1) to approve or disapprove plans submitted by the States and (2) to withhold further certification of Federal funds to a State if the money is not properly expended. These plans originate in the individual States, and section 8 of the act provides that "If these plans shall be in conformity with the

provisions of this act and reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out its purposes they shall be approved by the board." The act does not permit the payment of a money benefit or gratuity to the mother; it does not permit expenditures for building and equipping hospitals; it is not an insurance scheme.

By June 30, 42 States had accepted the provisions of the act—11 by legislative enactment and 31 by governors pending the next regular sessions of the legislatures.

The second deficiency appropriation act, approved March 20, 1922, provided for an appropriation of \$490,000 for carrying out the provisions of the maternity and infancy act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Of this sum, \$240,000 was for equal apportionment among the States accepting the act without reference to population, \$237,500 for apportionment among the States according to population if matched in amounts by the States, and not to exceed \$12,500 for the Children's Bureau for administrative expenses. The act authorizes an appropriation for each of five succeeding years of \$240,000, to be apportioned equally among the States, and an additional sum of \$1,000,000 to be apportioned \$5,000 to each State and, after deducting \$50,000 for administration by the Children's Bureau, the balance to be apportioned among the States on the basis of population, provided such additional amounts are matched dollar for dollar by the States.

The initial plans for State work which have been approved by the Federal board have varied greatly in type and extent of activities contemplated, as local conditions and previous developments in child hygiene have differed. In a number of the older and well-organized States with fairly complete programs the additional funds permit an extension of activities, looking forward to definite results in the reduction of mortality as well as in a lessened degree of illness among mothers and infants. The specific measures involved in State plans are accurate birth registration, improved milk supplies, State surveys of the medical and nursing facilities for maternal and infant care, and registration and supervision of midwives. Everywhere the plans of work are largely educational, to be carried out through actual teaching of mothers by public-health nurses.

Any public-health measure is largely educational. This is particularly true in the field of maternal and child hygiene. The general discussion of the unnecessary loss of life among mothers and infants in the United States and of measures which had been successful in reducing it has had immediate educational value. Individual women have learned of new standards of prenatal care and of its importance to themselves and their children; and many communities have taken the first steps toward providing local facilities for educational work and adequate care.

Both Hawaii and Porto Rico have officially asked to be included in the benefits of the act, and it is believed that in justice to the mothers and babies of those islands their requests should be granted.

The Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, while not accepting the act, have for the first time voted money for reducing maternal mortality. The act has already promoted both national and local appreciation of the importance of conserving the lives of mothers and children.

Factors in infant and maternal mortality.

A summary and analysis of data relating to mortality among nearly 25,000 infants born in eight cities is in progress. This study brings together a mass of evidence upon the basis of which the influence of each factor in determining the infant mortality rate can be ascertained. The employment of the mother during pregnancy is shown to have an influence not only in higher stillbirth and neonatal mortality rates in the first month of life but also in an increased proportion of premature births. The employment of the mother away from home during the infant's first year of life is found to be accompanied by a marked increase in the infant mortality rate, due in part to a greater prevalence of artificial feeding among these babies. The analysis already made of the relation of infant feeding to infant mortality brings out the very high rate associated with artificial feeding in the early months of life, and indicates that there is a cumulative effect of artificial feeding, if begun at a very early age, that produces an increasing divergence in the rates of artificially-fed and of breast-fed infants. In other words, the longer infants are breast fed, up to about the eighth or ninth month, the lower the mortality rate.

A report, entitled "Maternity and Child Care in Rural Areas of Mississippi," was issued during the year, and the report of a similar study in a mountain county of Georgia has been written. The latter is the sixth in a series of reports on the opportunities and needs of the country mother and child. It deals with native white families in a rural section of southern Appalachia where the problems confronting mothers in bearing and rearing their children are intensified by pioneer conditions. The findings call attention to the lack of medical and nursing service, and are of particular interest in connection with the legislation for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy enacted during the year.

The statistical division has continued to assemble and interpret such information on maternal and infant mortality as is available for the nations of the world. Annual statistics from 1915 to 1920 for the expanding birth registration area of the United States show an increase of the death rate of mothers from causes connected with

maternity, and the rate in this country for 1920 is the highest among all nations for which recent statistics are available. Infant mortality has decreased in the United States, but the rate here is still less favorable than the rates for seven foreign countries.

Child labor.

During the past year the industrial division of the Children's Bureau has completed surveys in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia relative to the work, schooling, family welfare, and living conditions of some 3,600 children employed on truck farms. In connection with this inquiry a special study of migrations by Philadelphia school children into New Jersey for work on truck farms has also been made. A study of child labor in relation to school attendance has been made in six counties in North Dakota and in the three largest towns of that State. A field survey of vocational guidance and junior placement agencies has been completed in cooperation with the junior division of the United States Employment Service in 15 cities in which work of this kind has been definitely organized. In addition, an inquiry relative to the extent of vocational guidance activities has been made through questionnaires sent to the superintendents of public schools of all cities of 25,000 population and over throughout the country.

Analyses and summaries of child-labor and compulsory-education legislation passed in the years 1921 and 1922 have been prepared, and a detailed analysis has been made of laws relative to the issuance of employment certificates. Eight charts illustrating the minimum child-labor standards adopted by the Child Welfare Conferences of 1919 have been drafted; they present in graphic form the legislation in effect in the different States at the present time.

A bulletin, which is the fifth in a series of studies of the administration of child labor laws, has been completed; it summarizes the findings of the numerous studies made by the bureau in this field, with especial reference to the enforcement of the laws relating to the issuance of employment certificates or work permits. A conference on problems and standards of employment certificate issuance called by the bureau in cooperation with the National Education Association was held in Boston July 5-6, 1922, in connection with the annual meeting of the latter organization. An advisory committee of six school superintendents, appointed by the president of the National Education Association, cooperated with the bureau in planning the program of this conference, which was attended by both State labor and State and local education officials.

Two reports issued during the year picture the conditions of child labor when no effective system of supervision exists, and are especially timely in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court,

rendered on May 15, which held the Federal child labor tax law unconstitutional and thus leaves the children without the protection of a Federal law. These reports, entitled "Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in Oyster and Shrimp Canning Communities on the Gulf Coast," and "Industrial Home Work of Children, a Study Made in Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls, R. I.," show children working at ages far below those usually prescribed by child-labor laws and at hours prohibited by the laws of many States and by the standard set by the Federal law. The reports also stress interference with school attendance and school progress for which child labor is responsible.

Dependency and delinquency.

The advisory committee on juvenile-court standards, appointed last year as a result of a conference on juvenile courts held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association, has been active during the year. A comprehensive outline for consideration of standards was prepared and at a second joint conference held June 21, 1922, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Probation Association, general discussion of the topics included was led by members of the committee. It is planned to have a final report on juvenile-court standards ready for discussion next year.

Two juvenile-court monographs by authorities in their respective fields have been issued—The Practical Value of Scientific Study of Juvenile Delinquents, by Dr. William Healy, and The Legal Aspect of the Juvenile Court, by Bernard Flexner and Reuben Oppenheimer. A study of methods of dealing with children who have violated Federal laws, entitled "The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child," and a report of the Proceedings of the Conference on Juvenile Court Standards have also been issued, and a study of the Chicago juvenile court is in press.

In cooperation with the Child Welfare Commission of South Dakota and the Children's Code Commission of North Dakota, the Social Service Division has made studies of the care of dependent and defective children, of juvenile courts, and of mothers' pensions. These studies have largely concerned child welfare in rural communities. Their main purpose has been to ascertain conditions and to discover the needs for new legislative measures and for improvement in the administration of existing laws. The bureau has also given assistance in other ways than through field inquiries to the child-welfare or children's code commissions of several other States, including Virginia and West Virginia.

The recent rapid development of organized social work in counties as a public function is largely the result of the emphasis that has

been given during the past few years to the problems of rural and small-town communities. The work is chiefly directed toward prevention and reconstruction. A report now in press summarizes the present status of work of this type in the various States. Sections describing in some detail the organization of county work for child care and protection were prepared by persons engaged in its development in Minnesota, North Carolina, California, New Jersey, and New York.

Two studies have dealt with public aid to dependent children in their own homes. One of these related to the standards of aid and the methods of administration in nine localities, urban and rural; the other study has been conducted mainly through questionnaires and correspondence, with the object of securing information on the present status of administration in the 40 States now having mothers' pension laws. A committee appointed by the National Conference of Social Work, cooperating with the Children's Bureau in mothers' pension inquiries, has made a study of standards of relief with special reference to budgets. The work of this committee is to be continued during the coming year.

In an effort to secure first-hand information on unemployment as it affects the welfare of children, a study was made during the winter of 1921-22 in a middle western and an eastern city that had been seriously affected by the industrial depression. In the two cities a total of 366 families known to State and city employment offices were visited by agents of the Children's Bureau. Families of unemployed men, principally those who had been out of work six months or more, were selected, the study being further limited to those families in which there were two or more dependent children. In 71 per cent of the families studied in the first city, and in 48 per cent in the second, the father had been unemployed one year or longer.

Of the 366 families, 185, or 51 per cent, had been compelled to apply for charitable aid, and only 22 of these families had previously needed such assistance. Ten per cent had aid from relatives, 32 per cent were the recipients of loans, 66 per cent had gone into debt for food, and 69 per cent had contracted other debts. Forty-three per cent had savings which helped to tide them over the period of depression. The principal source of maintenance, both as to aggregate amount and number of families reporting, was loans and other debts exclusive of credit for food.

At the time of the visits by the bureau agents, almost one-third of the families had no income from earnings of father, mother, or children, and 29 per cent had earnings of less than \$15 a week. It was possible to secure from 188 families what appeared to be a close approximation to their average monthly income during unemployment. Twenty-six per cent of the families had an average monthly

income of less than \$50, and more than a fourth of all the children were in these families. A total of 84 per cent of the families, including 81 per cent of the children, had less than \$100 a month. It should be remembered that the families averaged more than five members each, and that the amounts reported as income included everything the family had to live on—credits, loans, charitable aid, and savings used, as well as earnings. It is evident, therefore, that unemployment has meant a lowering in the standards of life and consequently of child care.

Child welfare in the insular possessions.

During the past year the bureau has conducted in Porto Rico, in cooperation with the insular department of education, a children's year survey with the twofold purpose of studying the existing conditions affecting the children of the island and of stimulating the development of activities to improve their health and well-being.

In the 23 years since Porto Rico became part of the United States the island has made great progress in education and general development, but it is severely handicapped by the basic conditions of great poverty, illiteracy, and physical debility. Porto Rico has a density of population which under existing economic conditions keeps the majority of the people far below what anyone can consider a decent standard of living. The island has reduced illiteracy from 80 to 55 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over, but although it devotes virtually half its total revenue to education, there exist to-day school facilities for only half the children of school age. The high infant mortality rate, high general death rate, and the alarming prevalence of such diseases as hookworm, malaria, and tuberculosis can be eradicated only by far-reaching public-health work extended over a considerable number of years.

Cooperating with the Department of Education and other organizations, the bureau has strengthened existing work in behalf of children and has laid the foundation for other activities. Among these have been the development of games and athletics for school children, the introduction of play systems into many schools, the beginning of health teaching in the schools, general stimulus to child-welfare activities through "baby weeks," and a campaign for the prevention of blindness and the education of the blind.

The insular department of health has established a division of child hygiene, and in cooperation with the American and Junior Red Cross eight infant-welfare stations have been established in different parts of the island.

The bureau has made a special survey of homeless children, of whom the chief of police has estimated that there are at least 10,000 in the island, and interest has been aroused to meet the many problems involved in the protection of these children.

Publications.

During the fiscal year 1922 the bureau issued 35 new publications, leaflets, and charts; 11 of these were included in the ninth annual report, leaving a total of 24 issued since that report went to press. Nine reports are now in press. Among the publications issued which have not been mentioned under other topics are the following: A revised edition of the bureau's popular pamphlet, *Infant Care*; a series of outlines for use in teaching courses in child care and child welfare, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education; a report entitled "Office Administration for Organizations Supervising the Health of Mothers, Infants, and Children of Preschool Age"; a presentation of the findings of the weighing and measuring tests conducted throughout the country during Children's Year, the report being entitled "Statures and Weights of Children Under Six Years of Age"; and a study of children of wage-earning mothers. A report on playground facilities in the District of Columbia was issued in mimeographed form for local use. Reports in press include, among others, studies of infant mortality in Baltimore, Gary, and New Zealand; a study of the physical status of preschool children in Gary; and a study of child labor and the welfare of children in an anthracite coal mining district.

During the year ended June 30, 1922, 1,271,925 Children's Bureau publications, including 644,805 popular dodgers, were distributed. A total of 85,494 letters were received. The distribution of the popular bulletins on the care of children was as follows:

Prenatal Care.....	97, 243
Infant Care.....	205, 253
Child Care.....	70, 370
Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children.....	26, 089

The distribution of publications was far below the demand and was smaller than for the preceding year. The fact that the bureau had \$20,000 less for its printing fund made this curtailment necessary.

Publicity and exhibits.

Books and periodicals using bureau material during the year include popular magazines and educational, statistical, medical, legal, and other technical books and journals. Publications of the following foreign countries used press material prepared by the bureau or contained articles relating to its work: Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, England, France, Italy, India, Yugoslavia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, and Switzerland.

As a means of reaching a large group in our population who can not read English, the Children's Bureau has continued to utilize a foreign-language press service which has placed its resources at the disposal of a number of Government bureaus. The service receives copies of

the regular press releases and articles especially prepared. The average monthly number of returns from the foreign-language press was 107, a total of 1,283 returns having been received during the year from papers printed in 16 different languages.

The service rendered by the Children's Bureau in loaning exhibit material for short periods to expositions, county fairs, and organizations of various types engaged in child-welfare work has been continued. The exhibit equipment has been augmented during the year by the purchase of additional copies of the motion picture "Our Children" and of sets of charts on infant and child welfare. A number of wall panels have been prepared by members of the staff; they cover such subjects as infant mortality, child hygiene, child labor, and the care of dependent and delinquent children. Material has been sent to 18 special exhibits or expositions, and bureau exhibits have been used by organizations in 38 States.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task confronting the Children's Bureau may be gathered from the fact that of all the nations keeping records with which we may compare, the United States leads in the penalty of death resulting to women from maternity. In eight other countries children have a better chance of reaching maturity than in the United States. America prides itself upon the consideration given to women and children, but from the standpoint of protection of the mothers and children of the Nation there is much room for improvement. One of the aims of the Children's Bureau is to make America safe for maternity.

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU.

Function and authority.

With the close of the fiscal year 1921-22 the Women's Bureau completes the fourth year of its existence. Inaugurated as a war service in 1918, and established as a permanent bureau in the Department of Labor in 1920, its function is to "formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." In the act by which it was created the bureau was given authority to investigate and report to the Secretary of Labor upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry.

Type of work done.

With these duties and authority the work of the Women's Bureau is necessarily of several different types.

The most extensive activities have been in connection with its investigations of hours, wages, and working conditions of women in industry. These investigations have been made in a number of

States and have served a twofold purpose—that of providing State officials and other interested persons with definite knowledge of local conditions as they affect women in industry, while at the same time adding data to the general fund of knowledge of the conditions prevailing in industry throughout the country. The State investigations of this sort which have been made during the past year include studies of wages, hours, and working conditions affecting 10,000 women and 150 establishments in Kentucky, 11,000 women and 151 establishments in South Carolina, 5,700 women and 129 establishments in Alabama, 3,100 women and 189 establishments in Arkansas, and 18,000 women and 162 establishments in Missouri, making a total of 781 establishments and 47,800 women in the five States.

These studies include material taken from pay rolls showing actual earnings, rates, and hours of work; information secured from the workers showing details of their personal history and trade experience; and a general survey of the prevailing working conditions based on an inspection of each establishment investigated. The accomplishment along these lines is particularly striking when it is realized that the bureau has had an average of only five investigators in the field during the 12 months of the fiscal year.

Besides providing most comprehensive and detailed material regarding the "welfare of wage-earning women," these State investigations are an instance of the general cooperative policy which is followed by the bureau in its relation with the States. Frequently these studies are made at the request of State authorities, and their findings are very generally used by State labor departments, minimum-wage commissions, and the like.

Cooperation with the States does not stop, however, with investigations of the type just described. The Women's Bureau serves as a clearing house for information as to State activities affecting wage-earning women and issues a monthly news-letter giving this information to the States. It has also cooperated with several minimum-wage commissions in securing information regarding wage rates, which was not available in the State desiring it, and in securing local information on the cost of living which lack of funds or of personnel had prevented the State commissions from securing for themselves.

In addition to the general studies of wages, hours, and working conditions already outlined, the bureau has made a number of studies of especially significant conditions or information affecting more limited groups of women. It has completed its study of the home responsibilities of wage-earning women; it has made a study of material available on census schedules showing the family status of breadwinning women in a typical industrial community; and it has completed the study begun in 1921 of women in the candy industry in Chicago and St. Louis.

Although the bureau has no authority over the conditions of employment of women in the Government service, it is ready to act in an advisory capacity on such subjects, and during the past year it has conducted investigations at the request of three Federal departments. The first of these investigations was made of the working conditions affecting women employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under the Department of the Treasury. This study was inaugurated and much of the investigation completed before the beginning of the fiscal year just past. The preliminary report and recommendations which were submitted led to a number of changes, and it was considered advisable that a follow-up investigation be made so that the conditions might be checked up before the final recommendations were formulated. This was done and the final report was submitted in April, 1922. An investigation was made at the request of the Post Office Department of the conditions of employment and rates of payment for the women employed in the mail-bag repair shops. A third investigation is being made at the request of the Secretary of Labor of the operation, management, and personnel problems of the Government Hotels.

The research and educational work of the bureau has increased considerably during the past year, as the bureau and the material and information available from it have become more widely known. The third edition of the standards recommended for the employment of women in industry was exhausted during the early part of the year, and a revised edition was issued in October, 1921. The charts and maps of State labor laws have been brought up to date and issued in pamphlet form to facilitate their use and distribution. The panel exhibit and the motion picture have been in constant demand. They have been shown in 28 States in more than 100 localities, and the motion picture has also been extensively used in Mexico and Belgium. Additional charts and exhibit material have been prepared to meet the requests for graphic material illustrating the work of the bureau and its standards. A number of articles have been written for publication in magazines and much research work has been carried on in response to requests for special information.

Publications and reports.

During the year the following bulletins were published:

- No. 16. State Laws Affecting Working Women.
- No. 17. Women's Wages in Kansas.
- No. 18. Health Problems of Women in Industry.
- No. 19. Iowa Women in Industry.
- No. 20. Negro Women in Industry.
- No. 21. Women in Rhode Island Industries.
- No. 22. Women in Georgia Industries.

The following bulletins are in press or ready to go to press:

- No. 23. The Family Status of Breadwinning Women.
- No. 24. Women in Maryland Industries.
 - Women in the Candy Industry in St. Louis and Chicago.
 - The Home Responsibilities of Wage-Earning Women.
 - Women in Arkansas Industries.

Preliminary reports have been issued and the final reports are in preparation for the investigation of hours, wages, and working conditions of women in industry in Kentucky, South Carolina, and Alabama.

The preliminary report of hours and wages of women in Missouri industries is now being prepared.

The coming year.

In planning for the coming year the bureau fortunately is able to enlarge somewhat the scope of its activities as its appropriation has been increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000, although this amount is still far from adequate for a really comprehensive program touching so vast a field as that of the welfare of wage-earning women.

The proviso attached to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1920-21, which limited salaries to not more than \$1,800, except for three at \$2,000, has also been made less restrictive by the provision for additional positions of three at \$2,200, one at \$2,500, and one at \$3,000. This provision permits a more satisfactory allocation of salaries for certain positions than was possible under the original proviso, but it does not remove the restriction, and until this is done or until all salaries and positions are allocated in a more satisfactory way by reclassification, it will not be possible to secure the fullest efficiency and most satisfactory results from the salary expenditures of the bureau.

It is expected that the activities of the bureau during the coming year will cover much the same field as in the past, with certain significant variations. The State studies, for which so many requests are made that they can not all be filled, will be continued as it seems that they are giving information for which there is a real need and for the collection of which there is no other agency available. But there are other urgent problems which must be studied and which should take an equally important place in the plans of the bureau. One of the most conspicuous of these problems which are arousing much interest and concern at the present time is the effect of minimum-wage legislation on the earnings and opportunities of women and on the financial condition of the industries to which such legislation applies. The relation between hours and output, the effect of short or long hours on absenteeism and accidents, are also subjects of no small moment in the present day of increasing legislation regulating hours, and of keener industrial competition.

Such subjects require very careful, expert, and intensive study, but definite information about them will be of immense importance to the industries of the country as well as to the women who are employed in those industries. The bureau has already studied certain aspects of these questions in a very slight way. It is hoped that during the coming year it will be possible to devote considerably more time to this type of investigation in order that the necessary information may be secured.

To the student of industrial conditions hardly less important than the problems just discussed are the findings of the Census of 1920 in regard to the industrial distribution of wage-earning women and the changes which have taken place since 1910. As the census figures for 1920 become available it is clearly an important duty for the Women's Bureau to study and interpret these figures so that their significance may be easily apparent. An intensive study of a limited number of census schedules has shown that they are a rich fund of information, and that a more detailed study and analysis of their returns along the lines particularly pertaining to the subjects in which the bureau is interested will lead to most significant results.

In addition to the studies outlined above, it is planned to extend the educational and exhibit work done by the bureau. A new exhibit is now in preparation and it is hoped that additional graphic material illustrating in popular form the standards and policies advocated by the bureau can be prepared and made available for the use of the many agencies which are constantly requesting such material.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.

More and more we are coming in America to an intelligent and practical appreciation of the importance of the working man and woman in our national scheme of things. More and more we are coming to the realization that much of our prosperity, much of our economic advancement, and much of our civic progress rests upon the shoulders of the man and woman who work for a living and upon the shoulders of those who are dependent upon the workers. The problems that confront the working man are the problems of the Nation. The evils that menace the welfare of the wage earner are perils of the Republic.

These things are axiomatic. With more than 40,000,000 of our 110,000,000 of population "gainfully employed" according to the last census, and approximately 25,000,000 of these classified as "wage earners," it is plainly apparent that the workers, with their families, make up the vast bulk of our people. If they are prosperous, the Nation is prosperous; if they are contented, the Nation is undisturbed; if they are discontented, the country is in turmoil.

Probably never before in the history of our country has the importance of American labor in our national existence been so forcibly drawn to the attention of all our people as it has been during the past year. Probably never before have the problems and difficulties of the worker been so graphically brought home to every man, woman, and child in the United States. It has been a year fraught with complicated labor problems, with varied labor experience. We shall not do our full duty to the people of the United States, to the workers of America, unless we profit to the utmost by the lessons which this varied experience has taught. We can meet the problems of the future, the dangers of to-morrow, only in the light of our achievements and mistakes of to-day. It is with these experiences in mind that I put forward the recommendations made in this report. They are not an attempt to invent a universal panacea for the troubles of the man who works; we can not hope to establish a millenium in industry. They are simply an effort to take certain forward steps in the direction of solving some of the problems which confront us to-day—problems which, unless solved, may become positive perils in the future. They are proposed to achieve practical results in a practical way.

Two of the prime requisites vital to the welfare of our workers and to our national prosperity are stability of employment, or, rather, the

prevention of unemployment, and the preservation of peace in industry. We have felt the blighting effects of the lack of both of these factors during the past year, and we are more than ever able to appraise their value.

At one time during the last year there were more than a million American workingmen idle, due to strikes in three of our major industries—coal mining, railroad-shop crafts, and textile manufacture. The drastic effect of this tremendous suspension of production and transportation upon our national prosperity has been felt by every man, woman, and child in the land. Its evil results will be in evidence for months. It impressed upon the whole country the far-reaching consequences of such industrial conflicts and aroused the whole Nation to the need of preventing them.

One of the tragedies of these great industrial disturbances is that in practically every instance they are finally settled by negotiation. After a whole industry has been fettered, after thousands of workers have been dragged through months of misery and suffering, often to the very verge of starvation, the issues are adjusted by representatives of both sides, seated around the council table, in an earnest effort to compose their differences. No better example of the futility of these appeals to force can be found than the recent strike of the bituminous coal miners. After months of suspended industry, the 600,000 striking coal miners returned to their work without a single change having been effected in wages or conditions of employment. We must find a way to avert these futile, fatal appeals to force in industry, with their vast losses to the worker, the employer, and to the public, which is to-day so vitally dependent upon industry in its daily life. We must and will find a way to settle these disputes by the force of reason and justice before the appeal to force is made. Instead of conferences after months of industrial battle, I would have council before the strike is called.

There is a close community of interest between the employer and the worker in every industry. Unless obscured by passion and prejudice in the heat of dispute, that community of interest will operate to adjust any differences that may arise between the two, to their common benefit. This community of interest, to my mind, is the secret of ending these industrial conflicts.

There seems to be an unalterable opposition on the part of both employer and worker to the bringing into any dispute of a third party vested with any coercive powers sufficient to force a settlement. Our people have not indorsed any general policy of compulsion in dealing with these disputes. The principle of enforced arbitration, in any guise, is generally rejected by both parties to these controversies.

It has been the experience of the Department of Labor that disinterested, intelligent, practical conciliation is capable of ending many of these disputes. In the less than 10 years that the department has been in existence, the Conciliation Service, hampered by limitations in personnel and equipment, has accomplished much in these disputes. It has handled thousands of them, involving millions of workers. It has had no arbitrary power, no coercive authority. Its commissioners have been peacemakers in industry, seeking to ascertain and appreciate the differing points of view of the two parties to a controversy and by earnest and painstaking appeals to the innate fairness and common interests of both sides to bring them to a common ground where an agreement can be reached. Of all the cases handled by this service more than 90 per cent of the disputes have been adjusted through their efforts or with their cooperation. Furthermore, where 70 per cent of these disputes in which the service acted when it was organized reached the stage of a strike or lockout, to-day less than 30 per cent of them become actual suspensions of work before they are adjusted.

It seems to me that before enacting any radical legislation or changing the administrative scheme for dealing with these strikes, we might well consider the perfecting and extension of the machinery which has proved so effective in the past. I have no doubt that by improving and increasing the facilities of the Conciliation Service we can materially increase its effectiveness in dealing with the 10 per cent of industrial disputes in which it apparently gets no concrete results. In many of these cases of apparent failure, however, the efforts of a conciliation commissioner become the ultimate basis of settlement.

Of equal importance with the problem of industrial peace is the problem of unemployment. Less than a year ago it was estimated that between five and six million workers were without jobs. We were in the throes of one of the greatest industrial depressions we had ever known. There was a grave danger that the mere operation of the law of supply and demand would force a drastic rearrangement of wages which would seriously depress our standard of living and radically alter our whole economic structure. The Nation fought its way through this period of unemployment, and to-day the demand for labor practically equals the supply. We are back at normal in our employment. But we have made the startling discovery that normal in America means that approximately a million and a half workmen are detached from any pay roll.

Here we have two problems to meet—to prevent a recurrence of the employment depression which threw between five and six million men into idleness and to reduce the number of our workingmen who are daily without means of livelihood.

We have a powerful agency in meeting both of these problems in the United States Employment Service, which, fully organized and equipped, would have its finger at all times upon the pulse of the labor supply and demand of the country. During the past year this service, with its cooperating agencies, proved its effectiveness. It listed approximately 2,500,000 workers seeking employment, and placed nearly 1,500,000 of them in jobs, without expense to the worker or employer. Its usefulness and the need for its development are plain.

The causes of idleness among our workmen call for instant remedy. Industrial strife and unemployment offer opportunities to the enemy of government too favorable for us to overlook them. Wherever worker and employer clash and wherever men are in enforced idleness, there is the opportunity for the unscrupulous employer with his hired guard, his mercenary plug-ugly. There, too, the ultra-red radical finds conditions ripe for his efforts. Both threaten the subversion of all government, as they preach contempt for law and order, and by stirring the passions and hate of men bring to fruition their gospel of violence and bloodshed. These things are a menace to our whole national existence. They threaten the fundamentals of our Government. No duty is more pressing upon us to-day than that of safeguarding ourselves from these dangers.

These problems of industrial strife and of unemployment point the way to other measures necessary to safeguard our workers and through them our national institutions. When over 5,000,000 of our workers were idle, the law imposing a limit on the aliens coming from abroad saved us from an influx of laborers which might have overwhelmed us. It is in the light of this experience that I am proposing to make the check on our immigration one of quality as well as of quantity, and to provide the means for an annual census of our alien population that we may oversee and protect it until it becomes truly American and truly naturalized.

It seems clear to me that the place to determine whether an alien is fit for America—whether he is mentally, physically, morally, and by blood capable of exercising the rights and assuming the duties of residence in America—is not after he has made a long and expensive ocean voyage, but before he begins it. By examining aliens abroad to determine whether they are legally admissible to the United States we would avoid that heart-rending appeal to the emotions which now every day confronts the immigration officials at ports of entry. We could avoid the separation of families, which excites the profoundest compassion. We could know that we are deciding each case according to the real facts.

We owe to the America of to-day and to the America of to-morrow the duty of educating in Americanism the 7,000,000 naturalizable aliens who are to-day in America outside the pale of citizenship.

They must be made acquainted with America and America must learn to know them. They must be made worthy of the high privilege of citizenship in the United States. To do this we must know who they are and what they are, and we must teach them the principles upon which our Republic is founded, the principles which every American must hold to if the Nation is to endure. For this purpose I propose to enroll the stranger within our gates, to learn to know him, to aid him to become a real American if he is worthy, or to send him whence he came if he prove unworthy.

The foregoing of course applies only to aliens of the admissible and naturalizable classes. There is also the problem of the alien who can not be naturalized and who is substantially barred from admission to the United States by existing laws. The naturalization laws of the country provide now for the naturalization of but two races, namely, the Caucasian, or white race, and the African negro. Practically all other races may be classified as excluded races under our laws. These exclusion laws of course do not go beyond excluding, absolutely, any class of orientals or nonnaturalizable aliens except laborers of those races. The merchant, the student, and the traveler for pleasure or other purposes of these races is admissible. The question arises as to just what the policy of this Nation is under existing law with reference to these exempt classes of the excluded races. There are those who believe that it is not the purpose of the law to admit as permanent residents aliens who can not be naturalized. The law is not clear as to whether or not the exempt classes of the excluded races are expected to be received here temporarily only or whether they are expected to become permanent residents. We have now a large population of orientals, many of whom have entered the country surreptitiously and are laborers clearly excluded by law. Many more are here as laborers, who entered as members of the exempt classes, but who failed to maintain their exempt status after arrival. Many representatives of these races were born in America while their parents were here. These latter are citizens under the provisions of the law as it now stands. It seems to me a policy should be definitely declared by proper legislation with reference to races who can not be naturalized and affecting individuals of those races classified as exempts. Congress alone can determine this policy.

In other portions of this report I discuss the question of the annual enrollment of all aliens within our gates. So far as the naturalizable alien is concerned, this system would serve a double purpose, as elsewhere stated. So far as the nonnaturalizable alien is concerned, this system would definitely determine whether or not such alien has lawfully entered the country or has entered surreptitiously. The alien workman of the excluded races not in possession of a certifi-

cate of enrollment would be required to explain his presence, and unless a reasonable explanation could be given would be subject to deportation. I can think of no feasible method for checking this alarming influx of laborers of the excluded races except by the method of annual enrollment, with proper legislation for dealing with those who can not explain their presence here. I earnestly recommend careful consideration by the Congress not only of the question of enrollment of all aliens, but of the determination of a definite policy with reference to the permanent residence in America of aliens of races who never can become American citizens by naturalization.

Closely related to this problem of providing better citizens for the future are our problems of childhood. We are confronted with the task of preserving for American children the opportunities for life, for happiness, for achieving a proper place in our national scheme of things. To-day, by reason of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the Federal Government has no control of approximately a million and a half of our children between the ages of 10 and 16 years, who are at work in and around mill and mine, factory and field. The court has held two efforts to prevent this evil by Federal enactment to be unconstitutional. Many of the States have outlawed the employment of children, but lax laws or lax enforcement in a few imposes a penalty upon the others. It seems clear to me that a decent regard for the future of America dictates that we so amend the Federal Constitution as to permit the establishment of Federal minimum standards in child labor.

In this connection I wish to point out that all the States except two have accepted the principle of differentiating between adults and children brought before their criminal courts. The Federal courts, however, except those in the District of Columbia, are still proceeding against children through the same machinery that operates against adults. It seems to me the time has come to put the Federal jurisdictions on a basis similar to that adopted by enlightened legal experience in the bulk of our States.

CONCILIATION.

There have been a number of very serious industrial disturbances during the past fiscal year, the textile strike of New England and the strike in the coal industry being the most important. To add to the difficulty the railway shopmen went on strike immediately at the close of the fiscal year. As a result there were on strike in July, 1922, approximately 1,000,000 wage earners. The most serious result from that situation was the blighting effect upon industry generally. The two great fundamental industries of our country are fuel and transportation. To have both of these paralyzed at the same time of course created a situation fraught with great danger.

The workers lost in wages, the employers in profits, and the whole Nation in the service to which it was not only entitled but which was essential to its welfare.

In an effort to avoid these clashes between employer and employees and to bring on a settlement when they take place, there has been created the Division of Conciliation in the Office of the Secretary. Authority for this work is found in the act creating the Department of Labor, which provides, among other things, that "the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done."

The limitations of appropriations have made it impossible for me to perfect some plans which I hope I may have the opportunity to work out during my term of office. I believe with the creation of an organization such as I have in mind and with an appropriation of approximately \$1,000,000 per year, this gradually to be increased with the growth of industry, practically every labor controversy can be adjusted and nearly every strike can be avoided.

Great disputes between capital and labor, like all other great American issues, ultimately are settled by public opinion. A correct public opinion of them can not be formed when the public has not all the essential facts necessary to form an opinion. The public knows that often alleged facts are presented in public speech or announcement which are not the true facts, and therefore the public often hesitates in reaching a conclusion. With the proper sort of organization in the Department of Labor it would be possible not only to bring contending elements together before a break in most cases but also in every instance to give the public the true facts from unprejudiced sources which would bring about a speedy crystallization of public opinion as to the merits of the dispute. The very fact that the contenders realized that the public would get the true facts would make them hesitate to come to a break.

Provided with sufficient funds, our experience demonstrates that through this service machinery can be set up in various industries that will reduce to a minimum interruptions due to strikes and lock-outs. With cooperation from employers and employees, conciliation points the way to industrial peace. As outstanding examples of what has been accomplished along these lines it is but necessary to refer briefly to the practical achievement in the copper, oil, and meat-packing industries.

The copper industry.

In 1917 the Department of Labor, in cooperation with the President's Mediation Commission, set up in Arizona machinery to adjust any dispute that might arise in the copper industry. A commissioner

of conciliation of the Department of Labor was selected and named "administrator," with an agreement between the owners and workers to accept his decision as final in a dispute and further that strikes or lockouts were prohibited during the life of the agreement.

After four years we find that since the creation of this plan only two or three strikes of minor importance have been reported, and these were settled in a very few hours. An unusual feature of this solution developed after the armistice, or in February, 1919, when in the face of a tremendous surplus of copper on hand and a restricted market the employees without question accepted a decision which meant a reduction of \$1 per day in wages and prevented a general suspension of the industry.

The oil industry.

Another case in point is the oil industry of California, which has been since late in 1917 a brilliant example of what conciliation can accomplish for permanent industrial peace, where nearly 20,000 contented workers and many satisfied operators had no troubles that were not speedily and fairly settled by the Federal oil board which was in 1919 superseded by a commissioner of conciliation, designated as a "Federal oil adjuster," who was the final referee in all grievances submitted. This official has handed down over 300 decisions, some affecting a few and some many workers and companies, every decision being cheerfully accepted. Production was thus augmented, wages for various gradations were specified, and the classification of labor defined, working conditions were vastly improved, and all interests benefited in consequence.

The machinery provided maintained peace in the industry throughout the war and for several months thereafter, when some of the oil operators withdrew from the "memorandum of terms," although a number of the principal companies and many of the smaller ones still continue to function under the arrangements perfected by which the "adjuster" is the final arbiter in all matters that threaten to interrupt production in the various fields coming under the "memorandum of terms."

The packing-house industry.

In the great packing-house industry of Chicago and at many outlying places throughout the United States, from 1917 up to late in 1921, through an agency created by the Department of Labor, Judge Samuel Alschuler was selected as "administrator," and he not only stabilized the industry but maintained peace and continuous operation and made it plain to all that there is a better way of settling disputes and grievances than striking the plant or plants involved.

To accomplish this great achievement entailed upon Judge Alschuler a tremendous amount of work on minor grievances, extensive hear-

ings on general issue, etc., but resulted in steady employment, stabilized production, and general satisfaction. This administration dissolved in September, 1921.

Industrial controversies of national concern.

All thinkers have recognized for some years that men who take an oath of office in public service give up their right to strike. This philosophy was crystallized when Governor Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, dealt with the policemen's strike in Boston. The most usual form of industrial disturbances are disputes between employer and employee in strictly private industry, and as a rule these disputes do not attract important public attention. However, there is a field in the twilight zone between public employment and private industry, generally referred to as public utility or quasi-public service. It is in this classification that the railroads, the coal mines, and other similar industries fall. The great difficulty is to know how to protect the rights of both employer and employee in these semipublic industries without bringing about a paralysis of the industry, which means great public suffering. The coal strike and the railroad strike have accentuated this thought, and the best efforts of those immediately concerned with these industries, as well as of the statesmen of the Nation, should be devoted to this solution. The President has well said that every man has a right to work as well as the right not to work in any given industry. The right not to work in industry or under conditions which the individual considers improper can not be abridged. There must be a compensating circumstance whenever a limitation is set upon this freedom of action. The problem is to know how to preserve these great human rights as they apply to the individual who labors, as well as to preserve the great public rights which are affected most directly in the operation of quasi-public industry.

Industry in America bears a close relationship to every individual in the country. It is so closely woven into the fabric of our everyday life that anything that interferes with the normal course of industry seriously interferes with the welfare of all our people. The public in every instance is more or less of a party in interest to every industrial dispute. The purpose of the Department of Labor is, through its industrial "peacemakers" in the Conciliation Service, to encourage a full measure of production, preserve the welfare of the wage earner, and treat the employer fairly. Contented and satisfied workers mean efficiency in industry and insure better returns to both capital and labor. Capital is entitled to a just return on its investment and labor is entitled to a just return for its work. Both, if they secure these returns, go hand in hand to increase the wealth of the world by production and to insure greater comfort to the whole people.

It has been the policy of the Labor Department not to inject itself into labor disputes so long as the employers and employees are making progress toward reaching an agreement unless requested to by one or both of the parties to the dispute or by the public directly affected. The department has taken the position that the best settlement of any industrial controversy is that reached by the parties themselves, without outside interference. Next in order of preference comes the settlement by mediation or conciliation, and finally the settlement by arbitration, if both sides can agree to leave the decision in the hands of a third party.

When the Conciliation Service began its work, 70 per cent of the disputes in which its intervention was sought had already reached the strike stage. Recently conditions have so improved, and the services of the department have been so generally recognized that less than 30 per cent of the cases before the service have reached the point where work was suspended.

The function of the Department of Labor officials in any labor dispute is purely that of peacemakers. The department has no authority to make an award or hand down a decision and then demand that the parties to the controversy abide by it. The conciliators have no judicial function. Their work is entirely diplomatic. They are industrial peacemakers, endeavoring to get the contending parties together, in order that the interests affected may themselves solve their own problems. Drawing on their fund of wide experience, they suggest methods and alternatives which have proved successful in other instances and which will tend to bring about a renewed peaceful relationship between employer and employee. The department does not endeavor to impose its ideas upon either employer or worker but seeks to find a basis of just settlement that will be acceptable to both sides, even though it may not be entirely satisfactory to either. It has been found that this policy, faithfully pursued, results in a better feeling between employers and employees when a controversy is terminated. Through its operation barriers that keep employers and employees apart have been removed, and the way cleared for better relations and a clearer understanding of the respective rights and obligations of the parties involved.

The Department of Labor has, in its nearly 10 years of existence, built up a staff of conciliators especially qualified for their delicate task. Many of the commissioners have been drafted from business, professional, and industrial life. Some have been managers of large corporations, some have been Government officials, and some have been leaders in organized labor.

The work of the conciliator can not be successfully conducted by set rules or regulations. He works by rule of thumb. The elements entering into a trade dispute are seldom exactly the same as those

that have been met in a similar controversy. The conciliator must meet each situation in the manner best calculated to bring the contending parties together. If he can get both employer and employee to sit down around the council table and discuss their differences man to man he has won more than half the battle. For experience has shown that no matter how great the differences may be between men, if they will get together and talk over their disagreement, obstacles which seemed impassable may quickly be overcome.

The conciliation work of the department has gradually become more and more a recognized factor in America's industrial life, as experience has demonstrated the effectiveness of its mediation in avoiding strikes, or in bringing a quick settlement of disputes where work has already been suspended. Labor has discovered that it has a standing recognized by the Government whenever its demands are based on industrial and constitutional rights. Employers on the other hand have found that the department will protect them from unjust and unreasonable exactions. In almost all the cases where the conciliation service has acted, there has been found a fine spirit of cooperation on the part of both workers and employers.

The success of the conciliation methods of the department is adequately demonstrated by the record of disputes in which the good offices of the department, through commissioners of conciliation, have been used, from the beginning of the present administration, March 4, 1921, to June 30, 1922, a period of 16 months. In that time a few more than 500 cases of strikes and threatened strikes and lockouts have been acted upon by department officials. Three hundred and forty-five cases were satisfactorily adjusted by the commissioners of conciliation, 59 were adjusted by the commissioners of conciliation in cooperation with local officials and agencies, and 39 cases were pending or in process of adjustment. The period of industrial readjustment through which the country has been passing made the settlement of industrial disputes more difficult, but despite that fact nearly 90 per cent of the controversies in which the department used its good offices were equitably and satisfactorily adjusted. Without doubt these settlements did much to aid in the stabilizing of the generally disturbed industrial situation. Nearly a million and a half workers were involved in the disputes under consideration.

Below is quoted some correspondence between Senator Samuel M. Shortridge and myself which will serve to more fully amplify my position on the industrial controversies of national concern, which held the attention of the administration as well as of the whole country at the close of the fiscal year covered by this report. In my judgment, the coal industry is the most important of the basic industries in connection with our industrial life, and the most serious thought and wisest counsel of the Nation should be directed toward

a solution which will substantially guarantee that the flow of coal shall remain uninterrupted for as long a period as is humanly possible.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
September 8, 1922.

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I do not need to say to you that the controversy in the coal industry which has just been settled has had a serious effect upon all the industrial and commercial activities of the United States.

It is my understanding that, while the particular issues of the recent strike have been settled for the time being, there is no assurance that a recurrence or a suspension may not result again. I would like to analyze the situation as thoroughly as possible, and in order that I may have authentic information I would like your views of the general condition of the coal industry at the present time; also, your opinion of what might be necessary to accomplish a betterment of conditions within the industry, that is to say, I should like specific information as to: (1) Sources of coal supply; (2) transportation and distribution; (3) selling prices; (4) classification of consumption—proportion of coal consumed by railroads, industries, households, etc.; (5) cost of living of miners; (6) stabilization of industry.

I would be glad if you would give me this information at your early convenience.

I have the honor to be,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, September 12, 1922.

HON. SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: You are certainly getting down to the root of the whole trouble. The analysis of the factors in the coal industry, such as you have set out in your letter of September 8, is just what is needed to point out the solution of the problem. Our commissioners of conciliation who have been working on the problem have reported to me many, many things which affect the industry and these facts if they could be brought together and collated would make a foundation for a permanent solution of the problem and the stabilization of the anthracite and bituminous industries.

Unfortunately, the Department of Labor has had no authority nor the funds to make the sweeping investigation necessary to disclose all the pertinent facts. The general condition of the coal industry of the country which has just emerged from a 155-day strike in the anthracite and a few days less in the bituminous, indicates very forcibly the need of a special study of the underlying conditions that have contributed to the causes which periodically precipitate these strikes to the general disturbance of the business activities of the country.

A recommendation of the President that Congress create a special coal commission, with full power to investigate and report as a fact-finding body on the ills of the coal industry, is most timely and should be very helpful in the framing of constructive legislation, as well as aid to a more intelligent understanding of what should be the basis for relations in the coal industry.

My experience during the past 10 months, in which we have been keeping in close touch with the developments in the strikes, has led me to some very definite con-

clusions as to what should be the scope of an investigation to be made by a coal commission. I particularly outline below what I think should be the scope of such investigation.

1. Ownership:

- (a) Estate mineral holdings leased to operating coal companies.
- (b) Corporation mineral holdings held in undeveloped reserve.
- (c) Holdings of operating companies in fee, mineral, or leased.
- (d) Original valuations of said holdings when first acquired for mining purposes.
- (e) Present valuations.
- (f) Royalties paid by lessee operations with detailed comparison of changes in royalties during the last 10 years.

The purpose of such a survey is to locate present ownership of our coal lands with special reference to the future control of same as well as the amount of royalties which becomes a tax on the coal-consuming public.

2. Sources of coal supply:

- (a) List and map location of present bituminous operating fields in every State with the annual production each year since 1910—also anthracite fields.
- (b) Special characteristics of the coals of the different fields as well as their special commercial use.
- (c) Competition between different coal fields in seeking and finding a market.

3. Average cost of production—F. o. b. cars at mines in each producing field. This cost to be shown in detail:

- (a) Labor.
- (b) Management (local).
Management (executive).
- (c) Supplies.
- (d) Repairs.
- (e) Fixed charges—
Taxes, insurance, interest on bonds, etc.
Sinking fund.
- (f) Royalty.
- (g) Depreciation.

Extent and cost of improvements and new developments and how shown in the cost or balance sheets of mining companies.

Change of methods of cost accounting during the last 5 years showing in a comparative way the items and amounts used during the previous 5 years which will indicate clearly the relative variation and share of each item as affecting the gross cost for each of the last 10 years.

4. Sales—Wholesale:

Mine selling expense—

- (a) Coal company agencies.
- (b) Commission or brokerage paid to agents.
- (c) Producing company partnership or control of wholesale selling agencies.
- (d) Duplication or multiplying of commissions through rehandling.
- (e) Proportion of sales under contract.
- (f) Proportion—held for spot market.
- (g) Relative shares of producer and brokers in ultimate "spot sales."

Sales—Retail:

- (a) Number of dealers in each State.
- (b) Amount and grade of coal handled.

4. Sales—Retail—Continued.

- (c) Detailed cost of operating each yard, including delivery, sales, expenses, etc., based on each ton sold.
- (d) Average sale prices charged each month of each year for the last five years.
- (e) Average mine price paid f. o. b. mines each month plus freight, plus cost of operation as per (c).
- (f) Margin of final profit for each month.
- (g) Storage capacity and when yard is fully stocked.

Freight rates—Transportation and distribution:

- (a) From each producing field to the leading markets of the country with the special purpose to show extent of competition between the different coal fields by comparison of competitive rates and mileage in transit.
- (b) Ratio of consumption for each producing State and where surplus finds market.

Stabilization:

- (a) Ratio of production in tons produced in each State sold on all-year contracts.
- (b) Ratio of production sold in the summer months for storage. How stored—by whom or how carried.
- (c) Ratio of production held for "spot" or free market during each month of the year.
- (d) What is actual capacity of mines in each State if mines could work regularly 5½ days per week.

Present annual capacity of mines largely overestimated when based on relative production of one-third, one-half, or even two-thirds working time. The miner is a "pieceworker" and speeds up production when given only an opportunity of part-time at a pace which he could not maintain on a full-time basis.

This is shown in the increased per capita tonnage production in the years of shorter work time when compared with the years of fuller work time. Thus 3 or 4 days actual work may really mean 4 or 5 days normal work if work were regular. This explodes a large percentage of the supposed loss through "intermittency," especially in mines working less than 200 days in the year. Yet the intermittency and its causes and possible cure should be thoroughly investigated, because the irregularity and the uncertainties of each day's opportunity to work largely unfits the miner for any other avocation and contributes all the "force of necessity" to unite for the maintenance of a wage scale so recently renewed after a 4½ to 5 months' strike.

Consumption:

Railroads and steel industries	30 per cent.
Manufacturing plants and public utilities	47½ per cent.
Household	15 per cent.
Export and bunker	5 per cent.
Miscellaneous	2½ per cent.

Railroads, public utilities, and large manufacturers should provide storage facilities which will enable them to take the bulk of their supplies during the months when the mines most need the business and idle railroad cars are most available, as they are the consumers of three-fourths of bituminous production.

Various storage methods should be scientifically investigated, and I would especially commend the "water storage" so long practiced by the European navies whereby all the losses of "dry storage" are avoided and the coal retains all its heat units and commercial value indefinitely.

The railroads are the greatest sinners in massing of orders to supply their own needs when the needs of their consuming patrons are at the peak. Of course, this may be

due largely to inability to finance such storage, but there is no doubt that the railroads can contribute materially to greater stabilization of the industry if they could supply their own needs when their cars are rusting during their summer idleness.

Cost of living.—I can appreciate that there is room for more specific and local information on the cost of living in each coal-mining center in each State than has been possible in the past.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in the past has largely confined its studies to the big representative cities, but they do not furnish a fair basis to find out the cost of living in the mining communities of the different States.

Therefore, there should be a special quarterly report issued regularly by this bureau that will show the relation of cost of living in said mining districts to the "earnings" made in the same district based upon the average work time for the same period. Such a tabulated comparison will be helpful to arrive at a fairer understanding of the true relation of the prevailing wage to the cost of living or vice versa.

Only by getting all the facts, and the public as well as the operators and miners are entitled to know them, can the Government hope to reach a safe and sane policy toward the coal industry. Legislation may be necessary, but measures should not be passed until a good working basis has been established. Finding all the facts and then making recommendations for intelligent legislation is properly the work of a special commission created for that purpose.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

In the body of this report it has been shown that the United States Employment Service is a cooperative one, exercising its functions through existing State and municipal organizations and encouraging the establishment of additional offices throughout the States where necessary.

The lesson of the past year seems to be not so much a problem of an actual dearth of employment but rather one of inability of the American workmen to adjust themselves to changing circumstances. We recognize that the exalted place of our craftsmen has been attained through specialization, but in specializing we seem to have lost sight of the fact that there are other lines of employment than those habitually followed. I would be the last one to suggest that skilled craftsmen should undertake to become so-called "Jacks of all trades," but I would urge upon every idle workman that when there is inactivity in his trade he use every effort to adapt himself to some other line of work. Manifestly, the skilled workman can, if he will, do work of some other kind, but my experience has been that too often when idleness is forced upon him he rejects the thought of other employment for one or more of several reasons: He may not be able to secure as high wages in other employment; he may be under the impression that the secondary employment will lose him prestige in his primary occupation. There are, of course, so-called seasonal occupations in which there is known intermittency of employment, but in these

occupations usually the wages are higher and the man who follows such a one can fortify himself against the season of unemployment.

The United States Employment Service, as a national organization, keeps in touch with the general situation in every part of the country. Its points of contact, however, are necessarily limited by the smallness of its appropriations, and for this same reason there can be very little educational work done along the line of encouraging secondary employments. The national employment service should be a clearing house and an agency for the dissemination of not only information but of constructive suggestions along the lines which I have indicated.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION.

In the way of additional legislation, perhaps the greatest need of the corporation is an act authorizing retrocession of the exclusive jurisdiction, heretofore acquired by the United States, over the territory known as United States housing project No. 150-C, and called Truxtun, to the State of Virginia. The community of Truxtun is one of two housing projects adjacent to the city of Portsmouth, Va., created by the corporation during the war. It has a population of approximately 1,300 colored persons. The purpose of the suggested legislation is to place the various purchasers of our properties in this community in a position to invoke local laws in the enforcement of their rights, thereby relieving them of the necessity of resorting to the Federal courts for the enforcement of those rights, as they are compelled to do at the present time, and relying upon the United States statutes which are inapplicable to many of the situations arising in the administration of this project. Similar legislation has already been enacted pertaining to Cradock, the neighboring project in this vicinity falling under the jurisdiction of the corporation.

In view of the specific limitations placed upon the activities of the corporation by the act approved July 19, 1919, which prescribed that "the United States Housing Corporation * * * shall wind up its affairs and dissolve as soon as it has * * * performed the duties and obligations herein set forth," it seems to have been the intention of Congress to restrict the work of the corporation to certain specified functions. It has long seemed to me, however, that the invaluable information on the general subject of housing and such related problems as town planning, engineering, etc., which was acquired by the Housing Corporation during its construction period, should be put to some practical use. Undoubtedly, the records of the corporation to-day are the repository of the most comprehensive data and information on these subjects which exist anywhere. Considerable thought had been given to the possibility of devising some means of making this information available to the general public prior to the passage of legislation imposing upon the Department of

Commerce the duty of gathering and disseminating information pertaining to building construction. To a certain extent, of course, the entrance of the Department of Commerce upon this new field precluded the prosecution of this work by the corporation, which might have been considered a natural corollary of its other duties.

Nevertheless, it would seem that a very valuable public service could be rendered by the extension of one branch of our work now conducted on a small scale, to wit, making available to those of the citizenry who may be interested therein working plans of the different types of houses which were erected by the corporation throughout its various developments. It would enable a considerable proportion of our industrial population to eliminate this not inconsiderable item of cost which goes into the building of a home, as the plans which the corporation can furnish are sufficient to enable any competent builder to construct a house. It would seem, therefore, that the impetus which would be given home-building and home-owning would be sufficient to offset any objections which might be lodged against the plan. Despite the fact that no publicity is being given out to the effect that the corporation is in a position to supply these drawings, it is in receipt of a constant stream of requests for them, indicating a widespread interest in and demand for this material.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has ample authority to engage in the work for which it was created and to exercise all of the functions which naturally come under its jurisdiction. It is handicapped, however, in exercising these functions by the lack of funds. In the matter of appropriation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is greatly in need of an increase both in its statutory roll and in its appropriation for miscellaneous expenses. The work of the bureau was greatly hampered and curtailed by the reduction in the appropriation effective July 1, 1920, when the statutory roll was decreased by 22 places and the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses \$11,000, the total reduction in the two appropriations amounting to \$55,180. The effect was that it has been necessary to curtail a number of the essential activities of the bureau and to entirely suspend some others.

The great demand for information relative to the changes in prices and cost of living has made it necessary to make quarterly surveys of changes in retail prices of commodities entering into the cost of living, which has added greatly to the field expenses, and a great demand also for information regarding wages in various industries and the extent of employment in industry has greatly increased

the work of the bureau along those lines. Owing to the small amount of the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, from which the traveling and subsistence expenses of special agents must be paid, it has been necessary to suspend the collection of wage information in a number of important industries for which there is a large public demand. Among the industries for which data regarding wages and hours of labor should be collected are—

Automobiles.	Furniture.
Brick.	Glass.
Railroad car building.	Iron and steel.
Foundries and machine shops.	Paper and pulp.
	Pottery.

The bureau has been unable to take up any of these during the present year owing to the limited appropriation.

Owing to the great demand for information regarding the employment in industry, it has been necessary for the bureau to expand its work materially along those lines. It is now covering 3,000 establishments, reports for which are collected and published monthly. This work should be further expanded, but this is impossible at present owing to insufficient appropriation. The effectiveness of the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics depends largely upon keeping the figures current; they must be live—promptly gathered when necessary, and as promptly made public. This can not be accomplished without an adequate force of competent employees.

“To improve their working conditions.”

It will be noted that the second responsibility imposed upon the Department of Labor in that section of the law defining its functions is intended, with reference to the wage earners of the United States, “to improve their working conditions.”

This language is necessarily broad and comprehensive and yet is readily understandable. It seems to me clear that the intent of that language is that it shall be a part of the duty of this department to safeguard the wage earners of America in their industrial environment against direct physical hazards as well as to insure conditions of health and happiness. At first blush it would seem clear that the functions contemplated by the language quoted naturally belong to the several States and are not covered by any specific grant in the Constitution to the Federal Government. However, with the narrowest constitutional interpretation, the department can exercise a potent influence toward properly organizing in the various industries in the several States the means of minimizing industrial hazards of all kinds.

One of the officers of the National Safety Council in an address delivered before the Eighth Annual Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions (see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 304, p. 59), placed the total number of industrial accidents in 1919 causing at least one day's disability at 3,000,000. Of this number 23,000 resulted in death, and 115,000 caused complete or partial permanent disability. This gentleman estimated the direct loss of time at 50,000,000 days, with a secondary loss of potential earning power of 296,000,000 days. He estimated the money loss based on this potential earning power of 296,000,000 days at \$1,184,000,000.

The Department of Labor has endeavored, within the limitations of appropriations and legal power, to do some of this work, and has for many years engaged in reporting accidents in certain industries—for example, iron and steel. Serious efforts have been made to coordinate the work of the different States, with indifferent results. Very few States have adequate industrial accident statistics, as was revealed by a study of these figures by the department some time ago (Monthly Labor Review, March, 1921, p. 167). About one-half of the States have no industrial classification whatever for accident reports, and comparatively none have anything like an accurate or complete reporting system.

The exhibit of the Department of Labor at the San Francisco Exposition was largely devoted to safety appliances. Through the Bureau of Labor Statistics the Department of Labor is represented upon the safety code correlating committee of the American Engineering Standards Committee. During the fiscal year covered by this report the department has been represented on sectional committees for 18 different safety codes.

Congress, of course, intended that real effect should be given to that part of the act creating the Department of Labor quoted in the caption hereof. In spite of constitutional limitations and the possibility of varying constructions of the language quoted, it seems to me the immediate thing that can be done and should be done is to provide for a real survey of the industrial situation in its relation to accident hazards and health conditions, so that the true facts may be gathered in one compilation covering the entire Nation. Accurate and up-to-date data carefully gathered and compiled under proper classifications would make possible a leadership by the Department of Labor in a program throughout the Nation for improving the working conditions of the wage-earners of the land to the end that many of the accidents may be avoided; that not only may proper safety appliances be developed but also that existing appliances may be universally installed; and that proper sanitary conditions and other agencies for the preservation of the health of the worker may become

standard practice. I recommend to the careful consideration of Congress the appropriation of a proper sum of money in order that serious compliance may be given to the work of improving the working conditions of the American toiler.

IMMIGRATION.

Survey of world conditions.

The United States of America is the largest immigrant receiving country in the world. No other country in history has ever received as many immigrants from foreign nations as has the United States, and there is not to-day a single country in the world receiving as many as are received by us even with all the restrictive laws now in force. These people come from all parts of the world, but primarily from Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. European immigration represents perhaps 90 per cent of all our immigration. These people who come to us from Europe in order to become a part of our civilization, to become citizens of this Nation and to become the parents of future citizens of this Nation, are manifestly of great importance to us. It is very important that we should know the conditions under which these people lived in the country from which they came, that we should know the type of their civilization and the nature of their moral training, as well as their political ideas and ideals. There is no appropriation in the Department of Labor for the gathering of this information in the most efficient and intelligent manner, namely, by personal investigation.

The department has been very fortunate in securing the services of some of the ablest men and women in America, who, as volunteers, at their own cost, have performed this work for it. Among those who have thus furnished valuable information based upon more or less extensive travel and study in Europe may be mentioned Hon. Robert E. Tod, now commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, Mr. Vincent Giordano, Dr. John Constatas, Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore, Mrs. Alma De Bretville Spreckels, and Dr. Henry Allen Tupper. The reports submitted by these people have given us a very vivid picture of social, economic, moral, and political conditions throughout Europe and have been of great aid in dealing with applicants for permanent admission to this country who come from the various European countries. It is not practical in this report to set out the facts in detail gathered by these eminent men and women. However, the world has learned with sorrow of the death of Lillian Russell Moore, who lived but a few brief months after her return from Europe. She was a woman of rare intelligence, of great culture and learning, with a discriminating mind, a ripe judgment, and a gifted pen. Her report was so comprehensive and

so useful that the following extracts therefrom are herewith presented in the belief that they express the sentiments of the great majority of Americans and constitute a sound philosophy with reference to European immigration to America.

Report to the Secretary of Labor by Lillian Russell Moore on European emigration conditions as affecting the United States.

MARCH 28, 1922.

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS,

Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I beg leave to submit the following report of my observations on immigration, as commissioned by you, during a visit to European countries:

Immigration, in my opinion, is the gravest question to-day confronting the American people, and the most serious problem demanding solution by the American Government.

The time was when our shores were a haven for the politically and religiously oppressed, and when our gates opened the way to opportunity for the ambitious and aspiring of other lands. Time was, too, when our Nation, in its period of construction and reconstruction, needed the brawn of the sturdy European to extend civilization into uncultivated and undeveloped territory.

To-day, European conditions are such that a haven of refuge is not required. There is no longer political oppression abroad. Men are not being driven from their homes for disputing the divine right of kings to rule. The war has restored human rights to the peoples of Europe, and the new conditions permit to all free expression of thought and peaceful possession of property. There may be suffering, there is depression; but there is freedom, and none need seek sanctuary here.

Nor does America need labor to aid in the development of its resources. That stage has long passed, and it is a fact that the immigration of recent years has been from that class of people which arrests, rather than aids, the development of any nation. When I declare that most of those now seeking to come here have not any of the inspiration or the necessity of the early settlers from abroad, I am stating facts that impress everybody who makes any study of European conditions.

In this immigration problem, then, there is only one thing that demands serious attention, and that is: What is best for America?

We must be just before we are generous.

We must think of the future as well as of the present.

* * * * *

We have laws and regulations of a most painstaking character which prevent the shipment of live stock, living plants, and seeds to the United States, and we prohibit entirely shipments under these heads instantly when danger arises; but until the last few months we have opened our national gates to human beings desiring to settle among us without much restriction as to moral consideration or purity of blood. And as a result we have a huge problem with which to deal. It would be a wonderful thing if all immigration could take a rest for a few years, for the adjustment and reconstruction of its principles and regulations, and meantime requesting our Congressmen to visit the countries from which the majority of immigrants come. They could do this in their vacation months—not as a pleasure trip, but as a matter of information which can be used to the greatest advantage in future discriminating rules for immigration, that we may protect ourselves permanently by a drastic prohibition as respects the unfit, as described in section 3 of the present immigration law.

If Congressmen should go abroad they could see the facts as I saw them. One particular fact is that no good immigration is turning our way. The good inhabitants of every foreign country are needed there, and can possibly be happier and more contented there than in America.

It is a fact that in France there are only 65,000 in the ranks of the unemployed. Reconstruction is being elaborately carried on in France, and every able-bodied man is not only needed, but his prospects are made so alluring that he has no inclination to emigrate. Only those who are useless to France and would be a burden to America show any tendency to depart. Italy needs men to till the soil, to grow food and to keep her own country prosperous. It is to the interest of France and Italy to keep the best of their sons at home—if not forever, at least for a long time to come.

There is more to this immigration problem than the economic side. Warning has been issued through the German Red Cross that the United States must be on its guard against the introduction of cholera and typhus by Russian immigrants. Hordes of these people, Dr. A. Schlesinger officially announced, are pouring into Germany over the Polish, Latvian, and Esthonian borders, and many are seeking passports to America, where they have relatives and friends who are financing them for the journey.

Already nearly 50,000 cases exist in Germany traced to refugees, and German immigrants from the Volga region have been infected. Seventy-five per cent of the recent arrivals in the concentration camps were diseased, according to Red Cross statistics.

The minister of health has called attention to the necessity of vaccinating everyone arriving from Russia, declaring that children especially are carriers of typhus.

We take in too few productive immigrants and too many destructive.

I look upon the question of immigration as closely associated with that of citizenship. Personally, I believe that no alien should be naturalized until he has lived in the United States 21 years. Our own men have to live here 21 years before they can become voting citizens.

It is fortunate for the United States that Congress enacted the 3 per cent quota law. It is doing much good. With some of the additions I have suggested it would be quite efficient. Its chief weakness is the lack of power held by our consuls abroad. There, it seems to me, is the foundation of all the trouble.

I want to say for our American consuls that I never met a more patriotic class of men as a rule. Their Americanism is pronounced, and I believe it is accentuated by their knowledge of America's peril. They see, and they know, better than any class of our citizens, the difficulties and dangers of laxity in immigration laws.

Our America has passed the transition stage.

It is to-day a world power.

An intelligent, cohesive, loyal citizenship is its propulsive force. Solidification of all its elements is essential to perpetuity.

The "melting pot" has been overcrowded. It has boiled too quickly and is running over.

It were better to put out the fires under it and allow its contents to solidify before adding any more raw material.

If we don't keep up the bars, and make them higher and stronger, there will no longer be an America for Americans.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN RUSSELL MOORE.

Field service.

The Bureau of Immigration functions through some 178 stations and substations. However, the important stations are the large cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and one or two of the larger points along the international land boundaries. There was much complaint from time to time in days gone by as to the inefficiency of many of these larger ports in handling the aliens, as well as charges

of corruption among minor officials. Immediately upon my entrance into office I took note of this situation and plans were made to eliminate the things complained of. I designated a special committee of important officers from the Bureau of Immigration and from the Secretary's Office to go to the bottom of these complaints at the principal stations. As a result a reorganization has been had with most salutary effects. Resignations were received from a number of important officers and there were some removals. The methods of handling business, of checking the aliens, of keeping the accounts, and generally of administration were reorganized and standardized, and that process is still going on. A great improvement has resulted from this work and the larger ports particularly have increased their efficiency, and that in the face of a reduction of personnel of almost 50 per cent. The so-called quota law, which limits the number of immigrants from any nation while reducing the number of aliens admitted, has vastly increased the work of the ports. It is the old, old story. When a law or rule is promulgated prohibiting certain acts in a community, it requires additional police force and courts to enforce these laws. Every time a restrictive measure is enacted regarding immigration it increases the labors of those who deal with the immigrant.

Under the law any alien refused admission at a port by a board of special inquiry has the right of an appeal to the Secretary of Labor through the Commissioner General of Immigration. The enactment of the restrictive quota law increased the appeals manyfold. The tightening of the laws intended to restrain the coming of those not physically or mentally normal also greatly increased the number of appeals. In the past year the department handled in a single month sometimes as many appeals as came to the Secretary from the ports in an entire year in bygone days. An alien who appeals from an order excluding him at a port must remain in detention at the port until his appeal has been carried in due form to Washington, is there considered and decided, and the decision returned. With the coming of the quota law appeals multiplied so rapidly that the whole machinery relating to immigration became clogged. The excluded aliens usually have relatives or friends in this country who interest themselves, who employ lawyers, who personally come to Washington, and who appeal to their representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives for help. As a result oral arguments must be heard on most of these appeals. In order to expedite this work of handling the appeals and in order that proper attention might be given each appeal, I organized a board designated "The Secretary's board of review." This body began operations January 1, 1922. It consists of a varying number of people, but will average about five all the time. The persons comprising this board are familiar with immigration matters, each

being particularly versed in some one line of law or fact. This board sits in the nature of a court, hears the argument of friends, relatives, or counsel, reviews the facts and applies them to the law, and prepares a decision for the signature of the Secretary of Labor or an Assistant Secretary. By this device the handling of appeals has been greatly expedited. The work of this board has been enlarged and extended and the process of handling appeals still more shortened since July 1, 1922. The board now sits as a board of review not only of the Secretary of Labor, but also of the Commissioner General of Immigration, and appeals coming from the ports pass immediately through the Bureau of Immigration to this board of review. As nearly as possible every appeal is considered on the day that it arrives and a decision often is rendered on the same day and never later than a day or two after arrival, unless further time is requested for special purposes by the representatives of the alien involved. Two years ago the time consumed by an appeal coming from the station at Ellis Island was from a week to ten days from the time the record was made at Ellis Island until the decision was returned to that station. Under present practices only three or four days are required. Ellis Island, N. Y., is the gateway for approximately 75 per cent of all European aliens who seek admission to the United States.

The problem of proper equipment at the various immigrant stations throughout the country, but particularly at the larger water ports, is a serious one. It will be noted in the following section on the medical inspection at ports that, with the exception of the ports of San Francisco and New York, there is not sufficient room within immigration stations to properly conduct medical examinations of aliens. The fact is that many of the stations are too small for the purposes of the department outside of the medical service.

The station at Ellis Island is intended to normally house about 1,200 people. It usually has 50 per cent more than that and at times twice that number to handle. Serious consideration should be given to the thought of enlarging the available equipment at Ellis Island so that the periodically crowded conditions will be avoided. Much of the equipment at the Ellis Island station is antiquated and not in good repair and therefore not functioning 100 per cent. I earnestly recommend careful consideration for improving and enlarging the physical equipment at this important station.

The station at Boston is woefully inadequate and has been ever since its completion. There is no opportunity within the station for either hospital service or recreation. We had hoped to perfect an arrangement for moving the station to the Boston side of the harbor into unused piers built during the war by other agencies of the Government. We find, however, that in order to comply with requirements of law the Immigration Service would have to pay rent for

the use of this pier space and the sum required is vastly in excess of any available funds under existing appropriations. It was therefore necessary to abandon this plan. I earnestly recommend careful consideration of the suggestion that proper legislation be had which will make possible the use of otherwise unemployed Government buildings for the Immigration Service at Boston.

The station building used at the port of Seattle belongs to private owners and is rented for Government use. The rentals required are very high and the building used is more than 50 per cent too small for the needs of the service. The location of the building also is awkward and not connected with tidewater. I respectfully recommend the construction by the Government of a suitable immigrant station at the port of Seattle in keeping with the volume of business transacted there and in the interest of economy as well as efficient service.

The station at the port of San Francisco is located on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. Just why it should have been located where it is is a mystery to me. The island is many miles from the city of San Francisco and is wholly unsuited for the purpose for which it is being used. The buildings are of wood without even a semblance of fire protection. They are wholly unsuited for the purpose for which they were built and in every way so arranged as to make operation most difficult and expensive. There is no water supply on Angel Island and all fresh water must be carried there in scows. The plant is woefully out of repair and would require the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars to put in repair. Careful consideration has been given to the question of abandoning the station on Angel Island and establishing one on the mainland within the city of San Francisco. Several sites have been found which would be suitable for the purpose, and proper buildings could be erected at a cost of approximately \$600,000. It has been estimated by men well posted on the subject that a saving in overhead of operation could be made of anywhere from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year if the station were located in San Francisco instead of on Angel Island. It would seem that good business would dictate the erection of a new station on the mainland and abandoning the plant at Angel Island. With all possible repairs and improvements that could be made at Angel Island there would constantly remain the factor of fire hazard and the factor of loss of time by employees in daily spending more than an hour in travel between the city of San Francisco and Angel Island. The cost of putting the present station at Angel Island into any sort of proper condition would go a long ways toward constructing a new station on the mainland. I therefore recommend most earnestly that proper steps be taken for the erection of a suitable immigrant station in the city of San Francisco with a view of abandoning the station at Angel Island.

Medical inspection at ports.

The laws covering the subject of alien immigration provide for medical examinations which, if strictly carried out, will protect the American people against the bringing of loathsome contagious diseases from other parts of the world. The examination of all aliens entering the United States either as immigrants, travelers, visitors, or as sailors is under the care of the United States Public Health Service, which is a bureau in the Department of the Treasury.

In a letter dated April 11, 1922, the Surgeon General of the United States says, among other things:

It is understood that the law and the regulations based thereon contemplate that each alien shall be given a satisfactory medical examination, but I think it should in all frankness be pointed out that at the majority of the ports of entry a thorough mental and physical examination is impracticable because of the lack of facilities, and that the medical officers, therefore, are forced to make their examinations only as intensive as the facilities may permit. In order to effect a thorough mental and physical examination there should be provided a laboratory, hospital facilities, and adequate barracks accommodations for the detention and observation of aliens for varying periods. As a matter of fact the only ports of entry which have such facilities are San Francisco, New York, and to a less extent New Orleans. I do not mention this in the nature of criticism, since the Department of Labor has repeatedly made appropriate recommendations to Congress for remedial legislation and appropriations.

The situation on the Mexican border is especially deplorable (which is so fully set forth by the immigration inspector in charge at El Paso in the Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year 1920; page 716, as to need no repetition in this communication) and under existing conditions the medical examination of aliens in a thorough and comprehensive manner is wholly impossible, and any substantial improvement can not be expected until the Government has established public buildings along the Mexican border including detention buildings, hospitals, and laboratories for immigration purposes.

I think that the examination along the border is as reasonably satisfactory as can be expected under the conditions, but it is not comparable to that at New York or San Francisco, where the existing facilities enable the Government to hold in detention many persons in order to determine by treatment or observation whether they are afflicted with certain suspected physical or mental defects.

The foregoing was by way of reply to an inquiry by this office as to whether or not some 400 Chinese who came with the Pershing expedition from Mexico in 1917 had been examined for clonorchiasis. In the fall of 1921 the public health authorities of the State of California and of the city of San Francisco took the positive ground that a Chinese person, or any other person, afflicted with clonorchiasis and allowed in the United States constituted a great menace to public health. The Bureau of Immigration wrote the letter in pursuance of a memorandum submitted to it in the following form:

MARCH 31, 1922.

Memorandum for the Bureau of Immigration. In re 54267/59-A.

I have noted your memorandum hereunder and the correspondence with reference to the examination of the so-called Pershing refugee Chinese as to whether or not they or any of them are afflicted with clonorchiasis. According to the statements of the

health officer of the city of San Francisco and the State Board of Health of the State of California, and to a degree confirmed by the United States Public Health Service, any person afflicted with clonorchiasis is a serious menace to public health. That, of course, is as true of a Chinaman in Texas as of a Chinaman in California. I had assumed that every Chinese person examined for admission to the United States is always examined with reference to clonorchiasis. It would appear from the experience in San Francisco that a considerable per cent of all Chinese coming to the United States are so afflicted. I do not see that the department can take the position that it is not necessary to examine some Chinese for this disease. I made special reference to this disease in connection with the San Antonio refugees because I assumed that there probably might not be a United States Public Health Service station at San Antonio and I wanted to make sure that this important factor was not overlooked. I never heard of the disease until last June and was not impressed with the seriousness of the disease until within the last few months. I suggest that the matter be taken up with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and that his opinion be had with reference to this matter.

(Signed) E. J. HENNING,
Assistant Secretary.

The subject of protecting the American people against infection by orientals afflicted with clonorchiasis was fully submitted to the United States Public Health Service by the following letter of the Secretary of Labor while the agitation at San Francisco was at its height:

DECEMBER 30, 1921.

Honorable H. S. CUMMING,
Surgeon General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: In connection with the application of the so-called 53 Chinese merchants afflicted with clonorchiasis to be permitted to return to their former domicile in the United States, under such regulations and restrictions as might be prescribed by the United States Public Health Service, you will be interested to know that the commissioner of immigration in San Francisco reports that 32 of these have been so landed.

You can readily understand, Doctor, that I am deeply interested in these cases and in the general subject of this disease. I note from your letter to the Commissioner General of Immigration, under date of July 11, 1921, that the disease is rather a new thing in medical history and is practically unknown in the United States. Also that it is a parasite disease consisting of a small worm or fluke which locates in the bile passages of the liver and that so far no treatment has been found which is in any wise effective, and for that reason is classified in the regulations governing medical inspection of aliens as a dangerous, contagious disease, although it is possible, you say, that a patient so afflicted, after removal from the possibility of reinfection, may possibly free himself of the infecting agency. I also note that you state its spread is accomplished through the medium of fresh-water snails and certain species of fish that may eat such infected snails, and that while fish ordinarily are not eaten in the raw state in this country, there are those, nevertheless, who consume both meat and fish not thoroughly cooked. Also, that under the conditions ordinarily obtaining in seaports wherein sewage is discharged in the salt water, the probability of the spread of the infection is not great. Also, that the detention of a limited number of these cases under appropriate custodial restraint at an immigrant station for the purpose of treatment and observation would not be unduly prejudicial to the public health of the country, and that under such circumstances your bureau will be pleased to make a

study of the cases in order to ascertain the cure of the disease by drugs and other treatment, and also to determine the possibility of recovery of the cases through automatic elimination of the infecting parasite.

I also note with interest your letter of the 7th instant to Assistant Secretary Henning, which purports to express the conclusions based upon previous written and verbal statements under which the arrangements now being carried out are approved by you, it being your opinion that such cases as landed under bond and under such custodial restraint to insure the safe disposal of excreta in salt water would not constitute a public-health menace. The persons landed have been landed under bonds of \$2,000, conditioned upon the individuals residing in buildings the plumbing of which is connected with sewers emptying in salt water, and also conditioned that the afflicted are to be treated for the disease continuously and that an inspector is to check the fact of their remaining in the places assigned every 24 or 48 hours. These people are all either returning merchants or returning American citizens or the wives of American citizens or American-domiciled merchants or the wives of children of American citizens.

Will you be good enough to instruct your representatives at San Francisco to keep in touch with these cases in accordance with the ideas expressed by you in your letter hereinbefore referred to, and will you also be good enough to keep me posted as to the reports that your officers may make.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that, so far as I am able to learn from information in this department, no cases of clonorchiasis have been reported from any port except the port of San Francisco. There are some ports, notably the port at Boston, through which I understand more Chinese pass than through the port of San Francisco, except possibly those passing in transit who do not remain in the United States. I am persuaded from the statements contained in your valued communications that persons afflicted with clonorchiasis are entering through these other ports. I hope you may issue instructions to your officers at all these ports to watch carefully for cases of this kind.

My attention is called in briefs filed by attorneys representing these people that while no doubt for years orientals have entered the United States afflicted with this disease, there are no cases on record of Americans having been afflicted with the disease. They argue from this that the disease is not communicable to anyone who eats the balanced diet common in the United States and that residents outside of the areas in China and Japan where the disease is found are immune therefrom. I am greatly interested in knowing whether these allegations are based on fact and whether or not, as a matter of medical experience, Europeans residing in the United States have ever been known to be afflicted with the disease. The purpose of this department is entirely the same as that of your bureau, namely, to protect the health of the people of the United States to the uttermost, and also, if possible, to find a remedy for the cure of this disease, as was done in the case of the hookworm.

In this connection it occurs to me that it would be a wise thing if you could arrange for the inspection of orientals intending to come to the United States before their departure from their homes, with special reference to clonorchiasis, and the prevention of the departure from their homes of people so afflicted. I learn informally that the leaders among the Chinese in this country would favor such a plan. I should like to have your views in that regard and any suggestions which you might wish to make as to the feasibility of such a plan.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter, and with kindest regards, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary.

Examination of alien seamen.

The danger of disease being brought to our ports by immigrants, while a very serious menace, is even less than the danger of disease carried by alien seamen who seek and receive shore leave in the United States under our seamen's act. Great numbers of these take shore leave at ports where the medical examination enforced in ports of prominence is almost unknown. They enter the country and mingle with our people and thus transmit the disease they carry. A seaman hits every port in the world and is subject to every disease of every race or nationality. He therefore is a dangerous carrier, and medical inspection of alien seamen should be more complete and more thorough than the medical inspection of alien immigrants.

The following correspondence between the Department of Labor and the United States Public Health Service on that subject speaks volumes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, May 2, 1922.

HON. W. W. HUSBAND,
*Commissioner General of Immigration,
United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. HUSBAND: This bureau is in receipt of a communication from the chief quarantine officer, San Juan, P. R., advising as to the receipt of a communication dated April 13, and forwarded by you to all commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge at water ports of entry, covering the careful inspection of aliens for the detection of loathsome and contagious diseases, especially hookworm, clonorchiasis, venereal diseases, etc. The latter communication was referred to Doctor Fauntleroy, who is charged with the medical inspection of aliens at that port, by the acting commissioner of immigration at San Juan, P. R.

I assume that your circular of April 13, merely contemplated that intensive effort should be utilized in the examination of aliens, whether immigrants or alien seamen, only to the extent existing facilities would permit, and I am taking this opportunity to present for your consideration the fact that a thorough medical examination is not practicable (and this more especially applies to procedure involving laboratory technique) at the majority of immigration stations. Possibly Ellis Island, N. Y., and Angel Island, Calif., are the only two immigration stations that have satisfactory facilities for a thorough medical examination. The medical examination of persons on board a vessel is necessarily imperfect. As Doctor Fauntleroy states, there are no facilities whatever at any of the ports of Porto Rico for the detention, observation, and proper medical inspection and diagnosis of diseased conditions affecting arriving aliens, and that he has necessarily to conduct the inspection on board vessels without opportunity for detention and observation, or the employment of laboratory aids in diagnosis. I understand that this lack of facilities has caused more or less concern to your bureau during past years and that appropriate recommendations have been made to Congress for legislation and appropriations corrective of the defect.

I assume that you will have available from the reports of the various commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge detailed recommendations as to any local improvements deemed necessary, not only with respect to the facilities for the

performance of medical inspections, but the needs of the service in general; but I will, nevertheless, be pleased if you consider it desirable, or in anywise helpful, to make an investigation and submit for your information a more comprehensive statement as to the facilities necessary at the more important ports of entry looking to a more efficient medical inspection of arriving aliens.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. S. CUMMING,
Surgeon General.

JUNE 26, 1922.

Hon. H. S. CUMMING,

Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Some time ago my attention was called to your letter of May 2, 1922, addressed to the Commissioner General of Immigration, with reference to the subject of medical examinations of aliens at the various ports, including examinations for sailors who take shore leave.

The protection of the health of American citizens against disease carried by incoming aliens is of the utmost importance and it seems to me should be thorough at every port. The report from Porto Rico is simply astounding and the condition ought to be corrected speedily. I note your statement that Ellis Island, N. Y., and Angel Island, Calif., are the only two immigration stations that have satisfactory facilities for a thorough medical examination. Surely the ports of Seattle and Boston are important ports where many aliens enter and should be medically in the same class with Ellis Island and Angel Island. I am assuming that all ports have equipment which will make thorough examinations possible but that the want of equipment at some of the smaller ports merely requires a longer time to complete an examination and that additional equipment at the larger ports facilitates rapid examination. In the final analysis loathsome contagious diseases are as dangerous to American citizens when coming through a small port as when coming through a large port. It is barely possible that those afflicted with disease, knowing that examinations at smaller ports are not so thorough, seek the smaller ports for entrance.

The subject of the examination of seamen seeking shore leave I think requires immediate and thorough attention. The privilege of shore leave applies to all seamen, even including the races which are barred as immigrants and the zones from which immigrants may not come. Seamen, in the very nature of things, touch some time or other all the ports of the world and thus are more likely to be carriers of disease than the immigrants. If there is no provision in the law for thorough examination of seamen who seek shore leave, the provision should be made therefor.

Will you be good enough to give me a full and detailed statement of what is necessary by way of either legislation or appropriation, so far as you know, in order to secure a thorough examination medically of every alien who enters the United States at any port anywhere? Also kindly indicate to me, if you will, the scope of legislation, so far as your own bureau is concerned, for extending the service so that I may know what legislation should be provided in connection with this department. Also kindly let me know what provision by way of appropriation for extending the service is made in connection with your own service, so that I may know what recommendations to make for extending the service so far as this department is concerned.

I should appreciate it if you would give me this report as soon as possible so that I may have it when preparing my report to the President and to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. I am getting ready to begin work on this immediately after July 1.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, June 30, 1922.

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS,
*Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In response to your letter of June 26, concerning the medical inspection of alien seamen, I am pleased to advise you that I shall, as promptly as the securing of the necessary data may permit, advise you fully as to the measures that should be instituted for a more effective means of preventing the admission of an alien seaman afflicted with a communicable disease. I hope to have this information available in the near future and will at such time make definite recommendations to you in accordance with your request.

I take this occasion, however, to assure you that the statement contained in my letter of May 2 was made advisedly and that the only immigration stations to be considered as satisfactorily equipped for the examination of aliens are those at Ellis Island, N. Y., and Angel Island, Calif. It is true that Seattle, Boston, and New Orleans have facilities of a certain sort, but an efficient medical examination, whether it concerns an alien seaman or an immigrant, necessarily requires accommodations whereby cases may be held for observation under the custody of competent officials. A period of observation is frequently necessary, in part for the application of certain therapeutic tests and in part for the performance of laboratory examinations. It is not merely a question of expediting examinations that I refer to, but it is a total lack of all diagnostic facilities at numerous immigration ports of entry. The certificate of the medical examiner is largely of medicolegal aspect, and the regulations governing the procedure contemplate that precise methods of diagnosis be utilized. The diagnosis of favus, gonorrhoea, and syphilis depends on laboratory examinations and you will readily perceive that this can not be carried out on board vessels, and, furthermore, a definite diagnosis of trachoma not infrequently requires hospitalization and observation by the medical examiner.

I am sure it is superfluous to remark that a certain privacy is essential in making medical examinations, and more especially of persons divested of their clothing, and that it would be violative of all sense of decency to expect medical examiners to strip sailors' on deck. While certain vessels do have superstructures, such as saloons or staterooms, which permit of the requisite privacy, at the same time there are numerous vessels—this especially applies to small sailing craft of the West Indies—lacking in such facilities, crews' quarters and cabins being below deck and insufficient as to illumination.

I hope to go into greater detail at a subsequent date when I am in possession of more comprehensive data.

With every assurance of esteem, I am,
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. S. CUMMING,
Surgeon General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, August 6, 1922.

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS,
*Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In further reference to your letter of June 26, requesting a full and detailed statement of what may be necessary by way of legislation or appropriation in order to secure a more effective administration of the immigration law

and regulations relating to the medical examination of aliens and the control of those diseased, I am pleased to submit the following:

Without in any wise intending to be critical, but merely for the purpose of giving you a more comprehensive idea of the present procedure at the various ports, I think it would be helpful to point out the existing administrative defects and the inadequacy of facilities at the ports of entry, inasmuch as I will attempt to indicate the remedy only in a general way.

As you are aware, the immigration law imposes on the Public Health Service merely the duty of making the medical examination and reporting the findings thereof to the immigration officials in charge. The control and disposition of the alien after this information has been furnished is vested in the Immigration Service. This bureau is in position to furnish the medical personnel necessary for the examination of arriving aliens, but inasmuch as the appropriation for the administration of the immigration law is made to the Department of Labor, the Public Health Service necessarily must look to that branch of the Government for the furnishing of supplies, equipment, and facilities at immigration stations that may be required in performing the medical examination of aliens.

The facilities provided at the Ellis Island immigration station for the medical examination of aliens and the care and control of those requiring hospitalization can be accepted as satisfactory in every respect and as constituting a high standard. Ample space is provided for the primary and secondary examination and suitable quarters afforded for the conducting of examinations of both male and female when divested of their clothing. There are also provided adequate laboratory facilities for performing tests which are essential in arriving at a diagnosis of most of the infectious diseases. Inasmuch as the diagnosis is deemed to be of medicolegal aspect, medical examiners are required to carry out the most precise methods in arriving at diagnoses whenever practicable. A definite diagnosis of gonorrhoea, syphilis, favus, ringworm, leprosy, and practically all of the diseases designated as "dangerous" or "loathsome contagious," can not be made without the aid of the microscope. Not infrequently, however (and this is especially the case with trachoma), detention and observation of the case in hospital is required. Suitable facilities of this nature are provided at Ellis Island, N. Y., and to a much less extent at the Angel Island immigration station (San Francisco, Calif.), but at no other immigration station does the Government maintain facilities for the hospitalization of sick aliens who may be detained pending deportation, or for observation pending the performance of laboratory tests.

At Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Pensacola, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Galveston, Tex., San Diego, Calif., Los Angeles, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., not to mention ports of lesser consequence, aliens requiring hospitalization, either for medical treatment while awaiting deportation or for observation pending definite diagnosis, are sent to hospitals not under the control of the Department of Labor—institutions the officials of which are in no wise vested with custodial powers to insure the control or restraint of such aliens. At various ports—and this especially applies to alien seamen afflicted with venereal diseases—the Public Health Service has endeavored to extend the utmost cooperation, and, as far as its more immediate obligations will permit, has accepted these diseased aliens at marine hospitals for care and treatment pending their disposition by the Immigration Service. Under these conditions the diseased alien is advised that he must not leave the institution; but it is well recognized that Public Health Service officers are not vested with police power and are without recourse should the alien, as not infrequently happens, leave the grounds for a period more or less temporary, but which at the same time permits him to mingle with the public.

If I understand the immigration law correctly, it contemplates that all arriving aliens afflicted with conditions that would operate to their exclusion shall, while their cases are pending, be held under the supervision and custodial restraint of the immigration authorities. Unless they are detained, therefore, in institutions controlled by the immigration authorities, such as exist at Ellis Island, this restraint can not be other than purely nominal.

The procedure at Mobile, Ala., Norfolk, Va., and Boston, Mass., is typical of the procedure outlined above, more especially as to alien seamen afflicted with venereal disease. When the medical examiner has rendered a certificate for venereal infection, the immigration officer "orders" the master of the vessel to send the seamen to the United States Marine Hospital, and the subsequent care and detention of the case devolves upon the medical officer in charge of the hospital, who in no wise is vested with such authority.

At many ports the medical examination must of necessity be performed on board the arriving vessel, because of the lack of an immigration station or facilities for quartering the aliens subject to such examination. The handicap under which the medical examiner operates under such conditions can readily be visualized, especially with adverse weather conditions. Not infrequently he must do his work in cramped quarters with insufficient illumination, and not uncommonly without means of obtaining the privacy for the examination which the dictates of decency demand. I realize that there are certain obstacles which interfere with the handling of alien crews in the same manner as alien passengers. I am merely stating it as a fact that the examination of crews can not be performed on board vessels in an efficient manner.

Aside from the above administrative defects, I may say that the examination of aliens at a number of ports might be more economically and efficiently carried out if adequate boarding facilities were provided. To some extent the Public Health Service has been able to cooperate along these lines, and has assisted by the use of floating equipment attached to quarantine stations; but by reason of the isolation of some of these stations this cooperation has been somewhat limited. If sufficient floating equipment were provided in order to board vessels arriving at a central point, a smaller number of medical examiners would be sufficient, or, otherwise, that which is provided could function more efficiently. The practice of boarding vessels upon their arrival at the wharf, and at points located along the water front many miles in length, necessarily means the dissipation of administrative effort and an uneconomical distribution of personnel.

I am of the opinion that the proper conduct of the immigration examination would necessitate the enlargement of the immigration stations at a number of ports so as to include hospital facilities and quarters for nurses and administrative personnel. This especially applies to Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Norfolk, Va., New Orleans, La., Galveston, Tex., Los Angeles, Calif., Seattle, Wash., and San Juan, P. R., as these constitute the more important immigration ports of entry.

Consideration might also be given to the investigation of the detention facilities at border points of entry, where such facilities are secured by the use of local jails, a procedure of questionable expediency where the alien is sick or diseased.

I am not prepared to make any specific recommendations as to the cost of these additional facilities, but I assume the data could be readily secured from the respective commissioners of immigration, or the immigration inspectors in charge. Officers of the Public Health Service at the various ports have made tentative recommendations as to the hospital facilities necessary for this purpose, as follows:

Boston, Mass.—Hospital with capacity of 40 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

Baltimore, Md.—Hospital with capacity of 20 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

Mobile, Ala.—Hospital with capacity of 20 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

Norfolk, Va.—Hospital with capacity of 50 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

New Orleans, La.—Hospital with capacity of 30 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

Pensacola, Fla.—Hospital with capacity of 20 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

Portland, Me.—Hospital with capacity of 30 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

San Diego, Calif.—Hospital with capacity of 20 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

Savannah, Ga.—Hospital with capacity of 10 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

Seattle, Wash.—Hospital with capacity of 30 beds; laboratory facilities; quarters for administrative personnel.

I trust that the above information and suggestions may be helpful, but assume that the Commissioner General of Immigration and his assistants will be found to be in a better position to furnish you with definite recommendations as to the facilities necessary at the various immigration stations in order to effect a more efficient medical examination and control of arriving aliens, after such conference as may be deemed necessary with representatives of the Supervising Architect's office or other agencies of the Government competent to estimate on the cost of construction.

With every assurance of esteem, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. S. CUMMING,
Surgeon General.

The health of the American people is of first consideration, and I can not urge too earnestly the taking of prompt steps to protect that health against known and unknown diseases carried by aliens of all kinds through the establishment of a thorough system of medical examination at every port or point of entry of every alien of every type and nature entering the country either temporarily or permanently.

Eloquent testimony as to the results of the procedure practiced at the port of San Juan, P. R., is found in a report of the acting commissioner at that port under date of April 22, 1922. He reports in part the following:

Alien arrivals at ports of Porto Rico July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Port of arrival.	Seamen.		Passengers.	
	Arrived.	Medically certified.	Arrived.	Medically certified.
San Juan.....	9,045	16	1,277	20
Mayaguez.....	2,396	None.	100	None.
Guanica.....	2,325	None.	32	None.
Ponce.....	2,927	None.	127	None.

A case in point has just come up in this office. The Dutch Steamship *Irene* arrived at San Juan this morning from Europe, via St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of United States. In accordance with the procedure as practiced by the medical examiners, a medical examiner did not visit the vessel. Informed by the master of the vessel that it was desired to land for hospital treatment an alien crew man afflicted with the ——, the boarding officer passed the information over to the office of the medical examiner by telephone. No word has yet been received in this office from the medical examiner (about three hours later).

Other specific cases of significance are:

1. Alien —— (BSI 665/1339). Her passport showed that she was coming for medical treatment, and her testimony was to the same effect. Her doctor reported that she had (before leaving Santo Domingo) made arrangements with him for treatment for gallstones. The medical examiner passed her on primary inspection, and again on reexamination made at request of the board. Alien testified that at primary inspection "he (the medical examiner) asked me only what was the matter with me, or whether there was anything the matter with me." In reply to the question, "What else did he ask you?" she replied, "He wanted to know whether I was vaccinated."

2. Alien —— (BSI 665/1346) testified that she left Porto Rico five years previously for Teneriffe, Canary Islands; immediately upon her arrival there she entered a sanatorium for "lungers," where she remained till the day she sailed for Porto Rico. Medical examiner passed her on primary inspection, and again on reexamination made at the request of the board. In reply to the question, "Did the medical examiner of the Immigration Service examine you aboard the steamship *Antonio Lopez* this morning?" she replied, "The quarantine doctor looked at me; but he did not examine me at all." In answer to the question, "Did he examine your children (seven in number) at all?" she replied, "No, he did not examine them, either."

From the foregoing, and much other like data on record in this office it appears manifest that, unless the Surgeon General issue to the officer in charge for Porto Rico "additional instructions," to the end that "the procedure practiced in the past" may be improved, an adequate medical examination of alien seamen and passengers arriving at ports of Porto Rico can not be expected in the future.

In explanation of any defects of form or substance that may exist in this letter the subscriber takes the liberty of stating that he has written it very hurriedly, in order that it may go forward by the mail due to leave for the mainland to-day.

Mental and physical defectives, illiterates, etc.

The immigration laws provide that mental defectives, ranging from feeble-minded to idiots, shall not be admitted when applying as alien immigrants. This also includes persons apparently normal at the time of application who have had one or more attacks of insanity; also those afflicted with a loathsome contagious disease. They also bar absolutely any alien above the age of 16 years unable to read in some language, and also those so physically defective that their condition may interfere with their ability to earn a living. The law also provides that temporary admission may be granted to any otherwise inadmissible alien if it would be cruel or inhuman to deport immediately, and authorizes the Secretary of Labor to authorize hospital treatment of certain enumerated persons afflicted with a loathsome contagious disease.

When I assumed office I found the hospitals at the ports filled with patients afflicted with loathsome contagious diseases, especially ringworm and favus of the scalp, and those afflicted with trachoma, a dangerous disease of the eyes. I also found that a great many illiterates had been temporarily admitted, and about 200 mental defectives had been admitted during the period 1914 to 1921, many because deportation was impractical during the war and others because the entire family, except the afflicted member, was in America.

It has always seemed to me that the extraordinary power to temporarily admit any otherwise inadmissible alien when it would be inhuman to do otherwise must be construed as meaning just what it says. I feel that it is not a device for admitting for periods of months and years the excluded classes, especially where there is no prospect of improving conditions for deportation by temporary admission. Experience has taught us, as a matter of fact, that when once temporary admission is granted to a mental defective or any other of the excluded classes, it is regarded as a step toward permanent admission and results in heart-breaking pleas by friends and relatives when efforts are made to enforce the law. In many instances whole communities have made an issue of a particular case, insisting vehemently that the officers of the law were fiends incarnate because they proposed to do that which the law compelled them to do. In a number of cities such cases were made a public issue and votes were taken by the public through the newspapers as to whether or not a feeble-minded boy or girl who had been temporarily admitted should be deported.

It has been the attitude of the department since my incumbency that the laws of the land must be enforced by executive officers. So long as the law of the land mandatorily excludes any class of aliens, so long must the executive officers see to it that they are excluded. No one, of course, would argue that the provisions of the law should be relaxed and that these excluded classes outside the illiterates should be admitted. It has been the policy in the past year to absolutely refuse temporary admission to any alien who could not be permanently admitted, except in the very extreme case of immediate overwhelming hardship which could be overcome by a delay.

By a course of firm conduct and impartial dealing, the department has succeeded in eliminating from the country a majority of the mental defectives that had been accumulated, and progress is being made in eliminating the others. It makes one's heart bleed with compassion to deal with many of these unfortunates and makes an officer wish that he might trade places with a hangman. The hangman's job is an act which takes but a moment and then it is over. The unfortunate creatures who have been given temporary admission and thereby have given birth to the hope that they may be permanently admitted often face a fate vastly worse than death. Yet

the officer of the law has no discretion. Frequently alien families deliberately come one or two at a time and establish themselves here in order to establish a basis for a plea of mercy and consideration for the final member who, when he or she arrives, is found to be mandatorily excluded because of mental or physical condition. Often the head of a family has become an American citizen before he has permitted an insane or feeble-minded child to apply for admission. Such a situation complicates the matter, but in nowise relieves the officers in charge of immigration from their duty to exclude or deport. I am glad to be able to announce that, aside from the disposition of those who are temporarily admitted before I assumed office, the problem of these afflicted is being rapidly solved by the strict enforcement of the law, which has taught both the alien and the transportation companies that it is useless for the relatives of the afflicted to apply for their admission or for the transportation company to carry them. Were a policy of relaxation to be instituted, this country would rapidly be flooded by mentally and physically defective aliens who lived through the horrors of the great European war. One of the aftermaths of that war is a great army of mentally defective children, physically defective adults and aged, and a great number of hopeless, despairing individuals.

Oriental.

Ever since 1892 the United States has been committed to the policy of excluding Chinese laborers and other oriental labor. The wisdom of the policy can not well be questioned.

The original legislation on the subject was imperfect and failed to go very far in accomplishing its purpose. The exclusion acts have been amended from time to time with the purpose of keeping out Chinese labor, but permitting others than laborers to enjoy the same privileges of coming and going that is extended to citizens and subjects of the most favored nations. In 1892 and again in 1893 laws were enacted for the registration of all Chinese then in the United States and provision made for the barring from our ports of all Chinese laborers. Since then other oriental races have been included in various forms of legislation.

With the passing of the years many devices have been resorted to to circumvent the plain provisions of the law. Efforts to enter the country surreptitiously are constantly resorted to by the excluded classes with varying success. From time to time the decisions of courts have provided openings within the law which apparently were not contemplated by Congress when the legislation was enacted.

The exempt classes consist of accredited officials of the Chinese Government, merchants, students, teachers, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure; also the wives and children of persons of the Chinese

race who are American citizens by birth; also the wives and minor children of members of the exempt classes, such as merchants and others. Very few come as teachers or travelers for curiosity or pleasure. The law provides methods for compelling the departure from the country of travelers who stay beyond a reasonable time under their status.

Under judicial decisions, however, the Government may not remove from the country any other of the exempt classes who, after entry, lose their exempt status and become laborers. The courts have held that any merchants or students or teachers or others of these exempt classes who come here in good faith as such exempts and who later become laborers can not be deported unless the Government can show irregularity or fraud in the procuring of the so-called section-6 certificate certifying to their exempt status at the time of their admission. This point is brought out sharply by the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Lin Hop Fong* case (209 U. S. 453). This Chinese person was admitted in 1899 as a merchant of the exempt class and almost immediately after entry became a laborer. He was ordered deported by lower tribunals, but on appeal the United States Supreme Court said:

While this certificate may be overcome by proper evidence and may not have the effect of a judicial determination, yet being made in conformity to the treaty and upon it the Chinaman having been duly admitted to a residence in this country, he can not be deported as in this case because of wrongfully entering the United States upon a fraudulent certificate unless there is some competent evidence to overcome the legal effect of the certificate.

The certificates are issued under the provision of section 6 of the exclusion law by the Chinese Government and viséed by an American consul presumably upon an investigation as to the person's status.

The United States Supreme Court holds that the wives and children of the members of the exempt classes are themselves exempt and shall be admitted without presenting the certificate required by section 6 of the law. As a rule these Chinese exempts arrive here alone without bringing their families, or come when they are unmarried and later return to China and marry and then ultimately desire to bring their families. The same is true of Chinese persons, who are citizens by birth. We find that great numbers of young Chinese men are brought here on the showing that they are the minor sons of domiciled Chinese of exempt classes. It is not necessary that such son be a minor if he is a son of an American citizen. If he is, however, the son of a merchant or other exempt, the privilege is limited to minor children, but in practical experience it is found rather difficult to know whether they are below the age of 21 or not. This department made a rule that it must be shown that the alleged children of these exempts were members of the immediate household of the alleged

father and dependent upon him for support. The courts have held this rule to be void and set it aside. Many alleged sons of exempts who are being admitted are themselves married men and the heads of independent households.

By decision of the courts, not only are these exempts allowed to bring their natural children but also adopted children. The courts have also held that these alleged minor children of exempts when brought here need not maintain their exempt status, but may become laborers if they choose.

The courts have held that the foreign-born children of American citizens of the Chinese race are themselves citizens and may come here as such at any time provided they have not taken acts of expatriation. Those who come always claim that they have not taken such acts, and of course it is manifestly impossible for this department to prove that they have.

Since the enactment of the seamen's law permitting alien seamen of all races to take shore leave for the purpose of reshipping foreign, the representatives of the excluded races are largely resorting to the device of seamanship to enter the country unlawfully. It has generally been held that 60 days is a reasonable time within which an alien seamen may reshipe foreign. That gives him 60 days of unrestrained liberty in the United States. Seamen of the excluded races who desire to remain here simply disappear in the body of our citizenship and mingle with the representatives of their races in the large cities, and as a result it is practically impossible to locate them or to compel their departure. In an effort to stem this ever-increasing flow of excluded laborers under the guise of seamen, the Secretary of Labor, under the power granted him in the immigration law to prescribe regulations for shore leave, provided that seamen of the excluded races must furnish a bond of \$500 that they will depart within 60 days. During the first nine months that this rule was in force more than \$100,000 was collected in forfeited bonds of Chinese seamen alone. Recently a district court discharged two seamen on habeas corpus, holding that the department was without power to require a bond under the seamen's act, in spite of the provision in the immigration law that the Secretary of Labor may prescribe regulations under which excluded alien seamen may have shore leave and in spite of the established policy of this Government that laborers of certain races shall be excluded.

The navigation act itself makes no distinction between alien seamen of the excluded races and seamen of other races. It was for that very reason that when the immigration act of February 5, 1917, was framed Chinese seamen were placed on the same basis as seamen of other races. Sections 32 and 33 of that law, however, gave the Secretary of Labor power to make regulations for the landing of such seamen

of excluded races for the purpose of reshipping foreign as to him may seem proper and necessary to prevent such alien seamen from remaining permanently in the United States. The Commissioner General of Immigration in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, reports, among other things, the following:

Seventy-three Chinese stowaways were discovered on a vessel which recently arrived at the port of San Francisco from the Orient. It was ascertained that these stowaways had for years been crew members of different vessels plying between this country and ports in China; that on their previous return to Hongkong on the vessel on which they arrived as stowaways they refused to sign the vessel's articles for the return trip to this country, ostensibly abandoning their calling; that an equal number of their countrymen, inexperienced as seamen, were thereupon signed on the articles of the ship in their stead; and that the 73 old crew members then stowed away on the vessel and actually performed the customary duties aboard the vessel up to the time of her arrival at San Francisco, when they again stowed away. This was no mere prank that the Chinese were playing on the vessel authorities. On the contrary, it was a deliberately planned scheme, which possibly had worked without detection on previous occasions, to assist (undoubtedly for a satisfactory consideration) 73 of their countrymen to gain surreptitious and unlawful admission to the United States. Measures the purpose of which was to effectually stop practices of this character have been taken.

Under date of September 13, 1921, our San Francisco office reported the discovery of 29 stowaways on board a steamer which entered that port from the Orient, all of whom expected to get shore leave as seamen, and clearly did not intend to reship foreign. It is reported that by means quite baffling crews from the Orient are padded until the arrival of the vessel at an American port, and then the excess crew men take shore leave and never return. It is also alleged that it has been found to be an extensive practice for men of the excluded races to stowaway on ships manned by crews of the same race, and when such ships arrive at an American port, by a connivance with the regular crew members, these stowaways get shore leave in the guise of being sailors on the vessel, and, having secured shore leave, never return.

So extensively has this practice grown that the reported desertions at the port of San Francisco alone amount to from 75 to 150 per month. Desertions at Atlantic ports of this same type of seamen have been very extensive. The evidence seems conclusive that nearly all of these are not real seamen but secure berths as such with the sole view of obtaining shore leave at an American port and never returning. It is practically impossible to locate such deserting seamen of the oriental races as have reached the section devoted to their races in our large cities. It is not an exaggeration to say that prior to the requirement of a bond of \$500 there were added to the coolie population of the United States not less than 150 to 200 per month. In the summer of 1921 information from various sources reached this office that about 5,000 Chinese seamen were

then in New York and that they were becoming a menace to the representatives of their own race. Careful investigation showed that there were not less than 2,500 of such seamen in that city. Gradually these have been absorbed in industry.

In addition to these sources by which Chinese laborers are added to our population through methods declared unlawful, there is a constant and ever-growing stream of unlawful entry not only of Chinese but also of other excluded races. The thousands of miles of our land border offer a splendid opportunity for smuggling, and at present there is much of this unlawful traffic from the islands of the sea lying southeast of us. Every year thousands of Chinese pass around or through the United States on their way to Cuba and other islands of the West Indies. An investigation made of the situation in Cuba by this department during the current year would indicate that there are 25,000 to 30,000 Chinese coolies in Cuba who are there for the sole purpose of endeavoring to smuggle into the United States. Quite recently it has been discovered that large numbers of Chinese coolies are being taken to the British West Indies through the Panama Canal, thousands have passed in transit through portions of the United States to Mexico and to Cuba, thousands have passed through Canada to advantageous locations in the Atlantic Ocean, and thousands of others have entered Canada and gradually find their way into the United States. The gasoline launch, the automobile, and now the flying machine are the means for bringing them in. Our investigations indicate that communication is had between these orientals in Cuba and other points near our border with members of their race lawfully in the United States, and these are drilled in the essential facts to furnish proof that they are native-born Americans or are sons of natives or of exempts. When apprehended after their unlawful entry they are usually ready with a good case. During the past year the smuggling across the Mexican border has been greatly reduced, and strong efforts have been made to curb the flow from Cuba and the West Indies. Many hundreds have been apprehended in the act of unlawful entry and have been deported.

The problem of deporting Chinese seamen who took shore leave and then failed to depart, however, has become serious because of the want of appropriation. If as a matter of fact there are 5,000 seamen unlawfully in New York, it would require a minimum of \$500,000 to deport them to China. The best estimate obtainable places the price higher than that. The appropriation for deportations of all kinds for the current year is but \$250,000.

In a recent decision the Supreme Court of the United States held that under our Constitution a Chinese person arrested within the United States is entitled to have his status determined by a court

proceeding rather than by immigration officers, unless there is clear evidence of his unlawful entry. Those familiar with the problem can readily understand the difficulty of deporting a Chinese person who is apprehended far away from the border and taken before a United States commissioner. The Chinese person claims citizenship by birth and produces witnesses to prove his allegation. It is practically impossible for the Government to prove that his testimony is not true, and he is discharged as being a citizen, and the certificate of discharge gives him a clear bill as an American citizen with all the rights appertaining thereto.

It seems clear in the light of 30 years' experience under the present Chinese exclusion law that the act needs careful revision and amending. They were experimental acts, and, in the light of subsequent developments, were rather crude. It would seem that the whole code should be rewritten. The basis for such a law at the very outset should be a reregistration of all Chinese persons now in the United States, and then proceed from that basis. At first blush one gains the impression that section 8 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, would be an effective instrument. It reads as follows:

That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in.

The fact is that this section has signally failed in every way. The courts have held that proof must be of such a nature as to bring home knowledge to those operating ships or that there must have been an actual, clear, bona fide attempt to bring unlawful aliens into the country. Apparently now sections 32 and 33 of the same act are wholly useless. Some of the provisions of the present law are unnecessarily harsh so far as they apply to the clearly exempt classes, while on the other hand they are very defective in avoiding their violation by the dishonest. China is a friendly nation and commercial relations with China are profitable to our commerce. The law should be so framed that it will bring about the exclusion of the laborer but otherwise will encourage commercial relations and facilitate the movement of the merchant who comes here in good faith to patronize our markets. It seems to me the present code could be greatly strengthened by providing that children of the exempt Chinese must be below the age of 16 years in order to be

admitted to their parents; by excluding all adopted children of exempts; by providing for the deportation of all persons who were one of the exempt class and who have become laborers, or by providing for such regulations as will guarantee that the exempt classes will maintain their exempt status while here and will be deported or their deportation arranged for when that status is lost; and particularly by providing for stringent bonds or other conditions for seamen of the excluded races who desire shore leave.

It seems to me that the present situation with reference to oriental labor under our law is simply disgraceful. The pressure for entry into this country is tremendous and apparently well financed. The schemes and plans and plots for circumventing the law are most astute and clever and in numbers are beyond belief. One of the first acts of the present administration of this department was to cancel an arrangement, apparently innocent on its face, for bringing so-called industrial students to the United States for the purpose of stimulating trade relations between the two countries. It was discovered that those who had secured this innocent-looking concession had planned to bring approximately 30,000 coolie laborers to the United States at a profit to the promoters of the plan of not less than \$3,000,000. The details of the plan were most astounding, far-reaching, and complete. Some of the best brains in America had been employed to help carry out the scheme. For months after the concession had been canceled most unusual efforts were made to have it reinstated and to punish those who had a part in canceling it. Bribery and corruption is reported as resulting from all this in a most astounding degree.

The subject is worthy of the most careful consideration and a most thorough and comprehensive revision of the law by Congress.

Selection of immigrants.

With the close of the World War America faced a veritable flood of immigrants, seeking refuge from the conditions in the war-torn countries of Europe and the Near East. To stem the tide Congress passed a law limiting the immigrants from any foreign country to 3 per cent of the foreign-born persons of each nationality resident in the United States in 1910. Under this law the United States has checked the stream of aliens flowing to this country, arbitrarily, pending the framing of a policy under which only the best of those applying for admission will be allowed to enter. In the first year of its operation the 3 per cent law cut down the number of foreigners admitted by more than half a million.

Nearly 1,000,000 foreigners, representing every element in the tangled populations of the Old World, and every race beneath the sun, sought admission to America in the year before the percentage law became effective. During the first year under the law less

than 300,000 were admitted. One effect of the law was to cut down materially the percentage of the total immigration which came from southern and eastern Europe, the source of the alien stream which the year before brought about 750,000 to our shores. The normal immigration from northern and western Europe has been practically unchecked by the percentage law.

One of the peculiar features of the 3 per cent act is the favor shown the Japanese and Chinese races. The law specifically exempts from its operation the countries with which there are treaty agreements, which leaves the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" and the Chinese exclusion laws in full force. The number forming "exempted" classes is considerably in excess of the 3 per cent limit placed upon nationals of other countries. In other words, these "excluded" races are given preference over the so-called "most favored."

The greatest fault with our present immigration system is that it gives the privilege of selection to the sovereign powers of other nations. This power was first given absolute to the Japanese under the so-called "gentlemen's agreement," under the provisions of which that Government covenanted to give passports to only certain classes of her people. There has always been some controversy as to whether this power was fairly executed, though if it is not it is likely that Japanese authorities have been as badly duped as our own.

The passport system at the present time is, with reference to immigration, ill adapted to our needs. It is time that we ourselves had something to say—if we are to continue to rely upon alien labor for the development of our resources—about the kind of emigrants to be given the privilege of taking part in our national affairs. Instead of accepting the passport given by foreign Governments we should set a standard. Those qualified to enter should be selected on the other side and given our certificate of qualification. To accomplish this purpose legislation should be enacted providing for the examination abroad of prospective emigrants by giving the following tests:

1. Blood: To determine the general condition of health, latent diseases, etc.
2. Physical: A physical inventory of the strength and condition, brawn and muscle, affecting ability to earn a living.
3. Mental: That our public institutions may not be filled with men, women, and children to whom we owe no national duty, while our own are not properly cared for; but further still, that our good American blood shall not become polluted with imbecility, insanity, and idiocy. We must keep the American race sturdy in mind as well as in body.

4. Character: This is not least, for no matter what examinations might be given at our ports of entry we could not be assured that the immigrant was not a criminal, a teacher or believer in anarchy, or an immoral person. By having our own representative verify the standing of a prospective emigrant in his home community we can very nearly determine the kind of citizen we may be able to make of him; and if he should not measure up after he gets here, then he should be sent back to the country from which he came.

The present immigration statutes bar aliens over 16 years old who are unable to read in some language or dialect. This test of literacy, and the provisions which exclude the mentally defective and the insane are the only provisions which prescribe mental standards for these future citizens. A certain physical standard is of course also required by the existing laws, but all these tests are made at the ports of entry after the immigrant has broken up his home abroad and sacrificed much to accomplish the journey. Under many circumstances it is hard to enforce the law and send them back when they fail to qualify. This difficulty is made greater by the intercession of relatives and attorneys on this side pleading for their admittance. Very frequently Congressmen and Senators become interested on behalf of relatives of constituents, to the great embarrassment of enforcing officers as well as the Senators and Congressmen.

Therefore, in addition to the importance of giving America the right to choose her future residents from among those applying, two other good results will be achieved by the legislation requested. First, it will prevent the breaking up of homes and families, all or part of which might be found inadmissible upon arrival; and, second, it would give us a record of the individual made up at his own home, upon which our program for Americanization and education could be intelligently based. Better immigrants should be the watchword, for it means better citizens and better institutions.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.

For the better administration of existing naturalization laws I make the following recommendations for legislation. Under the separate heading "Enrollment of aliens" attention is called to the necessity for an adequate plan of Americanizing the foreign born.

(a) A law specifically defining the duties and authority of the "citizenship training" service, establishing a statutory roll of its employees, and making an appropriation for its field service separate from that for the naturalization field service. It is impossible, otherwise, to ascertain its cost, and to limit its activities within the bounds of reason under the vague language of the section of the act of May

9, 1918 (9th subdivision), under which present activities along that line are conducted.

(b) A law abolishing the present system of providing for allowance of compensation by administrative action for additional clerical assistants to clerks of naturalization courts collecting fees in any fiscal year in excess of \$6,000, and substituting therefor retention by such clerks of courts of such proportion of said excess as may be deemed sufficient to secure the clerical assistants required to promptly and efficiently dispose of the preparation and filing of naturalization papers by applicants therefor. As the law now stands, it operates admirably in the great majority of the courts—all those collecting less than \$6,000 per annum or slightly more than that amount—but in the few large city courts, where the business brings in many times that amount, there is constant difficulty in satisfying the demands for clerical assistants which can only be satisfied measurably, and even then at the cost—as the sums allowed come from the same general and fixed appropriation which provides for the field service—of sacrificing, to the extent of such allowance, the latter service. Moreover, the personnel of the field service is selected from eligible registers, and the department can exact of them efficient work; on the other hand, the assistant naturalization clerks are not in any degree under department control, but are selected by the clerk of court.

It seems clear that the requirement that all collections in excess of \$6,000 in any fiscal year shall be remitted through the department to the Treasury should be abolished and, in lieu thereof, the clerk should be permitted to retain such proportion of said excess as Congress may in its judgment deem necessary—if not one-half, as is done of collection less than \$6,000, one-third or even one-fourth.

(c) A law should be enacted dispensing with the requirement that every petitioner who arrived in this country since the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, shall obtain and file with his petition a certificate of arrival. It is sufficient to say that whatever usefulness the certificate of arrival was originally intended to serve is decidedly overbalanced by the serious administrative difficulties that have within recent years prevented the prompt procurement of these certificates, by the comparatively negligible value thereof, and by the fact that where the original landing record can not be located for one cause or another, as proves to be the case in a large number of instances, an administrative expedient must be resorted to which practically nullifies the originally contemplated purpose of certificates of arrival.

(d) The law authorizing the Government to institute proceedings for the revocation of naturalization certificates which have been procured through fraud or illegality should be enlarged so that the Government would have the authority to revoke naturalization certificates because of gross misconduct or disloyalty occurring *subse-*

quent to naturalization. The purpose of this suggestion is so manifest that further comment or argument in its favor seems unnecessary.

(e) The law with respect to the presumption of expatriation by virtue of continued residence abroad without in the meantime taking steps to preserve the status of citizenship by registration before American diplomatic or consular officers does not now satisfactorily define the status of persons of this class who ultimately return to the United States, and as a consequence gives rise to serious question concerning the political status of such persons. The law should be amended so that the status of such persons would be definitely defined, and the surest way to accomplish this result would seem to be a provision declaring that after the lapse of the time which may be prescribed such persons shall *cease* to be citizens.

(f) The law should be changed so as to permit the use of depositions to establish residence in the same State in which petition has been filed in those cases where a petitioner has lived at two or more places in the same State during the five-year period preceding his naturalization, subject, of course, to restrictions that experience has taught are necessary in order to mitigate present hardships and at the same time preserve the substance of the present requirements.

Because of the desire on the part of the administration to make the cost of government as low as possible to the American people I hesitate to suggest that the appropriations for the Bureau of Naturalization be increased. Nevertheless there is merit in the following recommendations of the Commissioner of Naturalization:

(1) For the employment of a sufficient number of naturalization examiners to enable each application for naturalization to be investigated *personally*, and with such a degree of thoroughness as will insure the admission to American citizenship only of those aliens who are entirely qualified to be vested with that privilege. With the limited corps of examiners now available, it is a physical impossibility to make *personal* examinations in every case, and with the desired degree of thoroughness, and in a certain percentage of naturalization applications, the unsatisfactory method of correspondence examinations must be resorted to at present.

(2) For the employment of an adequate clerical force in the bureau in Washington for the purpose of indexing all naturalization certificates granted since the Federal Government commenced the maintenance of naturalization records in 1906. Nothing is more important to the practical utility of those records in behalf of those who have been vested with citizenship, directly or indirectly, than a general index which will place within the ready means of those who may be affected thereby the opportunity of determining their status and offering to agencies concerned the practical evidence of their citizenship. The limited clerical force in the bureau, whose activities have been confined to more pressing though not more important matters, has at no time in the bureau's history been adequate to index these invaluable records. The lack of such index has not only proved a distinct handicap to the bureau in its operations but has left unsatisfied many individuals, attorneys, Government agencies, and others who have had legitimate need for authoritative information concerning the citizenship status of persons.

Registration of aliens.

One of the problems before the American people is the proper care and education of the approximately 7,000,000 of naturalizable aliens in the United States—potential citizens. This is one of the tasks to be accomplished by the Bureau of Naturalization. There are certain standards required of those applying for naturalization. I will not say that these standards are too low, though when we consider the great privilege we confer when granting citizenship they are none too high. If the present standards were strictly required, our difficulties, so far as they arise from foreign-born citizens, would be pretty well eliminated. The problem of eradicating the false doctrines of radicalism in America would be no nearer solution if we made citizens of every alien forthwith; the solution lies in enlightening the foreign born, alien and citizen, in the privileges and duties, rights and responsibilities which attach to citizenship, and the nature and methods of government of a republic, with emphasis upon the natural changes which may be brought about through evolution by means of the ballot.

To put across such a program there must be method—a systematic and automatic means of bringing the alien into contact with the Government in a friendly spirit of cooperation. The alien should be acquainted with the solicitude of the Government as to his individual welfare; the Government must know the alien. In order that there may be a thorough survey of the field to be covered and a perfect understanding of the work to be done every alien should be required to enroll for the training which the Government should undertake to give.

I should strongly oppose any enrollment if it were to be conducted as a system of espionage. The opponents of the suggestion seem to be of the opinion that such a provision of law would amount to that, but the theory has never been advanced that enrollment for the purpose of exercising the privilege of franchise was a means of police identification. Nor has it ever been denied that a registration of all children up to 14 or 16 years to insure a complete common-school education was anything other than desirable. If we require of native-born American children a knowledge of American history, civil government, civics, and so on, before they may become of voting age why should we not require as much of those who enter the country of their own volition to participate in the advantages of an organized stable Republic? It is, however, true, that such an enrollment for educational direction would automatically bring to the notice of the Government those who actively resisted organized government or are disposed to treat lightly institutions of law and order. Such aliens are as much of a menace to the foreign-born as to native

citizens and should not be permitted to spread their doctrines of disregard for life and property rights. Deportation is an adequate remedy for this evil and it should be exercised.

It is not disputed that the matter of education is distinctly a function of the States. Citizenship, however, is a matter of Federal concern and the Constitution gives to Congress the right to determine under what conditions a foreigner may become naturalized. The Federal Government, therefore, is the logical agency through which preparation for citizenship should be supervised, and the Bureau of Naturalization should be authorized to provide the facilities by which candidates may be able to meet high standards fixed to elevate the dignity of citizenship. A citizenry united in language, understanding and spirit, and ambition is necessary to the high ideals to which America was dedicated by our forefathers. This can be accomplished only under competent Federal direction.

Concerning the constitutional right of Congress to require enrollment of aliens the United States Supreme Court (149 U. S. 698) said:

Congress has the right to provide a system of registration and identification of any class of aliens within the country, and to take all proper means to carry out that system.

And, again, the court, in the opinion, stated:

Congress having the right, as it may see fit, to expel aliens of a particular class or to permit them to remain, has undoubtedly the right to provide a system of registration and identification of the members of that class within the country; and to take all proper means to carry out the system which it provides.

Not only have we the foregoing extracts from a decision of the United States Supreme Court, but there is really nothing new in this idea. It has already been worked out in the United States and was in effect as a part of the naturalization laws of the United States as enacted in 1798 and reenacted in 1802.

Annual enrollment for the purposes mentioned should be accompanied by fees sufficient to cover the expenses which would be incurred in furnishing the education prescribed.

CHILD LABOR.

The subject of child labor has been given very careful attention in the last year and a number of important surveys have been made to ascertain the extent of this unhealthful economic factor.

The reports of the Bureau of the Census would indicate that more than a million children between the ages of 10 and 16 are engaged in gainful work in industry. The details reveal that children between 10 and 15 years to the number of approximately 660,000 are engaged in the sugar-beet fields, the cotton fields, and the onion

fields of the land. Apparently the usual method is to employ whole families by contractors to work in these fields. The children work with the adults usually from sunrise to sunset, walking in a stooped position or crawling through the fields, pulling up the weeds, pulling up beets and onions, cutting the tops from these, and also in picking cotton. There are a number of definite movements of these families composed largely of children from State to State where these agricultural industries thrive.

More than 50,000 children are employed as spinning girls and doffer boys in textile factories. Children in the cotton mills, it is reported, work 60 hours a week, and those over 14½ years old work nights. Thousands do industrial home work stringing beads, pulling threads from lacework, etc.

This condition of children in industry under supervision of parents or near relatives seems to have gone on without interruption while the national child labor laws were in force. It is doubtful whether any legislation of the type heretofore enacted or thus far contemplated would reach this evil, or children working in agricultural pursuits or in the homes under the supervision of their parents or close relatives.

Under the previous administration the custom grew up of suspending the operation of the immigration laws on the Mexican border to permit the importation of Mexican families for the purpose of working in cotton fields and sugar-beet fields. After carefully reviewing the whole situation I reached the conclusion that this was not only unauthorized by law but was really encouraging the most flagrant form of child labor. It is true that these industries are really suffering for help, but it seemed to me improper to permit the importation of so-called cheap labor in the form of the labor of women and children in order to supply the market. I feel that it is a practical aid toward eliminating child labor when we create conditions which will require that adults or people above the age of 16 shall do this work.

A complete survey would indicate that 1,500,000 American children are now the victims of premature toil in the mines and mills and factories and fields and homes of this country. This is all wrong. The great problem of our childhood is of the utmost importance to the perpetuity of the Nation. Our children are entitled to a life that will conserve their strength while young and that will educate their minds and hearts so that they may be efficient when they grow to maturity.

Forty-two States out of the forty-eight have adopted so-called child-labor laws, some of which are highly developed and rigidly enforced. Others are rather rudimentary and indifferently enforced. The manufacturer in the State where children under the age of 16 years are not permitted to work at all and where those above 16 and

below 18 are permitted to work only under certain restricted conditions and regulations complain that they are subject to unfair competition by competitors who manufacture in States where there are no laws on the subject of child labor or where the laws are not comprehensive and practically not enforced. A remedy must be found to meet this condition. There are those who advocate uniform child-labor laws by the States, believing that it is a subject which should be dealt with only by the States. On the other hand, there are those who advocate the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving Congress exclusive power to deal with the subject. Regardless of which method may be adopted, it is urgent that some method should be adopted which will forever blot from the escutcheon of this Nation the black spot of child labor which still exists in some form in some places.

Long continued hours of toil at a time when the bones and the muscles of the body of the child are undeveloped bring about a condition which retards its development. We are told that at times in some places children of 12 years or thereabouts are compelled to labor 8 and 10 and 12 hours per day in employment which so exhausts them that their nerves are frazzled when night comes and they are unable to sleep. The destiny of such poor victims seems clear. When they reach the age of manhood or womanhood instead of being able to do their share of the world's work and do it effectively and efficiently, they are wrecks, physically, mentally, and morally, a large percentage of them landing in the poorhouse, or the madhouse, or the jail, or a premature grave. There is not a single defense that can be urged in favor of this awful system, and every instinct of humanity prompts its abolition. But beyond the instinct of humanity, ordinary wisdom and prudence of any Government will prompt it to conserve the physical, mental, and moral fiber of its growing childhood merely from the standpoint of insuring the perpetuation of the Government.

The decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court on May 15, 1922, in the case of *Bailey & Bailey v. The Drexel Furniture Co.*, to the effect that the child-labor tax was unconstitutional, has provoked widespread discussion as to what shall be the next step in the control of child labor. In a previous decision (*Hammer v. Dagenhart*) the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional an act which closed the channels of interstate and foreign commerce to the products of child labor. The court seems to have made the issue clear—either to give up the plan of a Federal minimum and rely solely upon the States, or to undertake to secure a Federal amendment definitely giving to Congress the power to pass a child-labor law. Both the first and second Federal child-labor laws sought only a minimum national standard. State laws that were higher were still operative and were enforced by State machinery. An amendment

giving to Congress the right to establish a Federal minimum and leaving to the States the right to raise and not lower standards, thus securing to the children all the advantages of our Federal form of government, is being advocated by the most representative organizations of women, trade-unions, the National Consumers' League, and the National Child Labor Committee.

PROCEDURE OF FEDERAL COURTS IN CHILDREN'S CASES.

Although the principles governing the juvenile court have been accepted, in theory at least, by every State but two, our Federal laws, like the old criminal law, make no distinction between adults and children. In consequence, United States courts, save those operating in the District of Columbia, are still proceeding against little children by the ordinary methods of arrest, detention in jail with adults, indictment by the grand jury, and final discharge or sentence of fine or imprisonment. Needless to say this practice is very apt to leave an indelible impression upon the mind of the child injurious in its effect upon their later lives. Under this system a child of 7 or 8 years of age, should he in innocent mischief break a corner mail box, would be subject to the same treatment—the same arrest, detention, trial, and punishment—as would be meted out to the inveterate criminal who committed a like offense with intent to rob and plunder mail shipments of bullion made from the Federal Treasury. A report issued by the Children's Bureau during the year, entitled "The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child," has called attention to the extent of this problem and the urgent need for remedial legislation. The United States should lead and not lag far behind the States in the care that it gives children who come under its jurisdiction.

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU.

For the coming year the Women's Bureau is faced with the need for two distinct types of information. The fact that almost every State will have a legislative session during the winter has brought many demands for special information from groups who want a foundation of facts upon which they can base their programs. In fact, so many requests for State surveys have been made that it has been impossible to grant them all. Two surveys in important industrial States are to be undertaken within a short time and it may be possible to inaugurate others at a later date, but already it has been necessary to refuse requests for surveys which should be made in four States.

The importance of the basic information on wages and hours which is furnished by these investigations is well recognized, but such studies can not be continued to the elimination of the collection of other equally important material. There are other urgent problems to be studied

which should take prominent place in the plans of the bureau. One of the most conspicuous of these questions which are arousing interest and concern at the present time is the effect of minimum-wage legislation on the earnings and opportunities of women and on the financial condition of the industries to which such legislation applies. The relation between hours and output, the effect of short or long hours on absenteeism and accidents, are also subjects of no small moment in the present day of increasing legislation regulating hours, and of keener industrial competition. Such subjects require expert and intensive study. Definite information about them will be of immense importance to the industries of the country as well as to the women who are employed in those industries. The bureau has already studied certain aspects of these questions in a very slight way. It should devote considerably more time to this type of investigation in order that the necessary information may be made available.

To the student of industrial conditions, hardly less important than the problems just discussed are the findings of the census of 1920 in regard to the industrial distribution of wage-earning women and the changes which have taken place since 1910. As the census figures for 1920 become available it is important for the Women's Bureau to study and interpret these figures so that their significance may be easily apparent. An intensive study of a limited number of census schedules has already shown that they are a rich fund of information and that a more detailed study and analysis of their returns along the lines particularly pertaining to the subjects in which the bureau is interested will lead to most significant results.

In addition to the studies outlined above the educational and exhibit work done by the bureau should be expanded. New exhibits should be made available and additional graphic material, illustrating in popular form the standards and policies advocated by the bureau, should be prepared for the use of the many agencies that are constantly requesting such material.

By the removal of the legislative restriction which now limits salaries to \$1,800, the Women's Bureau would be enabled to employ necessary experts to conduct investigations; sufficient appropriation should be made to enable it to carry on an adequate program to include extension of educational and exhibit work and investigations of—

- (a) The effects of special legislation upon the employment of women.
- (b) Wages, hours, and working conditions for women in industry in different sections of the country.
- (c) The effect on women in industry of certain conditions such as the piecework system, posture at work, the lifting of weights, and industrial poisons.

- (d) Critical compilation of existing statistical material relating to women in industry.
- (e) Codification of laws regulating conditions for women in industry.

Investigations already undertaken have shown the urgent need for more definite and detailed information upon which to base policies regarding the conditions noted above. Without delay, such information should be made available for the benefit of industry itself as well as that of the wage-earning women of the country. With its present appropriation the Women's Bureau can scarcely scratch the surface of the many matters it should examine thoroughly. A program which would be more adequate and extensive would be welcomed by the many persons in the country who have at heart the welfare of its more than eight and a half million wage-earning women.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

APPENDIX I.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTES AFFECTING LABOR.

Decisions of the Supreme Court, as of any other court, may involve the constitutionality of statutes, on a construction merely, or they may construe and apply the common law. Cases involving the constitutionality of statutes are relatively few, yet several such cases have been before the court in recent years. Beginning with January 1, 1918, up to the present time 13 such cases may be enumerated, in 5 of which State or Federal statutes were declared unconstitutional, while in 8 instances laws whose validity had been challenged were sustained.

The earliest case was that of *Hammer v. Dagenhart*, decided June 3, 1918 (247 U. S. 251, 38 Sup. Ct. 529). This case involved the constitutionality of the act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 675), which prohibited transportation in interstate commerce of goods on which children were employed in violation of certain standards set up by the act. The statute was said, four justices dissenting, not to be within the power of Congress to enact as exceeding the commerce power given by the Constitution, and invading the police power reserved to the States. Being primarily concerned with manufacture the law could not be sustained as a regulation of commerce.

The same difficulty existed in connection with the act of February 14, 1919 (40 Stat. 1138), which proposed to tax the net profits of a factory or mine in which children were employed contrary to the standards established by the act. (Case decided May 15, 1922.) With a single dissenting voice the court held that the necessary effect of the act was a regulation of subject matter purely within the authority of the State, and to permit the indirect effect, which was the clear intent of the act, "would be to break down all constitutional limitations of the powers of Congress and completely wipe out the sovereignty of the States." (*Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Co.*, 42 Sup. Ct. 449.)

The decision of the court declaring unconstitutional the anti-injunction law of Arizona in the case *Truax v. Corrigan* (1921), 257 U. S. 312, 42 Sup. Ct. 124, was based on the construction of the statute by the supreme court of the State; rather than its terminology. The statute is a practical duplicate in terms of the corresponding provisions of the Clayton Act, but as the act was construed by the State courts, it was held (four justices dissenting) to violate the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, denying equal protection and permitting the infliction of irreparable injury.

Other decisions which decided against the validity of State laws were one of *Mississippi (New Orleans & N. E. R. Co. v. Harris)* (1918),

247 U. S. 367, 38 Sup. Ct. 535). Section 1985 of the Mississippi Code, amended by ch. 215, Acts of 1912, provided for proof of injury being prima facie evidence of the want of skill and care. This was held not to be a valid enactment in connection with proceedings under the Federal employers' liability act, the rule as to burden of proof of negligence being that it must be affirmatively shown by the plaintiff, and no State law could, in effect, amend the Federal statute in that regard.

The other case referred to involved the application of the New York workmen's compensation law to maritime employments (*Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Stewart* (1920), 253 U. S. 149, 40 Sup. Ct. 438). Four justices dissented in this case. The compensation act as originally passed was construed by the State to apply to longshoremen, bargemen, etc., but this construction was overthrown by the Supreme Court in *Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen* (1917), 244 U. S. 205, 37 Sup. Ct. 524, the same four justices dissenting. In the meantime Congress had undertaken to amend the Judicial Code so as to confer upon the States power to dispose of claims for compensation for injuries to maritime workers, and it was this provision that was before the court in the *Knickerbocker* case. It was said that while Congress might legislate concerning maritime workers, it could not confer the power so to do upon the States. The Constitution was intended to relieve maritime commerce from unnecessary burdens of discordant legislation, and this end would be thwarted if the diverse statutes of the States were put in control. It may be noted that the same conclusion was reached, and on the same grounds, by the Supreme Court of California a few weeks earlier than the above decision (*Sudden & Christenson v. Industrial Commission* (1920), 188 Pac. 803).

During the period covered by this survey the constitutionality of a statute relative to seamen's wages (U. S. R. S., sec. 4530), amended by the seamen's act, March 4, 1915, was challenged. This law provides for the payment of half the wages earned at any port entered, subject to certain limitations. This statute was upheld as applicable to ships of any nationality enjoying the privilege of American ports (*Strathearn S. S. Co. v. Dillon* (1920), 252 U. S. 348, 40 Sup. Ct. 350).

Other cases sustained State laws, one (*Ariz. Copper Co. v. Hammer* (1919), 250 U. S. 400, 39 Sup. Ct. 553) affirming the validity in general of the Arizona compensation law, which gave the employee unusual opportunities in regard to claims for compensation or suits for liability. Four justices dissented on account of the unrestricted liability to which the employer was exposed, but the majority regarded it as valid.

The compensation act of Texas was sustained without dissent against charges of improper classification making the law discriminatory and invalid. The classification used was said by the court to be within the power of the legislature, and all objections offered were found untenable (*Middleton v. Texas Power & Light Co.* (1919), 249 U. S. 152, 39 Sup. Ct. 227).

Improper classification was a charge made against the Indiana compensation law in that it was compulsory as to coal mines and elective as to other industries. This was held by the Supreme Court to be within the judgment and power of the legislature to determine (*Lower Vein Coal Co. v. Industrial Board* (1921), 255 U. S. 144, 41 Sup. Ct. 252).

The New York statute authorizes compensation for disfigurement not physically disabling, and this was held to be valid legislation, since such disfigurement might reasonably be expected to interfere with opportunities for employment, and was properly considered in an industrial statute (*N. Y. Central R. Co. v. Blanc* (1919), 250 U. S. 596, 40 Sup. Ct. 44). The power of the State to establish an exclusive system of State insurance was sustained in a case involving the validity of a law of Ohio (*Thornton v. Duffy* (1920), 254 U. S. 361, 41 Sup. Ct. 137). The subject of employers' liability was considered in a case involving the validity of a provision of the Oklahoma constitution which provides that "the defense of contributory negligence or of assumption of risk shall, in all cases whatsoever, be a question of fact, and shall, at all times, be left to the jury." (Art. 23, sec. 6.) The defendant claimed that this provision was a denial of a vested right in the defense of contributory negligence and that the provision contravened the fourteenth amendment. This the Supreme Court denied, upholding the State constitution (*Chi., R. I. & P. R. Co. v. Cole* (1919), 251 U. S. 54).

The remaining case is one in which a law of Arizona fixing eight hours as the maximum workday for women was sustained (*Dominion Hotel v. Arizona* (1919), 249 U. S. 265, 39 Sup. Ct. 273).

This completes the list of decisions in which the constitutionality of statutes was involved. As already stated, five of them were against the validity of laws regarded as beneficial to employed persons, two cases involving Federal child labor laws. The third involved the regulation of injunctions, and a fourth an attempt to confer upon the States the power held by Congress alone, while the fifth was merely a construction of a Mississippi statute, restricting it to State jurisdictions.

The cases upholding the laws related mainly to the recent enactment of workmen's compensation, legislation on this subject being held valid in each of the five cases in which State laws were under consideration; in the three remaining cases one related to hours of labor for women, one to employers' liability, and one to the Federal statute as to seamen's wages.

Prominent recent decisions not involving constitutionality are *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering* (1921), 254 U. S. 443, 41 Sup. Ct. 172, and *American Steel Foundries Co. v. Tri-City Central Trades Council* (1921), 257 U. S. 184, 42 Sup. Ct. 72. The cases involved the activities of labor organizations and a construction of the Clayton Act. It was held that the Clayton Act related only to actual employees or prospective employees of an employer, so that the activities of persons outside the actual employment were not within its scope, and were engaged in a secondary boycott, which had no protection under the act. In the second case it was said that coercive and intimidating action could not be engaged in over a claim of protection by this act, though peaceable persuasion was permissible and an injunction prohibiting it must be modified.

APPENDIX II.

ACT CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created an executive department in the Government to be called the Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor, who shall be the head thereof; to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and who shall receive a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum, and whose tenure of office shall be like that of the heads of the other executive departments; and section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include such department, and the provisions of title four of the Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department; and the Department of Commerce and Labor shall hereafter be called the Department of Commerce, and the Secretary thereof shall be called the Secretary of Commerce, and the act creating the said Department of Commerce and Labor is hereby amended accordingly. The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department of such device as the President shall approve and judicial notice shall be taken of the said seal.

SEC. 2. That there shall be in said Department an Assistant Secretary of Labor, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law. There shall also be one chief clerk and a disbursing clerk; and such other clerical assistants, inspectors, and special agents as may from time to time be provided for by Congress. The Auditor for the State and Other Departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of Labor and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, and all accounts relating to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 3: That the following-named offices, bureaus, divisions, and branches of the public service now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and all that pertains to the same, known as the Commissioner General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Division of Naturalization, and the Immigration Service at Large, the Bureau

of Labor, the Children's Bureau, and the Commissioner of Labor, be, and the same hereby are, transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby divided into two bureaus, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief Division of Naturalization and Assistant Chief shall be Commissioner of Naturalization and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The Commissioner of Naturalization or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointments of these two officers shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil-service positions. The Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and all the powers and duties heretofore possessed by the Commissioner of Labor shall be retained and exercised by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and the administration of the act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

SEC. 4. That the Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, shall collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor and the products and distribution of the products of the same, and to this end said Secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the bureaus provided for his department and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interests; and said Secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labor may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

SEC. 5. That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of any bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service in this act transferred to the Department of Labor, together with the furniture now in use in such bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the Department of Labor.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of Labor shall have charge in the buildings or premises occupied by or appropriated to the Department of Labor, of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property pertaining to it or hereafter acquired for use in its business; he shall be allowed to expend for periodicals and the purposes of the library and for rental of appropriate quarters for the accommodation of the Department of Labor within the District of Columbia, and for all other incidental expenses, such sums as Congress may provide from time to time: *Provided, however,* That where any office, bureau, or branch of the public service transferred to the Department of Labor

by this act is occupying rented buildings or premises, it may still continue to do so until other suitable quarters are provided for its use: *And provided further*, That all officers, clerks, and employees now employed in any of the bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service in this act transferred to the Department of Labor are each and all hereby transferred to said Department at their present grades and salaries, except where otherwise provided in this act: *And provided further*, That all laws prescribing the work and defining the duties of the several bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service by this act transferred to and made a part of the Department of Labor shall, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this act, remain in full force and effect, to be executed under the direction of the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 7. That there shall be a solicitor of the Department of Justice for the Department of Labor, whose salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done; and all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service by this act transferred to the Department of Labor, or any business arising therefrom, or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, officer, office, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said Department of Labor.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of Labor shall annually, at the close of each fiscal year, make a report in writing to Congress, giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and his department and describing the work done by the department. He shall also, from time to time, make such special investigations and reports as he may be required to do by the President, or by Congress, or which he himself may deem necessary.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of Labor shall investigate and report to Congress a plan of coordination of the activities, duties, and powers of the office of the Secretary of Labor with the activities, duties, and powers of the present bureaus, commissions, and departments, so far as they relate to labor and its conditions, in order to harmonize and unify such activities, duties, and powers, with a view to further legislation to further define the duties and powers of such Department of Labor.

SEC. 11. That this act shall take effect March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL
OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, July 1, 1922.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Bureau of Immigration during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. As has been the custom in the past, statistical data will be inserted as an appendix (Appendix I, pp. 21 to 148), and while no extended discussion of the statistical tables will be attempted a few figures covering the more important items and transactions follow:

During the past fiscal year 309,556 immigrant aliens were admitted, being less than the number for the fiscal year 1921 by 495,672. During this same period 122,949 nonimmigrant aliens (i. e., those not coming for permanent residence) entered, as compared with 172,935 in the past fiscal year—a decrease of 49,986. The marked decline in immigration is undoubtedly attributable to the operation of the act of May 19, 1921, popularly known as the per centum limit act.

During the year 13,731 aliens were rejected, for all causes, a decrease from the preceding year of only 48, and 4,345 were arrested after entry and deported, as compared with 4,517 in the fiscal year 1921.

The number of aliens accorded immigration inspection for the year (which includes 973,804 seamen) aggregated 1,420,040. The total number of all classes inspected in the year 1921 was 2,131,281, or 711,241 more than during the fiscal year just closed.

OPERATIONS UNDER THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT.

The per centum limit act, which, as already stated, resulted in a material reduction of immigration in the year under discussion, went into effect May 19, 1921, and therefore was in operation during the entire period covered by this report.

The principal provisions of the per centum limit act are as follows:

1. The number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted into the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as shown by the census of 1910; and not more than 20 per cent of the annual quota of any nationality may be admitted in any month.

2. Nationality is determined by country of birth, provision being made for population and quota adjustments in the case of new countries and countries the boundaries of which were changed subsequent to 1910; such adjustments to be made by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

3. In effect the law is applicable only to immigration from Europe, Persia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the territory formerly comprising Asiatic Turkey, and certain islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Immigration from countries of the New World and the major part of Asia is, generally speaking, not within the scope of the act.

4. The law does not apply to aliens of the following classes: Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees; aliens in transit through the United States, or from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; tourists or temporary visitors for business or pleasure; aliens under the age of 18 who are children of citizens of the United States.

5. The following classes of aliens are counted against a quota so long as the quota exists, but may be admitted after such quota is exhausted: Aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, aliens belonging to any recognized learned profession, or aliens employed as domestic servants.

6. Preference shall be given as far as possible to the wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under 18 years of age, and fiancées (1) of citizens of the United States, (2) of aliens now in the United States who have applied for citizenship, or (3) of persons eligible for United States citizenship who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and who have been separated from such forces under honorable conditions.

7. The Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, shall prescribe rules to carry the provisions of the act into effect, and shall publish each month a statement showing the status of the quotas of the various nationalities, which statement shall be issued weekly after 75 per cent of the annual quota of any nationality is exhausted.

8. The provisions of the act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws.

The act of May 19, 1921, expired by limitation on June 30, 1922, but under a joint resolution approved May 11, 1922, its operation was extended to June 30, 1924. The joint resolution further amended the law by imposing on transportation companies a fine of \$200 for each alien brought to the United States in violation of the act and, as an additional penalty, it is required that the offending company shall refund the passage money of each alien unlawfully brought in excess of the quota. The original act imposed no penalty for its violation and it is certain that a considerable part of the difficulties which have arisen during the past year would have been avoided had violations of the law resulted in monetary loss to the carriers concerned. Under the original act aliens were exempt from the quota provisions after one year's residence in a country of the New World, but as amended a five years' residence is now required. This amendment was prompted by the fact that several thousand Europeans, who because of quota limitations and other obstacles could not come to the United States, emigrated to Cuba, Mexico, and South America with the obvious intention of coming here at the expiration of one year. The law, however, does not prohibit the entrance of such aliens within five years but only that they shall

be subject to the quota law if they apply for admission within that period.

The operation of the quota law has necessitated the introduction of a new, although fortunately limited, series of immigration statistics, which are not comparable with existing statistics. This is due to two principal causes:

1. In the quota law figures country of birth rules, whereas country of last permanent residence is regarded as country of origin in our ordinary immigration tables.

2. Both immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens may appear in quota-law statistics, or, by reason of exemptions already referred to, arriving aliens of both classes may not be considered in such statistics at all.

The statistical record of operations under the quota law, however, is a very simple one, the story of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, being shown in a single table as follows:

TEXT TABLE I.—Immigration of aliens into the United States under the per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, during the fiscal year 1921-22.

Country or place of birth.	Total admissible during fiscal year 1921-22. ¹	Number admitted and charge to quota during the fiscal year 1921-22. ²	Per cent of quota admitted.
Albania.....	288	280	97
Austria.....	7,451	4,797	64.4
Belgium.....	1,563	1,581	101.2
Bulgaria.....	302	301	99.8
Czechoslovakia.....	14,282	14,248	99.8
Danzig.....	301	85	28.2
Denmark.....	5,694	3,284	57.6
Finland.....	3,921	3,038	77.5
Fiume.....	71	18	25.3
France.....	5,729	4,343	75.9
Germany.....	68,059	19,053	28
Greece.....	3,294	3,447	104.7
Hungary.....	5,638	6,035	107.2
Italy.....	42,057	42,149	100.2
Luxemburg.....	92	93	101.1
Netherlands.....	3,607	2,408	66.8
Norway.....	12,202	5,941	48.7
Poland (including eastern Galicia).....	25,827	26,129	101.1
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands).....	2,520	2,486	98.6
Rumania.....	7,419	7,429	100.1
Russia (including Siberia).....	34,284	28,908	84.4
Spain.....	912	888	97.4
Sweden.....	20,042	8,766	43.8
Switzerland.....	3,752	3,723	99.2
United Kingdom.....	77,342	42,670	55.2
Yugoslavia.....	6,426	6,644	103.5
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Memel, Monaco, San Marino, and Iceland).....	86	144	167.4
Armenia.....	1,589	1,574	99
Palestine.....	56	214	382.1
Syria.....	906	1,008	111.2
Turkey (Europe and Asia, including Smyrna District).....	656	1,096	166.9
Other Asia (including Persia, Rhodes, Cyprus, and territory other than Siberia, which is not included in the Asiatic barred zone. Persons born in Siberia are included in the Russia quota).....	81	528	651.9
Africa.....	122	195	159.8
Australia.....	279	279	100
New Zealand.....	54	75	138.9
Atlantic islands (other than Azores, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents).....	65	83	127.7
Pacific islands (other than New Zealand and islands adjacent to the American continents).....	26	13	50
Total.....	356,995	243,953	68.3

¹ The quotas here given differ in some instances from the figures as originally published, the differences being due to the inclusion of the foreign-born population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in a revision of the basic population.

² Subject to possible slight revision due to pending cases in which additional admissions chargeable to the quotas of the fiscal year 1921-22 may occur.

The admissions in excess of quotas shown in the above table; the total number being 2,508, represent a theoretically temporary disposition of cases in which absolute and immediate rejection would have inflicted great hardship on innocent immigrants. Reference to the sources of the principal excesses—Other Asia, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia—is probably sufficient to explain and also to justify the action of the Secretary of Labor in exercising leniency in these cases. Nearly all of the excess admissions occurred during the first six months of the fiscal year, before the seriousness of the law had been fully realized, and the arrival of these aliens after their respective quotas were exhausted represents in part the eagerness of the aliens themselves to get in before the gates were closed, and in part the efforts of competing steamship lines to carry as much as possible of the limited immigrant business of the year. The latter seems to have been by far the more important factor. The last group admission in these excess cases occurred under a departmental order of December 23, 1921, known as the Christmas order, which saved upward of 1,000 immigrants from immediate deportation. Following this a more rigid application of the law was inaugurated, and a considerable number of aliens were rejected and deported, with the result that comparatively few excess-quota cases arose during the latter months of the fiscal year.

The administration of the quota law during its initial year developed many problems, and, especially, during the first six months of its operation, greatly overtaxed the machinery of the service and particularly the facilities at Ellis Island; but now that it is possible to review its accomplishments, unaffected by its discouragements, I do not hesitate to say that the per centum limit law has accomplished the purpose for which it was obviously enacted with a degree of success which few anticipated.

A glance at the foregoing table will clearly show that while the countries of southern and eastern Europe, including Asiatic Turkey and the new nations created out of Turkish territory since the World War, have in the main exhausted, and in several instances exceeded, the quotas allotted to them, the opposite is true of nearly all of the countries of northern and western Europe, which, for the purpose of this discussion, include the British Islands, Scandinavia, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and France. The status of these two areas, as well as that of all other countries which are within the scope of the quota law, are interestingly shown in the table which follows:

TEXT TABLE 2.—*Immigration of aliens into the United States under the per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, during the fiscal year 1921-22, by specified areas.*

Area.	Total number admissible during fiscal year 1921-22. ¹	Number admitted and charged to quota during the fiscal year 1921-22. ²	Per cent of quota admitted.
Northern and western Europe.....	198,082	91,862	46.4
Southern and eastern Europe and Asiatic Turkish territory.....	158,200	150,774	95.3
Other.....	713	1,317	184.7

¹ See note 1, Table 1.

² See note 2, Table 1.

This table needs little comment, but it is interesting to note that the older sources of immigration, in northern and western Europe, have exhausted less than one-half of their quotas during the fiscal year, while on the other hand Russia is the only country of southern and eastern Europe for which any considerable part of a quota remained on June 30. In other words, the movement of the year from the older sources is apparently a perfectly normal one, although considerably smaller than it was prior to the World War, but it is impossible to say how many aliens would have come from southern and eastern Europe and Turkey had it not been for the limitation afforded by the per centum limit act. Reference to Table 1 will show that the large percentage of the excess admissions coming from "Other sources" is in the main due to the influx from "Other Asia," 528 being admitted from this source temporarily and otherwise, whereas the total quota for the year was only 81. It may be explained that the excess in this instance is for the most part attributable to the coming of the groups of so-called Assyrian-refugees, who were forced to take refuge in Mesopotamia after fleeing from their homes in Persia during the war and who later applied for admission at various Atlantic and Pacific ports.

As already explained, the per centum law directed the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor to allot quotas to countries concerned on a population base established by the United States census of 1910, and in so doing to take into account countries that were created and boundaries that were changed subsequent to that year. To assist in this task an advisory board was created, consisting of the following officials of the three departments concerned: Representing the Secretary of State, Harry A. McBride and Col. Lawrence Martin; representing the Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Joseph A. Hill, Assistant Director of the Census, and William C. Hunt, chief statistician; representing the Secretary of Labor, W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, and Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The difficulties attending this task will be appreciated when it is considered that among the countries and areas in Europe and Asiatic Turkey to which quotas were allotted only 8 had emerged from the war period with the same boundaries, while 9 had been newly created and the boundaries of 13 others changed. The problem, of course, was to redistribute the European-born population of the United States as shown by the census of 1910 to the credit of the various countries and areas of Europe as they existed in 1921. For example, it was necessary to transfer parts of the German-born population to France, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, the free city of Danzig, and Memel region, while a basic population for newly created Poland was drawn from resident natives of Austria and Russia, as well as from Germany.

The partition of the Turkish-born population in the United States among the various countries which participated in that Empire's dismemberment was the most complex of the many problems undertaken, and the task of establishing a basic population for such countries as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia was also a very difficult one. Fortunately Congress provided for estimates only in such cases, and while every effort was made to insure a fair and equitable distribution of the available quotas, it is realized that in many cases the results could be nothing but estimates.

REVISED QUOTAS FOR 1922-23.

When the quota law, which, as before stated, expired by limitation on June 30, 1922, was extended for two years, certain changes which had occurred during the year necessitated some revision of the basic population of various countries. Germany's quota was somewhat reduced and Poland's correspondingly increased through the partition of Upper Silesia. Separate quotas were established for areas known as Pinsk, Esthonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Bessarabian regions, all of which territory was included with Russia in the quota allotment of 1921-22. A separate quota was given to Russian Armenia, and Turkish Armenia and the Smyrna region were merged with Turkey. Iceland and the Memel region, which were included with "Other Europe" last year, now have separate quota allotments. The quotas of New Zealand and Pacific Islands were merged and other minor changes made. The following table and map B show revised quotas and also the number admissible per month, under the provision that not to exceed 20 per cent of the annual quota of any country may enter in any month:

TEXT TABLE 3.—Number of aliens admissible under the act of May 19, 1921, entitled "An act to limit the immigration into the United States," as extended by Public Resolution 55, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved May 11, 1922.

Country or region of birth. ¹	Number admissible annually.	Highest number admissible in any month.
Albania.....	288	58
Armenia (Russian).....	230	46
Austria.....	7,451	1,490
Belgium.....	1,563	313
Bulgaria.....	302	61
Czechoslovakia.....	14,357	2,871
Danzig, free city of.....	301	60
Denmark.....	5,619	1,124
Finland.....	3,921	784
Fiume, free State of ²	71	14
France.....	5,729	1,146
Germany.....	67,607	13,524
Greece.....	3,294	659
Hungary.....	5,638	1,128
Iceland.....	75	15
Italy.....	42,057	8,411
Luxemburg.....	92	19
Memel region ³	150	30
Netherlands.....	3,607	721
Norway.....	12,202	2,440
Poland.....	21,076	4,215
Eastern Galicia ⁴	5,786	1,157
Pinsk region ⁵	4,284	857
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands).....	2,465	493
Rumania.....	7,419	1,484
Bessarabian region ⁶	2,792	558
Russia (European and Asiatic) ⁷	21,613	4,323
Esthonian region ⁸	1,348	270
Latvian region ⁹	1,540	308
Lithuanian region ¹⁰	2,310	462

¹ The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and regions listed below should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new Governments, or of new boundaries, or of transfers of territory, except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner.

² Given up by Hungary and by Austria, and therefore can not be included in the quota of either of these countries:

³ Given up by Germany but not yet allotted to any other country.

⁴ Given up by Austria but not yet allotted to any other country.

⁵ The area bounded by the so-called (a) Curzon line, (b) treaty of Riga line, (c) Polish-Lithuanian neutral zone northwest of Vilna, and (d) eastern Galicia.

⁶ The land area bounded by (a) the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and the eastern boundary of Bukovina.

⁷ Excluding the barred zone, and without the Bessarabian, Esthonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Pinsk regions, which are special immigration areas.

⁸ The land area, with adjacent islands, bounded by the so-called (a) Russian-Esthonian boundary, and (b) Esthonian-Latvian boundary.

⁹ The land area bounded by the so-called (a) Esthonian-Latvian boundary, (b) Russian-Latvian boundary, and (c) Latvian-Lithuanian boundary.

¹⁰ The land area bounded by the so-called (a) Latvian-Lithuanian boundary, (b) Polish-Lithuanian neutral zone northwest of Vilna, (c) German frontier, and (d) boundary of Memel region.

TEXT TABLE 3.—Number of aliens admissible under the act of May 19, 1921, entitled "An act to limit the immigration into the United States," as extended by Public Resolution 55, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved May 11, 1922—Continued.

Country or region of birth.	Number admissible annually.	Highest number admissible in any month.
Spain (including Canary Islands).....	912	182
Sweden.....	20,042	4,008
Switzerland.....	3,752	750
United Kingdom.....	77,342	15,468
Yugoslavia.....	6,426	1,285
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, and San Marino).....	86	17
Palestine.....	57	12
Syria.....	928	186
Turkey (European and Asiatic, including Smyrna region and Turkish-Armenian region).....	2,388	478
Other Asia (including Cyprus, Hedjaz, Iraq (Mesopotamia), Persia, Rhodes, and any other Asiatic territory not included in the barred zone. Persons born in Asiatic Russia are included in the Russian quota).....	81	16
Africa.....	122	25
Atlantic islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American Continents).....	121	24
Australia.....	279	56
New Zealand and Pacific islands.....	80	16
Total.....	357,803	71,561

HEAD TAX COLLECTED AND ADMINISTRATIVE FINES IMPOSED.

Under that provision of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, which reads "That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of \$8 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted as provided in this act, entering the United States" the total sum of \$2,503,096 was collected during the year and turned into the general funds of the United States Treasury. The head tax collected from aliens who entered the United States forms the principal revenue derived from the operation of the immigration laws, and usually it is in excess of the amount annually appropriated by Congress for the conduct of the Immigration Service and the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws. Owing to the sharply reduced immigration during the year, however, the appropriation which was allotted exceeded the head-tax collections by \$796,904. The deficit was partly made up by other collections (administrative fines assessed, bond forfeitures, etc.), amounting to \$489,781, which made the total revenue for the year \$2,992,877.

ALIENS PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, OR MORALLY DEFECTIVE.

The Chinese exclusion acts exclude on grounds purely racial. The act of May 19, 1921, as amended and extended, restricts immigration here on a basis wholly numerical, is devoid of selective features, and its administration is largely an arithmetical problem. But the general immigration act (act of February 5, 1917) applies a test of physical, mental, moral, and, in a limited way, educational fitness, and, to this extent, is a selective law. Its purpose is to exclude from admission all aliens who, upon examination at our ports, are found to fall below the prescribed physical, mental, or moral standard, those who are diseased, and (with some exceptions) those who can not read in the English language or some other language or dialect.

Table 16 (pp. 110-113) shows, in an illuminating way, the numbers of aliens refused admission under the several general headings above mentioned, as well as of those debarred for other causes, including economic. Of those debarred because physically defective, it will be observed that 672 were afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases (tuberculosis, trachoma, favus, etc.). Included in the list of those rejected for mental deficiencies were 70 feeble-minded, 82 insane, 7 idiots, and 35 imbeciles. In the morally deficient were 113 prostitutes, 94 procurers, and 176 criminals.

The figures given above with regard to those of the sexually immoral class indicate the degree of success which has attended the efforts of the immigration officials to enforce those provisions of the law which had as their purpose the suppression of the traffic in alien women and girls for immoral purposes. In addition to the mere act of exclusion, however, prosecutions, particularly of the procurers, were attempted wherever practicable, and a number of convictions were secured.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

During the year 809 alien contract laborers were debarred, as compared with 993 in 1921. During this same period 71 aliens of this class were arrested and deported after having unlawfully entered the country. The number arrested and deported in 1921 for like cause was 152.

The fact that, owing to depressed industrial conditions, there was a plentiful supply of domestic labor of nearly all kinds throughout the year tended to lessen the temptation to employers of labor to endeavor to resort to the overstocked foreign labor markets, most of the violations in this particular having been by small employers sending abroad for relatives or friends, offering as an inducement to their coming to provide them with employment. For this reason but few prosecutions under this provision of the law were attempted. However, the economic value of this provision of the law has in no wise been overlooked or its enforcement slighted, as the figures covering rejections and deportations will serve to indicate.

ALIEN STOWAWAYS.

There have been fewer arrivals of this class during the past year than for several years past, the figures being 1,719 for the year, as compared with 3,539 in 1921 and 2,392 in 1920. The bureau does not know just how to account for the reduced stowaway arrivals, for usually the more stringent the general laws in force the greater the endeavors which are made to evade them. Possibly, however, the reduction is due, in part, to the vigorous manner with which the law has been applied to stowaways and the exercise of greater vigilance on the part of the steamship companies. These aliens not only steal their passages to the ports of this country but come with the fixed purpose of stealing their way into the country because (with few exceptions) of their inadmissibility under our laws.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

The number of aliens of the Chinese race admitted to the United States for the purpose of residence was slightly in excess of last year, the figures being 4,465 and 4,017, respectively. In addition to those admitted, 604 Chinese arrived at ports of this country and, after failing to establish that they were entitled to admission under our laws, were deported. The number thus debarred and deported last year was 404. During the year 6,700 persons of that race were granted the return privilege after investigation in each instance. A great deal of time and effort on the part of our officers was necessarily consumed in conducting these investigations, many of which necessarily were quite extensive.

The inspector in charge at Ketchikan, Alaska, in submitting his annual report, has furnished the following interesting comment incident to the seasonal movement of Chinese laborers to Alaska for employment in the salmon canneries, such movement having been of considerable proportions in past years:

As has been stated in previous reports, the permanent Chinese population is very small, probably 75 in the whole of Alaska, and fewer of this nationality are coming to the Territory each spring with the horde of seasonal workers. Formerly, practically all of the common labor about the salmon canneries was performed by Chinese, but the old coolies are fast dying off or are returning to China and the younger Chinese do not follow this work.

There has been a great decrease in the number of persons of the Chinese race that have sought to be admitted at United States ports for the purpose of proceeding in transit to other countries or places and, consequently, of the number granted the privilege of transit under bond. The number granted such privilege, the figures show, was 7,239, as compared with 17,907 in 1921. The majority of these transits were destined to Cuba and other islands of the West Indies group. Comment relative to this movement will be found under the subheading "Smuggling and surreptitious entry of aliens" (pp. 13 to 17).

The number of Japanese aliens admitted to continental United States for the year was 8,981, or 1,694 fewer than were admitted in 1921. There was also a slight increase in the number admitted to Hawaii, the figures for the two years being 3,856 and 3,599, respectively. A not inconsiderable number of these new arrivals were the wives of Japanese aliens already domiciled here and in the Hawaiian Islands.

SEAMEN.

General supervision of the seamen work for the year has continued under the bureau's special representative, whose report forms Appendix II hereto (pp. 151 to 154). As this report contains a comprehensive presentation of the subject, but little additional comment appears to be necessary.

Effective September 1 last, there was put into operation a regulation requiring that Chinese seamen shipped in foreign parts or places furnish bonds, in the penalty of \$500 each, as a condition precedent to their landing, for any purpose, in ports of this country, such bonds to indemnify the Government against their remaining here in excess of 60 days. The promulgation of such a regulation was deemed to be necessary because of the very large numbers of such aliens

who, taking advantage of this wide-open doorway, were abandoning their calling, by deserting their vessels or being discharged therefrom under the seaman's act, and remaining here with but slight risk of being detected and deported. At one time there were from three to five thousand such seamen in the port of New York alone, having been discharged from vessels on which their arrival occurred while such vessels were laid up awaiting an improvement in shipping conditions. The presence of so many idle and (in many instances) destitute Chinese seamen in New York at one time was a matter of grave concern not only to the bureau but to the local State and city authorities. Now that, according to reports, many of these Chinese have drifted into employment in neighboring manufacturing plants the problem has become even more acute. While many of these Chinese have been able to return to their calling of seamen, and some, with financial assistance from friends and relatives, have returned to China, it is estimated that there are still between two and three thousand of them in New York and vicinity. While these Chinese are proper subjects for deportation, both under our Chinese exclusion laws and our general immigration act, it would cost probably as much as half a million dollars to deport them, and the funds are not available. Had an enforceable bonding arrangement been in operation at the time of the arrival of these seamen their landing could, of course, have been prevented.

It should be asserted in connection with the foregoing that our destitute alien seamen problem was not confined to the port of New York, nor were such seamen all of the Chinese race. It will be recalled that upon the advent of depressed shipping conditions commercial vessels by the hundred were laid up in all of our principal ports to await a resumption of activities. A fair complement of the crews of these vessels were aliens of various nationalities, and they were, of course, discharged, as permitted by our navigation laws, when the vessels were placed out of commission. Many of these seamen afterwards became destitute, some were repatriated by the consuls of their Governments, some have now returned to their seaman calling, and others are still here, to the aggravation of the unemployment problem.

While the application of the bonding regulation has not stopped the practice which Chinese seamen have long followed of deserting as a means of obtaining entry to this country in defiance of its laws, it has served to very materially check such practice, as shown by the figures from our San Francisco office, at which port the greatest number of reported desertions have occurred in the past. These figures show 697 such desertions in 1921 and 340 for the present year. A majority of these deserters had furnished bonds in the penal sum above mentioned, which bonds were promptly declared breached and the penalties thereof collected and turned into the general funds of the Treasury.

Every justification for a continuation of the bonding policy would appear to exist. On June 15 last the regulation was somewhat broadened and was made to also apply to alien seamen from the so-called Asiatic "barred zone," referred to in section 3 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917.

ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

There were no debarments for this cause at our ports during the year, although a considerable number of aliens of this most undesirable type were sifted out by our consular officials abroad and refused visés upon which to come, for which reason they were unable to sail for this country. This does not mean that none such came here during the year, however, for doubtless a number did come and succeeded in gaining admission, despite the endeavors of the port immigration officials to detect them. The number of anarchists and radicals of other classes arrested and deported during the present year was 64. This number is not large, due, in a measure, to a reduction in alien radical activities and to an inability to deport aliens to Russia at the present time, although a number of the subjects of that country of established radical tendencies have been placed under orders of deportation during the year.

SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

From both our northern and our southern land borders disconcerting reports of smuggling operations throughout the year have been received. No less disconcerting have been the reports from our Florida district of smuggling operations at points on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of that State. While many of the inadmissible aliens who have obtained entry in this manner have been arrested and deported, undoubtedly many others have succeeded in their endeavors and now, having become merged in the alien population of our large cities, run little risk of detection. Of course, smuggling across our land borders has not been confined to the year just passed, as previous annual reports of the bureau will show; but the stringency of the existing passport regulations and of the immigration laws has served to accentuate it, for those who have been unable to obtain consular visés on which to come to the United States and others who have desired to evade the restrictions of the "quota" act have proceeded to both Canada and Mexico in large numbers, and it is these who have endeavored, and are endeavoring, to gain admission by stealth, usually with the aid of hired smugglers.

The following general observations made by the Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal relative to Canadian-border smuggling operations will, I believe, prove of interest:

The past year has been the foremost in the history of this district in the matter of smuggling, to cope with which our officers were constantly on the alert, and it is believed that no small amount of commendation is due the inspectors involved in the detection of smuggling operations and the apprehension and prosecution of the guilty parties, particular mention being made of the creditable work of inspectors located at Newport, and Island Pond, Vt., Rouses Point and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich.

The difficulties met with abroad in obtaining American consular passport visés and the exhaustion of quotas tended to deflect many aliens to Canada whose real intention was to reach the United States, and the natural results were the increased attempts to smuggle from Canada into the United States, necessitating additional activities on the part of our officers, not a few of whom devoted considerable overtime to this feature of the inspection work and oftentimes assumed risks of imminent danger.

It is fully appreciated that dope, liquor, Chinese, and alien smuggling has become a lucrative business and is being carried on by international gangs in which there have been found the hardest, most daring, and cleverest criminals, backed by no limit of funds and possessed of the highest powered vehicles, boats, etc., the automobile predominating as a means of traveling.

The ways of the smuggler to defeat the law are devious, cunning, and many, and while the greater number of attempts are made by night via places not designated as ports of entry, there are many attempts to smuggle detected during the day at regular ports of entry, where efforts are made to take advantage of crowds, such as obtain at Detroit, and there has been found a growing practice to transfer identification documents, including United States citizenship certificates.

The situation on our southern land boundary is succinctly stated in the following excerpt from the annual report of the supervising inspector of the Mexican border district:

During the early part of the present calendar year a number of Hindu aliens were apprehended in the vicinity of El Paso after they had entered without inspection, and investigation disclosed what appeared to be carefully devised plans for the importation on a large scale of contrabands of that race, who were thereafter to be employed by fellow countrymen operating ranches in California. Certain of these domiciled Hindus came to the border from California and in El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, Mexico, perfected arrangements with several Mexican smugglers whereby the contrabands were unlawfully brought into the United States and thereafter transported by automobile and train toward their interior destination. These were arrested and deported, and evidence was secured which resulted in the successful prosecution of the ringleaders of the conspiracies as well as of the Mexican smugglers, the former being sentenced to serve penitentiary terms.

Apparently the celerity with which the Government acted to prosecute those criminally implicated and to deport the aliens has caused at least a temporary abandonment of the plan. Information has recently been received that a number of Hindus now in Panama will attempt to enter the United States across the southern California border, and the officers of this service will, of course, put forth every effort to cope with that problem should it in fact eventuate.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, there was a very marked influx across the Mexican border of European aliens who for one reason or another, mainly because of stringent passport regulations, were unable to proceed to continental United States. Hundreds of these aliens were apprehended by the immigration patrols on the Mexican border, and their appropriate disposition became such a problem that the bureau and department early recognized that only the adoption of the most positive measures would prevent future serious consequences. It is unnecessary here to narrate the various and successive steps adopted to mitigate the evil. Suffice it to say that with the close of the fiscal year 1921 the traffic had all but ceased. There is no doubt that the activities of certain benevolent Jewish organizations in the United States who sent representatives to Mexico to make known the futility of efforts upon the part of the newly arrived European aliens to effect clandestine entry into the United States contributed in no small degree to the improvement in the situation. However, in the spring of 1922 and until the close of that fiscal year there was a noticeable resumption of the efforts upon the part of aliens of the class referred to surreptitiously enter this country. The most energetic measures were immediately revived to put a stop to this new movement and, though the patrols were somewhat weakened by unfilled vacancies due to a threatened deficit in our appropriation, the movement was apparently checked for the time being. The experience of the past two years in dealing with Europeans unable to secure entry at our seaports who look to the back door of this country as a favorable means of ingress has demonstrated as nothing else could the ever-existing and increasing need of a strong border patrol.

The inspector in charge at Jacksonville, Fla., has reported as follows concerning smuggling operations in his district during the past year:

Owing to the large movement of Chinese laborers arriving from China and passing through the United States in transit to Cuba, annual reports from this office for several years have suggested the strong probability that the ulterior purpose of the majority of such Chinamen coming to Cuba was to subsequently gain surreptitious entry into the United States. These suggestions have now developed into a reality, for the year just closed has been a succession of repeated attempts on the part of Chinese laborers, frequently in considerable numbers, to smuggle into this district.

From the statistical figures furnished in this report it will be noted that warrants were issued for the arrest of 128 Chinamen, practically all of whom were apprehended, either in the act of smuggling or immediately after having been smuggled into the United States. The largest number captured at one time was a party of 43 in the vicinity of St. Andrews, Fla. The number of Chinamen who have been successful in gaining entrance to the United States from Cuba is, of course, unknown, but there is no use

in denying the fact that a considerable number have succeeded in eluding our officers, as there have been a number of instances in which reports of groups of Chinamen having entered the country upon investigation have been found to be correct, the Chinamen in the meantime having reached the interior.

All indications are that smuggling activities in the district are on the increase and, if present indications are borne out, the coming year will require strenuous work to keep the situation in hand.

This subject has been presented to the bureau in detail in various reports. With the increased allotment of funds and additions to the personnel of the district which have been promised it is believed it will soon be in much better shape to cope with the situation. It will be understood, of course, that the smuggling of aliens is to a large extent in connection with other contraband, such as liquors and drugs.

In addition to Chinese smuggling, there is a constant effort to smuggle European aliens into the United States from the West India Islands, especially Cuba. This is due, of course, to the three per cent act, as a great many aliens during the past 12 months migrated to Cuba on the assumption that when they had lived there one year they would be exempt from the quota act. Since the new law requires a residence of five years in Cuba to gain exemption from the act, aliens are now making every effort to get into the United States by any means.

On the whole it is believed the officers in this district have been very successful in apprehending aliens, and they should be commended for their strenuous work and vigilance in this connection. Personally, I do not think that I can speak too highly of the work that has been accomplished by officers in this district. They have been faithful, vigilant, and persistent.

Smuggling operations between Cuba and points on the Florida coast, according to a number of reports (which reports were, in a measure, repeatedly being verified by the capture by local immigration officials of aliens who have been smuggled in or were in process of being smuggled in), having assumed alarming proportions, in the month of May the bureau selected and sent two experienced officials to Florida and Cuba for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into and study of the situation in order that the most effective measures possible might be adopted to cope with it. These officials have now returned to Washington after having conducted a very searching and complete investigation. I have already placed in your hands a copy of the very comprehensive report which they submitted upon their return. Some of the recommendations made in the concluding portion of this report are already in process of adoption and others will be adopted as rapidly as the circumstances will permit.

Briefly, it may be stated that the bureau's investigators found that there are now in Cuba some 30,000 young Chinese aliens, many of whom have proceeded there in the past two or three years because of the known facility with which admission to that country could be obtained and with the fixed purpose in mind of later, as opportunity might seem to offer, making their way to near-by inaccessible and unguarded points on the Florida coast and entering surreptitiously; that these Chinese in Cuba, for the most part, are unemployed, are not seeking employment, and, in fact, there is no employment there for them; that, notwithstanding these conditions, young Chinese in relatively large numbers are still proceeding to Cuba, with no fixed intention of remaining there; that a not inconsiderable number of persons resident in Habana are engaged in the smuggling of aliens of all classes, narcotics, and whisky to points on the Florida coast, and even to points on our coast line more distant, as far north as New York and west as far as New Orleans; that a considerable number of power launches, of good speed and capable of carrying from 20 to 40 or 50 aliens, are available at all times in Habana and neighboring

harbors; that Chinese aliens are willing to pay anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 to be smuggled across and into the United States, and aliens of other nationalities from \$100 to \$200; that a well-organized ring, or rings, for the smuggling in of Chinese exists, with ramifications throughout this country and extending to Cuba; and that, as a matter of fact, the smuggling of aliens from Cuba is virtually rampant.

The investigators also ascertained that a number of European aliens (7,000 or more, according to apparently authentic information furnished them), have proceeded to Cuba in the past year, the real and ultimate destination of most of whom was the United States; and that there are now probably not exceeding 2,500 or 3,000 such aliens in Cuba, the remainder having "disappeared." It is known that some of these aliens have gone to Mexico, apparently in the hope of working their way to the border and smuggling across, some few have gone to South America; and the remainder—where? The answer may well be inferred from our hundreds of miles of necessarily (by reason of our lack of officers and funds) unguarded coast line within easy reach of Cuba, with its numerous islands and all but inaccessible bays and natural harbors for small craft, and the fact that even with our few officers, placed at widely scattered places on this immense water frontage, a considerable number of such aliens have been apprehended after having been smuggled in. Needless to say the aliens so apprehended were in each instance deported (at considerable cost to the bureau's meager appropriation, it is true), and, wherever possible, those identified with the smuggling ventures have been vigorously prosecuted.

To the uninitiated it may seem strange that aliens not subject to the operation of special exclusion legislation (as are the Chinese) would adopt this roundabout, expensive, and somewhat uncertain method of reaching their objective—the United States. The answer is found in the existing passport-visé regulations and the "quota" immigration act. Many of the aliens have chosen this route of travel because, for one reason or another, usually by reason of being inadmissible under our immigration laws, they have been unable to secure a consular visé entitling them to come here, and others for the purpose of acquiring a residence in Cuba of one year which would have entitled them to exemption under this act (i. e., the act of May 19, 1921) as it existed up to June 11, 1922. On that date, however, the joint resolution extending the act for two years from June 30, 1922, and increasing the time limit to acquire exemption in contiguous and neighboring countries and adjacent islands to five years became operative, making impossible a realization of plans on the part of those who had proceeded to Cuba for the purpose of there living out the one-year period. That the lengthening of this period from one to five years will serve as a stimulant to smuggling activities is doubtless a fact.

If the service is to cope with this smuggling problem with the desired degree of success, obviously it must garner all the resources at its command and throw them into that field where smuggling operations are most rampant, and that it must seek the cooperation of the police organizations of other branches of the Government, and of Congress in the matter of appropriations, to enable it to carry on the work. The forces of the other side are well organized and

financed; the Government's should be; else its efforts will be pitifully weak and ineffective.

During the year there have been a total of 4,366 aliens deported from the United States for all causes. The following table shows the number of such deportations by races:

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

African.....	99	Magyar.....	32
Armenian.....	19	Mexican.....	879
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	6	Polish.....	81
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	18	Portuguese.....	35
Chinese.....	411	Rumanian.....	33
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47	Russian.....	75
Dutch and Flemish.....	45	Ruthenian (Russniak).....	13
East Indian.....	70	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	95
English.....	461	Scotch.....	127
Finnish.....	29	Slavok.....	39
French.....	292	Spanish.....	156
German.....	170	Spanish American.....	36
Greek.....	96	Syrian.....	42
Hebrew.....	214	Turkish.....	9
Irish.....	155	Welsh.....	7
Italian (north).....	31	West Indian (except Cuban).....	4
Italian (south).....	373	Other peoples.....	35
Japanese.....	113		
Korean.....	2	Total.....	4,366
Lithuanian.....	17		

It is an absolute requirement of nearly all of the countries of Europe that passports be obtained for their citizens, or subjects, before their repatriation will be permitted, and a number of these countries will not receive them at all, as deports from the United States, if they have been without the realm in excess of a specified time. Needless to say, this attitude on the part of the foreign Governments has served very materially to complicate the problem of deporting indigent and undesirable aliens and greatly to increase the expense of conducting this branch of the bureau's activities, for, in many instances, it is necessary to hold aliens in institutions at public expense during the usually long-drawn-out process of obtaining passports for them. In some cases the foreign consuls here located will not grant passports until communication has been had with their home Governments and investigations conducted—a process which necessarily consumes many weeks time, during which time the alien is being maintained at the expense of the public. Efforts to simplify this procedure are continually being made, but so far they have borne little or no fruit.

Lack of funds has prevented the bureau from conducting an active campaign against aliens unlawfully resident here, and many such who were proper subjects for deportation under our laws have been permitted to remain for this reason. In fact, it may be stated that the bureau has been careful to see that the activities in this direction of its field officers have been confined to the more extreme cases where, for peculiarly good cause, deportation should be accomplished.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, the bureau desires to make grateful and fitting acknowledgement of the efficient cooperation and assistance which it has received from employees of the service, and also of the most valuable aid rendered by the officials of the Public Health Service who have so ably and efficiently performed the important task of medically inspecting aliens seeking the privilege of entering this country.

Respectfully,

W. W. HUSBAND,
Commissioner General.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The following tables present the immigration statistics for the past year in comparison with previous years, beginning with 1820, and so arranged as to furnish information upon practically all sides of the immigration question that can be represented statistically.

In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward.

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TABLE I.—Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1921 and 1922.

Port.	Aliens.										Citizens.					
	1921					1922					1921		1922			
	Admitted.		Departed.		De-barred.	Deported after land-ing.	Admitted.		Departed.		De-barred.	Deported after land-ing.	Arrived.	De-parted.	Arrived.	De-parted.
	Immi-grant aliens.	Non-immi-grant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-immi-grant aliens.			Immi-grant aliens.	Non-immi-grant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-immi-grant aliens.						
New York, N. Y.	560,971	87,682	203,941	110,105	3,819	1,302	209,778	65,962	153,874	96,354	3,898	1,158	141,482	189,890	162,389	232,757
Boston, Mass.	51,565	1,827	2,517	768	204	102	4,924	838	8,053	1,438	142	75	5,116	2,092	2,675	6,001
Philadelphia, Pa.	24,432	1,137	3,548	892	178	69	3,257	275	4,943	729	83	57	2,227	2,275	588	2,110
Baltimore, Md.	265	29	1	1	234	1	51	163	60	43	16	138	81	59	117	28
Portland, Me.	1,122	107	46	795	8	10	105	40	27	360	10	3	190	155	297	30
New Bedford, Mass.	2,990	122	1,078	343	5	8	527	85	1,681	123	43	10	208	261	81	379
Providence, R. I.	12,860	440	3,614	359	69	11	2,010	432	3,060	224	161	20	520	1,265	521	928
Newport News, Va.	2,200	5			116	12	184	1			40	10	22		9	
Norfolk, Va.	2,765	39		16	353	19	531	24			143	21	989	415	1,538	664
Savannah, Ga.	30	1			22	7	12			69	8	12				26
Miami, Fla.	1,929	3,227	1,220	2,992	52	7	996	2,934	1,353	2,741	39	12	5,639	5,218	5,030	4,627
Key West, Fla.	2,231	9,002	1,008	16,163	80	18	623	5,304	595	6,744	62	19	15,330	13,688	18,291	17,137
Other Atlantic ports.	145	133	2	34	64	12	28	30			22	10	213	1,098	210	13
Tampa, Fla.	1,141	1,687	17	24	63	2	314	800	34	53	22	33	1,595	19	1,532	72
Pensacola, Fla.	14	1			16	1	6				3	1				
Mobile, Ala.	31	45	7	10	32	2	23	20	7	30	12		55	13	119	55
New Orleans, La.	1,801	2,767	877	2,989	236	31	878	2,715	1,021	2,453	147	30	6,287	6,495	5,986	5,997
Galveston, Tex.	448	172	34	123	55	15	79	47	39	37	62	17	787	723	622	385
Other Gulf ports.	13	5			4	1	4				1	27				2
San Francisco, Calif.	8,361	14,102	6,876	8,689	288	88	6,724	6,986	7,362	7,112	346	49	7,402	8,574	7,339	8,332
Portland, Oreg.	98	41	7	151	4	6	59	35	12	63	12	31	2	30	71	94
Seattle, Wash.	3,682	2,878	1,971	2,790	90	69	2,837	2,195	2,169	2,562	55	62	996	1,581	1,689	2,004
Alaska.	162	32	100		8	12	97	40	46		12	8	76	103	74	39
Mexican border:																
Land ports.	29,790	18,934	4,598	2,304	1,108	3	1,575	19,069	13,983	3,826	518	1,507	3,596	1,131	2,097	1,337
Sea ports.	117	340	262	1,265			178	443	1,185	1,576		7	292	1,090	862	1,464
Through Canada:																
Atlantic ports.	19,521	2,783	7,852	2,395	195	47	5,906	1,510	2,284	1,152	59	85	3,794	1,504	5,203	645
Pacific ports.	870	2,159	1,290	2,268	17	6	792	4,171	1,423	3,106	126	7	3,015	2,702	2,412	2,541
Border stations.	72,652	19,032	4,826	16,765	6,378	1,016	46,465	9,628	4,014	12,849	6,507	1,064	15,401	22,926	13,384	14,823
Honolulu, Hawaii.	2,531	2,212	1,463	4,145	32	15	2,679	2,893	1,323	4,720	24	4	3,292	3,888	6,134	4,094
Porto Rico.	491	1,944	562	1,919	30	5	308	1,498	324	1,640	40	5	4,100	4,375	4,293	2,853
Total.	805,228	172,935	247,718	178,313	13,779	4,517	309,556	122,949	198,712	146,672	13,731	4,345	222,712	271,560	243,563	309,477
Philippine Islands.	10,652	7,129	1,724	14,456	743	454	6,537	9,237	1,105	16,861	1,094	53	5,456	3,583	4,617	3,618

TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1921 and 1922, by months.*

Months.	1921							1922						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.		Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
July.....	62,832	21,127	83,959	27,565	11,940	39,505	+44,454	35,564	10,803	46,367	23,226	14,565	37,791	+8,576
August.....	67,369	18,062	85,431	29,979	18,749	48,728	+36,703	37,902	10,805	48,707	27,615	10,737	38,352	+10,355
September.....	76,031	18,821	94,852	18,983	13,523	32,506	+62,346	36,217	12,597	48,814	28,555	17,197	45,752	+3,062
October.....	82,164	21,105	103,269	20,618	19,429	40,047	+63,222	33,261	12,714	45,975	22,990	15,966	38,956	+7,019
November.....	73,458	15,766	89,224	18,467	15,919	34,386	+54,838	34,488	10,160	44,648	16,256	13,390	29,646	+15,002
December.....	79,590	13,643	93,233	24,006	17,929	41,935	+51,298	22,689	8,208	30,897	19,236	14,894	34,130	+3,233
January.....	66,596	8,788	75,384	17,170	12,277	29,447	+45,937	15,928	6,705	22,633	7,708	7,877	15,585	+7,048
February.....	58,303	9,180	67,483	16,339	13,223	29,562	+37,921	10,792	6,851	17,643	7,063	7,360	14,423	+3,220
March.....	63,714	10,433	74,147	15,566	10,670	26,236	+47,911	14,803	9,736	24,539	8,269	7,427	15,696	+8,843
April.....	59,314	11,416	70,730	19,751	12,949	32,700	+38,030	18,967	10,199	29,166	13,232	11,730	24,962	+4,204
May.....	69,764	12,894	82,648	16,337	13,692	30,029	+52,619	24,169	12,711	36,880	12,025	11,122	23,147	+13,733
June.....	46,093	11,710	57,803	22,937	18,013	40,950	+16,853	24,776	11,460	36,236	12,537	14,407	26,944	+9,292
Total.....	805,228	172,935	978,163	247,718	178,313	426,031	+552,132	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	+87,121

TABLE III.—Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1921 and 1922, by countries.

Country of last or future permanent residence. ¹	1921						1922						Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.			Departed.			
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.		Total.
Austria.....	4,947	98	5,045	1,399	112	1,511	+3,534	5,019	144	5,163	579	156	735	+4,428
Hungary.....	7,702	76	7,778	12,152	280	12,433	-4,655	5,756	143	5,899	4,307	370	4,677	+1,222
Belgium.....	6,166	373	6,544	1,430	632	2,062	+4,482	1,541	347	1,888	1,203	557	1,760	+128
Bulgaria.....	585	35	620	2,923	464	3,387	-2,767	297	7	304	660	121	781	-477
Czechoslovakia.....	40,884	177	41,061	15,452	483	15,935	+25,126	12,541	100	12,641	7,846	704	8,550	+4,091
Denmark.....	6,260	509	6,769	922	796	1,718	+5,051	2,709	357	3,066	690	640	1,330	+1,736
Finland.....	3,795	92	3,887	2,386	187	2,573	+1,314	2,767	21	2,788	1,179	124	1,303	+1,485
France, including Corsica.....	9,552	3,763	13,315	3,026	3,534	6,560	+6,755	4,220	3,153	7,373	2,557	2,809	5,366	+2,007
Germany.....	6,803	518	7,321	5,263	751	6,014	+1,307	17,931	1,208	19,139	4,362	1,924	6,286	+12,853
Greece.....	28,502	487	28,989	13,423	1,090	14,513	+14,476	3,457	352	3,809	7,506	1,176	8,682	-4,873
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	222,260	3,981	226,241	48,192	9,340	57,532	+168,709	40,319	2,093	42,412	53,651	9,996	63,647	-21,235
Netherlands.....	6,493	893	7,386	949	2,330	3,179	+4,207	1,990	689	2,679	860	1,124	1,984	+695
Norway.....	7,423	962	8,385	2,906	1,233	3,639	+4,746	5,292	573	5,865	1,427	929	2,356	+3,509
Poland.....	95,089	593	95,682	42,572	1,339	43,911	+51,771	28,635	298	28,933	33,581	1,546	35,127	-6,194
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	19,195	100	19,295	5,167	1,323	6,490	+12,805	1,950	88	2,038	5,877	921	6,798	-4,760
Rumania.....	25,817	206	26,023	9,297	669	9,966	+16,057	10,287	102	10,389	3,795	386	4,181	+6,208
Russia.....	6,398	155	6,553	15,229	731	15,960	+9,407	17,143	131	17,274	6,407	502	6,909	+10,365
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	23,818	1,246	25,064	3,966	13,934	17,900	+7,164	668	764	1,429	6,793	6,352	13,145	-11,716
Sweden.....	9,171	718	9,889	2,913	1,060	3,973	+5,916	6,624	562	7,186	1,903	871	2,774	+4,412
Switzerland.....	7,106	525	7,631	900	618	1,518	+6,113	3,393	479	3,872	836	623	1,509	+2,368
Turkey in Europe.....	6,391	50	6,441	405	74	479	+5,962	1,660	72	1,732	201	68	269	+1,463
United Kingdom:														
England.....	33,431	10,002	43,433	7,839	15,390	23,229	+20,204	15,249	9,147	24,396	6,434	11,699	18,133	+6,263
Ireland.....	28,435	591	29,026	1,905	687	2,592	+26,434	10,579	571	11,150	2,182	827	3,009	+8,141
Scotland.....	15,954	1,167	17,121	1,187	1,453	2,640	+14,481	9,013	1,206	10,224	915	1,335	2,250	+7,974
Wales.....	1,757	249	2,006	180	788	968	+1,038	886	248	1,134	60	95	155	+979
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom).....	23,536	130	23,666	13,034	384	13,418	+10,248	6,047	73	6,120	9,733	440	10,173	-4,053
Other Europe.....	4,894	24	4,918	527	184	1,011	+3,907	405	24	429	703	108	811	-382
Total Europe.....	652,364	27,725	680,089	215,245	59,866	275,111	+404,978	216,385	22,952	239,337	166,297	46,403	212,700	+26,637
China.....	4,009	16,338	20,347	5,451	3,742	9,193	+11,154	4,406	4,780	9,186	6,362	3,009	9,371	-185
Japan.....	7,878	1,453	9,331	4,375	1,781	6,156	+3,175	6,716	1,728	8,444	4,368	1,664	6,032	+2,412

India.....	511	346	857	281	220	501	+356	360	223	583	267	180	447	+136
Turkey in Asia.....	11,735	134	11,869	2,534	338	2,872	+8,997	1,998	137	2,135	1,731	351	2,082	+53
Other Asia.....	901	828	1,729	246	167	413	+1,316	783	307	1,090	86	106	192	+893
Total Asia.....	25,034	19,099	44,133	12,887	6,248	19,135	+24,998	14,263	7,175	21,438	12,814	5,310	18,124	+3,314
Africa.....	1,301	338	1,639	197	239	436	+1,203	520	393	913	133	256	389	+524
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	2,191	2,695	4,886	742	2,365	3,107	+1,779	855	2,846	3,701	645	2,085	2,730	+971
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	90	262	352	50	272	322	+30	60	166	226	34	174	208	+18
British North America.....	72,317	13,748	86,065	5,456	21,009	26,465	+59,600	46,810	10,824	57,634	4,480	17,202	21,682	+35,952
Central America.....	2,254	2,315	4,569	703	2,506	3,209	+1,360	970	1,817	2,787	955	1,836	2,791	-4
Mexico.....	30,758	3,904	34,662	5,705	4,959	10,664	+23,998	19,551	3,477	23,028	6,285	2,390	8,675	+14,353
South America.....	5,015	3,499	8,514	1,647	4,295	5,942	+2,572	2,668	2,603	5,271	1,787	2,967	4,754	+517
West Indies.....	13,774	18,670	32,444	5,050	31,759	36,809	-4,365	7,449	15,434	22,883	5,252	18,656	23,908	-1,025
United States.....	80,639	80,639	80,639	44,764	44,764	44,764	+35,875	55,242	55,242	55,242	49,373	49,373	49,373	+5,869
Other countries.....	130	41	171	36	31	67	+104	25	20	45	30	20	50	-5
Grand total.....	805,228	172,935	978,163	247,718	178,313	426,031	+552,132	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	+87,121

¹ Beginning with the fiscal year 1920, the Republics of Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Poland, and Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom), are shown as separate countries; the Russian Empire and Finland is changed to Russia, and the German Empire to Germany. Bulgaria, which previous to 1920 was grouped with Serbia and Montenegro, is shown separately, the two latter countries being included in Yugoslavia.

TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by admission and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
African (black).....	5,248	4,041	9,289	2,183	2,970	5,153	+4,136
Armenian.....	2,249	175	2,424	253	146	399	+2,025
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	3,086	453	3,539	4,246	1,059	5,305	-1,766
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1,370	282	1,652	5,877	786	6,663	-5,011
Chinese.....	4,465	8,755	13,220	6,146	7,838	13,984	-764
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3,783	361	4,144	3,997	339	4,336	-192
Cuban.....	698	4,590	5,288	909	5,839	6,748	-1,460
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	307	70	377	549	347	896	-519
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,749	2,516	6,265	2,157	3,665	5,822	+443
East Indian.....	223	58	281	218	62	280	+1
English.....	30,429	26,361	56,790	9,668	31,590	41,258	+15,532
Finnish.....	2,506	407	2,913	1,254	1,499	2,753	+160
French.....	13,617	6,622	20,239	3,464	7,637	11,101	+9,138
German.....	31,218	6,228	37,446	5,715	8,002	13,717	+23,729
Greek.....	3,821	804	4,625	7,649	1,668	9,317	-4,692
Hebrew.....	53,524	1,832	55,356	830	1,089	1,919	+53,437
Irish.....	17,191	3,510	20,701	2,485	4,512	6,997	+13,704
Italian (north).....	6,098	1,933	8,031	7,448	3,960	11,408	-3,377
Italian (south).....	35,056	7,034	42,090	46,562	13,867	60,429	-18,339
Japanese.....	6,361	6,476	12,837	4,353	10,925	15,278	-2,441
Korean.....	88	54	142	50	86	136	+6
Lithuanian.....	1,602	88	1,690	4,606	582	5,188	-3,498
Magyar.....	6,037	449	6,486	4,758	962	5,720	+766
Mexican.....	18,049	12,049	30,295	5,770	1,730	7,500	+22,795
Pacific Islander.....	7	13	20	5	6	11	+9
Polish.....	6,357	1,857	8,214	31,004	3,285	34,289	-26,075
Portuguese.....	1,867	838	2,705	6,052	1,768	7,820	-5,115
Rumanian.....	1,520	257	1,777	4,219	848	5,067	-3,290
Russian.....	2,486	507	2,993	2,891	855	3,746	-753
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	698	117	815	448	54	502	+313
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	16,678	7,110	23,788	4,417	7,816	12,233	+11,555
Scotch.....	15,596	5,701	21,297	1,659	4,029	5,688	+15,609
Slovak.....	6,001	292	6,293	3,451	508	3,959	+2,334
Spanish.....	1,879	5,064	6,943	7,838	9,742	17,580	-10,637
Spanish American.....	1,446	2,788	4,234	1,791	3,282	5,073	-839
Syrian.....	1,334	769	2,103	1,396	696	2,092	+11
Turkish.....	40	65	105	272	113	385	-280
Welsh.....	956	532	1,488	154	309	463	+1,025
West Indian (except Cuban).....	976	1,540	2,516	820	1,864	2,684	-168
Other peoples.....	743	351	1,094	1,148	337	1,485	-391
Total.....	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	+87,121
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	6,537	9,237	15,774	16,861	1,105	17,966	-2,192

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States and Territories.*¹

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	419	58	121	17
Alaska.....	163	22	99	48
Arizona.....	2,034	1,185	1,080	21
Arkansas.....	180	21	51	9
California.....	23,624	5,078	13,375	4,999
Colorado.....	1,193	175	592	149
Connecticut.....	5,719	897	5,701	610
Delaware.....	398	33	343	21
District of Columbia.....	1,446	231	411	110
Florida.....	2,399	1,294	1,976	377
Georgia.....	373	82	124	35
Hawaii.....	2,800	2,182	1,342	3,911
Idaho.....	529	77	177	64
Illinois.....	22,410	2,510	14,039	3,049
Indiana.....	2,487	254	1,841	263
Iowa.....	2,174	276	742	367
Kansas.....	976	168	318	76
Kentucky.....	361	32	95	22
Louisiana.....	964	359	824	148
Maine.....	4,557	449	418	71
Maryland.....	1,790	224	986	227
Massachusetts.....	21,715	3,228	16,798	3,217
Michigan.....	12,187	1,297	6,998	1,308
Minnesota.....	5,152	564	1,850	668
Mississippi.....	258	33	88	18
Missouri.....	2,774	376	1,211	476
Montana.....	1,007	161	405	145
Nebraska.....	1,469	183	501	161
Nevada.....	207	46	180	42
New Hampshire.....	1,926	230	447	130
New Jersey.....	15,327	2,290	9,736	1,101
New Mexico.....	601	248	240	42
New York.....	91,543	13,642	65,886	15,096
North Carolina.....	236	39	85	19
North Dakota.....	1,009	89	238	85
Ohio.....	11,606	1,127	10,203	1,396
Oklahoma.....	504	84	191	35
Oregon.....	2,320	381	852	555
Pennsylvania.....	27,539	2,351	25,634	2,681
Philippine Islands.....	9	22	.....	12
Porto Rico.....	316	545	303	550
Rhode Island.....	3,208	474	1,824	263
South Carolina.....	163	39	47	18
South Dakota.....	618	34	152	48
Tennessee.....	365	81	90	47
Texas.....	14,421	8,676	2,602	163
Utah.....	837	185	369	154
Vermont.....	1,479	100	157	30
Virginia.....	1,294	117	243	51
Virgin Islands.....	15	12	9	25
Washington.....	6,109	1,043	2,551	1,953
West Virginia.....	1,460	161	1,778	139
Wisconsin.....	4,374	329	2,145	376
Wyoming.....	542	108	244	95
Outside United States.....	.....	69,057	.....	100,979
Total.....	309,556	122,949	198,712	146,672

¹ For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands see Tables IX and IX-A.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.¹

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	704	826	158	631
Architects.....	127	177	63	162
Clergy.....	1,204	1,151	526	1,224
Editors.....	66	221	23	116
Electricians.....	713	209	131	193
Engineers (professional).....	1,103	2,004	379	1,594
Lawyers.....	131	548	57	457
Literary and scientific persons.....	392	561	154	618
Musicians.....	714	467	229	447
Officials (Government).....	744	2,062	258	1,400
Physicians.....	458	710	157	721
Sculptors and artists.....	164	174	111	237
Teachers.....	2,118	1,503	456	1,258
Other professional.....	2,317	1,735	611	1,406
Total.....	10,955	12,348	3,313	10,464
SKILLED.				
Bakers.....	1,629	581	547	397
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1,168	315	375	242
Blacksmiths.....	880	222	302	149
Bookbinders.....	97	17	18	15
Brewers.....	35	12	21	15
Butchers.....	1,059	228	373	259
Cabinetmakers.....	160	52	146	72
Carpenters and joiners.....	3,930	1,350	1,184	1,018
Cigarette makers.....	39	8	5	4
Cigar makers.....	147	242	215	358
Cigar packers.....	7	9	7	4
Clerks and accountants.....	9,444	4,734	2,027	4,472
Dressmakers.....	3,726	477	387	357
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	931	665	215	622
Furriers and fur workers.....	131	34	38	29
Gardeners.....	431	302	221	208
Hat and cap makers.....	165	23	20	14
Iron and steel workers.....	751	182	195	152
Jewelers.....	146	103	86	91
Locksmiths.....	540	31	40	15
Machinists.....	1,291	559	948	635
Mariners.....	2,845	2,071	1,224	2,311
Masons.....	1,411	368	359	278
Mechanics (not specified).....	1,683	719	709	563
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	187	66	58	49
Millers.....	177	29	79	28
Milliners.....	600	86	52	90
Miners.....	2,227	669	3,257	1,350
Painters and glaziers.....	881	346	346	263
Pattern makers.....	54	12	12	15
Photographers.....	198	84	54	73
Plasterers.....	170	49	39	33
Plumbers.....	219	84	65	89
Printers.....	409	132	77	98
Saddlers and harness makers.....	96	20	21	13
Seamstresses.....	1,972	215	134	129
Shoemakers.....	2,287	397	826	304
Stokers.....	348	187	195	174
Stonecutters.....	162	46	93	54
Tailors.....	4,331	499	981	466
Tanners and curriers.....	99	19	28	20
Textile workers (not specified).....	131	29	67	35
Tinners.....	176	34	40	45
Tobacco workers.....	20	23	1	15
Upholsterers.....	78	25	19	15
Watch and clock makers.....	290	46	34	38
Weavers and spinners.....	1,262	198	532	285
Wheelwrights.....	7	5	8	2
Woodworkers (not specified).....	89	30	28	25
Other skilled.....	2,472	1,232	1,250	1,364
Total.....	51,588	17,866	17,958	17,352

¹ For occupations of aliens admitted and departed from Philippine Islands see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—Occupation of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Occupations.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents.....	611	1,269	207	1,070
Bankers.....	125	645	136	712
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	308	84	84	115
Farm laborers.....	10,529	3,687	2,690	1,827
Farmers.....	7,676	2,952	5,036	3,160
Fishermen.....	640	270	154	261
Hotel keepers.....	165	228	97	172
Laborers.....	32,726	11,751	100,058	31,349
Manufacturers.....	202	965	152	867
Merchants and dealers.....	7,278	15,335	4,328	15,330
Servants.....	44,531	7,652	5,212	7,207
Other miscellaneous.....	11,172	9,546	4,343	10,043
Total.....	115,963	54,384	122,497	72,113
No occupation (including women and children).....	131,050	38,351	54,944	46,743
Grand total.....	309,556	122,949	198,712	146,672

TABLE VII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 16 years and over.								
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read and write.			Can read but can not write.			Can neither read nor write.		
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black).....	5,248	1,964	3,284	1,001	3,947	300	1,518	2,661	4,179	3	3	15	50	65	
Armenian.....	2,249	909	1,340	481	1,571	197	1,674	958	1,632	2	2	12	122	134	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3,086	1,426	1,660	463	2,431	192	1,394	1,397	2,581	2	2	3	37	40	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1,370	665	705	298	959	113	505	514	1,019	3	3	5	48	53	
Chinese.....	4,465	3,622	843	461	3,570	434	3,201	428	3,629	3	3	14	358	372	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3,783	1,467	2,316	786	2,819	178	1,071	1,741	2,812	1	1	11	174	185	
Cuban.....	698	456	242	203	446	49	348	146	494	1	1	1	9	1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	307	127	180	46	242	19	105	146	251	2	2	3	10	13	
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,749	1,905	1,844	811	2,386	552	1,525	1,398	2,923	2	2	3	10	13	
East Indian.....	223	209	14	9	210	4	202	12	214	15	1	16	238	272	
English.....	30,429	14,663	16,366	5,837	19,578	5,014	10,898	13,406	24,304	15	1	16	34	1	
Finnish.....	2,506	951	1,555	283	2,081	142	819	1,403	2,222	2	1	3	102	1	
French.....	13,617	6,793	6,824	2,630	9,121	1,866	5,460	5,330	10,790	6	9	15	31	194	
German.....	31,218	14,441	16,777	4,602	22,999	3,617	12,154	14,292	26,446	2	2	12	271	155	
Greek.....	3,821	1,679	2,142	620	2,741	460	1,333	1,583	2,916	6	9	15	31	283	
Hebrew.....	53,524	22,216	31,308	18,113	27,190	8,221	12,873	18,458	31,331	34	162	196	236	3,848	
Irish.....	17,191	6,551	10,340	2,117	13,388	1,686	5,759	9,246	15,005	2	4	6	19	63	
Italian (north).....	6,098	3,570	2,528	946	4,741	411	3,089	2,022	5,111	1	1	5	35	40	
Italian (south).....	35,036	19,726	15,330	6,419	24,909	3,728	15,914	9,874	25,788	4	25	29	572	2,248	
Japanese.....	6,361	2,683	3,678	1,049	4,545	467	2,031	3,017	5,048	4	4	24	240	264	
Korean.....	88	31	57	9	75	4	27	25	52	1	1	1	26	27	
Lithuanian.....	1,602	396	1,216	376	1,090	136	185	926	1,111	5	6	11	4	100	
Magyar.....	6,037	2,708	3,329	1,427	4,099	511	1,965	2,522	4,487	1	3	4	9	110	
Mexican.....	18,246	11,468	6,778	3,968	12,685	1,593	9,383	4,064	13,447	29	105	134	47	650	
Pacific Islander.....	7	5	2	2	7	2	5	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	
Polish.....	6,357	2,133	4,224	1,932	4,006	419	1,193	2,887	4,080	2	31	33	23	312	
Portuguese.....	1,867	1,077	790	351	1,310	206	849	536	1,385	2	2	39	92	131	
Rumanian.....	1,520	749	771	421	967	132	537	505	1,042	1	1	2	6	49	
Russian.....	2,486	1,275	1,211	663	1,538	285	910	816	1,726	2	4	6	1	90	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	698	284	414	208	454	36	174	254	428	2	2	3	57	60	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	16,678	9,341	7,337	1,737	13,473	1,468	8,468	6,466	14,934	1	1	3	3	6	
Scottish.....	15,596	7,215	8,381	3,005	10,402	2,189	5,760	6,809	12,569	7	7	15	22	97	
Slovak.....	6,001	3,140	2,841	886	4,812	303	2,703	6,809	5,015	1	2	3	8	89	
Spanish.....	1,679	1,314	565	284	1,377	218	1,156	424	1,580	1	1	3	11	14	
Spanish American.....	1,446	906	540	286	1,051	109	748	410	1,158	1	1	1	1	1	
Syrian.....	1,334	685	649	391	822	121	468	360	828	1	1	13	101	114	

TABLE VII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black).....	2, 183	1, 147	1, 036	213	1, 693	277	1, 598	386	123	41	35
Armenian.....	253	228	25	5	182	66	58	142	39	10	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4, 246	2, 697	1, 549	176	2, 902	1, 168	313	2, 459	1, 021	339	114
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	5, 877	4, 879	998	116	4, 454	1, 307	350	3, 853	1, 345	287	42
Chinese.....	6, 146	5, 943	203	31	2, 344	3, 771	1, 525	1, 408	666	609	1, 938
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3, 997	3, 338	659	58	2, 954	985	112	2, 167	1, 330	338	50
Cuban.....	909	613	296	145	648	116	674	181	33	11	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	549	373	176	25	386	138	62	322	119	33	13
Dutch and Flemish.....	2, 157	1, 340	817	195	1, 421	541	953	690	287	111	116
East Indian.....	218	205	13	3	146	69	39	78	94	7	.....
English.....	9, 668	4, 792	4, 876	891	6, 324	2, 453	5, 853	2, 299	914	299	298
Finnish.....	1, 254	764	490	36	989	229	266	612	264	73	39
French.....	3, 464	1, 828	1, 636	257	2, 109	1, 098	1, 808	971	357	169	159
German.....	5, 715	3, 260	2, 455	234	3, 849	1, 632	837	3, 034	1, 082	394	368
Greek.....	7, 649	6, 943	706	112	4, 933	2, 604	2, 582	3, 797	957	255	58
Hebrew.....	830	640	190	50	456	324	270	399	130	21	10
Irish.....	2, 485	1, 202	1, 283	92	1, 824	569	885	894	408	124	174
Italian (north).....	7, 448	5, 738	1, 710	279	5, 519	1, 650	1, 552	3, 602	1, 527	520	247
Italian (south).....	46, 562	37, 525	9, 037	1, 942	33, 878	10, 742	14, 990	19, 202	8, 692	2, 855	823
Japanese.....	4, 353	3, 086	1, 267	53	3, 244	1, 056	1, 681	1, 125	769	468	310
Korean.....	50	42	8	2	38	10	18	8	14	9	.....
Lithuanian.....	4, 606	3, 185	1, 421	62	3, 649	895	141	2, 594	1, 440	364	67
Magyar.....	4, 758	2, 890	1, 868	193	3, 127	1, 438	207	2, 955	1, 166	354	76
Mexican.....	5, 770	3, 616	2, 154	1, 170	3, 846	754	3, 560	1, 360	490	146	214
Pacific Islander.....	5	4	1	1	4	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	31, 004	20, 349	10, 655	893	24, 326	5, 785	1, 162	20, 061	7, 113	2, 101	567
Portuguese.....	6, 052	4, 553	1, 499	391	4, 711	950	3, 961	1, 557	369	100	65
Rumanian.....	4, 219	2, 880	1, 339	126	3, 123	970	260	2, 803	978	158	20
Russian.....	2, 891	2, 308	583	64	2, 347	450	316	1, 952	520	80	23
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	448	318	130	11	327	111	15	319	89	21	4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	4, 417	2, 569	1, 848	148	3, 374	895	1, 627	1, 348	711	381	350
Scotch.....	1, 659	834	825	170	1, 033	456	1, 069	360	142	35	53
Slovak.....	3, 451	2, 277	1, 174	132	2, 354	965	200	2, 057	898	228	68
Spanish.....	7, 838	7, 088	750	303	6, 760	775	6, 871	742	155	44	26
Spanish American.....	1, 791	1, 200	591	227	1, 395	169	1, 623	130	22	10	6
Syrian.....	1, 396	1, 061	335	45	993	358	230	777	301	62	26
Turkish.....	272	253	19	3	223	46	59	127	38	24	24
Welsh.....	154	93	61	10	99	45	93	43	8	4	6
West Indian (except Cuban).....	820	384	436	102	609	109	499	218	68	16	19
Other peoples.....	1, 148	778	370	534	488	126	555	424	99	25	45
Total.....	198, 712	143, 223	55, 489	9, 499	143, 081	46, 132	58, 881	87, 459	34, 778	11, 126	6, 468
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1, 105	941	164	69	959	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

(Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 16 years (total). ¹	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	431	1,023	390	5	1	1,419	7	90	16	1	114
Armenian.....	223	372	243	7		622	3	54	7	64	
Bohemian and Mora- vian (Czech).....	239	685	435	5		1,125	4	52	5	62	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin...	155	239	204	4	1	448	5	57		62	
Chinese.....	404	1,186	1,618	9		2,813	5	392	8	405	
Croatian and Slove- nian.....	385	619	393	5		1,017	7	49	9	65	
Cuban.....	107	263	68	1		332	3	12	2	17	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	22	73	22	2		97		7	1	8	
Dutch and Flemish..	375	784	457	8	3	1,257	41	205	30	278	
East Indian.....	7	134	64	1		199		3		3	
English.....	2,912	5,005	4,040	81	7	9,133	254	1,488	271	2,018	
Finnish.....	132	512	254	2	1	769	10	39	1	50	
French.....	1,229	3,079	1,551	75	4	4,712	121	588	140	852	
German.....	2,250	7,608	3,080	48	17	10,753	185	1,071	176	1,438	
Greek.....	334	554	519	4		1,077	31	223	14	288	
Hebrew.....	9,073	7,760	2,599	42	3	10,404	57	2,196	481	2,739	
Irish.....	1,071	3,838	1,149	41	3	5,031	191	453	125	749	
Italian (north).....	475	1,880	972	17	1	2,870	27	172	26	225	
Italian (south).....	3,236	8,433	6,190	65	2	14,690	103	1,493	204	1,800	
Japanese.....	628	765	959	9	3	1,736	24	280	14	319	
Korean.....	3	14	11			25		3		3	
Lithuanian.....	192	91	63	3		157	5	25	6	37	
Magyar.....	733	923	831	12	5	1,771	12	179	12	204	
Mexican.....	2,009	4,310	4,081	121	1	8,513	43	775	128	946	
Pacific Islander.....		2	3			5					
Polish.....	915	598	456	11		1,065	11	132	10	153	
Portuguese.....	189	508	276	8		792	10	69	17	96	
Rumanian.....	205	213	269	1	1	484	4	48	8	60	
Russian.....	362	521	265	3		789	17	91	16	124	
Ruthenian (Russ- niak).....	107	104	58	1		163	1	11	2	14	
Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	870	6,155	1,583	28	5	7,771	184	432	83	700	
Scotch.....	1,448	2,810	1,990	41	3	4,844	134	637	146	923	
Slovak.....	448	1,199	1,393	3		2,595	12	90	15	117	
Spanish.....	155	784	227	7		1,028	30	96	5	131	
Spanish American..	157	579	106	4	1	690	12	42	5	59	
Syrian.....	203	259	163	4		426	4	47	5	56	
Turkish.....	1	25	7			32		1	1	2	
Welsh.....	98	163	154	1		318	13	48	9	70	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	100	183	79	2		264	3	18	1	22	
Other peoples.....	97	160	86	2		248	6	22	1	29	
Total.....	31,980	64,423	37,311	683	62	102,479	1,579	11,670	2,000	33	15,282

¹ None divorced; 2 widowed, as follows: Italian (south) and Rumanian, 1 each; and 12 married, as follows: English, Hebrew, Italian (south), and Japanese, 2 each; and Italian (north), Mexican, Scandinavian, and other peoples, 1 each.

admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Under 16 years (total) ²	Females.										Single females.			
	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
570	1,870	561	97	....	2,528	25	74	87	....	186	879	727	197	67
258	406	436	107	....	949	1	52	80	....	133	264	121	17	4
224	945	312	43	6	1,306	9	50	71	....	130	557	299	74	15
143	257	236	17	1	511	6	30	15	....	51	140	93	18	6
57	79	678	....	....	757	3	26	....	....	29	43	31	5	....
401	1,193	540	68	1	1,802	4	53	56	....	113	585	496	101	11
96	49	54	9	2	114	8	8	16	....	32	30	13	4	2
24	108	37	....	....	145	1	3	49	....	11	49	42	12	5
436	533	570	18	13	1,134	32	155	80	7	274	194	210	97	32
2	6	5	....	....	11	1	1	....	....	1	6	6	....	....
2,925	5,433	4,625	367	20	10,445	522	1,350	1,114	10	2,096	1,834	2,111	991	497
151	1,025	249	35	3	1,312	19	33	40	....	92	461	387	120	57
1,401	2,640	1,616	135	18	4,409	179	474	356	5	1,014	1,127	958	385	170
2,352	8,671	3,071	409	95	12,246	372	837	930	40	2,179	3,674	3,380	1,214	403
286	1,163	466	34	1	1,644	1	80	111	....	192	497	594	69	3
9,040	9,857	6,402	499	28	16,786	49	3,007	2,418	8	5,482	6,968	2,564	277	48
1,040	6,940	1,283	131	3	8,357	225	317	302	3	937	3,390	2,584	730	236
471	989	849	33	....	1,871	17	91	78	....	186	357	407	110	25
3,183	5,441	4,521	257	....	10,219	66	927	934	1	1,928	2,776	2,126	446	93
421	257	2,832	17	3	3,109	1	130	17	....	148	215	29	8	5
6	8	42	....	....	50	1	1	....	....	1	7	1	....	....
184	708	214	16	....	933	3	40	56	....	99	365	302	33	3
694	1,290	875	130	33	2,328	6	132	166	3	307	721	452	90	27
1,959	1,222	2,459	491	....	4,172	43	250	354	....	647	654	385	123	55
1,017	1	1	72	1	2,941	5	134	126	1	266	1,139	526	73	15
162	242	260	12	4	518	12	37	61	....	110	143	67	22	10
216	198	259	21	5	483	5	39	27	1	72	100	74	19	5
301	327	390	30	2	749	10	96	54	1	161	184	109	28	6
101	164	124	3	....	291	....	16	6	....	22	124	35	5	....
867	4,244	1,354	83	21	5,702	198	294	265	11	768	1,654	1,650	706	234
1,557	3,484	1,902	165	7	5,558	238	550	475	3	1,266	1,169	1,428	626	261
438	1,522	599	94	2	2,217	7	73	103	3	186	959	480	68	15
129	183	151	13	2	349	8	35	43	1	87	72	84	20	7
129	230	121	10	....	361	9	19	21	1	50	93	93	33	11
188	182	194	20	....	396	1	36	28	....	65	131	41	9	1
1	3	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
108	146	119	9	1	275	10	53	24	....	87	44	59	27	16
101	328	103	18	....	449	6	19	15	....	40	146	128	37	17
85	69	153	10	....	232	....	26	26	....	52	46	16	6	1
31,730	64,159	39,781	3,473	272	107,685	2,101	9,548	8,652	99	20,400	31,793	23,198	6,805	2,363

² None divorced; 6 widowed, as follows: Slovak and other peoples, 2 each; and African (black) and Armenian, 1 each; and 43 married, as follows: Hebrew, 10; Japanese, 8; Mexican, 7; Italian (south), 4; Greek and other peoples, 3 each; and Bulgarian, Cuban, English, French, German, Portuguese, Slovak, and Spanish, 1 each.

TABLE VII-c.—*Conjugal condition of emigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 16 years (total). ¹	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	104	424	483	4	911	12	115	5		132	
Armenian.....	3	83	83		166	4	55			59	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	77	440	1,250	23	1,716	82	767	54	1	904	
Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin.....	58	1,671	1,980	28	3,680	134	974	32	1	1,141	
Chinese.....	18	1,028	1,177	3	2,208	609	3,098	10		3,717	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	27	957	1,470	32	2,459	80	740	31	1	852	
Cuban.....	86	321	129	1	451	10	65	1		76	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	16	135	123	2	261	16	76	4		96	
Dutch and Flemish.....	100	475	427	7	910	88	227	13	2	330	
East Indian.....	2	70	65		135	22	44	2		68	
English.....	446	1,408	1,637	32	3,078	283	890	92	3	1,268	
Finnish.....	15	294	292	2	588	45	111	5		161	
French.....	129	605	479	13	1,099	173	392	34	1	600	
German.....	122	1,118	1,039	19	2,176	311	589	61	1	962	
Greek.....	66	1,880	2,527	6	4,415	202	2,246	13	1	2,462	
Hebrew.....	27	132	198	3	333	17	258	5		280	
Irish.....	51	542	280	8	831	142	148	30		320	
Italian (north).....	148	2,055	2,134	57	4,246	227	1,056	61		1,344	
Italian (south).....	1,052	10,067	17,300	285	27,655	731	7,782	302	3	8,818	
Japanese.....	27	981	1,190	5	2,176	90	790	3		883	
Korean.....	2	19	13		32	3	5			8	
Lithuanian.....	43	870	1,514	16	2,400	133	594	15		742	
Magyar.....	100	342	1,371	23	1,736	95	907	52		1,054	
Mexican.....	592	1,654	876	45	2,576	93	289	66		448	
Pacific Islander.....		3	1		4						
Polish.....	472	3,233	11,872	145	15,252	350	4,138	136	1	4,625	
Portuguese.....	215	1,036	2,545	38	3,619	35	648	36		719	
Rumanian.....	69	549	1,522	13	2,085	59	646	21		726	
Russian.....	29	631	1,214	17	1,862	55	347	15		417	
Ruthenian (Russian).....	3	36	177	3	216	3	91	5		99	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	71	1,412	563	6	1,982	246	248	21	1	516	
Scotch.....	83	250	247	7	504	68	158	20	1	247	
Slovak.....	64	280	1,149	30	1,459	36	688	30		754	
Spanish.....	175	3,232	3,002	11	6,245	120	537	10	1	688	
Spanish American.....	129	798	194	3	995	9	64	3		76	
Syrian.....	21	358	412	5	775	24	235	6		265	
Turkish.....	1	128	81		209	12	31			43	
Welsh.....	3	34	24	1	59	8	20	2	1	31	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	48	179	110	1	290	5	35	6		46	
Other peoples.....	288	217	168	3	388	8	91	3		102	
Total.....	4,982	39,947	61,318	900	102,182	4,640	30,195	1,205	19	36,059	

¹ None widowed or divorced; 8 married, as follows: Italian (south), 4, and English and Mexican, 2 each.

departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Under 16 years (total). ²	Females.										Single females.			
	16 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
109	245	514	22	1	782	14	101	30		145	78	81	60	8
2	2	14			16		5	2		7		2		
99	226	942	16	2	1,186	20	188	56		264	37	89	82	18
58	71	683	20		773	11	139	16		166	15	25	18	13
13	36	99	1		136	1	51	2		54	11	23	2	
31	34	449	12		495	7	106	20		133	5	15	5	9
59	83	107	6	1	197	3	32	5		40	36	26	15	6
9	40	83	2		125	11	23	8		42	9	10	13	8
95	129	373	9		511	23	160	28		211	47	51	18	13
1	3	8			11		1			1	1		2	
445	1,133	2,030	79	4	3,246	248	760	176	1	1,185	196	444	307	186
21	142	255	4		401	18	40	10		68	5	64	57	16
128	416	559	32	3	1,010	185	248	64	1	498	77	174	98	67
112	562	1,073	37	1	1,673	158	397	114	1	670	85	199	187	91
46	68	446	4		518	7	129	6		142	34	29	3	2
23	48	72	2		123	2	33	9		44	10	29	7	2
41	677	302	14		993	109	106	34		249	46	350	205	76
131	144	1,100	29		1,273	14	245	45	2	306	49	46	32	17
890	647	5,476	97	3	6,223	62	1,640	220	2	1,924	230	226	127	64
26	58	1,006	4		1,068	4	169			173	21	19	11	7
19	88	1,150	11		1,249	12	125	16		153	14	24	38	12
93	162	1,183	43	3	1,391	35	298	51		384	38	72	38	14
578	304	880	83	3	1,270	25	154	127		306	162	100	29	13
1					1									
421	568	8,423	82	1	9,074	53	958	149		1,160	118	271	134	45
176	145	924	21	2	1,092	11	186	34		231	69	51	20	5
57	77	945	16		1,038	14	200	30		244	24	26	18	9
35	42	436	7		485	7	50	6		63	13	14	9	6
7	4	107			111	1	11			12		2	1	1
77	782	591	19		1,392	158	157	64		379	70	351	254	107
87	238	281	10		529	49	117	43		209	25	68	90	55
68	98	769	28		895	11	166	34		211	19	59	15	5
128	129	379	7		515	11	86	10		107	67	36	16	10
98	217	172	10	1	400	13	65	15		93	111	71	19	16
24	31	186	1		218	3	79	11		93	11	11	7	2
2	3	11			14	1	2			3	2		1	
7	16	22	2		40	1	11	2		14	5	3	6	2
54	147	164	8		319	10	41	12		63	32	58	45	12
246	14	85	1		100	1	19	3	1	24	6	5	1	2
4,517	7,829	32,305	739	26	40,899	1,313	7,300	1,452	8	10,073	1,778	3,124	1,990	937

² None widowed; 1 divorced, Portuguese; 21 married, as follows: Mexican, 8; Polish, 3; Italian (south) and other peoples, 2 each; and English, Italian (north), Japanese, Portuguese, Rumanian, and Syrian, 1 each.

TABLE VII-D.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black).....	240	124	116	46	157	37	166	20	15	17	22
Armenian.....	17	15	2	.....	13	4	2	4	5	2	4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	591	351	240	15	366	210	59	129	132	129	142
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	64	48	16	3	41	20	4	21	15	15	9
Croatian and Slovenian.....	38	32	6	.....	29	9	7	11	13	7	.....
Cuban.....	15	7	8	.....	11	4	12	.....	.....	.....	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	45	30	15	1	26	18	9	15	8	5	8
Dutch and Flemish.....	144	90	54	3	107	34	34	40	37	18	15
English.....	917	481	436	82	526	309	414	157	133	80	133
Finnish.....	34	21	13	.....	29	5	11	8	7	5	3
French.....	425	232	193	27	253	145	171	60	76	42	76
German.....	973	579	394	30	425	518	225	193	164	115	276
Greek.....	138	115	23	2	106	30	22	41	32	29	14
Hebrew.....	207	133	74	11	142	54	67	37	45	31	27
Irish.....	401	259	142	27	204	170	134	89	66	44	68
Italian (north).....	359	280	79	7	280	72	42	127	103	51	36
Italian (south).....	1,509	1,261	248	14	1,240	255	191	583	415	223	97
Lithuanian.....	100	77	23	1	77	22	17	31	24	22	6
Magyar.....	155	89	66	.....	126	29	17	32	61	30	15
Mexican.....	19	1	18	.....	14	4	12	3	2	.....	2
Polish.....	406	292	114	3	315	88	42	115	116	72	61
Portuguese.....	12	9	3	.....	10	2	3	2	4	2	1
Rumanian.....	53	35	18	.....	51	2	8	24	11	8	2
Russian.....	146	107	39	.....	105	41	35	35	38	21	17
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	559	399	160	23	339	197	187	114	102	50	106
Scotch.....	315	183	132	27	155	133	117	57	57	17	67
Slovak.....	133	74	59	1	82	50	2	27	57	22	25
Spanish.....	33	23	10	2	25	6	22	5	3	1	2
Spanish American.....	70	30	40	14	35	3	51	13	2	3	1
Syrian.....	43	18	25	.....	35	8	5	12	14	5	4
Turkish.....	11	9	2	.....	10	1	5	1	4	1	.....
Welsh.....	30	18	12	3	14	13	7	7	7	4	5
West Indian (except Cuban).....	711	427	284	95	535	81	473	43	17	34	144
Other peoples.....	155	80	75	59	74	22	98	25	12	10	10
Total.....	9,072	5,933	3,139	497	5,978	2,597	2,674	2,082	1,798	1,116	1,402

TABLE VII-E.—Sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.				
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black).....	254	133	121	142	85	27	96	110	21	5	22
Caucasian.....	67,814	37,680	30,134	49,566	15,076	3,172	52,539	6,032	2,132	2,687	4,424
Chinese.....	1,181	1,079	102	192	815	174	444	317	147	93	180
Japanese.....	877	447	430	866	10	1	666	139	17	5	.....
Total.....	70,126	39,339	30,787	50,766	15,986	3,374	53,745	6,648	2,317	2,790	4,626

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.
Austria.....		1	70	4		140		136	14		1		2	3,868		572		5				1
Hungary.....		1	22	11		20		6					4	531		1,093		1				1
Belgium.....	5	1		2	4	1			978		18		239	51	5	172	2		1	9		1
Bulgaria.....		19		216		4			6		1			8	1	16						
Czechoslovakia.....	22	1	2,798	25		442		63	5	2	1		51	832	2	1,065	1	3	20	1		5
Denmark.....	1		4	1				1	1	4	11		2	33	1	64	2	1	3			3
Finland.....		1							1		1			1		2						1
France, including Corsica.....	3	71	7	5	14	5	2		21	1	144		2,900	143	32	420	22	55	58	1		7
Germany.....			23	7	17	4		5	28	1	37		34	16,940	9	600	2	3	3			7
Greece.....		119		31		1					3		2		3,115	147						
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	2	6	16	22	1	553		5	3	1	28	1	9	51	50	85	4	5,422	34,007			
Netherlands.....	1		1		3			2	1,764		11	1	7	137		35		2	8	1		
Norway.....	1		2						7		4			12		31						1
Poland.....		3	13			2			1	1				1		22,373		2				9
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	201		6			11					4		1	1	49					1		
Rumania.....		8	4	22		2			1		14		4	1,227	13	7,107	2					1
Russia.....	1	16	1						2	3	1	15		180	2	14,415	3	1		1		1,394
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1			1			8	1	6		14		4	15			1	1	23			
Sweden.....		1		2					2		5	15		18		31			5			
Switzerland.....		9		1				5	10		9	2	463	2,469	1	58		197	125			
Turkey in Europe.....	17	875		11			1				2	4		74	279	241	1					2
United Kingdom:																						
England.....	10	29	5	5	28	2			20	11	12,323	5	44	54	37	1,027	800	34	25	5		16
Ireland.....											121		1	1		17	10,357	3	2		1	
Scotland.....	2		1	1	1	1	1		1		229	3	4	8	1	59	628	10	1			25
Wales.....	1										244	1	4			22	41	2		1		
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....		11	43	916		2,548		71	2		1		14	1,615	8	74	1	9	3			
Other Europe.....	1	2				5					3		21	44	15	81		5	17	2		79
Total Europe.....	269	1,174	3,021	1,284	68	3,741	11	296	2,873	24	13,230	2,253	3,819	28,685	3,577	50,456	11,867	5,744	34,331	14	1	1,544

China.....		7	1		3,810				4	2	78	5	7	15	138	13	1	1	14	3	8	
Japan.....		7			15		1		5	1	21		1	7	33			3	6,293	16		
India.....	4	1			21				4	177	75			5	3	16	2					
Turkey in Asia.....	2	836									4		1	3	51	4	6	3				
Other Asia.....	4	72			11				51		18		1	4	9	2		3	1	68	4	
Total Asia.....	10	923	1		3,857		1		64	180	199	5	10	34	63	504	35	9	10	6,308	87	12
Africa.....	24	71		1	1				12	3	88		13	3	35	140	7	9	9			1
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1		3		4		1	5			523	11	8	35	1	15	69	7	6			1
Pacific Islands (not specified).....		1			3					3	10		7		5	3			8			
British North America.....	172	71	48	59	60	32	4		726	6	15,784	222	9,625	2,056	109	1,958	5,160	212	403	24		32
Central America.....	188			1	3		5			1	49		17	16	7	27	4	13	2	2		
Mexico.....	6		1	2	390	1	10	1	11		130	9	59	117	7	41	20	21	10	7		2
South America.....	154	6	8	20	8	9	4	5	31	5	110	3	27	238	16	322	12	80	231	3		7
West Indies.....	4,424	3	4	3	71		667		27	1	306	3	30	25	6	56	14	3	46	3		
Other countries.....													2									3
Grand total.....	5,248	2,249	3,086	1,370	4,465	3,783	698	307	3,749	223	30,429	2,506	13,617	31,218	3,821	53,524	17,191	6,098	35,056	6,361	88	1,602
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....					5,667				25	28	144		20	22			7		3	418		

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	104	1		41		4	3				50						1	1	5,019
Hungary.....	4,017			11		9	3	1			22							2	5,756
Belgium.....	3			8		1	9		17		5	2	4	1			1	2	1,541
Bulgaria.....	3					8	4				10				1			2	297
Czechoslovakia.....	918	1		18		9	79	137		4	5,426	3					2	3	12,541
Denmark.....				9			7	2	2,544		1		6				1	3	2,700
Finland.....				1			15		547		3								2,767
France, including Corsica.....	4			46	2	47	37		18	10	7	29	14	18	1	1	13	16	4,220
Germany.....	19			68			47	5	27	3	14	3	1						17,931
Greece.....	3			1			3		1	1					3		1	1	3,457
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	6			6	1	1	10		1		11	1	4	2	1		1	3	40,310
Netherlands.....	2			1			4		9	2	1						1	1	1,990
Norway.....	1			1			4	1	5,217	2								3	5,292
Poland.....	2			5,242		8	214	362	7								4	1	28,635
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....					1,666		4		9		3	1	3	1					1,950
Rumania.....	519			18		1,213	89	11			13						8	1	10,287
Russia.....	12			121		10	884	9	13	3	9			14			29	1	17,143
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1			3	3				4		3	546	7	1			21		665
Sweden.....				17		2	4	4	6,520	18	1	2		1	1		1	3	6,624
Switzerland.....	11						76		3	1	2		1	24	15		7	24	3,398
Turkey in Europe.....				3						1	2		1						1,660
United Kingdom: England.....	1			14	2	8	57		107	391	4	17		9		134	4	20	15,249
Ireland.....					4				1	67						2		2	10,579
Scotland.....				1		1	9		10	8,015	1		1			2	1	1	9,018
Wales.....					1				9	4	1	3				547		1	886
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene King- dom).....	303			5		45	25	10			336			5			1	1	6,047
Other Europe.....				5		2			3	1	1			3				115	405
Total Europe.....	5,929	3		5,640	1,679	1,379	1,634	542	15,075	8,523	5,938	612	51	72	22	686	98	215	216,385

China.....			15	4		230		23	14	3	4	1			2	3	4,406		
Japan.....	6		128	7		71		16	7			1	67	1	1	2	6,716		
India.....			1			8		9	23				2		2	7	360		
Turkey in Asia.....			4			29			2	1	2	1	730	8	1	23	1,998		
Other Asia.....	1		2			27		3	1		2	1	133	1	1	320	783		
Total Asia.....	1	6	150	11		365		51	47	4	8	4	932	10	3	4	14,263		
Africa.....				5	1	19		5	23				13	1	1	2	520		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....			5		1	7		17	127		1		6		1	22	855		
Pacific Islands (not specified).....			7	1					1							3	60		
British North America.....	85	2	492	7	114	390	149	1,460	6,805	31	44	2	90		260	8	46,810		
Central America.....		6		2		1		5	10				7	2		37	970		
Mexico.....	5	18,208	14	2		6		21	19		260	57	105	1	1	2	19,551		
South America.....	16	9	51	115	24	41	7	30	16	25	183	738	84	2	4	24	2,668		
West Indies.....	1	12	4	45	1	23		14	18	2	716	80	25	2	4	801	7,449		
Other countries.....			1						2							16	25		
Grand total.....	6,037	18,246	7	6,357	1,867	1,520	2,486	698	16,678	15,596	6,001	1,879	1,446	1,334	40	956	976	743	309,556
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....				7		11		18	12		135		4				16	6,537	

TABLE VIII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of intended future permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....			11	3		12	1	327	25		1		2	127		1		1	1		
Hungary.....			7	2		3		6						93	1						
Belgium.....			5	10	1	33	1		333		6		273	9		4		2	2		
Bulgaria.....	1			633				4			1			2		1		1			
Czechoslovakia.....			4,100	34		21		10	2					59		28		5	5		
Denmark.....	3	1									8	1					2		4		
Finland.....		2									3	1,129					6		1		
France, including Corsica.....	1	3	5	5	4	1	5		29		47	3	2,220	20	11	10	14	25	12	3	1
Germany.....			6	2	3		2	5	12		9	1	10	4,199	5	13		2	3	4	
Greece.....		3		1	1					5	27				7,443	5	4				
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1	1	4	13		27		7	40	5	21	1	8	10	34	5	1	7,156	46,184	2	
Netherlands.....			6	1				2	302		4	2	1	1			2				
Norway.....			1								10		2	2		3					1
Poland.....			35	2	1	39		26	4		4			32		386		8		1	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	5										3		2	3					4		
Rumania.....		3	8	14		1					2			178	5	58		2		1	
Russia.....			1	31		1		4	1				75	4	5	28		3	1		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1		1				4				13			5	3		1		2	1	
Sweden.....		1		1					1		8		45	2	1	3		1			
Switzerland.....				2			1	3	52		17		172	494	1	5	1	52	24		
Turkey in Europe.....		9		4							1				28	10			5		
United Kingdom.....																					
England.....	23	2	2		3		3		10	9	5,841	7	17	10	9	41	154	15	7	28	
Ireland.....							1			1	368					1,712	73				
Scotland.....				1							126				2	2			5		
Wales.....											10	1	1								
Yugoslavia, (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....			34	5,051	2	3,850		132	16		2		2	121	7	4					
Other Europe.....			4	1		1			3		12		4	8	1			8	162		
Total Europe.....	35	25	4,230	5,811	15	3,994	18	526	1,874	20	6,544	1,221	2,770	5,389	7,553	616	1,905	7,363	46,425	40	5

China.....			1		6,111	1		1	3		70		6	16	3	72		1			
Japan.....											22		1	6				5	4,264	25	
India.....			1							191	42		4	2		12		1			
Turkey in Asia.....		207		1							23	1	51	1	15	92	1	1	2		
Other Asia.....		5	1		1				17	1	4			1	2					19	
Total Asia.....		212	3	1	6,112	1		1	20	192	161	1	62	26	16	97	85	2	8	4,264	44
Africa.....	19	6	1						3		54			2	4	10	2		1		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....									11		426		6	7	19	5	41	1	3		
Pacific Islands (not specified).....									2		4		5	2	1						
British North America.....	16	3	4	52	4				183	1	1,768	23	515	137	23	75	423	11	34	1	
Central America.....	26				3	9			4		70		13	14	1	1	11	11			
Mexico.....	1		1		2	3	2		2		56		20	36	7	7	4	11	9	28	
South America.....	19	6	5	11	1	2	3		12		82	2	36	74	15	17	7	40	54	17	
West Indies.....	2,067	1	2	2	9		860	7	44	5	501	5	37	28	8	3	17	9	13	3	
Other countries.....									2		2				2				2	1	
Grand total.....	2,183	253	4,246	5,877	6,146	3,997	909	549	2,157	218	9,668	1,254	3,464	5,715	7,649	830	2,485	7,448	46,562	4,353	50
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					49				15	20	53		9	17		3			799		

TABLE VIII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of intended future permanent residence	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- niak).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.		
Austria.....	1	33			14			12		2										3	579	
Hungary.....	14	4,131			10		6		1			13								12	4,307	
Belgium.....		1			5							4									8	1,203
Bulgaria.....		5	1										2			1					64	660
Czechoslovakia.....	3	216			20	39		88	111	659		3,023		1							690	7,848
Denmark.....		1						3	2		2		1		2						5	690
Finland.....	1				1			2		28											5	1,179
France, including Corsica.....		1	12		9		2	15		3	3	3	18	40	16	2			4		2	2,557
Germany.....	2	7			13		1	28	2	9	1	1	7	1	2	5					3	4,362
Greece.....		1																				7,506
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		2	1		3		1	4		2		11		2	4	2					4	92
Netherlands.....	3				1		1	3		5	21		5								1	53,651
Norway.....		8	2						2	1,368	7		2								25	860
Poland.....	45	6		2	30,618		951	850	284			20				49	1	1			209	1,427
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....					15	5,829	3	2	3				4	1							1	5,877
Rumania.....	5	150	1		23		3,200	117	6			2			4						8	3,795
Russia.....	4,429	22			88		12	1,593	17	23	1	20			4						1	6,407
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....				6									6,696	26							11	3
Sweden.....		1			1	1	1	2	1	1,831	2				3			1			3	6,793
Switzerland.....	1							2		13				2	12						1	1,903
Turkey in Europe.....	2									2					27	111					1	886
United Kingdom:																						201
England.....	3	3	2		7	6	2	13		12	114		18	12	1	1	44	4		11	6,434	
Ireland.....		1			8	4	2				1									5	2,182	
Scotland.....	3		3		1					4	763	1	2							1	915	
Wales.....											1						44	1			60	
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....	3	117	1		5		11	4	2		4	314				6				45	9,733	
Other Europe.....	69	1			39			10	8	3		2			2	9				356	703	
Total Europe.....	4,584	4,707	29	2	30,881	5,891	4,194	2,748	439	3,973	914	3,423	6,759	92	134	140	92	27	889	166,297		

China.....				5	1		14		34	11	3	1					7	6,362		
Japan.....			2	1	1		13		7	2		2					7	4,388		
India.....		4							2	5							3	267		
Turkey in Asia.....	1	1		14		2	13					1	1	1,165	112		25	1,731		
Other Asia.....		1		1					2			2		1			26	86		
Total Asia.....	1	6	2	21	2	2	40		45	18	3	6	10	1,169	112		68	12,814		
Africa.....						1	3		6	4				8				9	133	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....				1	5		8		11	30			1			3	1	14	645	
Pacific Islands (not specified).....				2	9	2			3	1								1	34	
British North America.....	5	29	2	53	7	17	42	8	315	610	15	5	10	8		58	2	28	4,480	
Central America.....			6	7	3		6		7	2	3	122	614	2				17	955	
Mexico.....	7	5	5,704	1	27	2	12		11	10		177	60	26	16		4	11	6,285	
South America.....	5	7	9	20	94	3	27		21	3	7	217	913	22	3		10	15	1,787	
West Indies.....	2	4	18	7	33		5	1	25	17		552	86	26	1	1	775	78	5,252	
Other countries.....	2													1				18	30	
Grand total.....	4,606	4,758	5,770	5	31,004	6,052	4,219	2,891	448	4,417	1,659	3,451	7,838	1,791	1,396	272	154	820	1,148	198,712
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					4			1		10	2		109		1			13	1,105	

TABLE VIII-B.—Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	English.	Finnish.	French.	Gorman.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Lithuanian.
Austria.....							19	2				4						1
Hungary.....												1						
Belgium.....			2					55	2		3			1				
Bulgaria.....								2										
Czechoslovakia.....			566	1	3		9	2	3					6			26	
Denmark.....	1																	
Finland.....										11								
France, including Corsica.....		1	1					4	16		135	10	1	2	12	2	5	
Germany.....			1				2	1	3		12	618		15	1	2	1	
Greece.....													107					
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....			1				1	2	1						1	328	1,419	
Netherlands.....								19				3		1				
Norway.....			1					1										
Poland.....			1				2				1			25	1			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....							1										1	
Rumania.....							1							8				
Russia.....			2							4		7	1	4				94
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1						1											
Switzerland.....								3	1		6	40		1		2		
Turkey in Europe.....		1						1					1	11				
United Kingdom:																		
England.....		2			1		1	1	222			3		5	2	1	2	
Ireland.....									1						158	2		
Scotland.....									4									
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....			1	54	30		2	2						3				
Other Europe.....								4				1					2	4
Total Europe.....	2	4	576	55	34		39	97	253	15	158	699	110	83	175	338	1,456	99
China.....							1	2	50		1	18		2	8			
Japan.....					1				29		3	4		1				
India.....		1					2	1	1		1	1			3			
Turkey in Asia.....		8					2		2				1	8		2		
Other Asia.....									1									
Total Asia.....		9			1		5	3	82		6	23	1	11	11	2		

Africa.....									4		1			4		2
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....									16							
Pacific Islands (not specified).....									1							
British North America.....		2	12	9	3			36	469	17	238	200	11	40	191	12
Central America.....	5		1			3	1	1	34	1	6	17	16	2	6	3
Mexico.....									6	1	5	12			2	1
South America.....	2								11		3	14		66	2	1
West Indies.....	231	2	2			12		5	41		8	8		5	10	3
Grand total.....	240	17	591	64	38	15	45	144	917	34	425	973	138	207	401	359
																1,509
																100

Country of intended future residence.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian(Russiak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	2		1															39
Hungary.....	76				1													79
Belgium.....			2															72
Bulgaria.....																		2
Czechoslovakia.....	15																	756
Denmark.....						5				110								5
Finland.....								15										199
France, including Corsica.....	1		5		4	9		1	2									221
Germany.....	4		2			5		1		1			1					678
Greece.....	2							1										125
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....												15						756
Netherlands.....														1				2
Norway.....																		25
Poland.....								52										56
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....			340			6												380
Rumania.....	18			12	34	43	1	1										16
Russia.....			1					1										63
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....											18	1				13		158
Sweden.....								58										34
Switzerland.....								1						3				61
Turkey in Europe.....						2								1				58
United Kingdom:																		17
England.....			3		2	8		2	11	1				1	5			10
Ireland.....																		1
Scotland.....		1				1			70			1						164
Wales.....																		76
														2				2

TABLE VIII-B.—Naturalized citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....	3									10							1	105
Other Europe.....														1				13
Total Europe.....	121	1	354	12	41	75	1	137	83	122	18	17	4	6	7	20	48	5,260
China.....					2	8		27	18				5	1		1	64	208
Japan.....			1			1		3	1								8	52
India.....						1		1	2				1				1	16
Turkey in Asia.....						1							15	4		1	2	44
Other Asia.....						1			1								1	6
Total Asia.....			1		2	12		31	22				21	5		2	76	326
Africa.....							2	2				1					2	19
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....								3	3						4	1		27
Pacific Islands (not specified).....																		3
British North America.....	29		45		6	41	3	342	187	11	2		15		18		12	1,994
Central America.....		1	3		1	7		13	4		1	31					3	162
Mexico.....	1	12				1		5	3		3	2					1	57
South America.....	3	2	2		1	1		12	2		2	14			1			142
West Indies.....	1	3	1		2	7		14	10		6	6	2			686	14	1,032
Grand total.....	155	19	406	12	53	146	4	559	315	133	33	70	43	11	30	711	155	9,072

TABLE VIII-C.—*Native-born citizens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by countries of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future permanent residence.	African (black).	Cauca- sian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
Austria.....		162			162
Hungary.....		1,529			1,529
Belgium.....		211			211
Bulgaria.....		70			70
Czechoslovakia.....		3,406			3,406
Denmark.....		85			85
Finland.....		220			220
France, including Corsica.....	1	469			470
Germany.....		949			949
Greece.....		655			655
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		11,305			11,305
Netherlands.....		98			98
Norway.....		225			225
Poland.....		18,062			18,062
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....		464			464
Rumania.....		884			884
Russia.....		2,220			2,220
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....		283			283
Sweden.....		217			217
Switzerland.....		97			97
Turkey in Europe.....		24			24
United Kingdom:					
England.....	8	872			880
Ireland.....		244			244
Scotland.....		98			98
Wales.....		10			10
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....		1,988			1,988
Other Europe.....		81			81
Total Europe.....	9	44,928			44,937
China.....		1,640	1,170		2,810
Japan.....		575	2	870	1,447
India.....		254			254
Turkey in Asia.....		349			349
Other Asia.....		111			111
Total Asia.....		2,929	1,172	870	4,971
Africa.....	8	130			138
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		69			69
Pacific Islands, not specified.....		25			25
British North America.....	81	12,960	1		13,042
Central America.....	3	2,851	1		2,855
Mexico.....	11	1,802		7	1,820
South America.....	2	478			480
West Indies.....	140	1,642	7		1,789
Grand total.....	254	67,814	1,181	877	70,126

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	13		7	1	50	2	49		30	971			1	48	2	3	1	1
Armenian.....					163	1	66		8	4	2	1		166	4	11		6
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....				3	24	10	57	2	13	2	1		5	677	48	42	18	5
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....		5			25	2	5		9	6				163	57	7	13	5
Chinese.....			29	17	1,797	8	6	7	39	2	12	275	3	151	8	17	3	13
Croatian and Slovenian.....	4	2	11		199	55	21	1			5		10	590	107	36	37	11
Cuban.....	12				20		7		13	130		9		6	3	5	5	5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....			4		64		1		1				1	32	7	1	4	2
Dutch and Flemish.....	3	1		3	360	21	18	1	24	16	1	2	6	334	77	111	21	3
East Indian.....					89		1			2		4	2	17	2	8		
English.....	37	38	70	14	4,342	157	403	20	171	391	29	97	91	1,291	197	215	101	41
Finnish.....					85	6	23		10	2				80	10	1	1	
French.....	17	3	10	3	704	34	296	9	87	117	16	7	34	327	60	30	14	15
German.....	140	12	17	43	1,419	113	330	39	145	69	29	13	99	3,811	375	555	285	69
Greek.....	16	4	1	4	94	12	82	10	57	24	36		6	427	50	29	6	6
Hebrew.....	71	2	6	11	937	145	891	103	235	30	145	1	4	124	245	265	40	76
Irish.....	9	8	19	8	1,160	67	364	52	62	82	8	12	25	977	109	79	41	18
Italian (north).....	5	4	11	1	1,094	89	172	11	22	10	3		8	562	63	48	22	5
Italian (south).....	20		4	8	1,511	115	1,255	86	151	34	6		18	1,930	120	75	71	26
Japanese.....		8	10	1	2,469	26	5	1	34	2	1	2,212	34	64	3	2	2	
Korean.....	1				6		1		58		1	58		1	1	1		1
Lithuanian.....		1			11	2	80		7		4			465	27	10		1
Magyar.....			1	4	74	5	209	1	11	3	2	1	8	500	221	15	6	26
Mexican.....	3		1,755	21	2,454	88	3		7		5		3	116	9	13	88	2
Pacific Islander.....					5							2						
Polish.....	4	3		1	88	5	307	9	22	17	4	7		955	98	3	12	2
Portuguese.....					637		31		11	6	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	
Rumanian.....		1	1	3	21	7	5	1	5	1			1	184	73	4	1	6
Russian.....	5	3	1	2	398	11	36	6	36	4	1	6	11	130	10	6	13	2
Ruthenian (Russniak).....			2	1	23		8	1		8			1	34	11	1		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	12	22	13	5	844	87	333	9	37	25	4	7	80	2,190	45	439	71	
Scotch.....	21	38	18	14	1,707	95	331	28	72	134	29	80	44	925	248	97	65	11
Slovak.....		3		1	44	7	131		10	4			1	700	123	31	14	1
Spanish.....	10		36		191	5	16		17	175	4	4	11	26	5		6	1
Spanish American.....	1		1		251	1	6		69	13	1			26	6	3	1	
Syrian.....	6		4	9	113	3	69		8	5	9		1	133	28	2	8	1
Turkish.....											1			3				
Welsh.....	4	3	3		108	13	4		3	11		2	4	7	9	9	4	5
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3				17		10	1	7	93	1			7		1		
Other peoples.....	2			2	26		88		13	6	2	4	3	165	26	1	1	
Total.....	419	163	2,034	180	23,624	1,193	5,719	398	1,446	2,399	373	2,800	529	22,410	2,487	2,174	976	361

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	30	8	6	439	33	7	2	3					204		3,095	4		11
Armenian.....		10	4	456	169	5		19	6			15	63		694	16	2	34
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	7	14	29	17	76	49	2	40	1	59		1	193	1	681		2	268
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2		3	5	171	46		29	14	4		1	21	1	174	1		276
Chinese.....	7	7	14	235	33	30	37	18	17	12	6	2	24	37	507	4		79
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7		9	13	137	92	4	74	36	9	2	1	80	23	460		3	499
Cuban.....	13	1	13	12	3		4	2				3	27	3	326	7		9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	3		2	2	3	3	1	8	1			2	10		71			11
Dutch and Flemish.....	15	15	27	183	488	93	2	17	44	21		13	327		781	3	18	101
East Indian.....	1			15	4								1		40			1
English.....	74	1,035	147	3,895	2,738	427	21	139	163	92	30	258	1,040	27	5,948	39	104	880
Finnish.....	1	25	7	330	214	207		3	17		4	21	72	1	971	2	8	109
French.....	80	2,336	26	2,206	524	142	5	51	56	19		1,181	327	2	2,366	1	32	138
German.....	65	32	222	432	1,164	676	42	649	92	448	9	34	2,472	23	8,870	26	266	1,755
Greek.....	23	30	29	348	141	31	7	37	11	12		46	152	2	1,152	32	8	243
Hebrew.....	57	117	674	3,409	1,468	699	52	788	20	245		37	2,363	5	27,154	31	24	1,825
Irish.....	22	339	79	2,486	861	200	8	112	108	45	3	101	900	6	5,528	5	47	350
Italian (north).....	12	5	15	357	161	38	3	67	31	24	38	5	370	10	1,492	2	1	159
Italian (south).....	105	49	156	2,090	469	105	23	254	27	109	45	19	2,819	27	15,067	2	2	1,274
Japanese.....		1	7	22	12	3		2	29	14	8	2	11	9	377	5	2	13
Korean.....				1	1										5		1	1
Lithuanian.....		6	15	218	63	12		5	1			6	72		217		1	48
Magyar.....	9	1	8	24	312	40		46	3	4	1	1	771		1,209		1	1,224
Mexican.....	126	6	14	16	23	10	1	94		6	16		10	395	244			15
Pacific Islander.....																		
Polish.....	1	3	39	355	673	106	3	34	9	12	2	18	422	1	1,567	4	11	330
Portuguese.....	3	2	2	749	3	1		1	1		1	1	20		175			5
Rumanian.....		2	16	10	191	31		33	4	9		2	45		299			1
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	4	4	2	91	54	24		14	8	6	2		34	1	826		34	61
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	36	84	54	852	337	1,682	11	49	161	252	6	42	691	1	4,634	11	374	194
Scotch.....	33	364	69	2,097	1,324	742	11	92	124	39	13	90	945	22	2,769	15	47	519
Slovak.....	2	17	22	34	144	72	3	40	3	15		2	547		1,038		7	652
Spanish.....	73	1	10	51	6		3	13			11	5	51		688	6		31
Spanish American.....	125	1	32	14	6		9	6	1	3		2	33		703		3	10
Syrian.....	19	7	4	101	58	12	2	19		4		6	39	3	336	17	1	58
Turkish.....				5			2						1		18			1
Welsh.....	1	5	5	32	30	9		7	10	3	4	1	19	1	154		3	63
West Indian (except Cuban).....	2	8	7	41	6			2					38		617	2		2
Other peoples.....	6	22	2	62	40	5		6	4	1		8	9		129	1		4
Total.....	964	4,557	1,790	21,715	12,187	5,152	258	2,774	1,007	1,469	207	1,926	15,327	601	91,543	236	1,009	11,606

1 Also 6,537 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of intended future permanent residence and races or peoples—Con.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virgin Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black).....	5		88		31	40	2		1	6			38	4	9	1	2		5,248
Armenian.....	1		127			109			1		1	2	7		5	5	69	1	2,249
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	16	3	560					18	2	22		1	11		11	21	71	2	3,086
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	7	5	216			21		1			4		7		7	10	45	4	1,370
Chinese.....	18	87	96			8		2	2	317	7		56		391		18	2	4,465
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2	21	837			2	1	1		10	15	1	5		63	80	191	16	3,783
Cuban.....			38			8		2		5	5		6				1		698
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....		2	52					1		2	1				8	1	4		307
Dutch and Flemish.....	4	87	85		7	51		26		29	66	4	39		121	11	63	6	3,749
East Indian.....		3	9				1		1				16		3				223
English.....	64	445	1,679	2	15	628	17	53	37	242	226	273	168	1	1,388	141	219	64	30,429
Finnish.....	1	36	48			11	1	10		3	2	3	12		110	1	40	16	2,506
French.....	21	53	241		10	717	5	11	9	58	11	381	23		189	29	72	8	13,617
German.....	91	357	2,905	1	7	34	19	164	30	269	109	12	70		515	72	1,701	22	31,218
Greek.....	5	18	298			16	21	7	15	28	32		86		33	48	39	7	3,821
Hebrew.....	83	113	5,405			251	41	21	156	293	23	19	171		123	60	436	22	53,524
Irish.....	16	138	1,746		1	206	18	11	8	82	18	71	44		430	13	62	27	17,191
Italian (north).....	20	53	712		3	29	1	5	35	17	30	11	33		89	65	43	32	6,098
Italian (south).....	17	68	5,348		11	457	5	3	19	46	64	33	57		121	479	202	54	35,056
Japanese.....	1	158	15							26	82		50		588	1	5	44	6,361
Korean.....	1		1						1				2						88
Lithuanian.....		8	251			1				3	1		5		18	5	38		1,602
Magyar.....	3	7	1,023			2		5		3	1	11	23		7	123	87	1	6,037
Mexican.....	41	2	35		2		3			12,572	12	2	3		5		11	15	18,246
Pacific Islander.....																			7
Polish.....	17	8	923		2	46		5	4	2		16	6		30	42	123	6	6,357
Portuguese.....		1	37			148				1			13		3		1		1,867
Rumanian.....		28	186		1			3	2	2			4		9	7	9		1,520
Russian.....		31	291			18		13	1	10			16		99	5	37	1	2,486
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....		4	210			8		3					1		5	4	4		698
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	15	280	365		2	87	6	233	7	66	70	18	157	8	983	9	561	117	16,678
Scottish.....	33	219	1,160	3		258	5	13	20	44	54	90	54		646	94	67	64	15,596
Slovak.....	3	9	2,062			1		4	1	34	1	3	6		13	75	118	3	6,001
Spanish.....	4	59	3	133	5	5		4		127	1	3	42	1	11	19	9	3	1,879
Spanish American.....	1	3	54		16	1		9	1	16	1		15		3		3		1,446
Syrian.....	14	5	65		2	25	9	1		73	4	9	13		1	21	7		1,334
Turkish.....			2				1		1	1			4						40
Welsh.....	4	8	237			7		3	1	8	1	7	3		44	18	10	4	956
West Indian (except Cuban).....			32		63			1		2		6	2	1	3		1		976
Other peoples.....		5	41		2	21	1		5	2			3		20		4	1	743
Total.....	504	2,320	27,539	9	316	3,208	163	618	365	14,421	837	1,479	1,284	15	6,109	1,400	4,374	542	309,556

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	3				3		9		2	1,243	1		1	4	2	1		
Armenian.....					11	2	3				2			20	2			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1			3	29	2	56		5				3	663	44	35	7	4
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	5	7	37	5	233	77	39		3		2		5	659	209	29	27	8
Chinese.....		3	7	2	3,083	15	3		34	3	2	429	17	250	5	4	1	1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2	5	14		107	28	13			4	2		8	581	95	15	48	4
Cuban.....	3	1			15	3	1		2	204	6		1	9	2			1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....					51	1	7							79	4			
Dutch and Flemish.....	1	1	1	3	99	4	18		10				6	186	64	41	6	2
East Indian.....	1				148								2	3				
English.....	14	24	16	2	856	25	121	17	47	53	27	64	20	302	27	58	7	8
Finnish.....		4	2		33	7	14		2					32	2			
French.....	5	3	2	2	262	12	74	1	19	16	2	2	10	123	47	20	7	5
German.....	5	3	2	2	254	27	55	2	19	11	6	2	4	354	27	69	10	1
Greek.....	17	3	3	5	236	28	85	4	36	22	26	1	21	629	159	60	16	3
Hebrew.....					26	2	8				5			38	1	1	1	
Irish.....	2	5		1	146	3	65	6	6	5	1	5	8	101	7	14	10	1
Italian (north).....		1	8	1	879	65	318	8	15	2			8	799	82	88	24	14
Italian (south).....	38	11	9	12	1,079	153	2,072	135	88	17	6	3	12	2,338	182	103	47	23
Japanese.....		4	11		2,472	34	1		20	1		730	23	28	1	1		
Korean.....					18	1	1				1	15		2				
Lithuanian.....				3	11	4	381	4	3				1	754	42	19	2	1
Magyar.....					13	2	257	2	1	2	1			206	159	4		
Mexican.....		5	939		1,638	8	2		1	3			1	7	5	17		6
Pacific Islander.....					1								2					
Polish.....	2		1		48	6	1,613	134	5	2	3		1	4,365	378	17	63	2
Portuguese.....		1		1	378		69	3	4	3		14		8	3			
Rumanian.....		1		4	28	1	44	1						358	165	8		3
Russian.....		2			96	3	60		3		9	15		164	8	8		
Ruthenian (Russniak).....							13			1				16				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	11	7			208	46	87	9	13	3	5		13	379	5	85	6	2
Scotch.....	2	7	11	1	160	18	21	4	4	2	2	44	8	119	10	13	7	
Slovak.....					11	3	72		2					315	43	3	6	
Spanish.....	1	1	13	1	337	6	43	2	2	174			10	15	19	3	1	1
Spanish American.....				2	243	2	1		45	18				25	5		1	
Syrian.....	4		1	2	13	1	18		6	9	6			27	13	8	4	2
Turkish.....					4									10	2			
Welsh.....	1	2		1	13	1				2			1	13	1			
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3				3		2		4	104				3	3			
Other peoples.....			1		30	1	50	6	8	45	2	6		55	20	1		1
Total.....	121	99	1,080	51	13,375	592	5,701	343	411	1,976	124	1,342	177	14,039	1,841	742	318	95

Also 1,105 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples¹—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	20		10	53	12			1		1			38		723	2		2
Armenian.....		3		46	16			5					5		83			4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	2	3	38	25	110	20		46	6	33	3	3	277		1,096	2	3	460
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	11	3	37	10	314	267	3	96	36	36	9	4	84	22	1,226	1	7	898
Chinese.....	11	5	26	261	29	43	12	26	47	1	4	3	20	1	710		2	53
Croatian and Slovenian.....	6	7	8	126	130		1	57	23	16			47	3	667		3	589
Cuban.....	41	3	4	33	3		2	3				1	5		524	6		26
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2		1		7	1		13	2				37		197			63
Dutch and Flemish.....	9	1	10	89	413	27	2	19	5	6		6	106	1	664	4	3	68
East Indian.....	5		2	2	4							1	1		29			2
English.....	65	37	51	1,710	475	56	4	53	51	12	5	14	364	7	3,625	15	16	219
Finnish.....	4	9	8	205	174	80	1	1	12	1	1	7	42	1	3,386			71
French.....	50	119	10	189	123	31	4	22	16	3	2	48	118	1	1,631	1	14	64
German.....	17	1	39	73	199	52	1	141	20	46	5	5	442	4	2,758	1	15	243
Greek.....	9	38	32	862	150	50	4	70	13	31	11	117	78	3	3,192	18	6	575
Hebrew.....		3	9	16	23	3		5					23		574			12
Irish.....	2	7	2	341	116	9	1	8	16	14	1	6	109	1	986	4	5	34
Italian (north).....	18	3	14	237	217	60	21	68	20	16	49	3	221	15	2,328	1	1	259
Italian (south).....	95	53	214	4,682	1,409	237	17	228	33	98	32	19	2,176	32	18,270	8	7	2,346
Japanese.....				18	6			2	16	7			7		5			2
Korean.....				1											350			
Lithuanian.....		8	47	908	73	7		15		11	1	27	279		873	1	2	132
Magyar.....		1	7	14	202	16		27	2	3			703		1,367		1	611
Mexican.....	25		6	5	46	1		12		13	8		2	93	687	10		8
Pacific Islander.....													1					
Polish.....	4	46	205	2,112	1,868	187	3	125	7	75	11	133	3,285	3	8,144		10	1,787
Portuguese.....	7	21	21	3,771			2	4	4		2	9	113		609			6
Rumanian.....		1	19	57	364	77		69	10	21	1	5	235	5	1,010		7	974
Russian.....	2	3	22	198	54	13		5	1	2		10	119		1,011		2	107
Ruthenian (Rusmiak).....			2	8	7			1			1	3	111		80			20
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	14	20	12	189	73	400	2	25	41	37	1	2	138	4	1,916	1	117	43
Scotch.....	1	16	8	127	160	25	1	6	19	1	1	7	87	8	394	1	8	50
Slovak.....	1	1	5	17	87	32		22	3	4			267	10	729		2	366
Spanish.....	155	4	8	77	6	1	2	4		6		2	63	9	6,294			53
Spanish American.....	227		18	40	3	1	2	1					24	1	1,053	2		3
Syrian.....	6			174	70	5		6		6		4	29	1	702	3	3	55
Turkish.....				79	16			1					3		110			15
Welsh.....		1		3	7	2			4		3		1	6	39			2
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1	1		67	3			1					23		512	1		2
Other peoples.....	14	7	4	89	39	7	3	16			1	8	53		332			39
Total.....	824	418	986	16,798	6,998	1,850	88	1,211	405	501	180	447	9,736	240	65,886	85	238	10,293

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virgin Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)	2	1	20		13	7			2	5			1		2		1		2,183
Armenian			18			17							1				14		253
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8	10	1,024		1			5	46			1	4		3	61	89	4	4,246
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	3	45	937					17	3	22			6		61	118	160	46	5,877
Chinese	6	172	171			2			5	12	13		7		621		13	5	6,146
Croatian and Slovenian		15	1,027			1		3	3	19	10		3		60	50	177	15	3,997
Cuban	1		20		9	1		1		2					1				909
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		6	72						2						2	7	27		549
Dutch and Flemish	1	7	84		2	24	1	6	11	7		3	10	1	29	34	48		2,157
East Indian		8	3			2			2	1					1				218
English	15	64	561		3	108	7	5	8	48	30	8	26	3	226	22	46	21	9,668
Finnish		29	29			1	1	2			7	4			37	10	22	5	1,254
French	9	14	164		11	63		3	29	9		24	8		32	13	27	4	3,464
German	7	29	455			9	1	16	2	40	1	2	4		44	10	170	7	5,715
Greek	7	26	581			18	18	8	7	27	30	3	46		79	119	57	10	7,649
Hebrew	2		70			1			1	1					3				830
Irish	1	9	340			17	1	3		6	4				46	1	4	4	2,485
Italian (north)	44	37	1,038		2	15		7	23	24	37	16	24	1	125	98	44	39	7,448
Italian (south)	34	95	8,263		2	447	1	9	20	22	47	31	31	2	308	681	251	34	46,562
Japanese		99	9							14	97		2		348		1	23	4,353
Korean													1		3				50
Lithuanian	2	6	870			6		2				5	1		3	32	72	1	4,606
Magyar		1	869					1		2	1		11		131	136	2	4,758	
Mexican	15	11	28		3			1		2,155					1		1		5,770
Pacific Islander																			5
Polish	5	28	5,259		2	201	4	3	1	13	7	31	8	1	16	181	503	6	31,004
Portuguese			155		2	822	4						6		4	9			6,052
Rumanian	2	7	592			3			2	5			3		3	55	75		4,219
Russian		43	684		1	4		7		1	3	2	2		183	17	26		2,891
Ruthenian (Russniak)			175												2		2		448
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4	36	114		1	5		33	1	17	13	4	8		175	3	82	7	4,417
Scotch	13	32	117			11		9	1	11	6	3	6		73	5	7	6	1,659
Slovak	1	2	1,225			4				25	1	17	8		16	71	60	4	3,451
Spanish	6	4	200			154		4	3	45	4	1	4	1	10	26			7,838
Spanish American	1	3	36			16	3		1	4	3		2	2	3		2		1,791
Syrian		2	144		13	15	5	2	2	9	1		4		4	13	3	1	1,386
Turkish		1	10			13		1					1		1	5			272
Welsh		1	38			2		1			2		1		1		1		154
West Indian (except Cuban)			14		68					2			3		5		1		820
Other peoples	2	8	218			4	2	3	1	4	14	2	1		21	6	24		1,148
Total	191	852	25,634		303	1,824	47	152	90	2,602	369	157	243	9	2,551	1,778	2,145	244	198,712

¹ Also 1,105 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-B.—Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....					2	1	1			1								
Armenian.....					2													
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....					6	1	6						5	261	4	7	2	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....		1			1	1								20				
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1				7	1								3				
Cuban.....					1	1												
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....					2		2							7		1		
Dutch and Flemish.....				1	5		1				2			19	1	3		
English.....	4	2	2		54	7	18	2	3	14	4		3	40	5	11	5	4
Finnish.....														1	1			
French.....	2		2		47		8		1	2		2	1	7	1	3	3	1
German.....	2		1	1	71	6	18		3		1		2	36	11	10	4	
Greek.....					8		2							31	9			
Hebrew.....					4	1	4							9	1			
Irish.....	1				23	5	23	1	3	1			2	31	1	3	2	
Italian (north).....			2		24		9		1		2			47	9	16	4	
Italian (south).....	2		2		16	9	56	1	1					91	10	3	1	
Lithuanian.....							12			1				31	1			
Magyar.....					3		2							16				
Mexican.....			4		3									1				
Polish.....					3	1	28		1		1		1	60	4			
Portuguese.....					4													
Rumanian.....					3					1				4	1			
Russian.....					10		3			1	1			12			1	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....														1				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		2	1		30	5	12		2	1			5	28	1	27		
Scotch.....	1	1			11	2	3		1	2			3	21	5	2		2
Slovak.....					2									29		1		
Spanish.....					3													
Spanish American.....			1		14				3	2						5		
Syrian.....					2									1				
Turkish.....				1					1					2				
Welsh.....					1													
West Indian (except Cuban).....					1					1				1				
Other peoples.....					7		3			1	2			9	2	2		2
Total.....	13	6	15	3	370	40	211	4	20	30	13	2	22	369	66	94	24	9

Race or people.	La.	Mo.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black)				1	2	1		1				1			22			
Armenian				3	3								3		4		1	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			13	6	11	6		4	3	5			10		120	2	4	68
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			1		2	1			2				1		16		1	3
Croatian and Slovenian					2	3		2	1				2		6		1	1
Cuban	1			1	1	2							1		8			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					1	1		1							17			1
Dutch and Flemish	1	2	1	2	42	2		1	3				5		22		1	1
English	4	4	10	64	106	22	1	10	35	6	2	7	50	1	219	2	17	21
Finnish				2	3	11			5						3			1
French	3	3	1	41	57	11		3	5		1	17	8		107		15	9
German	10	2	10	9	56	21	2	6	19	14			4	1	315		21	59
Greek				5	15	4	3	3		2			1		35	1		5
Hebrew			2	4	23	3		4		1			9		104		8	6
Irish	2	4	1	37	34	11		2	28		1	2	10		92		14	5
Italian (north)			3	14	7	4		3	6				20	1	93			8
Italian (south)	2		21	39	36	4	2	8	2	1	1	3	109		724			58
Lithuanian			2	2	1								7		16			2
Magyar			2	1	7	3							19		58		1	19
Mexican	1		1										1	1				5
Polish			3	19	32	3			4	4			38		117		1	17
Portuguese				4											2			6
Rumanian				1	2	1							2		25			
Russian	2		2	1	5	4		2	3	1			3		62	4	9	7
Ruthenian (Russniak)					1		1											
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4	7	2	16	21	91		4	41	12		4	13	1	74	1	50	6
Scotch	2	1	2	22	44	7		2	21			3	11	1	57	1	7	11
Slovak			1		4	2			2	1			6		36		1	22
Spanish	2														19			3
Spanish American	5			2				1					4		22			1
Syrian				3	6					1					18	1		6
Turkish	1				1										7		2	8
Welsh					1	2									5			
West Indian (except Cuban)				2											30			
Other peoples		2		10	2	6			1				4		60	5	2	6
Total	40	25	78	306	527	224	11	53	185	48	5	42	412	6	2,515	17	156	365

TABLE IX-B.—Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Con.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virgin Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)					205									2				1	240
Armenian						1												2	17
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	1	23			1		1		7			1					9	591
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			3												4			2	64
Croatian and Slovenian			8																38
Cuban										1									15
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			9															1	45
Dutch and Flemish			16		1			1	2						2	1		4	144
English	4	7	44		1	5	2	8	3	11	1	6	8		41	5		7	917
Finnish		2	2				1			1					2			5	34
French		2	6			36		2		1					3			5	425
German	4	7	38			15	2	4	1	7	1	2			28	3		23	973
Greek			9			1				2				1					138
Hebrew			17											1					207
Irish		2	26			1		1		2		4		1	19			4	401
Italian (north)	1	1	60			4	2				1		3		9	2		1	359
Italian (south)			238			6	1			1	5	3	1		7	26		16	1,509
Lithuanian			27																100
Magyar			20					1		1	1								155
Mexican					1					1									19
Polish			58			3	1								2	1		4	406
Portuguese						2													12
Rumanian		1	6																53
Russian		2	6			3							1		1				146
Ruthenian (Russniak)			1																4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		10	6			1	2	1	4	3	10	3	2	1	46			9	559
Scotch	4	4	14		1	6		3	2	3		4	5		15			5	315
Slovak			22							2					1			1	133
Spanish					4									1	1				33
Spanish American			2	1						1				2	2			1	70
Syrian		2	1													1			43
Turkish																			11
Welsh		2	5												2			2	30
West Indian (except Cuban)					674								1	1					711
Other peoples		1	12		1	1					1				7			5	155
Total	14	44	684	1	889	88	10	25	11	50	13	26	30	3	196	42	96	24	9,072

TABLE IX-C.—Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Race or people,	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	3		1		3	1	2			49	1			6	3	1	1	2
Caucasian.....	119	29	359	89	1,955	308	2,449	131	215	111	118	115	316	5,648	788	560	305	157
Chinese.....		1	6		772				7		1		4	41				2
Japanese.....		1	3		763	5							12	3				
Total.....	122	31	369	89	3,493	314	2,451	131	222	160	120	115	332	5,698	791	561	306	161

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	H. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	3		3	16	46	1		1					5		60			8
Caucasian.....	670	245	425	3,962	4,416	1,508	121	554	786	368	37	260	4,501	93	15,905	151	726	3,766
Chinese.....	6	1	5	14	7	8	3	5	9	1	3		8	1	79			23
Japanese.....															20			
Total.....	679	246	433	3,992	4,469	1,517	124	560	796	369	43	260	4,514	94	16,064	151	726	3,797

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virgin Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black).....	2		1		23				1	7								4	254
Caucasian.....	279	407	9,283	1	184	397	43	187	111	1,071	121	189	287	3	1,165	638	1,057	125	67,814
Chinese.....	2	30	25			1		5		7	2				102			2	1,181
Japanese.....		4								8	19			1	24			8	877
Total.....	283	441	9,309	1	207	398	43	192	112	1,093	142	189	288	3	1,291	638	1,061	133	70,126

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	5	9	4	2	16	1	1	1	14	.....	151	2	35	100	2	71	27	8	60	6	.....
Architects.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1	8	25	.....	8	4	3	1	3	.....
Clergy.....	12	5	3	2	1	9	4	1	18	4	179	5	54	163	22	177	148	17	75	31	3
Editors.....	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	.....	1	1	2	7	4	.....	6	.....	.....
Electricians.....	8	1	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	7	7	127	5	40	127	5	53	55	8	26	2	.....
Engineers (professional).....	7	9	5	.....	3	1	1	1	25	5	298	5	54	132	1	30	40	4	14	24	.....
Lawyers.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	17	.....	2	6	3	17	4	1	15	1	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	5	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8	3	43	2	13	78	2	88	16	.....	12	9	.....
Musicians.....	7	2	6	2	.....	2	.....	3	15	.....	103	3	28	108	7	115	8	19	74	7	.....
Officials (Government).....	3	1	10	57	2	18	1	26	.....	.....	46	7	28	35	12	10	6	11	28	130	.....
Physicians.....	3	7	8	.....	6	.....	5	1	7	1	51	.....	18	42	4	61	24	3	46	26	3
Sculptors and artists.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	20	1	15	36	1	22	.....	.....	13	6	.....
Teachers.....	49	42	8	12	28	8	2	1	42	5	323	6	280	296	17	339	122	15	64	21	1
Other professional.....	38	20	11	2	28	.....	6	3	53	1	514	30	76	450	1	123	244	19	17	82	1
Total.....	137	108	59	35	138	29	41	14	226	20	1,914	67	652	1,649	85	1,121	702	112	445	354	8
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	21	12	34	13	1	8	1	3	23	1	71	8	89	636	16	180	60	42	77	3	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	13	12	14	.....	4	.....	1	6	.....	64	5	45	167	25	160	26	11	450	7	.....
Blacksmiths.....	16	9	23	2	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	61	4	34	161	5	87	37	23	114	2	.....
Bookbinders.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	19	.....	36	3	2	3	.....	.....
Brewers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	7	.....	23	4	1	7	.....	2	13	.....	57	3	37	301	4	298	35	13	81	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	19	.....	6	25	.....	40	5	.....	8	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	143	25	29	3	.....	21	2	5	46	.....	412	73	180	344	19	311	197	86	524	10	1
Cigarette makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	16	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	21	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	9	17	.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar packers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants.....	120	33	66	12	39	15	36	5	110	8	1,788	57	425	1,506	44	1,321	878	58	213	38	.....
Dressmakers.....	190	116	26	5	30	.....	6	.....	12	1	144	19	150	216	33	1,085	146	68	997	1	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	9	13	6	2	3	.....	2	4	11	3	255	6	26	92	3	28	73	1	9	14	.....
Furriers and fur workers.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	9	6	1	70	2	1	3	.....	.....
Gardeners.....	8	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	31	1	79	1	12	112	.....	18	19	4	11	13	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	9	1	115	2	5	2	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers.....	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	169	.....	30	77	.....	13	85	35	7	.....	.....
Jewelers.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	15	.....	9	14	1	51	5	1	3	.....	.....

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Phil- ippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....		6	50		20	2	3	39		17	24	2	19	2			3	2	1	704	
Architects.....		2	2		2	2	3	2		13	13	1		1						127	
Clergy.....	3	13	15	2	22	3	4	12	3	58	56	5	54	3	8	1	3	1	5	1,204	51
Editors.....		1	3		2			3		6	2				1			2		66	
Electricians.....	1	12	11		3	1	1	2		111	75	4	1	7	2		5	3	2	713	
Engineers (professional).....	1	15	23		9	3	3	14		123	215	5	3	16	2		10	3		1,103	16
Lawyers.....	1	6	15		3			5		6	7		4	7	2					131	2
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	6				1	3	11		24	26	2	3	7	1			5		392	
Musicians.....	2	15	46		15	6	7	78		10	12	3	6	5			3	4		714	
Officials (Government).....		11	48		18	25	5	15	1	27	9	1	20	71				2	10	744	6
Physicians.....	1	13	21		8	6	4	11	1	13	38	3	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	458	3
Sculptors and artists.....	1	12						5		6	6	2	1	1	1					164	
Teachers.....	3	30	45		27	3	3	21	4	68	163	10	10	10	11		11	15	3	2,118	19
Other professionals.....	5	14	12		9	1	3	18		231	241		12	13	3		19	20	5	2,317	7
Total.....	18	156	291	2	142	45	38	236	9	713	887	38	135	160	32	2	55	58	27	10,955	104
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....		19	53		22	5	2	7		118	61	19	12	3	2	2	3		2	1,629	2
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	21	33		8	3	4	2		24	29	7	2	2	13		3	1	2	1,168	3
Blacksmiths.....	3	36	25		14	1	3	4		120	47	24	1	2			4			880	
Bookbinders.....		1								9	7							1		97	
Brewers.....										2										35	
Butchers.....	2	23	20		16	1	10	3	3	30	37	20	1		2		2	2	1	1,059	
Cabinetmakers.....		3			1		1	2		33	4	4						1		160	
Carpenters and joiners.....	9	57	160		31	5	17	15	3	864	243	46	14	7	7	1	7	8	11	3,930	3
Cigarette makers.....	1	1	1		1					1	2									39	
Cigar makers.....	1	1	3		4		1			9	3		25		2				1	147	
Cigar packers.....																				7	
Clerks and accountants.....	12	94	231		62	43	22	66	3	797	1,052	62	101	41	25		32	71	8	9,444	59
Dressmakers.....	27	44	41		53	1	16	21		102	91	14	5	10	24		3	26	3	3,726	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and sta- tionary).....		6	14		9	4	3	10	1	110	190	3	2	2			12	5		931	
Furriers and fur workers.....		2			6		3	2		5	1	2						1		131	
Gardeners.....		8			2	2	1	4	1	53	28	1	2				2	5		431	
Hat and cap makers.....			4		2		1	3		7	2									165	
Iron and steel workers.....	1	12			5		7	1	1	74	201	5	3		2		4	1	1	751	
Jewelry.....		2	10				1	2		6	4	1	1	1					2	146	

Locksmiths.....	2	53			12		4	1		2	18		1							510	
Machinists.....	3	22	35		15		6	9		159	189	10	4	2		4	4			1,291	
Mariners.....	5	3	16	1	7	52	6	52	2	819	72	8	103	31	7	5	8	27	9	2,845	
Masons.....	1	32	36		5	1		2	1	66	76	13	5	1	10		3	2	4	1,411	
Mechanics (not specified).....	1	32	95		16	6	3	12		103	116	17	13	10	6		8	13	4	1,683	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	1	1		1			2													
Millers.....	1	6	5		3			2		18	25	1				2				187	
Milliners.....	1	4	1		3		3	7	3	12	9	3				1				177	
Miners.....	18	14	93		34		3	7	4	50	531	22	10	1				1	3	600	
Painters and glaziers.....	1	24	14		8		2	6		121	79	7		2	3			99	2	2,227	
Pattern makers.....					2			4		1	17							2	1	881	
Photographers.....	1	3	12		2			4		16	7		3	1				2	1	54	
Plasterers.....			4		4			1		2	49	1		3	1			2	2	198	
Plumbers.....		2	6		4			2		6	37	2			1			4	4	170	
Printers.....		8	13		5			1	1	25	39			4				2	2	219	
Saddlers and harness makers.....		2	2				2	2		3		3						4	2	409	
Seamstresses.....	9	31	42		23	2	5	5	1	153	19	25	8	3	7			59	2	96	
Shoemakers.....	5	47	47		21	6	12	5	1	41	20	44	3	2	7	1		3	4	1,972	
Stokers.....	2	1	9		5	2		4	1	40	36	1	14	1	1			2	1	2,287	
St cutters.....		5			1		1			44	20							2	1	348	
Tailors.....	26	77	52		102	1	25	20	3	38	78	58		6	16	1	3	3	7	182	
Tanners and curriers.....			2				1			4										4,331	
Textile workers (not specified).....	1									6	10				1					99	
Tinners.....		6			2			1		15	12	3								131	
Tobacco workers.....					2					2	2		8							176	
Upholsterers.....	1	2			1			1		4	6		1							20	
Watch and clock makers.....	1	6	3		4					4	7	2	1					1		78	
Weavers and spinners.....	3	4	2		7	3				22	119	1			15				4	200	
Wheelwrights.....		1																		1,262	
Woodworkers (not specified).....					2			1		19	8	2								7	
Other skilled.....	3	27	76		11	8	6	16	1	215	325	16	9	9	6	1	24	6	1	89	
Total.....	140	743	1,165	1	535	146	171	301	28	4,380	3,937	484	357	144	166	11	244	246	76	51,588	
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	2	2	7		4	1	1	7		25	92	1	3	2	2		4	4		611	
Bankers.....		1	2		1					3	10		2	1						125	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		3	3		1	2		1		9	33		2	1						308	
Farm laborers.....	30	193	54		156	5	54	34	51	1,859	151	648	11	1	13		8	17	7	10,529	
Farmers.....	33	113	188		85	30	68	67	22	643	423	208	37	18	27		28	15	31	7,676	
Fishermen.....	1	2	1		1					164	29							1	2	640	
Hotel keepers.....	1				3	3	1			1	6		2				1	2	1	165	
Laborers.....	62	766	7,001	1	408	609	186	106	67	865	545	1,332	280	1	43	9	26	11	61	32,726	
Manufacturers.....		2	2		5			1		13	16	1	2	1	5		2			202	
Merchants and dealers.....	8	53	328		52	36	29	88	2	121	154	48	144	86	172	6	9	14	27	7,278	
Servants.....	634	1,224	327		1,466	29	157	202	149	3,473	1,542	1,438	79	104	68	1	99	166	58	44,531	
Other miscellaneous.....	10	73	352		115	11	24	221	8	574	1,174	65	71	106	32	1	59	16	26	11,172	
Total.....	780	2,432	8,265	3	2,296	729	520	727	300	7,750	4,175	3,743	631	320	363	18	238	247	213	115,963	
No occupation (including women and children).....	664	2,706	8,525	1	3,384	947	791	1,222	361	3,835	6,597	1,736	756	822	773	9	419	425	427	131,050	
Grand total.....	1,602	6,037	18,246	7	6,357	1,867	1,520	2,486	698	16,678	15,596	8,001	1,879	1,446	1,334	40	956	976	743	309,556	

TABLE X-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	3		1				1	3			65		11	12			3	2	10	6	
Architects.....			3					1			15	1	3	7	1	1			8	1	
Clergy.....	24		5	3	3		2		11	2	88	1	111	35	6	12	35	6	15	21	
Editors.....											6			1						9	
Electricians.....	1		2	2	3				5		29	2	12	6	1	1	9	2	13		
Engineers (professional).....	5		4	3	5				7	1	119	3	17	32	2	4	6	5	3	16	
Lawyers.....		1			2	1			1		8	1	2	2	2			3	2		
Literary and scientific persons.....					1	1			3		35		2	11	22	1		3	8	5	
Musicians.....	2		3	7	10				15	1	17	1	16	23	1	3	1	16	63	1	
Officials (Government).....	4		3	6		1			2		28		10	15	1	2		9	14	32	
Physicians.....			2		13		4	1	1	2	25		11	7	1	3	1	3	10	17	
Physicians.....			1				1		3		20		6	13	1	1		12	15	5	
Sculptors and artists.....	2		1						3		8		1	98	1	93	47	2	10	22	
Teachers.....	6		10	4	9		6		8	1	98	1	93	47	2	23	10	5	10	22	
Other professional.....	13		11	2	13		5	4	18	1	190	5	19	60		2	39	3	9	23	
Total.....	65	3	56	23	56	6	50	9	74	9	743	15	322	282	18	52	107	69	185	158	
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	4		32	9	4	4		9	19		18	1	16	140	6	3	5	19	77	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	5	4	7	10	1	3	1	2	2		9	3	3	13	7	3	1	8	190	14	
Blacksmiths.....	8	1	16	6		5			7		17		6	19		3	7	14	38		
Bookbinders.....	1								1		3		2	2		1	1				
Brewers.....									1		1			11					2		
Butchers.....	2		43	3	10	4		4	7		19		11	66	1	5	4	4	46	2	
Cabinetmakers.....			22			3	1	1	3		12	1		14		1	2	4	14		
Carpenters and joiners.....	30		37	8	8	4	2	5	21		70	55	22	49	6	9	23	23	137	21	
Cigarette makers.....									1		1							1	1		
Cigar makers.....	2		7	1	1	1	85		5		4		4	6	1	1	1	1	3		
Cigar packers.....	2										1										
Clerks and accountants.....	22	1	26	15	25	6	56	6	51	4	439	8	95	196	20	49	104	37	105	69	
Dressmakers.....	46		14	5				2	2		38	1	53	24	1	10	12	12	54		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	4		7	1	4				1		57	2	3	15	1	1	5	1	14	4	
Furriers and fur workers.....			5	1					1		3			6	1	2		1	4		
Gardeners.....	2		8		4		1	4	8		36	1	21	28	1	1	12	12	12	22	
Hat and cap makers.....											1					5			9		
Iron and steel workers.....			7	1		4			2		32	1	2	11			13	2	40	1	
Jewelers.....			1		3		2	1			11	1	3	6	5	5	2	9	19		

TABLE X-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	4	2	1		7			1		8	6		8	1			1		2	158	
Architects.....	1	1	3		3	1		2		7	3		7	1						63	
Clergy.....	6	9	2		28		7	7	2	41	11	1	18	3	2		2	4	3	526	53
Editors.....			1		2			1		1				1						23	
Electricians.....	2		9		5	1		1		16		1	1	5				2	1	131	
Engineers (professional).....	1	2	3		9	8		13		41	28	2	4	14	2			4	2	379	2
Lawyers.....	1		1		8	1	2			7	1	1	3	7					2	57	
Literary and scientific persons.....	2	8			7	1		3		7			6	12		1		3		154	
Musicians.....	3	5	14	1	21	7	2	7		5		1	2	4				1		229	
Officials (Government).....		2	17		7	5	2			13	1	2	2	39				1	1	258	
Physicians.....		1	5		2	1		3		6	2		2	18				4	2	157	2
Sculptors and artists.....	2	2	2		5		2	3		4	3	1	5	1					1	111	
Teachers.....	2	4	7		16	2	2	4		22	17	2	3	12			1	5	4	456	
Other professional.....	4	7	6		9	2	4	10		73	31	2	7	17			4	16	1	611	5
Total.....	27	43	71	1	129	20	21	55	2	244	103	14	73	135	4	2	8	40	19	3,313	62
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	6	8	14		93	5	9	1		19	11	6	4	1						547	2
Barbers and hairdressers.....	5	11	11		17	4	5	3		6	8	3	2	8	3	2		1	2	375	1
Blacksmiths.....	13	7	8		83		5	7		16	5	7	1				1			302	
Bookbinders.....		1						2		2	1							2		18	
Brewers.....					2			1		1										21	
Butchers.....	4	12	5		77	1	19	2		3	2	14							1	373	
Cabinetmakers.....	4	4			38	3	2	2		4	3	8		1						146	
Carpenters and joiners.....	66	20	44		159	12	11	35		217	32	18	10	5	5		3	9	3	1,184	74
Cigarette makers.....		1																		5	
Cigar makers.....		7	5		7		2	1		1		3	67							215	
Cigar packers.....					1					1			1							7	
Clerks and accountants.....	12	23	73		60	23	14	18	2	113	71	10	113	78	21	10	7	29	16	2,027	24
Dressmakers.....	5	12	3		32	4	4	3	1	14	4	1	2	1			1	24	2	387	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	3	7		7	8		2		27	18		5	9	1			1	4	215	
Furriers and fur workers.....					5	3	1	1		1		2		1						38	
Gardeners.....	4	3			11	2	1	2	2	10	7	1			1		1	2	1	221	
Hat and cap makers.....					1			1		2		1								20	
Iron and steel workers.....	4	6	2		23	6	5			13	7	6	2	2			1	2		195	
Jewelers.....	1		3		5			4		1			1	1				1	1	86	

Locksmiths.....	48	21	13	21	3	21	1	29	63	30	13	6	3	1	1	1	40				
Machinists.....	3	1	76	1	236	10	15	199	10	10	6	319	58	1	3	6	948				
Mariners.....	4	3	6	36	57	1	3	10	11	3	2	2	1	1	5	43	1,224				
Masons.....	11	11	48	136	1	13	33	23	12	11	22	29	6	2	4	6	359				
Mechanics (not specified).....																	709				
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2	4		3	2	3	3	6	4	3	1		2				58				
Millers.....	4	5		23		2	1	3	1	5	1		3				79				
Milliners.....		1		2				5	1								52				
Miners.....	107	113	47	507	2	17	24	21	30	68	142	10	3	4	9	1	3,257				
Painters and glaziers.....	2	2	6	46	1	3	5	28	10	2	7	1	1			1	346				
Pattern makers.....				1	1	1		2	2	2						1	12				
Photographers.....	3		4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2				3	54				
Plasterers.....			4	1	1			2	7								39				
Plumbers.....			2	1				5	11							1	65				
Printers.....	1	2	4	6		3	1	3	1		1	3				1	77				
Saddlers and harness makers.....			2	8		1	1										21				
Seamstresses.....	3	1	1	5	2	1		8	1		1	2				16	134				
Shoemakers.....	13	18	29	132	4	11	14	8	8	11	5	4	2	1		2	826				
Stokers.....	3	4	13	20	7	1	2	10	2	4	22	7			1	4	195				
Stonecutters.....			1	2				9	6	1	1						93				
Tailors.....	58	15	12	148	2	16	14	29	3	22	9	4	5	1		5	981				
Tanners and curriers.....				9				3	3	4							28				
Textile workers (not specified).....				5	27												67				
Tinners.....		1		6		1			3	3	1				2		40				
Tobacco workers.....				1		2				1							1				
Upholsterers.....				2		2		1		1							19				
Watch and clock makers.....		1		1	1			2		2		1					34				
Weavers and spinners.....	7	1		120	94	2	1	4	5	1	4	1				1	532				
Wheelwrights.....				3				1									8				
Woodworkers (not specified).....		1		4	1			2		2							28				
Other skilled.....	13	20	31	149	2	6	14	60	29	17	10	10	6	1	1	20	1,250				
Total.....	410	338	475	1	2,323	277	184	248	27	967	386	324	634	240	84	17	39	188	54	17,958	114
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	1	4	2	12	1	3	2		5	9		5	7	2			207				
Bankers.....	1		1	5	3		1		4	9		2	3				136				
Draymen, hack men, and teamsters.....				7					4	2	1			1			84				
Farm laborers.....	34	50	65	1,078	31	45	108	16	132	17	21	17		7		6	1	2,690			
Farmers.....	75	118	72	1,613	88	104	83	20	277	101	65	22	12	11	8	7	10	5,036			
Fishermen.....		1		2	22		17		23	2	2					1		154			
Hotel keepers.....		2	1	2					1	1		1					1	97			
Laborers.....	2,562	2,188	2,095	14,518	3,850	2,381	1,708	248	674	104	1,743	5,724	71	700	210	12	49	357	100,058	20	
Manufacturers.....	2		1	6		1		7	1		5	2		2			1	152			
Merchants and dealers.....	11	27	45	116	20	37	37		59	18	11	191	137	194	11	3	21	15	4,328	86	
Servants.....	62	105	73	411	46	53	27	6	697	125	73	69	40	11	9	12	97	21	5,212	3	
Other miscellaneous.....	31	46	94	190	32	35	31	5	187	98	22	137	173	30	2	14	29	20	4,343	49	
Total.....	2,779	2,541	2,449	17,960	4,093	2,659	2,014	295	2,070	487	1,938	6,174	445	959	232	50	214	426	122,497	739	
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,390	1,836	2,775	3	10,592	1,662	1,355	574	124	1,136	683	1,175	957	971	319	21	57	378	649	54,944	190
Grand total.....	4,606	4,758	5,770	5	31,004	6,052	4,219	2,891	448	4,417	1,659	3,451	7,838	1,791	1,396	272	154	820	1,148	198,712	1,105

TABLE X-B.—Naturalized citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....			1		1				2			2		1					
Architects.....			1						2			2					1		
Clergy.....			3				2	3	20		3	14		3	5		4	1	1
Editors.....						1			1			1							
Electricians.....	1								2		1	1			3				1
Engineers (professional).			2						11		3	1	1		1	1	2		2
Lawyers.....									2						1				
Literary and scientific persons.			4						2			2			1		1		1
Musicians.....	1		2						3			4		1			3	3	
Officials (Government).					1				3		1	1				1			
Physicians.....							1		3			3		1				1	
Sculptors and artists.									1		2	1			1		1		
Teachers.....									9		6	8		3	2				
Other professional.	2	1	1					3	8	1	2	4		2	2				
Total.....	4	1	14		2	1	3	6	67	1	18	42	1	13	22	6	19	2	5
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	1		14				4		1		1	17		1			2		1
Barbers and hairdressers.	2	1	3				1	1	1			2	2			2	37		
Blacksmiths.....			1								3	5				4	4		
Bookbinders.....									1		1								
Brewers.....												1					1		
Butchers.....			17				1	1	4		1	9		2		2	5	1	
Cabinetmakers.....	1		8		1							7				1	1		1
Carpenters and joiners.	6		11	1	1		1		14	1	2	20	1		3	4	11	3	
Cigarette makers.....												1							
Cigar makers.....			2					1										1	
Cigar packers.....																			
Clerks and accountants.	12	1	6			2	1	3	28	2	6	30	3	9	9	8	17	1	5
Dressmakers.....											1			1	2		2		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).	1					1		1	13		1	2	1	1	6				
Furriers and fur workers.			3																1
Gardeners.....			2					1	1		1	4		1	1				
Hat and cap makers.....	1															1	1		1
Iron and steel workers.					1			1	3		1	5	5	1	3			1	
Jewelers.....			1						2			1				2	4		

Locksmiths.....																		1
Machinists.....	10	1	1	1		7	7	3			1							107
Mariners.....			1	2		7	4	1	1	1								39
Masons.....	4						4											39
Mechanics (not specified).....	10			2		2	2	2		2								104
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1																	7
Millers.....																		2
Milliners.....																		3
Miners.....	9			2	1	7	4	4										188
Painters and glaziers.....	3			1		2	1											35
Pattern makers.....						1												2
Photographers.....																		3
Plasterers.....																		2
Plumbers.....							1											11
Printers.....				1														18
Saddlers and harness makers.....						1												3
Seamstresses.....																		6
Shoemakers.....						1	1	1				1						47
Stokers.....																		13
Stonecutters.....						4	2	1										10
Tailors.....	9		1	3				1										94
Tanners and curriers.....	1																	3
Textile workers (not specified).....																		4
Tinners.....																		2
Upholsterers.....																		2
Watch and clock makers.....	1																	2
Weavers and spinners.....	6						2											21
Wheelwrights.....																		4
Woodworkers (not specified).....																		1
Other skilled.....	8		1	2		12	3		1	1	1		1	11	1			151
Total.....	96	2	9	25	1	93	47	27	4	7	5	2	2	133	11			1,674
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents.....	3	1	3	1		1	1			1				4				60
Baukers.....						2								1	1			22
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....																		10
Farm laborers.....	9			2	1	32	6							3				114
Farmers.....	16	2	1	15	2	168	51	8			2		4	53	4			671
Fishermen.....						1								1				4
Hotel keepers.....	2								1		1		2					26
Laborers.....	94	4	10	15		18	4	25	3		6	1	3	24	6			1,469
Manufacturers.....	1			1		3		1						4				31
Merchants and dealers.....	19		3	15		6	4	2	5	4	16	4		99	10			470
Servants.....	3			1		15	8		1		1		1	7	1			178
Other miscellaneous.....	22		4	19		48	28	4	8	6	6	1	3	25	14			674
Total.....	169	7	21	69	3	294	102	40	18	11	32	6	13	221	36			3,729
No occupation (including women and children).....	19	117	3	21	40	148	146	63	10	45	5	2	13	334	94			3,808
Grand total.....	19	406	12	53	146	4	559	315	133	33	70	43	11	30	711	155		9,072

TABLE X-C.—Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Caucasian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.					
Actors.....		30			30
Architects.....		22			22
Clergy.....	4	708			710
Editors.....		10			10
Electricians.....		96	1		97
Engineers (professional).....		238	1		239
Lawyers.....		40			40
Literary and scientific persons.....		74	1		75
Musicians.....	10	61			71
Officials (Government).....		146			146
Physicians.....		136	1		137
Sculptors and artists.....		16			16
Teachers.....		438	1	1	438
Other professional.....		266	5		271
Total.....	14	2,277	10	1	2,302
SKILLED.					
Bakers.....		17			17
Barbers and hairdressers.....		22			22
Blacksmiths.....		17			17
Bookbinders.....		3			3
Butchers.....		14	1		15
Cabinetmakers.....		5			5
Carpenters and joiners.....		133			133
Cigarette makers.....		1			1
Cigar makers.....		3			3
Cigar packers.....		1			1
Clerks and accountants.....	3	954	6		963
Dressmakers.....	1	15			16
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		209			209
Furriers and fur workers.....		4			4
Gardeners.....	1	14			15
Hat and cap makers.....		2			2
Iron and steel workers.....	2	66	1		69
Jewelers.....		5			5
Locksmiths.....		2			2
Machinists.....		182			182
Mariners.....		144	1		145
Masons.....	1	36			37
Mechanics (not specified).....	1	226	4		231
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....		17			17
Millers.....		1			1
Milliners.....		10			10
Miners.....	1	97			98
Painters and glaziers.....		40			40
Pattern makers.....		15			15
Photographers.....		9			9
Plasters.....		10			10
Plumbers.....		26			26
Printers.....		15			15
Saddlers and harness makers.....		1			1
Seamstresses.....		3			3
Shoemakers.....	1	11			12
Stokers.....		22			22
Stonecutters.....		13			13
Tailors.....	3	18			21
Tanners and curriers.....		1			1
Textile workers (not specified).....		1			1
Tinners.....		6			6
Tobacco workers.....		2			2
Upholsterers.....		2			2
Watch and clock makers.....		1			1
Weavers and spinners.....		18			18
Woodworkers (not specified).....		3			3
Other skilled.....	3	207	71		281
Total.....	17	2,624	84		2,725

TABLE X-C.—*Native-born citizens permanently departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Cau- casian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Agents.....		249	1		250
Bankers.....		51	1		52
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	3	18			21
Farm laborers.....	7	884	1		892
Farmers.....	4	3,086	22		3,112
Fishermen.....		5	1		6
Hotel keepers.....		17			17
Laborers.....	11	681	525	1	1,218
Manufacturers.....		70			70
Merchants and dealers.....	7	378	157		542
Servants.....	13	414	13		440
Other miscellaneous.....	12	1,935	144	3	2,094
Total.....	57	7,788	865	4	8,714
No occupation (including women and children).....	166	55,125	222	872	56,385
Grand total.....	254	67,814	1,181	877	70,126

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations.¹

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....	1		11		51		6		1	5		6		33	1	2			
Architects.....					10				3			3		7		1			
Clergy.....	3	6	7	1	77	9	15		16	5	5	16		101	13	18	9	3	
Editors.....					4				5			2		1					
Electricians.....		3	4		60	3	14		8	4		2	1	76	5	2	5	1	
Engineers (professional).....	2	3	4	1	111	7	23	4	2	9	3	9		74	10	5			
Lawyers.....			1		13		1		4	1			1	8			1	1	
Literary and scientific persons.....	1			1	28	3	4	1	5		1	4		33	3	1	1	1	
Musicians.....		1	8		51		8		4	5	1	8		46	4	3	2		
Officials (Government).....			8		107	2		2	201			6		35	2	1			
Physicians.....		1	2		45		5		3	2		12		33	5	1	2	1	
Sculptors and artists.....					17				4			2		16	1				
Teachers.....	5		5	1	174	11	52	3	33	9	4	9	2	155	19	12	6	4	
Other professional.....	3	6	5		315	5	47	5	18	4	2	77	4	160	22	14	6	2	
Total.....	15	20	55	4	1,063	40	179	15	303	44	16	156	10	778	86	60	33	11	
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	2	2	9		85	5	22	3	5	4	1	2	4	148	11	13	7	2	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	2	4		57	7	24		11	2	2	2		91	5	4	2	2	
Blacksmiths.....	2	1	4	1	36	2	22		1	4		2		96	12	17	9		
Bookbinders.....					4		3					1		13	2		1		
Brewers.....														1					
Butchers.....		1	3	3	43	3	21		6	3	4		2	87	6	10	6	1	
Cabinetmakers.....					6	1	3		1	1				16	3			1	
Carpenters and joiners.....	3	2	23		247	9	66	2	8	39	1	12	5	274	20	30	6		
Cigarette makers.....					5	1	1					1		3					
Cigar makers.....					4		5		2	36	1		1	10		3			
Cigar packers.....										1				1					
Clerks and accountants.....	11	7	30	7	831	36	141	15	57	80	14	32	12	693	54	69	19	10	
Dressmakers.....	2	1	15	1	129	10	80	6	18	18	4	2	7	256	29	11	7	4	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2		1	1	107	4	11	1		9	2	9	3	55	8	11	5	1	
Furriers and fur workers.....					11		2							10					
Gardeners.....			1	1	47	1	8	1	1	13		1	1	40	4	8	3		
Hat and capmakers.....					3		3							15		2			
Iron and steel workers.....	1		1	1	39	3	15		3	4		1	1	52	9	2	1	1	
Jewelers.....			1		15		2				1			7	1				
Locksmiths.....				1	19		9		1				1	74	7	10	3		
Machinists.....	3	1	5	1	88	2	29		2	12			1	124	7	7	2		
Mariners.....	7	1			221	1	13	1	1	45	6	8	2	46	1	4	2	1	
Masons.....	1	1	8		68	8	38	3	6	5		3	5	134	7	15	2	2	
Mechanics (not specified).....	4	1	13	3	171	5	39		5	15		4	3	102	19	12	7	1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			1		16		6			2			1	15	2	3			

Millers			3	1	7	1	4							17		1	1	1
Milliners			1		25	2	4		4	2				51	2			2
Miners	7	39	61		115	36	16	1	3	7	1	3	6	309	93	21	24	13
Painters and glaziers			1		54	2	20	1	3	12	2	2		77	5	9	1	3
Pattern makers					2	1				1				2		1		
Photographers			3		18					1	1			1				
Plasterers					27	1				2				1				
Plumbers			1		1	1				3								
Printers			2		38	7		1	1		1	1	1	24	6	4	3	
Saddlers and harness makers					6									6		1	3	
Seamstresses	2													140	12	12	2	
Shoemakers	1	1	8		56	2	31	2	5	16	3	24		148	16	5	1	2
Stokers	3		6		62	4	74	7	14	6	5	2		22	2		2	
Stonecutters			1		11								1	12		1	1	
Tailors	8	2	10	3	91	16	83	10	22	9	5	1	1	370	19	14	9	2
Tanners and curriers					4				1					8		3		
Textile workers (not specified)					1		3							3		1		
Tinners			4		1		3		1	2				17		1	1	1
Tobacco workers					1				3					1				
Upholsterers					7					9								
Watch and clock makers					18				1	2			3	20	5	2	1	1
Weavers and spinners		1		1	26	8	51	3	2	1	1	6	2	49	5	4	2	
Woodworkers (not specified)					4		1							7		2		
Other skilled	2	8	16		290	9	41	2	7	8	4	11	5	155	18	18	1	4
Total	62	72	232	25	3,152	187	923	60	200	376	61	134	68	3,852	396	338	137	55
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	1		2	1	81	3	5	3	1	12	1	2		40		3	2	1
Bankers					11					1		3		6				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			1	1	33	3	7					4		12		3	1	
Farm laborers	6	2	26	3	710	53	182	14	18	423	4	943	25	949	100	224	68	5
Farmers	31	3	30	8	850	54	107	11	7	101	3	63	66	421	76	117	57	10
Fishermen		8			28	1	3			6		9	1	16		6		
Hotel keepers			1		31	3	1			2		1		9				
Laborers	16	12	510	9	1,776	126	603	34	63	66	11	71	34	1,733	217	148	98	27
Manufacturers					19	1			1					6		1		
Merchants and dealers	8	1	37	8	1,202	19	72	6	41	30	14	59	5	386	3	22	5	10
Servants	17	5	56	10	1,621	150	1,021	88	200	119	54	41	57	4,193	402	320	128	52
Other miscellaneous	12	3	48	8	1,711	44	174	12	70	193	12	39	30	787	84	98	31	28
Total	91	34	711	48	8,073	457	2,182	168	402	952	99	1,235	219	8,560	921	943	390	133
No occupation (including women and children)	251	37	1,036	103	11,336	509	2,435	155	541	1,027	197	1,275	232	9,220	1,084	833	416	162
Grand total	419	163	2,034	180	23,624	1,193	5,719	398	1,446	2,399	373	2,800	529	22,410	2,487	2,174	976	361

¹ For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....	1	3		15	9	4	1	2	1				19		415	1		7
Architects.....				7	10	2		2				1	7		47			2
Clergy.....	25	17	9	55	27	35	2	12	6	14	1	6	44	2	320		19	30
Editors.....			1	2		1							2		37			1
Electricians.....	1	8		53	52	12		11	3	5		8	30	1	197	1		27
Engineers (professional).....	4	6	7	60	67	21		9	5	2		6	74		381		2	39
Lawyers.....				5		2		1					3		60			7
Literary and scientific persons.....	4	2	4	17	12	8		1		2		1	30		155	1		13
Musicians.....		1	4	26	20	7		4	2			2	23	1	378		2	21
Officials (Government).....	16	1	8	22	3	1	1	5			1		8		228			7
Physicians.....	4	1	8	29	26	14	1	6				1	19	1	181		1	12
Sculptors and artists.....				4						1		1	5		87			5
Teachers.....	5	24	21	205	68	26	3	22	2	9	2	17	85		741		8	69
Other professional.....	9	3	14	117	51	24	1	17	7	5	2	5	132	1	810	7	5	62
Total.....	69	66	77	615	353	157	9	92	26	39	6	48	481	6	4,037	11	38	302
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	5	7	14	69	57	26	1	19	4	17		1	117	2	640		8	57
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	16	5	64	44	10	1	14	2	7		1	77	2	451	1	2	38
Blacksmiths.....	1	22	8	56	46	13		9	6	11	1	3	50	1	216			41
Bookbinders.....			1	7	9	2		1		2			3		35			1
Brewers.....			1		3	1							1		22			1
Butchers.....	4	4	6	47	45	19		17	4	21		7	67		396	1	3	47
Cabinetmakers.....	1	1	1	3	10	8		3	1	2			8		46			8
Carpenters and joiners.....	11	50	13	306	154	89	5	22	9	18	3	31	306	1	1,344	1	16	121
Cigarette makers.....								1					1		17			1
Cigar makers.....	2			8	9			1	1		1	3	6		35			3
Cigar packers.....				1									1		1			
Clerks and accountants.....	35	105	60	675	550	182	5	84	25	45	2	38	517	4	3,281	11	19	283
Dressmakers.....	7	27	33	289	90	32	2	33	2	10	2	9	240		1,710		3	130
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	4	6	7	52	43	12	1	11	9	4	1	4	55	1	279		1	34
Furriers and fur workers.....	1		1	6	2								3		78			2
Gardeners.....		4	1	25	16	10	1	2	1	5		2	27		117		2	17
Hat and cap makers.....				8	3	1	1	1					8		92			6
Iron and steel workers.....		12	1	84	80	6		2				6	52	1	183			33
Jewelers.....			3	17	8		1	1	1	1			7		54			3
Locksmiths.....			6	19	18	6	3	6	2	9			1		160			29
Machinists.....	2	15	6	116	153	14	4	11	6	5		18	76		336			52
Mariners.....	45	10	49	201	21	11	3	5	3	5		7	61		910	4		68
Masons.....	2	9	5	92	62	11		15	3	6	1	7	102	3	454			22
Mechanics (not specified).....	4	12	6	103	115	22	1	9	7	10		10	105	2	475	1		69
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	2		21	9	2		2	2	1			13	1	46			5

Millers.....	2	3	10	13	11	4	3	1	2			10	59			6		
Milliners.....		3	10	54	23	8	2	1	3		3	24	274		1	16		
Miners.....	2	14	6	83	82	23		22	49	5	22	52	183		4	93		
Painters and glaziers.....		12	2	69	78	26		10	1	4	1	10	269		5	38		
Pattern makers.....		1	1	8	9	1				1		1	18			2		
Photographers.....		2	2	7	4	4		4				7	77			10		
Plasterers.....		2	2	5	18	1		3			1	17	47			5		
Plumbers.....	1	2	1	8	20	4					2	8	61		1	8		
Printers.....	2	3	2	29	41	8		2	1	2	1	16	121		1	21		
Saddlers and harness makers.....	1	2	1	5	2	3	1	1	2	1		9	33			2		
Seamstresses.....	3	4	9	105	50	42	1	15	1	12	4	112	1,050	1		32		
Shoemakers.....	4	15	15	181	65	14		23		6	1	12	902	2	2	74		
Stokers.....		5		33	18	6			3	3	3	9	148		2	8		
Stonecutters.....	1	9		13	12	11		2	1	1	3	4	39			11		
Tailors.....	3	17	39	236	115	44	2	57	1	18	2	6	2,073	3	3	174		
Tanners and curriers.....				9		4		5				6	44			2		
Textile workers (not specified).....		7	2	27	3	1						8	20			3		
Tinners.....			4	9	13	2		1				10	66			7		
Tobacco workers.....													5					
Upholsterers.....		1		4	3					1		6	27		1	2		
Watch and clock makers.....		2	2	12	8	4		4		1		18	134			17		
Weavers and spinners.....		52	5	342	22	8		4	3	6		34	213	1	3	13		
Wheelwrights.....				1									4					
Woodworkers (not specified).....		2		4	12	3		2			2	5	19			7		
Other skilled.....	4	12	16	129	72	29	1	14	17	11	3	6	747	1	9	90		
Total.....	148	473	342	3,655	2,228	727	38	450	166	257	23	267	3,041	59	18,041	27	-109	1,717
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents.....		4	1	39	91	18		3	3	4		4	13		1	1	15	
Bankers.....		1		3	1	2			4	1		1	83			2	8	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1	9	2	32	30	8		2	2	1	1	1	69					
Farm laborers.....	5	121	24	421	290	454	9	79	109	129	16	70	1,927	3	15	123	366	
Farmers.....	27	224	33	499	320	355	3	54	98	84	19	111	1,188	12	4	159	273	
Fishermen.....	1	18	1	243	7	24	2		1	1		4	138			5	2	
Hotel keepers.....				16	18	1		1	1			3	42				2	
Laborers.....	45	1,181	105	1,889	911	416	10	200	94	110	33	285	1,417	233	7,281	53	1,269	
Manufacturers.....	1	1		9	13	4		1				1	93				2	
Merchants and dealers.....	42	26	30	336	154	60	24	75	9	20	7	16	2,791	6	11	7	150	
Servants.....	60	315	265	3,324	1,372	780	28	424	100	234	21	179	3,005	31	16,147	98	2,076	
Other miscellaneous.....	43	194	62	937	643	177		96	55	35	8	121	406	10	2,630	21	337	
Total.....	225	2,094	523	7,748	3,850	2,279	89	934	474	618	105	794	5,833	295	32,559	86	465	4,508
No occupation (including women and children).....	522	1,924	848	9,697	5,756	1,989	122	1,298	341	555	73	817	5,972	241	36,906	112	397	5,079
Grand total.....	964	4,557	1,790	21,715	12,187	5,152	258	2,774	1,007	1,469	207	1,926	15,327	601	91,543	236	1,009	11,806

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of intended future permanent residence and occupations—Contd.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Is.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....		1	11		7	44			2	33					2		9	1	704
Architects.....	1	1	12							1					5		1	1	127
Clergy.....	3	4	103		27	5	1	8	3	34	5	14	4		24	6	34	1	1,204
Editors.....			1							3					4				713
Electricians.....	1	5	39			9			1	7	3	1	2		23	1	22		66
Engineers (professional).....	2	7	60	1	2	13			3	27	2	1	4	1	14	3	15	1	1,103
Lawyers.....		2	2	5	1	1	1			5					4		3		131
Literary and scientific papers.....	2	1	29						2	31	1		3		6	1	8	1	392
Musicians.....	1	1	20		3	6	1	1		31		1	2		3		2		714
Officials (Government).....		3	19		5	1			1	32		1	4		13		2		744
Physicians.....		3	21		1	2				6	1	1	4		3	1	5		458
Sculptors and artists.....		11	3		3	17	4	2	5	2	2	7	10		3	2	4		2,114
Teachers.....	7	11	127		3	17	4	2	5	37	2	7	10		36	5	23	4	168
Other professional.....		26	143		1	11	3	2	2	14	4	3	15		90	6	36		2,317
Total.....	17	65	593	1	51	109	-10	17	16	230	13	29	44	1	233	25	167	9	10,955
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	2	11	114			16		4		41	7	4	2		13	9	37		1,629
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	4	105			9				25	2	2	4		11	6	8	7	1,468
Blacksmiths.....	2	4	89			12	1	5	1	23	4	3	2		16	3	19	1	880
Bookbinders.....		1	7			1				1					1	1	1		97
Brewers.....			3												1		1		35
Butchers.....		7	94			13		1	2	20	3	4	3		15	3	17		1,059
Cabinetmakers.....		1	17			2			1	1			1		8		2		460
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	35	291		1	31	2	11	1	127	6	24	5		80	10	49	9	3,930
Cigarette makers.....															3				39
Cigar makers.....		1	5		1					4					2	1	1		147
Cigar packers.....										4					4				7
Clerks and accountants.....	21	77	542	2	15	91	9	12	7	180	24	23	24	1	207	24	138	8	9,444
Dressmakers.....	3	11	312			46	1	4	3	27	5	7	16		23	9	36	3	3,726
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	18	50			11	2	4	4	18	9	3	2		49	1	11		131
Furriers and fur workers.....			7			2				2			1		1				131
Gardeners.....		7	25		1	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1		8	1	12	2	431
Hat and cap makers.....		1	14							4									165
Iron and steel workers.....	2	6	84		1	12				4	2	3	1		20	6	9		751
Jewelers.....		2	6		1	6				5					6				146
Locksmiths.....	3	1	53			2		2		4	5		1		6	3	28	1	540
Lockminists.....	3	5	68	1		22		4	1	31	1	7	3		27	3	16	1	1,291
Mariners.....	3	43	200		4	30	4	1	1	47	1		546		225	4	14	2	2,845
Masons.....	2	1	158			5	1	3	3	32	3	4	1		9	21	20	3	1,411
Mechanics (not specified).....	1	14	124		3	19		6	1	67	3	6	6	1	42	5	25	2	1,683

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	3	10			4			1	1	2				1	3	7		187	
Millers	1	19			2			1	4					1	3	7		177	
Milliners	1	52			4				1					4	1	4		600	
Miners	12	468			25			7	29	20	1			87	82	18	30	2,227	
Painters and glaziers	2	64			7			2	11	2	2	1		12	4	12	1	881	
Pattern makers		1			1									1	1	1		54	
Photographers		14	1		1			1	7	1	1	2		7			1	198	
Plasterers		3	5		2			1	3	1	1			6		1		170	
Plumbers		1	12		10				7	3	3			12				219	
Printers	2	4	30		2				11	4				7		2	1	409	
Saddlers and harness makers		8			1				2	2								96	
Seamstresses	1	100	1		16			2	2	2	2	4		16	6	27	1	1,972	
Shoemakers	1	246			24	1		3	53	5	5	6		15	27	27		2,287	
Stokers	1	29			5			2	4		7	4		3	1	8		348	
Stonecutters		7			1			2	2		4	4		9		1		162	
Tailors	9	387			27	2		3	6	55	6	3	10	22	10	63	4	4,331	
Tanners and curriers		8			2									1				99	
Textile workers (not specified)		25			11			2		1	4	1		1	1			131	
Tinners	1	17							3		1			1	1	2	1	176	
Tobacco workers		2	1								1	1		1	1			20	
Upholsterers	1	7																78	
Watch and clock makers	2	14				1		1	3	1		4		4		3	1	230	
Weavers and spinners	4	92			119									9	2	12	2	1,262	
Wheelwrights		1			1			3	4	2	9			4		3		7	
Woodworkers (not specified)		3	8		1													89	
Other skilled	4	46	158	1	37	2		4	2	73	5	3	9	141	9	31	5	2,472	
Total	75	365	4,142	4	32	630	26	93	36	978	146	140	669	2	1,137	259	669	87	51,588
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	3	12	16		4	3			4	11	3	3	4			4	1	611	
Bankers	1	1	3						2	4				4				125	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	1	16		8			1						12	1	3	1	308	
Farra laborers	12	106	1,183		5	57	3	88	16	63	21	76	15	219	38	247	42	10,529	
Farmers	24	156	555		16	81	2	44	8	168	31	141	10	424	25	211	22	7,676	
Fishermen		15	13			11				1				36	1	5	1	640	
Hotel keepers		3	3			1			2	2				14				165	
Laborers	51	167	3,638		2	306	8	32	21	6,016	46	100	45	504	278	349	66	32,726	
Manufacturers		2	8			1				4				5	2	4	1	202	
Merchants and dealers	13	65	389	4	40	55	11	6	18	332	13	2	2	220	14	65	7	7,278	
Servants	39	156	4,824		11	352	22	94	27	339	98	90	109	367	205	728	68	44,531	
Other miscellaneous	26	128	608		6	130	9	34	13	297	44	57	27	410	17	157	16	11,172	
Total	169	842	11,256	4	85	1,005	55	300	111	7,239	258	482	239	8	2,233	581	1,774	225	115,963
No occupation (including women and children)	243	1,048	11,548		148	1,464	72	208	202	5,974	415	828	312	4	2,506	595	1,764	221	131,050
Grand total	504	2,320	27,539	9	316	3,208	163	618	365	14,421	837	1,479	1,264	15	6,109	1,460	4,374	542	309,556

TABLE XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.¹

Occupations.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....					15				1				6					1	
Architects.....					8		1					1		2					
Clergy.....	1	1	1		54	1	26	1	6	7	1		1	31	6	11			1
Editors.....					9					1				10					
Electricians.....	1				8		1							1					
Engineers (professional).....			2		36	1		1	1	1	2	1		22	4	2			1
Lawyers.....					3		4							1					
Literary and scientific persons.....					5		4					1		2					
Musicians.....			4		22		3		2	1			2	16					
Officials (Government).....	1		1		25	2	2	1	27				2	5	1				
Physicians.....					20		2		3				2	12	1	1			
Sculptors and artists.....					9		1		1	1			2	15					2
Teachers.....		2	1		47		8	1	10	3	2		6	15	1				2
Other professional.....		1	1		72	4	5	1	4	4	2		11	32	4	4			
Total.....	3	4	10		333	10	58	5	57	18	8	39	1	175	17	21	4		2
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....			3	1	28	1	12		2	5		3	1	63	4	1			
Barbers and hair dressers.....			1		23		17	1	3	1		1		21	4				
Blacksmiths.....					13	1	17	2		3			1	34	2	1	1		
Bookbinders.....					1		1							1					
Brewers.....					3									2					
Butchers.....		1	1		26	1	5		1	2		4	1	53	2			1	
Cabinetmakers.....					6		4							29	1				
Carpenters and joiners.....		3	7		60	4	27	1	3	18		28		119	8	10	1		1
Cigar makers.....				1	3		1			144				5	1				
Cigar packers.....									1	1		1							
Clerks and accountants.....	1		2	2	212	2	25		9	31	7	35		116	6	11	4		
Dressmakers.....		1	1	1	9	1	5		2	9				28		1			
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		2	1	1	15	4	4			6			1	12	1	1			
Furriers and fur workers.....					2		1							1					1
Gardeners.....					55		6			2				15	2			2	1
Hat and cap makers.....					9		1	1						1					
Iron and steel workers.....	2		1		13		2					2		13	2	1			1
Jewelers.....							2							4					
Locksmiths.....					49	1	30	4	2	2		2		127	6	5	2		
Machinists.....			1	1	58		1		8	48			1	14					
Mariners.....	3	3		1	8		14	4	3	3		1		52	5	3			1
Masons.....	1		1		8		8		2	17				69	3	2			1
Mechanics (not specified).....	1		4		64	2	13	2				2		6					
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			1		5		1							6					
Millers.....					3		5		1					6	1				

Milliners.....					5	67	5	2	1					3						
Miners.....	9	1	47	1	76	2	6	2	1					443	69	77	36		6	
Painters and glaziers.....		25			23				2	2	1			26	2	9				
Pattern makers.....														2						
Photographers.....					11		1			2				4						
Plasterers.....			2		2		2							2		1				
Plumbers.....					3		1		1	1				4				1		
Printers.....					6					1				8						
Saddlers and harness makers.....					2			1						3						
Seamstresses.....	1		2		3	1			1	17				7						
Shoemakers.....				1	37	1	37	1	6	3				50	6	3	3			
Stokers.....					4		5			7			1	14	3					
Stonecutters.....					3					1				7						
Tailors.....					26		16	1		18			7	165	2	2			2	
Tanners and curriers.....							2	2						2						
Textile workers (not specified).....					2									7						
Tinners.....					1									2						
Upholsterers.....					1									2						
Watch and clock makers.....					1			1		1				1						
Weavers and spinners.....					1			9	2					7			1			
Wheelwrights.....					1									1						
Woodworkers (not specified).....					1		1							2			1			
Other skilled.....		3	4		194	3	31	1	1	4			1	84	4	6	2			
Total.....	18	41	80	7	1,067	91	311	28	43	349	8	92	9	1,643	135	136	54	13		
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents.....					24		1			1	1		1	20	1	1				
Bankers.....					9		1		2	1			3	3						
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....					4	1	2						1	2	1	1	1			
Farm laborers.....	2		13	1	218	14	190			402	2		9	6	106	36	35	38	1	
Farmers.....	5	7	17	4	1,231	18	263	2	2	34	1		23	27	242	60	59	18	5	
Fishermen.....		3			30		2			10			2	1	1	1				
Hotel keepers.....					32					1	1		1	3						
Laborers.....	53	27	392	18	5,263	315	2,888	208	105	219	44		683	86	7,123	1,086	293	122	39	
Manufacturers.....					7		1							10	1					
Merchants and dealers.....	4	1	10	7	1,399	9	36	1	13	40	11		26	4	131	10	5	2	3	
Servants.....	3	1	18		169	13	112	5	26	66	3		28	1	355	14	10	5		
Other miscellaneous.....	2	5	20	1	610	13	54	3	29	278	8		33	9	241	23	16	6	2	
Total.....	69	44	470	31	8,996	384	3,549	220	178	1,082	70	809	137	8,237	1,233	420	192	50		
No occupation (including women and children).....	31	10	520	13	2,979	107	1,783	90	133	527	38	402	30	3,984	456	165	68	30		
Grand total.....	121	99	1,080	51	13,375	592	5,701	343	411	1,976	124	1,342	177	14,039	1,841	742	318	95		

¹ For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table IX-A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands see Table X-A.

TABLE XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupations.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....		1	1	2	1	1				1		1	5		105			1
Architects.....	1		1	3	2								2		23			4
Clergy.....	7	2	5	21	6	10		5		9		1	16		192	3	7	8
Editors.....													2		7			
Electricians.....	2	1	2	4	12	3		1					5		62			2
Engineers (professional).....	2	1	3	17	19	1		2				1	13		193			13
Lawyers.....	2			1	2			1	1						31			2
Literary and scientific persons.....	1		3	5	2	1		1					8		91			6
Musicians.....	1			13	10	5		3					8		102			5
Officials (Government).....	4		2	2	3	1		3		1					148	1		7
Physicians.....	3		5	9	3	4		2		1			3		70		1	1
Sculptors and artists.....	1			4	2			2							68			
Teachers.....	3	2	2	32	5	4		7				2	19		217	1	1	3
Other professional.....	4		4	25	13	7		1	2	2			23		292	2	2	15
Total.....	31	7	29	138	80	37		28	3	14		5	105		1,606	7	11	71
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	2		9	23	17	3		12		1			26		228		2	27
Barbers and hair dressers.....		3	3	21	12	3	1	5		2	1		17		164			16
Blacksmiths.....		1	4	18	14	5			2			1	28		63			22
Bookbinders.....				2											11			
Brewers.....			1	1				1		1					9			
Butchers.....	1		2	13	23	3		10		6			13		139		1	19
Cabinetmakers.....		1	1	8	11			3					9		42			14
Carpenters and joiners.....	4	3	9	50	69	33	1	6	4	5		1	59	1	419		3	54
Cigarette makers.....				1	1										3			
Cigar makers.....				6	1	1				1			2		8			1
Cigar packers.....															27			
Clerks and accountants.....	33	3	4	89	66	11		15	2	3	1	2	63	2	1,017	2	2	35
Dressmakers.....	2	1	1	31	6	1		1	1			1	11	1	242			6
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	7	1	2	12	9	1		1	1		1		9		71			11
Furriers and fur workers.....	1	1	1	3	2	1							1		20			3
Gardeners.....	4	1	2	11	9			2					8		65			8
Hat and cap makers.....				2											10			
Iron and steel workers.....				18	18			3	2					1	66			8
Jewelers.....			2	2	2			2						1	31			3
Locksmiths.....				2	5									3	10			2
Machinists.....	4		9	71	100	8		9	1	1			59		228			73
Mariners.....	130	1	10	26	12			1	1				28	1	757	1		5
Masons.....	2	1	3	18	27	4		6	1				17		84			25
Mechanics (not specified).....	4		2	31	66	5	1	6	3	2		1	27	1	261			35
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....				4	10								5	1	14			3

Millers.....				11	3	1										22			3
Milliners.....				2												28			2
Miners.....	2	1	1	14	110	61	1	19	22	6	6				13	11			229
Painters and glaziers.....			1	14	30	8		2		3					16				138
Pattern makers.....				2	4														3
Photographers.....				1	1	1									1				26
Plasterers.....	1		1	2	10	1		1		1					1				4
Plumbers.....			2	2	4			1	1	1					6				24
Printers.....				4	2	2		1		1					5				39
Saddlers and harness makers.....					2	1													5
Seamstresses.....	2		2	10	1					1					8				64
Shoemakers.....	2	2	11	53	15	5	1	9	2	3	1	3			50	1			336
Stokers.....	1		1	15	9	5				1					1				83
Stonecutters.....			4	7	7	1									3				26
Tailors.....	4	1	25	23	23	2		9		4	1	1			35	1			432
Tanners and curriers.....				2											4				9
Textile workers (not specified).....				41	1										1				4
Tinners.....	1			1	5			1							2				12
Tobacco workers.....																			1
Upholsterers.....				1	1														10
Watch and clock makers.....	1			2	1	2									2				20
Weavers and spinners.....			5	2	264	3	1			1		16			44	1			82
Wheelwrights.....				1				1		1									1
Woodworkers (not specified).....				4	5			1							1				3
Other skilled.....	2		7	92	41	8		12	5	3		2			57	1			443
Total.....	210	34	118	1,035	759	182	5	140	45	47	12	36	686	24	6,034	7	8	773	
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	1				16	2				1					5				93
Bankers.....				1	1										3				87
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....				1	7	1			2						5				31
Farm laborers.....	2	4	31	166	221	36	4	16	7	18	3	7	112	9	389	1		18	139
Farmers.....	11	35	39	226	330	131	4	29	59	27	7	34	203	5	662	2		50	169
Fishermen.....	5		1	8	1		1	6					13		24				1
Hotel keepers.....	1			1	2								2		31				1
Laborers.....	113	183	438	9,103	3,296	994	22	585	185	285	125	235	4,683	110	32,686	32		70	6,159
Manufacturers.....				5	3			2					7		98				2
Merchants and dealers.....	48	5	12	154	71	11	14	20	12	2		3	80	3	1,601	3		4	64
Servants.....	9	26	14	410	104	50	2	28	5	11		4	15	296	5	2,684	3	14	107
Other miscellaneous.....	37	12	23	183	135	33	3	35	11	6	3	7	146	3	1,754				94
Total.....	232	271	562	10,276	4,181	1,260	50	721	281	350	142	301	5,565	135	40,140	41	164	6,743	
No occupation (including women and children).....	351	106	277	5,346	1,978	371	33	322	76	90	26	105	3,400	81	18,106	30	55	2,616	
Grand total.....	824	418	986	16,798	6,998	1,850	83	1,211	405	501	180	447	9,736	240	65,886	85	238	10,203	

TABLE XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of last permanent residence, and occupations—Continued.

Occupations.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Virg. Isl.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....			5		2												1		158
Architects.....		1	9																63
Clergy.....	1	1	39		16	1		2		7					9		9		526
Editors.....		1													2		1		23
Electricians.....		1	7		1			1		1					3		2		131
Engineers (professional).....			21		3	1	2	1		2	2				3		4	1	379
Lawyers.....			4			1				1						1			57
Literary and scientific persons.....			6		1					1				1	1	1	1		154
Musicians.....			17		2	2									3		5		229
Officials (Government).....		4	5		2	3				2			2			1			258
Physicians.....			6		1										2	1	1		157
Sculptors and artists.....			4						1						1		1		111
Teachers.....		3	28		1	4		1		5	1	1	1		3		3	1	456
Other professional.....	1	7	41		1	2				3	1	2	1		10		3	1	611
Total.....	2	18	192		30	14	2	5	2	22	4	3	6	1	37	4	31	3	3,313
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....			44		1	2		1		3					4		17	1	547
Barbers and hair dressers.....		1	42			3			1	2					1		5		375
Blacksmiths.....	2	2	40		1	2		1		2					5	1	8		302
Bookbinders.....												1							18
Brewers.....			1																21
Butchers.....			32			1				1			1		4	1	5		373
Cabinetmakers.....		1	12							2							1		146
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	4	82			5		4		11	1	4	4		19	1	34	3	1,184
Cigarette makers.....																			5
Cigar makers.....			7							2							1		215
Cigar packers.....																	1		7
Clerks and accountants.....	1	9	93		22	4	3		2	20	2		6		35	5	10	1	2,027
Dressmakers.....	1		17			2				1	1				2				387
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	1	16			2		1		3	1		1		11	2	2	1	215
Furriers and fur workers.....			1																38
Gardeners.....		1	13			3				2			2		4		3		221
Hat and cap makers.....			6																20
Iron and steel workers.....	1	1	21			1		1			2		2		3	3	4	1	195
Jewelers.....		1	4		1	5				1									86
Locksmiths.....			8																40
Machinists.....	3	3	100			4				9		1			5	1	30		948
Mariners.....		4	49		1	5				22			13	1	12	1			1,224
Masons.....		2	47			2				2					5	5	16	1	359
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	1	52			1		1	2	3			1		12	2	7		709

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1									1			1			58	
Millers			17			4						1			1			79	
Milliners			4															52	
Miners	45	12	1,306			3		3	14	27	5	7		47	142	16	40	3,257	
Painters and glaziers			28			1			2	1				2		6	1	346	
Pattern makers						1								1				12	
Photographers									3					1				54	
Plasterers		1	2						1					1				39	
Plumbers		1	4						1	2				1				65	
Printers		1	3		1						1			1				69	
Saddlers and harness makers			1						1								3	77	
Seamstresses			9			2											1	134	
Shoemakers		4	101		1	4			6	1		2		2	9	10	10	826	
Stokers		1	22				1		1	1	1	2				5		195	
Stonecutters			11			1					11			1	4			93	
Tailors	1	1	106			2			8					6	6	10		981	
Tanners and curriers			7															28	
Textile workers (not specified)			10			8												67	
Tinners			2		1												3	40	
Tobacco workers																		1	
Upholsters			1														2	19	
Watch and clock makers																	1	34	
Weavers and spinners		1	50			34		1									3	532	
Wheelwrights			3															8	
Woodworkers (not specified)			5											1		1		28	
Other skilled	1	5	94		1	6		1	15	2		1		25	12	25	1	1,250	
Total	59	59	2,473		32	107	3	14	6	137	40	24	43	1	212	202	232	51	17,958
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	1	1	12			5				8	1			1					207
Bankers			2			1				1					6				136
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			4							1					2		2		84
Farm laborers	4	15	281			3		9	1	46	5	3	1		21	12	41	1	2,690
Farmers	3	53	553		10	16		26	3	59	29	6	4		141	21	59	12	5,036
Fishermen		18	4			1									21				154
Hotel keepers		4	3						2	1					4		1		97
Laborers	42	476	14,952		14	1,039	21	55	20	862	189	74	92	3	1,486	1,138	1,146	131	100,058
Manufacturers	1		11			1									1				152
Merchants and dealers	4	20	165		78	11	4		19	37	11		21		115	12	6	2	4,328
Servants	3	5	418		9	29		3	2	51	8	1	4		28	10	26	3	5,212
Other miscellaneous	4	23	244		2	23	1	3	1	33	7	4	10		93	14	30	6	4,343
Total	62	617	16,649		119	1,123	27	96	46	1,100	251	89	134	4	1,920	1,207	1,312	155	122,497
No occupation (including women and children)	68	158	6,320		122	580	15	37	36	1,343	74	41	60	3	382	365	570	35	54,944
Grand total	191	852	25,634		303	1,824	47	152	90	2,602	369	157	243	9	2,551	1,778	2,145	244	198,712

Oregon.....	755	8	3		50			4												
Pennsylvania.....	24,546	222	1,444	12	76	3		98	2	6	1	1	52			1	2			
Philippine Islands.....	3				1															
Porto Rico.....	30																			
Rhode Island.....	1,751	269	3	4	17	46	164						17				5			
South Carolina.....	124	3	4		1					2			3							
South Dakota.....	497	2			5															
Tennessee.....	297	1	2		9								6							
Texas.....	815	22	18		6			1		1			4							
Utah.....	467	10			127															
Vermont.....	163	4			16			2												
Virginia.....	567	7	20	7	4				165	379		1	8			2				
Virgin Islands.....	9		1																	1
Washington.....	1,409	19	1		178			5		2			1							
West Virginia.....	1,353	9	19		3			8					14							
Wisconsin.....	3,566	41	17		232	5		7					9							
Wyoming.....	381	3		1	12															
Total.....	209,778	4,924	3,257	163	5,906	105	527	2,010	184	531	12	996	623	5	1	3	12	3		4

TABLE XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by States of intended future permanent residence and ports of entry—Continued.

Destination.	Tampa, Fla.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.	St. Andrews, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Pacific ports.	Alaska.	Canadian border land ports.	Mexican border land ports.	Mexican border seaports.	Honolulu, T. H.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Alabama.....			7	29		1		1			1		152	2				410
Alaska.....	3							4		6	1	82	31	1				163
Arizona.....				7				38		1			62	1				2,034
Arkansas.....				1				2		12	1		31	1,804				180
California.....		1		120	2			5,254	6	265	143	2	6,440	2,546				23,624
Colorado.....				2				25		21	3		217	90				1,193
Connecticut.....								3		16	4		493	3				5,719
Delaware.....				1	1			4		3			29					398
District of Columbia.....	1			18	1			53		15	14		93	9		1		1,446
Florida.....	291	3	2	1	1			2		4	1	2	566	4				2,399
Georgia.....	1			1	1			8		4	2		29	9				373
Hawaii.....										1			72		2,644			2,800
Idaho.....				1				14		31	6		238	3				529
Illinois.....				30				197		267	42		1,483	124		1		22,410
Indiana.....				5				16		18	5		271	12				2,487
Iowa.....								27		4	9		220	16				2,174
Kansas.....				10				10					146	92				976
Kentucky.....				8				8		5			40	2				361
Louisiana.....	1		4	384	3			7		2			34	114				964
Maine.....								7		3	3		3,974	6				4,557
Maryland.....	1		2	9				12		8	2		108	14		2		1,790
Massachusetts.....	1	1		3				83		43	102		6,429	12				21,715
Michigan.....	1			3				48		27	10		4,761	25		1		12,187
Minnesota.....				5				11	1	23	7	1	1,339	13				5,152
Mississippi.....				25		2		7		29			16					258
Missouri.....				14				9		13	2		210	111	1			2,774
Montana.....								9	2	39	1		449					1,007
Nebraska.....				5				16		13	3		142	6				1,469
Nevada.....				1				16		1	2		32	16	1			207
New Hampshire.....								3					1,525					1,926
New Jersey.....				1				13		23	17		478	14			2	15,327
New Mexico.....				4				10					32	433				601
New York.....	7	1	2	54	8			488	1	392	232		6,369	212	2	3	13	91,543
North Carolina.....					1			4		4	2		30	3				236
North Dakota.....										2	12		448					1,009
Ohio.....				9				54		49	14		743	20		2		11,006
Oklahoma.....				4				4					102	61				304

Oregon.....				3				24	42	233	10	5	1,167	6	1			2,320
Pennsylvania.....	1			15	5			58		72	26		865	28			1	27,530
Philippine Islands.....				1				1		2			1					9
Porto Rico.....													4				282	316
Rhode Island.....				1				3		1	8		928					3,208
South Carolina.....	1										4		12	4				163
South Dakota.....										1			111					618
Tennessee.....	1			1				2		3			36	2				365
Texas.....	1	1		107	54			37		9			172	13,173				14,421
Utah.....	1							50		42	5		122	14				837
Vermont.....											1		1,291	2				1,479
Virginia.....				2	6	3		1	5	1			77	5				1,264
Virgin Islands.....																		15
Washington.....	1			2				26	7	1,090	74	7	3,270	6	1	9		6,109
West Virginia.....	1									1			52					1,460
Wisconsin.....				1	1			20		6	13		442	14				4,374
Wyoming.....								15		31	1		81	17				542
Total.....	314	6	23	878	79	3	1	6,724	59	2,837	792	97	46,465	19,069	178	2,679	308	309,556

TABLE XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, by races or peoples and sex.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1922.			6 months ended June 30, 1922.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1921.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1921.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black).....	1,964	3,284	5,248	719	1,420	2,139	1,245	1,864	3,109	3,191	3,901	7,092
Armenian.....	909	1,340	2,249	96	114	210	813	1,226	2,039	2,967	3,630	6,597
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,426	1,660	3,086	237	224	461	1,189	1,436	2,625	1,526	1,863	3,389
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	665	705	1,370	60	45	105	605	660	1,265	2,711	2,691	5,402
Chinese.....	3,622	843	4,465	2,014	410	2,424	1,608	433	2,041	3,176	825	4,001
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,467	2,316	3,783	123	118	241	1,344	2,198	3,542	4,418	5,897	10,315
Cuban.....	456	242	698	114	84	198	342	158	500	646	355	1,001
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	127	180	307	45	32	77	82	148	230	296	310	606
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,905	1,844	3,749	721	591	1,312	1,184	1,253	2,437	3,718	3,176	6,894
East Indian.....	209	14	223	81	4	85	128	10	138	275	18	293
English.....	14,063	16,366	30,429	6,613	7,385	13,998	7,450	8,981	16,431	17,861	19,488	37,349
Finnish.....	951	1,555	2,506	432	587	1,019	519	968	1,487	1,228	2,059	3,287
French.....	6,793	6,824	13,617	3,494	3,108	6,602	3,299	3,716	7,015	8,479	7,724	16,203
German.....	14,441	16,777	31,218	6,429	6,533	12,962	8,012	10,244	18,256	14,557	17,448	32,005
Greek.....	1,679	2,142	3,821	153	83	236	1,526	2,059	3,585	10,359	6,457	16,808
Hebrew.....	22,216	31,308	53,524	6,975	9,697	16,672	15,241	21,611	36,852	43,922	55,178	99,107
Irish.....	6,851	10,340	17,191	3,293	4,495	7,788	3,558	5,845	9,403	11,591	15,182	26,773
Italian (north).....	3,570	2,528	6,098	576	364	940	2,994	2,164	5,158	10,309	5,922	16,231
Italian (south).....	19,726	15,330	35,056	1,964	1,238	3,202	17,762	14,092	31,854	80,787	50,910	131,697
Japanese.....	2,683	3,678	6,361	1,397	2,106	3,503	1,286	1,672	2,958	2,781	3,740	6,521
Korean.....	31	57	88	19	34	53	12	23	35	21	45	66
Lithuanian.....	386	1,216	1,602	173	650	823	213	566	779	415	895	1,310
Magyar.....	2,708	3,329	6,037	260	231	491	2,448	3,098	5,546	5,513	7,603	13,116
Mexican.....	11,468	6,778	18,246	8,110	3,909	12,019	3,358	2,869	6,227	8,236	6,970	15,206
Pacific Islander.....	5	2	7	3	3	6	2	2	4	5	2	7
Polish.....	2,133	4,224	6,357	336	349	685	1,797	3,875	5,672	6,217	11,526	17,743
Portuguese.....	1,077	790	1,867	178	77	255	899	713	1,612	3,013	1,982	4,995
Rumanian.....	749	771	1,520	240	212	452	509	559	1,068	2,059	1,986	4,045
Russian.....	1,275	1,211	2,486	679	616	1,295	596	595	1,191	1,425	1,268	2,693
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	284	414	698	69	51	120	215	363	578	418	741	1,159
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	9,341	7,337	16,678	5,064	2,822	7,886	4,277	4,515	8,792	11,040	8,295	19,335
Scottish.....	7,215	8,381	15,596	3,590	3,941	7,531	3,625	4,440	8,065	9,313	10,437	19,750
Slovak.....	3,160	2,841	6,001	654	401	1,055	2,508	2,440	4,946	9,716	9,976	19,692
Spanish.....	1,314	565	1,879	581	164	745	733	401	1,134	3,448	1,391	4,839
Spanish American.....	908	540	1,446	391	235	626	515	305	820	1,111	658	1,769
Syrian.....	688	649	1,337	165	125	290	320	524	1,044	1,273	1,200	2,473
Turkish.....	35	5	40	7	1	8	28	4	32	91	26	117
Welsh.....	488	470	958	205	176	381	281	294	575	693	590	1,283
West Indian (except Cuban).....	386	590	976	133	255	388	253	335	588	509	798	1,307
Other peoples.....	374	369	743	88	67	155	286	302	588	848	581	1,429
Total.....	149,741	159,815	309,556	56,481	52,954	109,435	93,260	106,861	200,121	290,161	273,744	563,905

TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1922.			6 months ended June 30, 1922.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1921.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1921.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black).....	1,147	1,036	2,183	603	511	1,114	544	525	1,069	1,151	892	2,043
Armenian.....	223	25	253	88	11	99	140	14	154	300	17	317
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,697	1,549	4,246	809	508	1,317	1,888	1,041	2,929	2,042	1,122	3,164
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	4,879	998	5,877	1,001	276	1,277	3,878	722	4,600	6,513	991	7,504
Chinese.....	5,943	203	6,146	2,248	75	2,323	3,695	128	3,823	6,539	216	6,755
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3,338	659	3,997	421	92	513	2,917	567	3,484	4,437	731	5,168
Cuban.....	613	296	909	282	148	430	331	148	479	572	247	819
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	373	176	549	110	67	177	263	109	372	502	167	669
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,340	817	2,157	461	312	773	879	505	1,384	1,525	837	2,362
East Indian.....	205	13	218	54	7	61	151	6	157	202	6	208
English.....	4,792	4,876	9,668	2,165	2,128	4,293	2,627	2,748	5,375	4,754	4,458	9,212
Finnish.....	764	490	1,254	221	161	382	543	329	872	1,202	641	1,843
French.....	1,828	1,636	3,464	885	822	1,707	943	814	1,757	1,916	1,549	3,465
German.....	3,260	2,455	5,715	1,289	1,079	2,368	1,971	1,376	3,347	3,444	2,299	5,743
Greek.....	6,943	706	7,649	2,452	292	2,744	4,491	414	4,905	9,644	713	10,357
Hebrew.....	640	190	830	342	98	440	298	92	390	480	145	625
Irish.....	1,202	1,283	2,485	559	627	1,186	643	656	1,299	959	889	1,848
Italian (north).....	5,738	1,710	7,448	2,076	644	2,720	3,662	1,066	4,728	8,915	2,169	11,084
Italian (south).....	37,525	9,037	46,562	9,649	2,699	12,348	27,876	6,338	34,214	38,116	8,316	46,432
Japanese.....	3,086	1,267	4,353	1,218	566	1,784	1,868	701	2,569	3,463	1,269	4,732
Korean.....	42	8	50	19	4	23	23	4	27	33	7	40
Lithuanian.....	3,185	1,421	4,606	842	355	1,197	2,343	1,066	3,409	3,960	1,586	5,546
Magyar.....	2,890	1,868	4,758	930	588	1,518	1,960	1,280	3,240	5,375	2,783	8,158
Mexican.....	3,616	2,154	5,770	967	633	1,600	2,649	1,521	4,170	5,231	3,076	8,307
*Pacific Islander.....	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Polish.....	20,349	10,655	31,004	4,801	2,183	6,984	15,548	8,472	24,020	32,110	13,416	45,526
Portuguese.....	4,553	1,499	6,052	1,005	287	1,292	3,548	1,212	4,760	5,759	1,926	7,685
Rumanian.....	2,880	1,339	4,219	579	283	862	2,301	1,056	3,357	4,493	1,789	6,282
Russian.....	2,308	583	2,891	844	173	1,017	1,464	410	1,874	8,241	1,167	9,408
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	318	130	448	72	23	95	246	107	353	355	120	475
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,569	1,848	4,417	931	866	1,797	1,638	982	2,620	3,086	2,059	5,145
Scotch.....	894	825	1,659	394	342	736	440	483	923	790	763	1,553
Slovak.....	2,277	1,174	3,451	835	470	1,305	1,442	704	2,146	7,760	2,272	10,032
Spanish.....	7,088	750	7,838	2,145	328	2,473	4,943	422	5,365	6,757	669	7,426
Spanish American.....	1,200	591	1,791	514	250	764	686	341	1,027	1,219	546	1,765
Syrian.....	1,061	335	1,396	236	81	317	825	254	1,079	1,310	344	1,654
Turkish.....	253	19	272	91	12	103	162	7	169	380	9	389
Welsh.....	93	61	154	47	19	66	54	42	96	83	56	139
West Indian (except Cuban).....	384	436	820	147	175	322	237	261	498	361	397	758
Other peoples.....	778	370	1,148	235	78	313	543	292	835	941	416	1,357
Total.....	143,223	55,489	198,712	42,560	18,274	60,834	100,663	37,215	137,878	184,923	61,055	245,978

TABLE XIII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 16 years and over.								
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read and write.			Can read but can not write.			Can neither read nor write.		
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
African (black).....	4,041	2,414	1,627	339	3,171	531	2,187	1,378	3,565	3	5	8	58	71	129
Armenian.....	175	119	56	13	137	25	112	47	159				3		3
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	453	267	186	61	321	71	230	162	392						22
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	282	221	61	23	221	38	198	39	237				15	7	22
Chinese.....	8,755	8,501	254	392	6,887	1,476	8,112	149	8,261	3	2	5	50	47	97
Croatian and Slovenian.....	361	259	102	52	254	55	229	73	302				3	4	7
Cuban.....	4,590	2,933	1,657	625	3,057	908	2,625	1,326	3,951				5	9	14
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	70	45	25	1	50	19	44	25	69					1	17
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,516	1,635	881	261	1,691	564	1,488	750	2,238				16		17
East Indian.....	58	50	8	3	37	18	48	7	55						22
English.....	26,361	14,675	11,686	2,051	16,088	8,222	13,652	10,634	24,286	1	1	2	9	13	22
Finnish.....	407	187	220	23	347	37	173	210	383				1		1
French.....	6,622	3,633	2,989	402	4,538	1,632	3,371	2,768	6,139				62	19	81
German.....	6,228	3,787	2,461	578	4,164	1,486	3,473	2,166	5,639				7	3	10
Greek.....	6,304	547	257	119	538	147	466	166	632				14	36	50
Hebrew.....	1,832	1,224	608	193	1,288	351	1,141	471	1,612		1	1	7	2	24
Irish.....	3,510	1,686	1,824	157	2,415	938	1,587	1,752	3,339				10	4	16
Italian (north).....	1,933	1,430	503	219	1,418	296	1,295	399	1,694			1	12	7	19
Italian (south).....	7,034	5,710	1,324	670	5,356	1,008	4,687	849	5,536	3	2	5	662	161	823
Japanese.....	6,476	5,279	1,197	423	5,065	988	4,997	897	5,894	1		1	55	103	158
Korean.....	54	38	16	6	39	9	32	9	41				3	4	7
Lithuanian.....	88	58	30	12	65	11	49	23	72				2	2	4
Magyar.....	449	257	192	35	328	86	241	172	413					1	1
Mexican.....	12,049	7,204	4,845	1,356	8,574	2,119	6,145	3,506	9,651	22	87	109	339	594	933
Pacific Islander.....	13	5	8		7	6	5	8	13						
Polish.....	1,857	1,108	749	395	1,250	212	888	494	1,382	1	5	6	33	41	74
Portuguese.....	838	621	217	49	648	141	499	157	656				100	33	133
Rumanian.....	257	149	108	26	196	35	134	87	221				2	8	10
Russian.....	507	376	131	22	379	106	364	115	479				3	3	6
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	117	88	29	18	80	19	68	20	88				8	3	11
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	7,110	3,984	3,126	608	5,422	1,080	3,684	2,816	6,500					2	2
Scotch.....	5,701	2,967	2,734	447	4,47	1,837	2,755	2,486	5,241				5	8	13
Slovak.....	292	172	120	28	226	38	156	103	259				3	2	5
Spanish.....	5,064	3,797	1,267	356	3,755	953	3,603	1,084	4,687				6	15	21
Spanish American.....	2,788	1,774	1,014	335	1,930	523	1,608	842	2,450				1	2	3
Syrian.....	789	568	201	121	653	95	498	624	1,122		1	1	8	15	23
Turkish.....	65	47	18	12	47	6	38	15	53						

Welsh.....	532	320	212	74	310	148	280	176	456					2	2
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,540	808	732	201	1,046	293	699	634	1,333					4	6
Other peoples.....	351	113	238	20	278	53	107	221	328					2	3
Total.....	122,949	79,036	43,913	10,726	85,593	26,630	71,968	37,362	109,330	34	109	143	1,503	1,247	2,750
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	9,237	8,700	537	192	6,528	2,517			3,421						5,816

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Race or people.	Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3.						Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.	
	Join relatives.			Other causes.			Physically defective (blind or dumb).	Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.			Friend.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
African (black).....	52	69	121	6	2	8	1,399	2,304	\$200,680	3,124	717	200	2,183	348	1,510		
Armenian.....	3		3				120	18	36,608	121	50	4	126	17	32		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....							279	54	65,649	306	127	20	323	64	66		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2	7	9	13		13	194	22	53,087	225	46	11	200	24	58		
Chinese.....	19	29	48	31	18	49	4,633	2,270	1,229,370	7,527	1,060	168	847	749	7,159		
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3	4	7				114	29	23,072	267	87	7	190	33	138		
Cuban.....	2	8	10	3	1	4	3,798	335	332,814	3,204	1,272	114	1,453	462	2,675		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....							64	6	9,700	48	16	6	44	10	16		
Dutch and Flemish.....	16	1	17				1,815	151	514,227	1,742	628	146	1,574	241	701		
East Indian.....							49	3	13,046	43	8		22	30	41		
English.....	6	13	19	3		3	20,216	1,378	3,638,123	17,770	5,786	2,805	13,745	2,070	10,548		
Finnish.....	1						229	107	60,638	69	15	204	127	76			
French.....	16	12	28	46	7	53	4,915	703	856,877	4,734	986	902	3,797	575	2,250		
German.....	7	3	10				4,343	781	1,022,068	4,330	1,483	415	3,717	794	1,717		
Greek.....	2	28	30	12	8	20	550	79	190,753	575	207	22	568	70	166		
Hebrew.....	2	24	26				1,285	187	416,934	1,309	465	58	1,238	142	452		
Irish.....	6	4	10	4		4	2,479	657	545,698	2,712	499	299	2,177	274	1,059		
Italian (north).....	6	6	12	6	1	7	1,373	182	353,142	1,453	390	90	1,323	214	396		
Italian (south).....	535	145	680	127	16	143	3,574	2,276	827,857	4,413	1,137	1,484	5,921	278	835		
Japanese.....	36	90	126	19	13	32	4,968	893	1,074,596	4,857	1,373	241	2,667	1,951	1,858		
Korean.....		3	3	3	1	4	25	17	2,839	34	20		34	15	5		
Lithuanian.....	1	2	3	3	1	4	45	16	9,600	43	30	8	50	21	17		
Magyar.....		1	1				281	101	71,345	326	112	11	348	60	41		
Mexican.....	51	430	481	288	163	451	2,533	7,733	659,408	9,399	2,518	-134	7,502	565	3,982		
Pacific Islander.....							12		1,550	7	5	1	2		11		
Polish.....	30	39	69	3	2	5	866	297	351,123	1,047	780	30	1,610	85	162		
Portuguese.....	99	33	132	1		1	437	296	100,592	621	180	37	592	95	151		
Rumanian.....	2	8	10				144	43	41,376	172	81	4	197	25	35		

TABLE XIII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples—Contd.

Race or people.	Causes for exemption from literacy test under section 3.							Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
	Join relatives.			Other causes.			Physically defective (blind or dumb).	Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
Russian.....	2	3	5	1		1		377	69	91,580	380	89	38	221	75	211	18
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	3	3	6	5		5		66	21	32,456	82	35		89	4	24	
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		2	2					4,728	1,169	1,140,800	5,374	1,260	476	4,562	1,257	1,291	24
Scotch.....	4	6	10	1	2	3		4,192	590	1,058,778	4,081	1,204	416	3,165	430	2,106	28
Slovak.....	3	2	5					196	51	33,472	225	52	15	205	30	57	
Spanish.....	5	15	20	1		1		4,017	459	910,063	3,876	886	302	1,892	818	2,354	285
Spanish American.....		2	2	1		1		2,188	72	451,863	1,837	782	169	1,115	438	1,235	
Syrian.....	3	11	14	5	4	9		548	48	364,586	551	214	4	370	69	330	11
Turkish.....								42	3	5,863	42	23		25	11	29	12
Welsh.....		2	2					379	30	88,454	344	153	35	356	42	134	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3	2	5	1		1		1,016	315	172,742	1,030	463	47	783	50	560	
Other peoples.....		1	1	2		2		259	14	37,818	190	145	16	174	19	127	32
Total.....	920	1,008	1,928	583	238	821	11	78,748	23,759	17,089,347	88,744	25,447	8,758	65,611	12,736	44,602	9,237
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....																	

1 One female.

TABLE XIII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonmigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside United States.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black).....	2,970	1,020	1,050	315	2,175	480	209	67	29	9	8	2,648	113
Armenian.....	146	166	40	5	116	25	9	19	5			113	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,059	670	389	69	761	229	67	238	111	44	26	573	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	786	597	189	38	611	137	57	162	86	27	6	448	
Chinese.....	7,838	7,556	282	369	6,172	1,297	260	258	103	95	315	6,807	14,742
Croatian and Slovenian.....	339	254	85	27	243	69		127	50	10	3	149	
Cuban.....	5,839	3,714	2,125	867	3,950	1,022	97	15	2		4	5,720	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	347	199	148	5	266	76	31	128	37	12	6	133	
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,665	2,316	1,349	289	2,526	850	583	548	239	66	47	2,212	60
East Indian.....	62	54	8		44	13	4		2			56	61
English.....	31,590	17,701	13,889	2,072	20,587	8,931	2,164	1,683	828	209	264	26,442	565
Finnish.....	1,499	776	723	26	1,335	138	172	741	304	85	31	166	
French.....	7,637	4,224	3,413	458	5,124	2,655	1,458	660	200	52	49	5,218	57
German.....	8,002	4,437	3,565	473	5,544	1,985	792	2,348	877	324	292	3,369	48
Greek.....	1,668	1,354	314	121	1,132	415	61	64	19	8	3	1,513	
Hebrew.....	1,089	703	386	116	690	283	44	64	24	6	1	950	
Irish.....	4,512	1,818	2,694	126	3,559	827	510	1,210	474	158	117	2,043	10
Italian (north).....	3,960	3,063	867	312	2,994	654	363	745	331	83	30	2,408	
Italian (south).....	13,867	11,420	2,447	912	10,588	2,367	1,454	1,618	529	157	75	10,034	46
Japanese.....	10,925	7,859	3,066	102	8,013	2,810	3,264	2,171	1,578	1,217	934	1,761	715
Korean.....	86	58	28	3	54	29	16	12	5	25	4	24	
Lithuanian.....	582	399	183	44	441	97	19	189	118	25	7	224	
Magyar.....	962	497	465	80	632	250	55	281	115	35	11	465	
Mexican.....	1,730	1,143	587	243	1,217	270	45	17	3		1	1,663	
Pacific Islander.....	6	5	1		6		2					4	
Polish.....	3,285	2,106	1,179	500	2,308	477	173	895	410	95	37	1,666	
Portuguese.....	1,768	1,461	307	76	1,472	220	281	286	87	28	12	1,074	76
Rumanian.....	848	486	362	59	642	147	37	259	99	20	3	430	
Russian.....	855	644	211	74	616	165	76	80	25	16	1	657	23
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	54	37	17	3	46	5		18		2		33	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	7,816	4,516	3,300	313	6,022	1,481	1,027	1,904	792	288	216	3,589	33
Scotch.....	4,029	2,106	1,923	250	2,526	1,233	259	239	81	33	26	3,391	15
Slovak.....	508	335	173	33	377	98	52	150	83	24	8	191	
Spanish.....	9,742	8,444	1,298	395	8,097	1,250	447	206	84	30	65	8,910	342
Spanish American.....	3,282	2,212	1,070	355	2,413	514	116	21	10	2	2	3,131	
Syrian.....	696	532	164	90	496	110	34	67	31	17	6	541	9
Turkish.....	113	89	24	6	92	15	5	16	4			88	
Welsh.....	309	172	137	39	189	81	29	31	11	3	4	231	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,864	1,022	842	260	1,251	353	116	55	16	7	25	1,645	
Other peoples.....	337	170	167	88	207	42	31	20	9	3	15	259	57
Total.....	146,672	97,241	49,431	9,618	105,534	31,520	14,429	17,614	7,788	3,217	2,654	100,979	16,861
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	16,861	15,372	1,489	2,093	11,330	3,438							

TABLE XIV.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899¹ to 1922, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
African (black).....	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786
Armenian.....	674	982	1,835	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548
Chinese.....	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485
Croatian and Slovenian.....	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272
Cuban.....	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735
East Indian.....	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271
English.....	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079
Finnish.....	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,376
French.....	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,139
German.....	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813
Greek.....	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	28,127
Hebrew.....	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748
Irish.....	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959
Italian (north).....	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286
Italian (south).....	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528
Japanese.....	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243
Korean.....	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127
Lithuanian.....	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257
Magyar.....	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,833	46,030	41,261
Mexican.....	163	261	350	715	466	447	227	141
Pacific Islander.....	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13
Polish.....	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835
Portuguese.....	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729
Rumanian.....	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425
Russian.....	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141
Scotch.....	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463
Slovak.....	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221
Spanish.....	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332
Spanish American.....	110	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585
Syrian.....	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824
Turkish.....	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033
Welsh.....	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367
West Indian (except Cuban).....	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476
Other peoples.....	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027
Total.....	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735

Race or people.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
African (black).....	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447
Armenian.....	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,691	9,928
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084
Chinese.....	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,882	24,366	42,498	37,284
Cuban.....	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149
Dutch and Flemish.....	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566
East Indian.....	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172
English.....	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,639	55,522	51,746
Finnish.....	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,730	9,779	6,641	12,756	13,805
French.....	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,342	20,652	18,166
German.....	92,936	73,638	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,371
Greek.....	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881
Hebrew.....	149,182	108,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051
Irish.....	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	38,922	37,023	33,838
Italian (north).....	51,564	24,700	125,500	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802
Italian (south).....	242,497	110,547	65,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612
Japanese.....	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941
Korean.....	39	26	11	11	19	33	64	152
Lithuanian.....	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584
Magyar.....	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538
Mexican.....	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089

¹ Alien arrivals previous to July 1, 1898, were not recorded by race or people.

TABLE XIV.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1922, by races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Pacific Islander.....	3	2	7	61	12	3	11	1
Polish.....	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657
Portuguese.....	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647
Rumanian.....	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070
Russian.....	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053
Scotch.....	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997
Slovak.....	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819
Spanish.....	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064
Spanish American.....	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544
Syrian.....	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023
Turkish.....	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693
Welsh.....	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396
Other peoples.....	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830
Total.....	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480

Race or people.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total.
African (black).....	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174	9,873	5,248	115,222
Armenian.....	932	964	1,221	221	282	2,762	10,212	2,249	70,793
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,651	642	327	74	105	415	1,743	3,086	146,913
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205	1,064	7,700	1,370	160,716
Chinese.....	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	4,017	4,465	50,335
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,942	791	305	33	23	493	11,035	3,783	477,079
Cuban.....	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,169	1,510	1,523	698	74,269
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	305	114	94	15	4	63	930	307	51,269
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735	12,730	12,813	3,749	192,266
East Indian.....	82	80	69	61	68	160	353	223	7,924
English.....	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889	58,366	54,627	30,429	913,196
Finnish.....	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968	1,510	4,233	2,500	219,860
French.....	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390	24,122	13,617	332,241
German.....	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338	24,168	31,218	1,155,444
Greek.....	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813	13,998	31,828	3,821	491,034
Hebrew.....	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292	119,036	53,524	1,738,167
Irish.....	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,794	39,056	17,191	1,736,012
Italian (north).....	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918	27,459	6,098	584,905
Italian (south).....	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882	195,037	35,056	3,128,592
Japanese.....	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279	7,531	6,361	246,359
Korean.....	146	154	194	149	77	72	61	88	8,988
Lithuanian.....	2,638	599	479	135	160	422	829	1,602	259,458
Magyar.....	3,604	981	434	32	52	252	9,377	6,037	477,663
Mexican.....	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042	29,603	18,246	296,708
Pacific Islander.....	6	5	10	17	6	17	13	7	1,129
Polish.....	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732	2,519	21,146	6,357	1,450,793
Portuguese.....	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174	18,856	1,867	179,550
Rumanian.....	1,200	953	522	155	89	898	5,925	1,520	145,127
Russian.....	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378	2,887	2,486	245,108
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103	258	958	698	261,954
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621	25,812	16,678	877,700
Scotch.....	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180	24,649	15,596	341,218
Slovak.....	2,069	577	244	35	85	3,824	35,047	6,001	525,158
Spanish.....	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594	27,448	1,879	183,332
Spanish American.....	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934	3,325	1,446	36,344
Syrian.....	1,767	676	976	210	231	3,047	5,105	1,334	99,457
Turkish.....	273	216	454	24	18	140	353	40	21,434
Welsh.....	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462	1,748	956	38,835
West Indian (except Cuban).....	823	948	1,369	732	1,223	1,546	1,553	976	25,579
Other peoples.....	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247	1,345	3,237	743	38,137
Total.....	326,700	298,826	285,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	805,228	309,556	16,406,268

TABLE XIV-A.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1922, by countries.¹

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Austria.....	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	111,990	111,598
Hungary.....							163,703	153,540
Belgium.....	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099
Bulgaria.....	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666
Denmark.....	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,660	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741
France, including Corsica.....	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386
Germany.....	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,584
Greece.....	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120
Netherlands.....	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	6,954	4,946
Norway.....	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,780
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517
Rumania.....	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476
Russia.....	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	385	355	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921
Sweden.....	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310
Switzerland.....	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,299	3,840
Turkey in Europe.....	80	285	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510
United Kingdom:								
England.....		9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491
Ireland.....		35,730	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,985
Scotland.....	45,123	1,792	2,070	2,660	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866
Wales.....		701	763	1,275	1,763	1,730	2,503	1,341
Other Europe.....	6	2	18	37	5	143	13	8
Total Europe.....	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,935	974,273	1,018,365
China.....	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544
Japan.....	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,663	14,264	10,331	13,835
India.....	17	9	22	93	84	261	190	216
Turkey in Asia.....	4,436	3,962	5,782	6,223	7,118	5,235	6,157	6,354
Other Asia.....	15	93	61	36	577	2,117	5,081	351
Total Asia.....	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300
Africa.....	51	30	173	37	176	686	757	712
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	456	214	325	384	1,150	1,461	2,091	1,682
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	354	214	173	182	199	94	75	51
British North America.....	1,322	396	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063
Central America.....	159	42	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140
Mexico.....	161	237	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997
South America.....	89	124	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757
West Indies.....	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656
Other countries.....	217	13	1	103	25	90	161	33,012
Grand total.....	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735

Countries.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Austria.....	144,992	82,983	80,853	135,793	82,129	85,854	137,245	134,831
Hungary.....	193,460	85,526	89,338	122,944	76,928	93,028	117,580	143,321
Belgium.....	6,396	4,162	3,692	5,402	5,711	4,169	7,405	5,763
Bulgaria.....	11,359	10,827	1,054	4,737	4,695	4,447	1,753	9,189
Denmark.....	7,243	4,954	4,395	6,984	7,555	6,191	6,478	6,262
France, including Corsica.....	9,731	8,788	6,672	7,383	8,022	8,628	9,675	9,296
Germany.....	37,807	32,309	25,540	31,283	32,061	27,788	34,329	35,734
Greece.....	36,580	21,489	14,111	25,888	26,226	21,449	22,817	35,832
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	285,731	128,503	183,218	215,537	182,882	157,134	265,542	283,738
Netherlands.....	6,637	5,946	4,698	7,534	8,358	6,619	6,902	6,321
Norway.....	22,133	12,412	13,627	17,538	13,950	8,675	8,567	8,329
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	9,608	7,307	4,956	8,229	8,374	10,230	14,171	10,898
Rumania.....	4,384	5,228	1,590	2,145	2,522	1,997	2,155	4,032
Russia.....	258,943	156,711	120,460	186,792	158,721	162,395	291,040	255,060
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	5,784	3,899	2,616	3,472	5,074	6,327	6,167	7,591
Sweden.....	20,589	12,809	14,474	23,745	20,780	12,688	17,202	14,800
Switzerland.....	3,748	3,281	2,694	3,533	3,458	3,505	4,104	4,211
Turkey in Europe.....	20,767	11,290	9,015	18,405	14,438	14,481	14,128	8,199
United Kingdom:								
England.....	56,637	47,031	32,809	46,706	52,426	40,408	43,363	35,864
Ireland.....	34,530	30,556	25,033	29,855	29,112	25,879	27,876	24,688
Scotland.....	19,740	13,506	12,400	20,115	18,796	14,578	14,220	10,682
Wales.....	2,660	2,287	1,584	2,120	2,162	2,162	2,745	2,183
Other Europe.....	107	97	46	151	377	243	371	967
Total Europe.....	1,199,566	691,901	654,875	926,291	764,757	718,875	1,055,855	1,058,391

¹ See footnote Table III.

TABLE XIV-A.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1922, by countries—Continued.

Countries.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
China.....	961	1,397	1,943	1,968	1,460	1,705	2,105	2,502
Japan.....	30,226	15,803	3,111	2,720	4,520	6,114	8,281	8,229
India.....	898	1,040	203	1,696	524	175	179	821
Turkey in Asia.....	8,053	9,753	7,506	15,212	10,229	12,788	23,955	21,716
Other Asia.....	386	372	141	1,937	695	607	838	905
Total Asia.....	40,524	28,363	12,904	23,533	17,428	21,449	35,358	34,273
Africa.....	1,486	1,411	858	1,072	956	1,009	1,409	1,539
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,947	1,098	839	998	984	704	1,229	1,336
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	42	81	53	99	59	104	111	110
British North America.....	19,918	38,510	51,941	56,555	56,830	55,990	73,802	86,139
Central America.....	970	1,217	930	893	1,193	1,242	1,473	1,622
Mexico.....	1,406	6,007	16,251	18,681	19,889	23,238	11,926	14,614
South America.....	2,779	2,315	1,908	2,151	3,049	2,989	4,248	5,869
West Indies.....	16,689	11,888	11,180	11,244	13,403	12,467	12,458	14,451
Other countries.....	22	17	49	43	39	15	23	136
Grand total.....	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480

Countries.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total.
Austria.....	9,215	3,171	857	53	26	268	4,947	5,019	23,242,370
Hungary.....	9,296	2,020	401	8	27	84	7,702	5,756	
Belgium.....	2,399	986	398	73	268	6,574	6,166	1,541	85,385
Bulgaria.....	1,403	764	151	19	22	90	585	297	62,855
Czechoslovakia.....						3,426	40,884	12,541	56,851
Denmark.....	3,312	3,322	2,744	1,630	1,352	3,137	6,260	2,709	121,853
Finland.....						756	3,795	2,767	7,318
France, including Corsica.....	4,811	4,156	3,187	1,798	3,379	8,945	9,552	4,220	152,481
Germany.....	7,799	2,877	1,857	447	52	11,001	6,803	17,931	546,160
Greece.....	12,592	27,034	23,974	1,910	386	11,981	28,502	3,457	389,783
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	49,688	33,665	34,596	5,250	1,884	95,145	222,260	40,319	3,595,534
Netherlands.....	3,144	2,910	2,235	944	1,098	5,187	6,493	1,990	103,227
Norway.....	7,986	5,191	4,659	2,678	1,995	4,445	7,423	5,292	285,895
Poland.....						4,813	95,089	28,635	128,537
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	4,907	12,259	9,975	2,224	1,222	15,472	19,195	1,950	186,314
Rumania.....	481	90	66	59	19	1,890	25,817	10,287	110,488
Russia.....	26,187	7,842	12,716	4,242	1,403	995	6,398	17,143	2,693,817
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	2,762	5,709	10,232	4,295	1,573	18,521	23,818	665	121,769
Sweden.....	6,585	6,248	6,368	2,298	2,243	5,862	9,171	6,624	391,850
Switzerland.....	1,742	663	911	331	381	3,785	7,106	3,398	70,995
Turkey in Europe.....	1,008	313	152	15	10	1,933	6,391	1,660	143,069
United Kingdom:									51,561,273
England.....	21,562	12,896	8,354	2,037	5,163	27,871	33,431	15,249	
Ireland.....	14,185	8,639	5,406	331	474	9,591	28,435	10,579	
Scotland.....	4,665	2,655	1,868	260	1,283	9,347	15,951	9,018	
Wales.....	1,007	512	513	219	351	1,253	1,757	886	
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....						1,888	23,536	6,047	31,471
Other Europe.....	1,180	1,717	1,463	42	16	1,735	4,894	405	19,083
Total Europe.....	197,919	145,699	133,083	31,063	24,627	246,295	652,364	216,385	14,103,378
China.....	2,660	2,460	2,237	1,795	1,964	2,330	4,009	4,408	53,205
Japan.....	8,613	8,680	8,991	10,213	10,064	9,432	7,878	6,716	243,707
India.....	161	112	109	130	171	300	511	860	7,692
Turkey in Asia.....	3,543	1,670	393	43	19	5,033	11,735	1,998	178,913
Other Asia.....	234	282	1,026	520	456	410	901	783	18,824
Total Asia.....	15,211	13,204	12,758	12,701	12,674	17,505	25,034	14,263	502,341
Africa.....	934	894	566	299	189	648	1,301	520	17,713
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,282	1,484	1,014	925	1,234	2,066	2,191	855	28,039
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	117	90	128	165	76	119	90	60	2,846
British North America.....	82,215	101,551	105,399	32,452	57,782	90,025	72,317	46,810	1,042,256
Central America.....	1,252	1,135	2,073	2,220	2,589	2,360	2,254	970	28,776
Mexico.....	12,340	18,425	17,869	18,524	29,818	52,361	30,758	19,551	319,353
South America.....	3,801	4,286	6,931	3,343	3,271	4,112	5,015	2,668	67,075
West Indies.....	11,598	12,027	15,507	8,879	8,826	13,805	13,774	7,449	259,438
Other countries.....	31	31	77	47	46	702	130	25	35,055
Grand total.....	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	805,228	309,556	16,406,268

* The totals for Austria and Hungary, respectively, for the 18 years in which they were separated, are as follows: Austria, 1,131,824; Hungary, 1,264,662.

† The totals for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, for the 23 years in which they were separated, are as follows: England, 699,592; Ireland, 559,990; Scotland, 225,590; Wales, 33,978.

TABLE XIV-B.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years*

Race or people.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
African (black)	889	1,104	926	913	1,288	1,671
Armenian	234	561	521	996	718	676
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,051	746	943	1,208	1,149	871
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	5,965	2,422	2,720	6,472	7,349	13,525
Chinese	3,898	3,397	2,383	2,716	2,549	2,250
Croatian and Slovenian	28,589	9,014	7,133	13,735	13,963	10,209
Cuban	2,089	1,243	1,556	2,234	1,963	1,264
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1,046	515	432	935	927	849
Dutch and Flemish	1,198	903	1,192	1,689	1,816	2,145
East Indian	124	48	80	75	164	213
English	5,320	5,061	6,508	9,432	10,341	10,794
Finnish	3,463	1,427	1,276	4,219	4,148	3,053
French	3,063	2,862	4,029	3,400	4,189	4,019
German	14,418	13,541	13,303	15,243	15,026	11,871
Greek	6,763	6,275	8,814	11,134	13,323	31,556
Hebrew	7,702	6,105	5,689	6,401	7,418	6,697
Irish	2,441	2,059	2,472	3,300	4,086	4,458
Italian (north)	19,507	16,658	13,431	14,209	13,006	10,995
Italian (south)	147,828	69,781	41,772	62,009	96,881	79,057
Japanese	5,323	3,903	4,377	3,351	1,501	733
Korean	188	114	137	41	55	44
Lithuanian	3,388	1,990	1,812	2,430	4,141	3,276
Magyar	29,276	11,507	10,533	18,975	17,575	11,496
Mexican	173	158	210	319	325	910
Pacific Islander	7	4	1	1	4	4
Polish	46,727	19,290	16,384	31,952	37,764	24,107
Portuguese	898	816	906	1,388	1,747	1,583
Rumanian	5,264	1,352	1,834	5,230	5,824	3,156
Russian	7,507	5,125	5,682	8,439	9,744	10,548
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3,310	1,672	1,719	3,838	5,521	5,327
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	5,801	7,257	5,032	8,036	10,380	9,291
Scotch	1,596	1,618	1,992	3,083	3,456	4,118
Slovak	23,573	8,894	9,259	15,561	12,526	9,854
Spanish	1,977	1,834	2,323	2,518	2,569	3,181
Spanish American	333	305	387	374	343	457
Syrian	1,700	1,204	1,077	1,173	972	797
Turkish	1,276	725	1,053	1,633	1,366	1,297
Welsh	163	171	195	255	301	298
West Indian (except Cuban)	375	394	388	344	530	584
Other peoples	630	1,874	806	862	1,113	1,118
Not specified		11,873	20,644	25,540	15,201	19,838
Total	395,073	225,802	202,436	295,666	333,262	308,190

¹ Alien departures previous to July 1, 1907, were not recorded by race or people.

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ended June 30, 1908¹ to 1922, by races or peoples.

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total.
1,805	1,644	1,684	1,497	1,291	976	1,275	1,807	2,183	20,953
1,250	444	659	133	1,238	11	584	605	253	8,886
1,011	219	42	59	455	412	259	564	4,246	13,235
5,780	2,354	290	325	918	3,241	23,844	9,940	5,877	91,022
2,059	1,959	2,148	1,799	2,239	2,062	2,961	5,253	6,146	43,819
14,440	2,381	76	24	31	154	7,481	3,306	3,997	114,533
947	2,536	1,454	2,395	1,141	898	1,598	1,059	909	23,286
878	105	4	6	13	2	1,533	909	549	8,703
2,252	1,340	742	742	698	1,356	3,016	2,405	2,157	23,651
143	162	91	136	154	106	162	137	218	2,013
11,187	10,372	7,826	6,316	12,810	9,406	11,659	11,622	9,668	138,322
2,941	845	543	1,256	1,596	497	1,447	2,480	1,254	30,445
2,930	5,799	2,297	2,829	5,427	5,472	7,026	3,886	3,464	60,642
11,977	2,749	873	767	563	343	4,178	6,770	5,715	117,337
11,266	9,767	4,855	2,082	2,952	15,562	20,319	13,470	7,649	165,787
6,826	1,524	199	329	687	373	358	483	830	51,621
4,689	2,948	1,851	1,736	3,071	1,934	4,635	2,535	2,485	44,700
12,663	7,539	4,020	3,478	1,041	1,195	8,159	11,447	7,448	144,796
72,767	89,969	68,981	10,016	8,135	36,980	80,955	37,032	46,562	948,725
794	825	780	722	1,558	2,127	4,238	4,352	4,353	38,937
43	47	29	45	77	23	14	33	50	940
5,522	988	28	38	45	6	719	4,507	4,606	33,496
14,254	2,262	394	123	41	10	14,619	12,457	4,758	148,280
1,670	573	559	759	25,084	17,793	6,412	5,519	5,770	66,234
2	5	3	4	6	2	3	1	5	52
35,028	7,912	358	119	1,035	153	18,392	42,207	31,004	312,932
1,848	2,526	2,185	1,313	2,016	3,525	4,859	5,144	6,052	36,806
3,837	899	138	61	61	60	21,490	8,603	4,219	62,028
17,491	11,256	4,716	6,393	4,926	1,717	1,151	11,085	2,891	108,671
5,049	860	17	21	25	2	693	465	448	28,967
8,073	3,473	3,954	4,550	4,665	4,865	8,246	6,944	4,417	94,984
3,923	2,714	2,095	1,618	3,307	1,687	2,577	2,027	1,659	37,471
11,786	1,398	74	34	453	1,150	11,568	17,625	3,451	127,206
3,214	4,347	2,792	3,524	4,182	7,489	5,144	4,961	7,838	57,893
542	560	516	612	735	799	1,126	1,536	1,791	10,417
1,200	433	120	110	160	132	1,652	1,599	1,396	13,725
890	208	41	54	58	275	1,340	713	272	11,206
395	253	214	130	263	156	195	167	154	3,310
677	480	603	520	420	336	626	656	820	7,759
1,470	511	769	504	1,001	235	1,802	1,457	1,148	15,300
17,819	16,888	10,744	9,098						147,645
303,338	204,074	129,765	66,277	94,585	123,522	288,315	247,718	198,712	3,416,735

TABLE XIV-c.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal*

Countries.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Austria.....	64,607	27,782	26,424	45,160	46,137	28,760
Hungary.....	65,590	21,631	20,866	41,182	42,423	29,904
Belgium.....	853	431	655	1,017	1,103	803
Bulgaria.....	3,280	1,594	1,566	3,154	3,577	9,664
Czechoslovakia.....						
Denmark.....	689	460	433	469	665	608
Finland.....						
France, including Corsica.....	3,107	2,817	4,025	3,148	3,473	3,430
Germany.....	6,770	4,905	6,216	6,042	5,785	4,759
Greece.....	6,131	5,606	8,144	9,376	11,461	30,603
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	166,733	83,300	52,323	72,640	108,388	88,021
Netherlands.....	330	308	463	461	564	599
Norway.....	2,275	1,328	1,028	1,400	2,310	1,710
Poland.....						
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	1,056	1,025	1,082	1,459	1,916	1,965
Rumania.....	1,267	434	445	669	550	319
Russia.....	37,777	19,707	17,362	27,053	34,681	26,923
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1,116	1,079	1,463	1,396	1,581	2,029
Sweden.....	2,574	1,159	1,006	1,615	2,490	1,989
Switzerland.....	684	658	759	667	510	449
Turkey in Europe.....	3,084	1,267	1,988	4,688	5,926	4,809
United Kingdom:						
England.....	5,019	3,076	4,554	5,441	6,700	5,969
Ireland.....	2,023	1,380	1,754	1,984	3,082	2,894
Scotland.....	1,499	743	1,099	1,528	2,195	2,179
Wales.....	87	51	84	145	185	157
Yugoslavia (Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom).....						
Other Europe.....	5	6	16	10	22	16
Total Europe.....	376,556	180,747	153,755	230,704	285,724	248,559
China.....	3,923	3,411	2,371	2,762	2,609	2,303
Japan.....	3,431	3,819	4,366	3,354	1,485	731
India.....	128	48	69	92	182	240
Turkey in Asia.....	1,847	1,650	1,548	1,905	1,551	1,313
Other Asia.....	221	205	160	59	104	103
Total Asia.....	9,550	9,133	8,514	8,172	5,931	4,690
Africa.....	133	140	215	275	266	209
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	241	442	345	474	645	645
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	33	38	31	30	43	29
British North America.....	2,629	30,478	34,194	49,373	33,506	46,981
Central America.....	505	302	390	347	328	482
Mexico.....	295	289	363	463	605	991
South America.....	880	925	1,073	1,183	1,319	1,367
West Indies.....	4,247	3,306	3,519	4,584	4,864	4,223
Other countries.....	4	2	37	61	31	14
Grand total.....	395,073	225,802	202,436	295,666	333,262	308,190

¹ See footnote Table III.

years ended June 30, 1908 to 1922, by countries.¹

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total.
35,013	6,776	230	126	5	201	2,274	1,399	579	285,473
39,987	5,059	592	112	1	100	14,233	12,153	4,307	298,140
1,149	333	24	15	41	634	1,846	1,430	1,203	11,537
2,553	1,964	250	191	700	2,891	3,587	2,923	660	38,554
629	412	513	439	304	599	11,147	15,452	7,846	34,445
2,927	5,751	2,231	2,064	3,176	3,792	1,477	922	690	9,359
5,136	1,419	439	315	28	26	1,473	2,386	1,179	5,038
11,124	9,775	4,829	2,034	2,986	15,482	4,477	3,026	2,557	60,001
84,351	96,903	72,507	12,542	8,645	38,245	3,069	5,263	4,362	64,534
690	612	351	227	139	596	20,314	13,423	7,506	158,794
2,797	1,211	1,359	1,633	1,730	1,952	88,909	48,192	53,651	1,075,350
2,055	2,661	2,396	1,353	1,976	3,447	1,017	849	860	8,066
348	244	49	16	7	39	3,022	2,406	1,427	27,588
47,451	18,297	5,259	5,947	4,983	1,868	18,190	42,572	33,581	94,343
2,254	3,042	1,816	2,401	3,250	6,280	4,728	5,167	5,877	38,163
2,240	953	1,412	969	1,169	1,738	21,506	9,297	3,795	38,985
432	349	201	159	172	403	1,933	15,229	6,407	270,877
2,528	164	18	24	24	47	3,841	3,966	6,793	42,397
7,275	7,715	5,130	2,798	1,239	4,482	3,109	2,913	1,903	27,239
3,632	2,218	1,304	1,027	280	988	1,812	1,000	886	8,332
2,464	1,847	1,332	678	141	569	1,803	1,187	915	19,864
234	109	118	69	24	54	141	180	60	1,758
20	80	49	88	480	98	28,474	13,034	9,733	51,241
257,295	167,954	102,409	35,367	31,500	84,531	1,429	827	703	3,855
2,112	2,011	2,203	1,871	2,352	2,199	256,433	215,245	166,297	2,793,076
756	840	770	750	1,583	2,195	3,102	5,451	6,362	45,042
164	179	123	176	229	161	4,249	4,375	4,368	37,072
2,243	593	14	8	5	26	189	281	267	2,528
167	214	867	356	212	79	1,731	2,534	1,731	18,699
5,442	3,837	3,977	3,161	4,381	4,660	170	246	86	3,249
196	85	93	108	100	74	9,441	12,887	12,814	106,590
745	608	445	382	36	362	121	197	133	2,345
30	17	10	35	418	19	490	742	645	7,247
31,818	23,225	15,712	18,994	27,170	10,726	29	50	34	846
437	436	495	530	489	413	7,668	5,456	4,480	342,410
1,724	651	532	812	25,515	18,000	602	703	955	7,414
1,376	988	997	993	1,071	914	6,606	5,705	6,285	68,836
4,237	6,243	5,059	5,891	3,891	3,806	1,398	1,647	1,787	17,918
38	30	36	4	14	17	5,502	5,050	5,252	69,674
303,338	204,074	129,765	66,277	94,585	123,522	25	36	30	379
						288,315	247,718	198,712	3,416,735

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TABLE XV.—Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1922.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820.....	8,385	1870.....	387,203
1821.....	9,127	1871.....	321,350
1822.....	6,911	1872.....	404,806
1823.....	6,354	1873.....	450,893
1824.....	7,912	1874.....	313,339
1825.....	10,199	1875.....	227,498
1826.....	10,837	1876.....	169,986
1827.....	18,875	1877.....	141,857
1828.....	27,382	1878.....	138,469
1829.....	22,520	1879.....	177,826
1830.....	23,322	1880.....	457,257
1831.....	22,633	1881.....	669,431
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.	60,482	1882.....	788,992
Year ended Dec. 31—		1883.....	603,322
1833.....	58,640	1884.....	518,592
1834.....	65,365	1885.....	395,346
1835.....	45,374	1886.....	334,203
1836.....	76,242	1887.....	490,109
1837.....	79,340	1888.....	546,889
1838.....	38,914	1889.....	444,427
1839.....	68,069	1890.....	455,302
1840.....	84,066	1891.....	560,319
1841.....	80,289	1892.....	579,663
1842.....	104,565	1893.....	439,730
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.	52,496	1894.....	285,631
Year ended Sept. 30—		1895.....	258,536
1844.....	78,615	1896.....	343,267
1845.....	114,371	1897.....	230,832
1846.....	154,416	1898.....	229,299
1847.....	234,968	1899.....	311,715
1848.....	226,527	1900.....	448,572
1849.....	297,024	1901.....	487,918
1850.....	310,004	1902.....	648,743
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.	59,976	1903.....	857,046
Year ended Dec. 31—		1904.....	812,870
1851.....	379,466	1905.....	1,026,499
1852.....	371,603	1906.....	1,100,735
1853.....	368,645	1907.....	1,285,349
1854.....	427,833	1908.....	782,870
1855.....	200,877	1909.....	751,786
1856.....	195,857	1910.....	1,041,570
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.	112,123	1911.....	878,587
Year ended June 30—		1912.....	838,172
1858.....	191,942	1913.....	1,197,892
1859.....	129,571	1914.....	1,218,480
1860.....	133,143	1915.....	326,700
1861.....	142,877	1916.....	298,826
1862.....	72,183	1917.....	295,403
1863.....	132,925	1918.....	110,618
1864.....	191,114	1919.....	141,132
1865.....	180,339	1920.....	430,001
1866.....	332,577	1921.....	805,228
1867.....	303,104	1922.....	309,556
1868.....	282,189		
1869.....	352,768	Total.....	34,744,888

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TABLE XV-A.—*Net increase of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1922.*

	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.
	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Nonemigrant.	Total.	
1908.....	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828	209,867
1909.....	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	543,843
1910.....	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619
1911.....	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,066	222,549	518,215	512,085
1912.....	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913.....	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	308,190	303,734	611,924	815,303
1914.....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	769,276
1915.....	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,070
1916.....	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,941
1917.....	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918.....	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	18,585
1919.....	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920.....	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514
1921.....	805,228	172,935	978,163	247,718	178,313	426,031	552,132
1922.....	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	87,121
Total.....	9,426,821	2,162,896	11,589,717	3,416,735	2,838,475	6,255,210	5,334,507

TABLE XVI.—Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples and causes.

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or non-contagious tuberculosis.	Chronic alcoholism.	Likely to become a public charge.	Paupers.	Professional beggars.	Vagrants.	Contract laborers.	Assisted aliens.	Coming in consequence of advertisements.	
								Tuberculosis (non-contagious).	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.										Others.
African (black).....			1	3		1	2		1			15									
Armenian.....									2			1			106					6	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....			1								1			22					1		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....				1								3		9					1	1	
Chinese.....			1	2				11				3		30					2		
Croatian and Slovenian.....		1										1		7							
Cuban.....												1		37						2	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....												1		10					2		
Dutch and Flemish.....				1			2				1	1		2							
East Indian.....														2					1		
English.....		2	3	12	2	8	1		6		1		17	1	3				10	2	
Finnish.....				7					1				4	50					1		
French.....		1	9	7	1	2	6		1				3	72	1				187	24	
German.....	3	1	2	5	1	2	6		4	6	2	20	73	59			3		232		
Greek.....				1					1			3	47	305	1	1	3		21	1	
Hebrew.....	2	19	20	7	1		5	1	12	16	7	32	62	62				3	1		
Irish.....	1	1	9	18	1	4	3	1	2	6		6	92	565				26	14		
Italian (north).....				1			1			4		3	33	285				75	10		
Italian (south).....	1	6	8	5	1	1			4	18	3	62	10	89				11			
Japanese.....				2					1			8	93	297				25		11	
Korean.....										1		1		15							

Lithuanian									2	1	6	2	47				1	2		
Magyar									2		4	14	42							
Mexican			4	1	1	4			9	23	24	32	507	1			72			
Pacific Islander											1				1					
Polish	1	4			2	1			1	2	4	6	198				10	3		
Portuguese				1							1	1	22				1			
Rumanian						1				1	4	1	48							
Russian						1			3	2	1	2	96				2	2		
Ruthenian (Rus- sian)											1		48				5	2		
Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes)			3	6	2	3	1	1	5	2	15	17	195				18	13		
Scotch	2	3	6	2	3				4	3	5	15	335		1		72	9		
Slovak	1	1									6	28	24							
Spanish										1	4	8	66				8	1		
Spanish American											3	1	12				2			
Syrian		1					1			5	4		41				5			
Turkish																				
Welsh				1							2	2	26				4			
West Indian (ex- cept Cuban)													4							
Other peoples										1	2	2	22				2	2		
Total	7	35	70	82	12	31	22	14	59	-173	18	422	573	2	5,529	2	2	4	809	161
Debarred from Philippine Is- lands															541					

TABLE XVI.—Aliens debarred from entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples and causes—Continued.

Race or people.	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens (under section 18).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists or aliens, entertaining or affiliated with an organization advocating anarchistic beliefs.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Had been deported within one year.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Geographically excluded classes. (Natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3.)	Under passport provision, section 3.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion act.	Under last proviso section 23.	Without proper passport under State Department regulations.	Exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
African (black).....	229	4	15	3	1		3	1	1	1	65				2	26	502		
Armenian.....	4	1	1	1							10					130	183		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3	1		1							1				1	2	29		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	11										11				2	59	122		
Chinese.....	137	2			1							1	225	1	2	604		963	
Croatian and Slovenian.	11	2			1				1		12				1	108	188		
Cuban.....	14				1									3		31			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	3										1						8		
Dutch and Flemish.....	35		2	1			1		3		5				8	13	177		
East Indian.....	2										9	18				1	35	36	
English.....	73	1	11	25			21		18	2	43		1		5	28	1,834	1	
Finnish.....	7		1	1											5	9	4	1,773	
French.....	24		28	40			15		14	1	294			7	27	130	762		
German.....	120	10	9	4			3		2	1	14			22	1	27	269	397	
Greek.....	21	2		2							15			25	1	10	237	1,256	
Hebrew.....	47	19	18	10			3		7		55			1	18	1	373		
Irish.....	30	4	1	12			9		7	4	31			7	11	35	195		
Italian (north).....	11		2	2			1			1				7	14	195	1,203		
Italian (south).....	305	10	3	5			1		1		133			2	2		47		
Japanese.....	10									1	1		4				3		
Korean.....	1										1						7		
Lithuanian.....	4	2	1	1							9			1			60	134	
Magyar.....	2										5				2		1	1,331	
Mexican.....	7	28	37	29			37		36	1	384			1	1		5		
Pacific Islander.....	3										1								
Polish.....	18	1	2	1			2		1	3	28				6	59	353		
Portuguese.....	22			1							10				1	38	99	1	
Rumanian.....	10	1									18				3	6	93		

Russian.....	24	1	2	2					3	14					8	5	168
Ruthenian (Russniak).....				4						15					1	15	91
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	45	1	2	7				1	2	3				2	83	5	430
Scotch.....	36	4	2	13		11		1	8	3				1	15	2	569
Slovak.....	1	2				1				8				1		10	84
Spanish.....	132	1		1		2				14		1		16	5	63	323
Spanish American.....	52	1	5			1				7				2			90
Syrian.....	4			3					1	15				5		95	181
Turkish.....	3									1						4	8
Welsh.....	4	1		1		1				1						4	47
West Indian (except Cuban).....	7	1	3						1	1							18
Other peoples.....	11		1			1				10		1				69	124
Total.....	1,483	100	146	176	2	113	3	94	24	1,249	22	6	225	107	292	1,662	13,731
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....											36		427				1,004

TABLE XVI-A.—Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1922, by causes.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.															Contract laborers.	Assisted aliens		
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	In-sane persons.	Epi- leptics.	Con- stitutional psy- chopathic inferi- ority.	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Tuber- culosis (non- contagious).	Loath- some or dan- gerous con- tagious dis- eases.	Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or noncon- tagious tuberculosis.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or phys- ically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Chronic alco- holism.	Paup- ers or likely to be- come public charges.	Pro- fes- sional beg- gars.	Va- grants.			Com- ing in consequence of ad- ver- tise- ments.	Had been de- ported within one year.	Geo- graphi- cally excluded classes. (Natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3.)
1892	579, 663	4			17				80			1,002						932	23	
1893	439, 730	3			8				81			431						518		
1894	285, 631	4			5				15			802						553		
1895	258, 536	6										1,714						694	1	
1896	343, 267	1			10				2			2,010						776		
1897	230, 832	1			6				1			1,277						328	3	
1898	229, 299	1			12				258			2,261						417	79	
1899	311, 715	1			19				348			2,599						741	82	
1900	448, 572	1			32				393			2,974						833	2	
1901	487, 918	6			16				309			2,798						327	50	
1902	648, 743	7			27				709			3,944						375		
1903	857, 046	1			23				1,773			5,812						1,088	9	
1904	812, 870	16			33				1,560			4,798						1,501	38	
1905	1,026, 499	38			92				2,198			7,898						1,164		
1906	1,100, 735	92			139				2,273			7,069						2,314	19	
1907	1,285, 349	29			189				3,822			6,866						1,434		
1908	782, 870	20	45	121	159	25		6	2,900		870	3,710	31					1,932	54	
1909	751, 786	18	42	121	141	26		8	2,382		870	4,402	56					1,172	34	
1910	1,041, 870	16	40	125	169	29		2	3,123		312	15,918	9					1,786	34	
1911	878, 587	12	26	126	111	33		15	2,831		3,055	12,039	9					1,336	116	
1912	838, 172	10	44	110	105	28		15	1,733		2,288	8,160	22					1,333	94	
1913	1,197, 892	18	54	483	175	23		2	2,562		4,208	7,946	10					1,624	129	
1914	1,218, 480	14	68	995	172	25		4	3,253		6,537	15,756	28					2,793	330	
1915	326, 700	6	27	302	98	30		1	1,701	29		15,557	39					2,722	698	
1916	298, 826	5	17	224	123	28		3	1,153	46		10,392	35					2,080	521	
1917	295, 403	9	19	224	112	34		7	1,495	7	1,679	7,881	12					1,116	250	
1918	110, 618	4	5	19	64	31	20	10	17	460	305	24	2,825	9	2	1	31	19	474	92
1919	141, 132	1	7	29	48	19	37	9	3	385	334	10	4,002	3			9	19	774	96
1920	430, 001	9	20	49	56	27	38	11	11	541	353	8	5,308	7	3		20	27	1,164	108
1921	805, 228	10	31	63	93	11	39	15	4	856	620	5	5,875	25		2	21	12	993	136
1922	309, 556	7	35	70	82	12	31	22	14	672	573	2	5,531	2	4		24	22	809	161

TABLE XVI-A.—Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1922, by causes—Continued.

Year ended June 30—	Stow-aways.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Sup-ported by pro-ceeds of prosti-tution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Un-able to read 16 years (over 16 years of age).	Un-der pas-ports provision, section 3.	Un-der provisions Chinese exclu-sion law.	Under last pre-vious section 23.	Ex-ceeded quota act of May 19, 1921.	With-out proper pas-ports under State Depart-ment regu-lations.	Alien ene-mies.	Total de-barred.	Under im-mi-gration law.	Deported after entry.		
																			By im-mi-gration officers.	By United States mar-shals.	
1892							80											637			
1893				26														1,053	577		
1894				12			2										1,389	417			82
1895				4													2,419	177			120
1896																	2,799	238			227
1897																	1,617	263			220
1898				1													3,030	199			192
1899				8													3,798	263			288
1900				4													4,246	356			440
1901				7			7										3,516	363			519
1902				9			3										4,974	465			704
1903				51			13		3								8,769	547			783
1904				35			9		4								7,994	779			647
1905				44			24		2								11,879	845			319
1906		180		205			30		1								12,432	676			336
1907		134		341			18		2								13,064	995			477
1908		168		136			224		43								10,902	10,411			665
1909		206		138			323		181								24,270	2,695			825
1910		315		296			580		179								22,349	2,788			522
1911		359		549			644		141								16,057	2,456			397
1912		226		395			592		192								18,938	3,461			165
1913		357		492			808		253								33,041	4,610			131
1914		508		718			380		254								18,867	1,771			119
1915		341		539			291		192								18,028	1,771			69
1916		478		643			439		307								7,297	1,551			51
1917		563		601			510		371								8,626	3,021			35
1918		133		205			161		88								11,795	2,751			15
1919		131		207			86		46								13,779	4,483			25
1920		186		291			111		64								13,731	4,283			21
1921		2,291		1,58			81		61								1,662	107			
1922		1,483		146			113		94								254	292			

TABLE XVI-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by causes.*

Causes.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Total.
Idiots.....	3		3
Feeble-minded.....	12	3	15
Epileptics.....	6	2	8
Insane persons.....	21	5	26
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	26	1	27
Tuberculosis (noncontagious).....	2		2
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	84	66	150
Professional beggars.....		1	1
Paupers, or likely to become public charges.....	3,292	369	3,661
Surgeon's certificate of mental or physical defect.....	152	66	218
Chronic alcoholism.....	4		4
Contract laborers.....	267	6	273
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).....	25	44	69
Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.....	33	20	53
Assisted aliens.....	83		83
Coming in consequence of advertisements.....	2		2
Criminals.....	82	50	132
Anarchists.....	8		8
Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.....	60	31	91
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.....	2	4	6
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.....	58	23	81
Had been deported within one year.....	4		4
Unable to read (over 16 years of age).....	1,111	220	1,331
Geographically excluded classes (natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3).....	6		6
Under passport provision, section 3.....	2	3	5
Under last proviso of section 23.....	5	29	34
"Excess quota," act of May 19, 1921.....	16	1	17
Without proper passport under State Department regulations.....	221		221
Total.....	5,587	944	6,531

TABLE XVII.—Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples and causes.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry.																	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.										
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																											
	Feeble-minded.	Insane or have been insane.	Epileptics.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Chronic alcoholism.	Likely to become a public charge.	Physically defective at time of entry.	Under per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, "excess quota."	Stowaways.	Accompanying aliens.	Assisted aliens.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parents.	Professional beggars.		Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procured or attempted to bring in prostitutes or aliens for any immoral purpose.	Entered the United States within 1 year of previous deportation.	Geographically excluded classes (natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in sec. 3).	Under passport provision of sec. 3.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	
African (black).....	1				3	1	1		35						2				1		1						15	60
Armenian.....									10																			10
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....										1		1																4
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....									7																			7
Chinese.....									160									1										167
Croatian and Slovenian.....					2				23						1													34
Dutch and Flemish.....					1				20												2							32
East Indian.....					1				3																			66
English.....	2	3	2	1			6		217		1		2	7	2		12	1			14		8				10	331
Finnish.....									7																			12
French.....	1	1					1		145			2		15	3		4		1	2	2		4				25	229
German.....		5	1						57					5	3		2		2	2	2	1	1	4				84
Greek.....				1	3		3		32						3						2	1	1	1				49
Hebrew.....	6		1	1			2		80			2		1	1		3				2	1	1	1				117
Irish.....	2	1	1		3				77		1			4			4			6	3	2	6					106
Italian (north).....									11						1		1											13
Italian (south).....	6	1	2		5	1	3		142					3	2								1					189
Japanese.....									6																			95
Korean.....																												1
Lithuanian.....									8																			11

TABLE XVII.—Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races or peoples and causes—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 5 years after entry—Continued.										Deportation compulsory without time limit.												
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.																						
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.		Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	In the United States in violation of immigration law, not otherwise specified.	In the United States in violation of Chinese-exclusion laws.	Total compulsory within 5 years.	Entered without inspection, or at time or place not designated by immigration officials. Deportation required within 5 years.	Prostitutes after entry or inmates of houses of prostitution.	Imports or attempts to import, or assists, or protects or promises to protect prostitutes from arrest.	Receives proceeds of prostitution or connected with house of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes.	Found in the United States after having been deported as a prostitute, a procurer or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes.	Anarchists after entry.	Criminals after entry (sentenced for 1 year or more for crime committed within 5 years, or sentenced more than once for similar period for crime committed any time after entry).	Criminals prior to entry.	Total without time limit.	Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
		Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.																		
African (black)	8	11			2	4	3	28	1		89	3	2								7	99	
Armenian	2	2				1		5			15				3						1	19	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	1						2			6										6	18	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	1					1		2			12				2						1	6	6
Chinese	2							2	4	62	235	149	3		1						1	6	51
Croatian and Slovenian	1	2				3		6			40	1			2						1	6	390
Dutch and Flemish	4	2				1		7			39	1			2						2	5	45
East Indian		1						3			69										1	1	70
English	13	12				9	6	40	3		374	13	6	1	2						38	26	74
Finnish	8	2				1	1	12			24	2									1	3	29
French	10	1				4		15	2		246	14	6	1	3						11	10	32
German	16	4				3	8	31	24		139	14		1	1						12	3	17
Greek	16	2				4	4	26	2		77			1	9						6	2	18
Hebrew	17	6				3		26	39		182	18	1	1	2						2	2	24
Irish	20	7	1	1		1	5	35			141		2		2						11	1	14
Italian (north)	10		1					12	1		26	2									2	1	3
Italian (south)	65	18	2		1	16	16	118	18		325	14	3		5						15	5	34
Japanese			1					2			97	5		2							4	4	11
Korean											1										1	1	2

TABLE XVIII.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission on bond without appeal, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by causes.*

Action taken.	Insane or have been insane.	Mentally defective.	Physically defective.	Epilepsy.	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Likely to become public charges, paupers, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 18).	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Received proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provisions (sec. 3).	Geographically excluded classes.	Under Chinese exclusion laws.	Previously debarred within one year.	Unable to read (over 16 years of age).	Under last proviso, section 23.	Stowaways.	Without proper passport under State Department regulations.	Assisted aliens.	In excess of quota under the percentage act of May 19, 1921.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions	17	18	1,020	2	4	39	3,714	577	224	207	124	27	30	1	15	31	375	1	373	114	231	197	64	4,923	12,828
Disposition on appeal:																									
Admitted without bond	2	1	139		1	13	817	107	79	29	11	5	1		7	3	177	1	218	14	12	55	9	1,011	2,712
Admitted on public-charge bond			201				558	6	55	21						1		49				4	1	453	1,349
Admitted temporarily without bond	1		3			7	106										5		3	1				106	234
Admitted temporarily on public-charge and departure bond	4	2	241	1		1	312	21	29	21	6	1				14	1		84	27	1	2		2,034	2,802
Admitted on school bond			24				294		87											1				81	437
Debarred	10	15	412	1	3	18	1,627	443	59	49	107	21	29	1	8	13	192		519	72	217	136	54	1,238	5,244
Appeals from admitting decisions			7				25		2	1	1							1	1					6	44
Disposition on appeal:																									
Admitted without bond			1				21		1	1									1					5	30
Admitted on bond			2				1																	1	4
Debarred			4				3		1		1									1					10
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:																									
Granted	1	3				31																			
Refused	1	2	4			1	5										31		3	2				2	82
Applications for hospital treatment:																									
Granted	3	2	43			1,010													1	1					1,060
Refused						73																			73
Applications for transit:																									
Granted	1		4			2	13		1		1								2	1		1		24	50
Refused																									

TABLE XIX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	3, 292	New Orleans, La.	310
Boston, Mass.	421	Galveston, Tex.	149
Philadelphia, Pa.	324	Port Arthur, Tex.	77
Baltimore, Md.	156	Gulfport, Miss.	16
Portland, Me.	30	San Francisco, Calif.	402
Norfolk, Va.	411	Portland, Oreg.	40
Savannah, Ga.	23	Seattle, Wash.	117
Miami, Fla.	13	Alaska	1
Key West, Fla.	1	Mexican border seaports	41
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	San Juan, P. R.	9
Tampa, Fla.	7		
Mobile, Ala.	37	Total	5, 879

TABLE XX.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	977	Pensacola, Fla.	1
Boston, Mass.	55	Mobile, Ala.	14
Philadelphia, Pa.	91	New Orleans, La.	96
Baltimore, Md.	148	Galveston, Tex.	42
Portland, Me.	8	Port Arthur, Tex.	14
Norfolk, Va.	132	Gulfport, Miss.	3
Savannah, Ga.	4	San Francisco, Calif.	66
Miami, Fla.	1	Seattle, Wash.	8
Key West, Fla.	16	Mexican border seaports	2
Charleston, S. C.	14	San Juan, P. R.	7
Jacksonville, Fla.	6		
Tampa, Fla.	14	Total	1, 719

TABLE XXI.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.*

Immigrant aliens admitted	309, 556	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted	122, 949	
Aliens debarred	13, 731	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Philippine Islands, and mainland	3, 749	
Died	85	
Erroneous head-tax collections	3, 470	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year	102, 345	
		555, 885
Exempt from head-tax payments, as follows:		
In transit (groups)	645	
Other transits (includes 7, 239 Chinese in transit under bond across land territory of the United States)	30, 366	
One-year residents of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba, coming for temporary stay	4, 826	
Domiciled aliens returning (rule 1, subd. 3 (d), (e), and (h))	10, 733	
Government officials	3, 473	
Alien residents of the Philippine or Virgin Islands	215	
Aliens from Porto Rico and Hawaii who reached said islands prior to July 1, 1907, or subsequent to May 1, 1917	1, 462	
Aliens from the mainland	1, 613	
Under 16 years of age, accompanied by parents	63, 464	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred	10, 495	
Citizens erroneously manifested	2, 496	
Returned alien soldiers (public resolution No. 44)	124	
Deserting alien seamen (not apprehended at end of 60 days, put in statistics)	656	
Total	130, 568	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	112, 341	
		242, 909
Aliens on whom head tax was paid		1 312, 976
Amount of head tax collected during year		\$2, 503, 096

¹ 178 aliens were taxed at \$4 each and 312,798 at \$8 each.

TABLE XXII.—Aliens admitted to continental United States from insular United States, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 to 1922, inclusive, by ports.

Port.	Number.	Year of arrival.								
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
New York, N. Y.	11,823	440	423	579	616	548	610	694	756	726
Philadelphia, Pa.	2									
Baltimore, Md.	2									
Newport News, Va.	1									
Norfolk, Va.	4									
Charleston, S. C.	15									
Jacksonville, Fla.	2									
New Orleans, La.	61		2	2	3	7	11	12	12	10
Galveston, Tex.	8						3			
San Francisco, Calif.	21,712	912	896	1,591	1,076	1,402	2,268	2,595	1,610	1,673
Portland, Oreg.	6									
Seattle, Wash.	778	6	7	17	28	99	460	14	10	21
Canadian Pacific ports.	1,485			9	63	24	59	36	40	62
Canadian border ports.	9									
Mexican border seaports.	11								9	
Total.	35,919	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351	2,437	2,492

Port.	Year of arrival.						From Hawaii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philippine Islands.	From Virgin Islands.
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922				
New York, N. Y.	1,138	1,285	909	1,058	1,094	947	4	11,125		694
Philadelphia, Pa.				1	2	1	2			2
Baltimore, Md.										1
Newport News, Va.		1								
Norfolk, Va.		2						2	2	
Charleston, S. C.		15						15		
Jacksonville, Fla.				2				2		
New Orleans, La.			1		1			61		
Galveston, Tex.	1		3		1			8		
San Francisco, Calif.	1,824	1,826	814	935	1,384	906	21,147		565	
Portland, Oreg.	1	2	1	2			5			1
Seattle, Wash.	4	3	50	19	14	26	130		648	
Canadian Pacific ports.	63	134	616	179	123	77	1,344		141	
Canadian border ports.			1	5	3		8		1	
Mexican border seaports.			1		1		10		1	
Total.	3,031	3,268	2,398	2,201	2,623	1,957	22,650	11,213	1,358	698

TABLE XXII-A.—Immigrant aliens admitted to continental United States from insular United States and to insular United States from other insulars and from mainland (continental United States), by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Port.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y.			32	19		51
San Francisco, Calif.	73	6				79
Honolulu, Hawaii.					52	52
Porto Rico				7	2	9
Total.	73	6	32	26	54	191

TABLE XXII-B.—*Nonimmigrant aliens admitted to continental United States from insular United States and to insular United States from other insulars and from mainland (continental United States), by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.*

Port.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	From Porto Rico.	From Virgin Islands.	From mainland.	Total.
New York, N. Y.....	2	.....	777	117	.....	896
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
San Francisco, Calif.....	782	45	.....	.....	.....	827
Seattle, Wash.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Canadian Pacific ports.....	63	14	.....	.....	.....	77
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	.....	11	.....	.....	755	766
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	161	804	965
Total.....	848	96	777	278	1,559	3,558

TABLE XXIII.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year*

Disease or defect.	Number.	Sex.		Age.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 16 years.	16 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
Acute injuries.....	24	17	7	3	1	4	6	3	7
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	68	44	24	19	14	12	6	5	12
Alcoholism.....	3	2	1				1		2
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	258	156	102	49	49	51	38	25	46
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified).....	161	85	76	25	30	21	20	16	49
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified).....	296	151	145	184	30	25	13	5	39
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (not specified).....	34	20	14	2	9	7	7	6	3
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition.....	131	49	82	11	17	15	24	13	51
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified).....	1,972	1,108	864	283	333	466	335	215	340
Epilepsy.....	16	13	3	4	3	5	1	1	2
Favus.....	102	25	77	28	15	9	8	6	36
Feeble-minded.....	87	36	51	15	26	25	10	5	6
Hernia.....	1,198	1,156	42	43	74	171	187	177	546
Idiot.....	11	7	4	7	2			1	1
Imbecile.....	38	17	21	25	5	1	2	2	3
Infancy.....	40	22	18	40					
Insanity.....	84	42	42	1	8	14	26	12	23
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified).....	2,138	1,039	1,099	166	283	426	308	280	675
Loss of member.....	890	747	143	45	89	275	197	136	148
Malignant tumor.....	19	9	10			2	2	1	14
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease.....	2,606	376	2,230	124	668	708	347	241	518
Not stated.....	10	6	4	1	2	2	2	2	1
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified).....	581	383	198	69	108	153	77	45	129
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy.....	237	150	87	53	30	48	24	25	57
Parasitic disease (not specified).....	231	205	26	20	74	46	41	14	36
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	217	165	52	33	47	21	23	19	74
Pregnancy.....	808		808	4	185	446	142	25	6
Rheumatism, anthritis, gout, neuritis.....	76	41	35	2		13	13	13	35
Sclerosis.....	30	20	10	1		1	2		26
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age).....	7,532	2,442	5,090						7,532
Tinea tonsurans.....	3	2	1			1		1	1
Trachoma.....	248	178	70	50	83	63	31	10	11
Tuberculosiis.....	75	54	21	8	11	24	17	6	9
Undersized.....	129	102	27	11	45	39	15	10	9
Uncinariasis.....	655	402	253	97	325	123	58	17	35
Veneral diseases.....	308	280	28	2	82	146	43	23	12
Total.....	21,316	9,551	11,765	1,425	2,648	3,363	2,026	1,360	10,494

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ended June 30, 1922, showing sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by diseases or defects.

Class of defect.				Disposition.											
Class A (1).	Class A (2).	Class B.	Class C.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Admitted by board of special inquiry.	Deported without appeal on decision of board of special inquiry.	Admitted without bond on appeal to department.	Admitted on bond after appeal to department.	Deported pursuant to departmental decision on appeal.	Admitted after hospital treatment.	Deported after hospital treatment.	Application for admission on bond granted and alien admitted.	Application for admission on bond denied and alien deported.	Total admitted.	Total deported.
Idiocy, imbecility, feeble-minded, epilepsy, insanity, tuberculosis, and chronic alcoholism.	Loathsome, contagious, or dangerous contagious disease.	Disease or defect which affects ability to earn a living.	Disease or defect of less degree.	9	15	8	13	2	2	5	1	1	1	21	3
2	17	1	51	19	36	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	58	10	
34	85	85	173	99	104	25	3	8	18	1	1	1	215	43	
296	100	100	61	56	59	4	8	20	13	204	7	1	143	18	
16	989	72	59	1	1	32	1	3	8	1	2	2	222	74	
16	102	973	973	854	883	70	42	57	63	1	1	2	1,839	133	
87	1,146	52	166	166	731	17	2	1	1	77	1	2	84	15	
11	38	13	27	1	6	5	1	3	102	1	1	1	7	80	
84	1,343	795	589	1,255	1,253	81	32	76	74	1	1	1	1,982	156	
	19	318	572	539	283	43	18	14	23	1	1	1	824	65	
	462	7	2,144	1,729	761	21	29	26	40	1	1	1	2,545	61	
	184	547	34	45	271	46	25	82	112	1	1	1	423	158	
	194	202	35	53	124	24	3	16	17	1	1	2	196	41	
	194	46	46	4	135	135	1	34	6	1	1	1	88	143	
	35	23	23	22	148	12	9	9	17	2	1	1	188	29	
	33	773	13	522	182	42	10	11	39	2	1	1	727	81	
	24	6	6	9	19	11	2	1	9	1	1	1	56	20	
	7,286	3	246	2,238	4,873	53	167	141	56	1	1	2	7,421	111	
	248	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	12	46	8	1	2	1	
75	655	26	101	64	49	172	1	3	10	1	1	1	55	183	
306	2	2	2	2	13	52	3	3	12	621	17	3	121	65	
347	1,791	12,976	6,202	7,109	9,992	1,442	441	582	707	979	44	10	10	637	18
														45	283
														2,203	

TABLE XXIII-B.—Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects.

Disease or defect.	Abdomen, abdominal walls, n. s.	Arm, forearm.	Arteries.	Blood.	Brain, mind.	Digestive tract, n. s.	Finger, nails.	Foot, ankle.	General.	Genito-urinary system, n. s.	Hand, wrist.	Head, face, neck, n. s.	Heart.	Hip, buttock.	Kidneys.	Leg, thigh.	Liver.	Lungs, pleura, bronchial tubes.	Lymphatic glands, including tonsils, n. s.	More than one organ or portion of body.	Muscular system, including tendons, n. s.	Nervous system, n. s.	Not stated.	Olfactory organs.	Organs of hearing.	Organs of respiration, n. s.	Organs of sight.	Organs of speech.	Osseous system, including perosteum, cartilage and joints, n. s.	Shoulder.	Skin and appendages, including cellular tissues and mucous membrane, n. s.	Spinal column, n. s.	Stomach.	Thorax, n. s.	Thyroid.	Veins.	Total.		
Acute injuries.....		5				1	3				2	3		1		6						1																	24
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition.....					1					1	2	14				3		3	3			3	1	1	4	3	14	1	1		10		3					68	
Alcoholism.....									3																													3	
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	2				15	8	2	1	7	12	2	2	4	2	2	1	8	29		1		2	6	14	38	2	6			81	3	10	1	1			258		
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified).....						2																																161	
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified).....						82			1	2						2	11									5	2		1	190							296		
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (not specified).....					34																																	34	
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition.....	3		7		1				104							1					11	1				1	1	1										131	
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified).....	51	103			1	358	78	2	57	117	152		188	1	330		2		4	1	4	2	10	1	119	31		7	32		8	274	38	1			1,972		
Epilepsy.....					16																																	16	
Favus.....																																						102	
Feeble-minded.....					87																																	87	
Hernia.....	1,198																																					1,198	
Idiot.....					11																																	11	
Imbecile.....					38																																	38	
Infancy.....									40																													40	
Insanity.....					84																																	84	
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified).....	1	2			9	5	28	3	24	2	14					4		2		3	36	5	1	154	21,794	39											2,138		
Loss of member.....	1	47			1	550	9		26	21						96			1		1	2			1	135											890		
Malignant tumor.....	1	1							3																													19	

Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease.....	79	1	1	2	1	2	1	118	1	47	16	1	9	1	1,860	1	2	1	4	8	6	5	3	2	11	49	376	2,606									
Not stated.....				2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1											1					10										
Organic disease (not specified), general systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified).....	2		9	2				17	2	7	475	1	8	2	6	1	22		4			22					1	581									
Paralysis (partial or complete), atrophy.....	31				1	1	2	1	8	9			119			23	4	24		5		6		2	1		237										
Parasitic disease (not specified).....			10		89	9	1	1		3				99				1					19				231										
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	2						195	17					2		1												217										
Pregnancy.....							808																				808										
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis.....					7	1	1				1	11				17	1		3		34						76										
Sclerosis.....		30																									30										
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age).....							7,532																				7,532										
Tinea tonsurans.....	1														1											1	3										
Trachoma.....																			248								248										
Tuberculosis.....						2				1	2	63	1										2	4			75										
Undersized.....						129																					129										
Uncinariasis.....				655																							655										
Veneral diseases.....			62	1		1	13	228	2														1				308										
Total.....	1,340	190	30	89	283	770	1,039	103	8,052	1,293	162	249	508	194	14	587	114	84	1,897	31	24	96	18	7	249	34	2,451	83	49	45	440	281	25	53	51	378	21,316

TABLE XXIV.—Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by races.

	Armenian.	Chinese.	Fin- nish.	Greek.	He- brew.	Italian.	Japa- nese.	Polish.	Slovak.	Span- ish.	Syrian.	Races not speci- fied.	Total.
Number.....	22	432	3	10	180	43	213	6	8	1	6	35	959
Diseases:													
Trachoma.....	19	3		3	12	9			4		5	4	59
Tinea tonsurans.....	1		1	5	71	12		1	2			9	102
Favus.....	2			2	49	7		1			1	7	69
Uncinariasis.....		428					213					3	644
Other diseases.....		1	2		48	15		4	2	1		12	85
Result of treatment and disposition:													
Cured and admitted.....	17	416	3	9	172	40	210	6	8	1	6	29	917
Not cured (deported).....		5		1	1	1	3					1	12
Still under treatment.....	5	11			6	2						5	29
Otherwise disposed of.....					1								1
Length of treatment:													
Under 1 month.....		410	2		64	14	208	5	1		1	17	722
Under 2 months.....	2	5		1	3	6	2				1	1	21
Under 3 months.....	2	4		1									7
Under 4 months.....	4		1		51	8		1	2	1	1	4	75
5 to 10 months.....	9	1		6	50	10			5		1	7	89
10 to 20 months and over.....					6	3					2	1	12
Still under treatment, length of time not stated.....	5	12			6	2	3					5	33
By whom expenses were paid:													
Parent.....		159			6		27						192
Husband.....		46					133						179
Self.....		37					21			1		3	62
Relatives.....	17		3	10	148	39		6	6		5	27	261
Other.....	5	190			26	4	32		2		1	5	265
Sex:													
Male.....	9	359		3	76	22	35	1	4	1	1	16	527
Female.....	13	73	3	7	104	21	178	5	4		5	19	432
Age:													
Under 16 years.....	8	42		8	85	19	5	1	4		1	14	187
16 to 44 years.....	12	366	3	1	57	17	202	4	3	1	4	16	686
45 years and over.....	2	24		1	38	7	6	1	1		1	5	86

TABLE XXIV-A.—Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 18 and 22 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by ports.

Port.	Diseases.					Result of treatment and disposition.				Length of treatment.						Total.	
	Tra-choma.	Tinea-ton-surans.	Favus.	Uncina-riasis.	Other.	Cured and ad-mitted.	Not cured (de-ported).	Still under treat-ment.	Other-wise dis-posed of.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	5 to 10 months.	10 to 20 months.		Still under treat-ment, length of time not stated.
New York, N. Y.	48	102	69		84	281	4	17	1	101	10		74	89	12	17	303
Boston, Mass.	7					6		1			3	3				1	7
San Francisco, Calif.	1			228		225		4		223	2	4					229
Seattle, Wash.	3			416		404	8	7		398	6					15	419
Honolulu, Hawaii.					1	1							1				1
Total.	59	102	69	644	85	917	12	29	1	722	21	7	75	89	12	33	959

TABLE A.—*Japanese aliens applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1921 and 1922.*

	1921		1922	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	10,785	3,624	9,022	3,862
Admitted.....	10,675	3,599	8,981	3,856
Debarred from entry.....	110	25	41	6
Deported after entry.....	63	3	109	4
Departures.....	11,638	3,907	11,173	4,105

104 Koreans were admitted in Hawaii, 1 was debarred, and 73 departed therefrom.

38 Koreans were admitted in continental United States, 2 were debarred, and 63 departed therefrom.

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by alien admissions and departures, fiscal years ended June 30, 1921 and 1922, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
1920-21.						
July.....	1,035	589	+446	354	240	+114
August.....	1,064	673	+391	246	239	+7
September.....	655	875	-220	374	324	+50
October.....	857	747	+110	175	325	-150
November.....	944	1,530	-586	425	372	+53
December.....	732	2,165	-1,433	356	191	+165
January.....	578	881	-303	392	123	+269
February.....	752	859	-107	313	224	+89
March.....	907	710	+197	246	324	-78
April.....	1,345	1,051	+294	113	587	-474
May.....	1,087	998	+89	438	191	+247
June.....	719	560	+159	167	767	-600
Total.....	10,675	11,638	-963	3,599	3,907	-308
1921-22.						
July.....	1,037	819	+218	377	505	-128
August.....	463	538	-75	505	346	+159
September.....	685	829	-144	277	500	-223
October.....	924	1,289	-365	294	401	-107
November.....	518	1,797	-1,279	.....	.....	(1)
December.....	475	1,439	-964	.....	.....	(1)
January.....	523	1,007	-484	.....	.....	(1)
February.....	563	566	-5	672	557	+115
March.....	1,128	922	+206	497	135	+362
April.....	376	1,079	-703	377	248	+129
May.....	982	553	+429	.....	.....	(1)
June.....	1,307	333	+974	857	1,413	-556
Total.....	8,981	11,173	-2,192	3,856	4,105	-249

¹ Figures included with those for later months.

TABLE C.—Occupations of Japanese aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					SKILLED—continued.				
Actors.....	6	6	7	7	Miners.....	1	5	3	.....
Architects.....	20	14	.....	.....	Painters and glaziers.....	1	3	3	.....
Clergy.....	34	52	20	14	Photographers.....	13	14	3	7
Editors.....	30	36	1	5	Plasterers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	5	3	6	.....	Plumbers.....	1	1	2	1
Engineers (professional).....	129	120	2	.....	Printers.....	4	3	2	.....
Lawyers.....	6	7	.....	.....	Seamstresses.....	2	1	18	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	34	38	8	2	Shoemakers.....	3	11	.....	.....
Musicians.....	5	5	4	2	Stokers.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Officials (Government).....	639	354	4	5	Stonecutters.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Physicians.....	63	57	8	9	Tailors.....	14	22	10	14
Sculptors and artists.....	10	21	2	.....	Textile workers (not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....
Teachers.....	86	94	9	15	Watch and clock makers.....	1	1	5	.....
Other professional.....	84	59	63	60	Weavers and spinners.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Total.....	1,151	866	134	119	Woodworkers (not specified).....	.....	1	.....	.....
SKILLED.					Other skilled.....				
Bakers.....	6	3	5	1	Total.....	112	110	3	5
Barbers and hairdressers.....	16	31	6	12	Total.....	498	537	196	166
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	9	1	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bookbinders.....	.....	5	1	2	Agents.....	12	20	5	.....
Butchers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Bankers.....	60	72	3	3
Cabinetmakers.....	10	14	45	45	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	5	3	19	20
Carpenters and joiners.....	118	171	45	59	Farm laborers.....	908	229	1,567	1
Cigarette makers.....	1	.....	2	.....	Farmers.....	656	2,149	92	10
Clerks and accountants.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Fishermen.....	76	80	26	18
Dressmakers.....	31	31	9	1	Hotel keepers.....	91	82	6	6
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	64	64	1	1	Laborers.....	335	2,359	58	2,078
Gardeners.....	1	.....	1	.....	Manufacturers.....	17	7	.....	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	1	2	1	.....	Merchants and dealers.....	928	1,075	125	32
Iron and steel workers.....	5	3	5	10	Servants.....	64	67	75	33
Jewelers.....	68	25	1	.....	Other miscellaneous.....	900	794	99	64
Machinists.....	21	9	7	6	Total.....	4,052	6,937	2,075	2,315
Mariners.....	.....	1	.....	.....	No occupation (including women and children).....				
Masons.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Total.....	3,280	2,833	1,451	1,505
Mechanics (not specified).....	.....	1	.....	.....	Grand total.....	8,981	11,173	3,856	4,105
Millers.....	.....	1	.....	.....			
Milliners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE D.—Statistics of immigration and emigration of Japanese, collected by the United States Government, compared with those reported by the Japanese Government, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii.....	3,641	3,456	From Hawaii.....	4,870	3,974
To continental United States.....	7,969	7,651	From continental United States.....	12,050	9,127
Total.....	11,610	11,107	Total.....	16,920	13,101

¹ Embarked within the year.

² Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—Japanese alien arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred.....	8,163	63	168	536	92	2,386	1,830	4,216	2,401	42	2,443
Admitted:											
Male.....	5,234	47	153	508	75	1,551	1,817	3,368	436	33	469
Female.....	2,909	5	12	24	14	835	10	845	1,957	9	1,966
Total.....	8,143	52	165	532	89	2,386	1,827	4,213	2,393	42	2,435
Debarred:											
Male.....	9	10	3	4	3			3			
Female.....	11	1							8		8
Total.....	20	11	3	4	3			3	8		8
Housewives without other occupation.....	2,474	1	4	14	6	703		703	1,723		1,723
Children under 16 without occupation.....	596	8	7	2	3	185		185	399		399
Came from:											
Japan.....	8,163					2,297	1,810	4,107	2,401	42	2,443
Canada.....		63					4	7			
Mexico.....			168			26	9	35			
Europe.....				536		25	4	29			
Other countries.....					92	35	3	38			
Resided in continental United States:											
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	3,843	12	19	25	35	2,260	1,659	3,919			
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	265	1	33	5	5	126	171	297			
Total former residents.....	4,108	13	52	30	40	2,386	1,830	4,216			
How related to resident:											
Parents.....		53							41	12	53
Wives.....		1,726							1,712	7	1,719
Children.....		671							648	23	671
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....		2,450							2,401	42	2,443
Kind of passport:											
Limited to United States....	7,408	10	67	33	44	2,306	1,823	4,129	2,386	42	2,428
Limited to United States and other countries.....		655	23	1	360	31	76	6	82	15	15
Limited to other countries.....			5	8		1	2	1	3		
Unlimited.....			1		135	12	2		2		

¹ Improper passports for admission to continental United States are those held by laborers and limited to countries or places other than continental United States.

² Of the 228 without proper passports, 93 held passports not entitling them to enter the United States and 135 were without any kind of passport. The 93 holding improper passports were composed of 18 nonlaborers and 62 laborers admitted in transit under bond from Mexico; 2 nonlaborers were born in Mexico; 3 nonlaborers and 1 laborer held passports not properly visaed; and 4 nonlaborers and 3 laborers were citizens of Canada. The 135 without passports were composed of 22 nonlaborers and 25 laborers claiming to have lost passports held at time of departure from Japan; 2 laborers claimed to have left Japan without passports; 65 laborers were deserting seamen; 8 nonlaborers were wives of United States citizens; 5 laborers were stowaways; 1 laborer claimed to have had his passport taken from him by the captain of the ship; and the circumstances regarding nonpossession of passports by 2 nonlaborers and 5 laborers are unknown.

June 30, 1922, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports.						Without proper passport. ¹			With and without proper passport.					
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.						Total with passports.								
Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.												
3	16	19	2,094	8,772	22	6,884	1,910	8,794	59	169	228	6,943	2,079	9,022
3	16	19	1,976 117	5,832 2,928	9 12	3,966 2,909	1,875 31	5,841 2,940	29 24	147 24	176 24	3,995 2,933	2,022 31	6,017 2,964
3	16	19	2,093	8,760	21	6,875	1,906	8,781	53	147	200	6,928	2,053	8,981
				3			3	3	5	21	26	5	24	29
			1	9	1	9	1	10	1	1	2	10	2	12
			1	12	1	9	4	13	6	22	28	15	26	41
			56	2,482		2,482		2,482	17		17	2,499		2,499
			22	606		606		606	10		10	616		616
			1,498	8,048	14	6,196	1,866	8,062	19	82	101	6,215	1,948	8,163
			33	40		36	4	40	14	9	23	50	13	63
1	16	17	23	75	1	50	26	76	24	68	92	74	94	168
			495	524	4	520	8	528	2	6	8	522	14	536
2		2	45	85	3	82	6	88		4	4	82	10	92
				3,919		2,260	1,659	3,919	8	7	15	2,268	1,666	3,934
				297		126	171	297	5	7	12	131	178	309
				4,216		2,386	1,830	4,216	13	14	27	2,399	1,844	4,243
				53		41	12	53				41	12	53
				1,719		1,712	7	1,719	7		7	1,719	7	1,726
				671		648	23	671				648	23	671
				2,443		2,401	42	2,443	7		7	2,408	42	2,450
2	16	18	978	7,553	9	5,672	1,890	7,562						
1		1	960	1,058	12	1,052	18	1,070						
			10	13	1	12	2	14						
			146	148		148		148						

TABLE E.—*Japanese alien arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Passports dated during:											
Month of arrival.....	1,430	1	3	7	7	364	439	803	423	7	430
First month preceding arrival.....	4,432	17	7	17	13	1,221	1,062	2,283	1,323	25	1,348
Second month preceding arrival.....	1,269	4	2	7	6	433	173	606	394	4	398
Third month preceding arrival.....	447	3	2	20	2	155	64	219	120	.....	120
Fourth month preceding arrival.....	239	2	5	19	6	71	40	111	79	.....	79
Fifth month preceding arrival.....	132	1	3	40	9	46	28	74	29	.....	29
Sixth month preceding arrival.....	77	.....	.....	50	5	26	9	35	17	1	18
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	37	10	37	367	39	58	12	70	16	5	21
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....	.....	1	17	1	1	12	3	15	.....	.....	.....
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations....	650	35	8	399	67	159	.....	159	25	.....	25
Laboring occupations.....	39	3	.....	8	3	.....	34	34	.....	6	6
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	7,374	1	68	121	18	2,227	1,796	4,023	2,376	36	2,412

June 30, 1922, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement—Continued.

In possession of proper passports.										Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.						Total with passports.				Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.							
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.													
			213	1,446	2	1,000	448	1,448							
			846	4,477	9	3,390	1,096	4,486							
			281	1,285	3	1,108	180	1,288							
			135	474		410	64	474							
			80	270	1	230	41	271							
1		1	81	185		157	28	185							
			79	132		122	10	132							
2	12	14	378	483	7	454	36	490							
	4	4	1	20		13	7	20							
1		1	974	1,159		1,159		1,159							
				40	13		53	53							
2	16	18	1,120	7,573	9	5,725	1,857	7,582							

TABLE F.—Japanese arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June

	Came from—		In possession of passports.					
	Japan.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.		
			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred.....	3,855	7	1,320	1,100	2,420	581	728	1,309
Admitted:								
Male.....	1,938	7	681	812	1,493	216	132	348
Female.....	1,911		638	283	921	365	596	961
Total.....	3,849	7	1,319	1,095	2,414	581	728	1,309
Debarred:								
Male.....	3			3	3			
Female.....	3		1	2	3			
Total.....	6		1	5	6			
Housewives without other occupation.....	589		314		314	269		269
Children under 16 without occupation.....	912		602		602	304		304
Resided in Hawaii:								
After January 1, 1907.....	1,122	2	876	248	1,124			
Prior to January 1, 1907.....	1,294	2	444	852	1,296			
Total former residents.....	2,416	4	1,320	1,100	2,420			
How related to resident:								
Parents.....	24					8	16	24
Wives.....	827					269	558	827
Children.....	458					304	154	458
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	1,309					581	728	1,309
Kind of passport:								
Limited to Hawaii.....	3,855	5	1,319	1,100	2,419	581	728	1,309
Limited to Japan.....		2	1		1			
Passports dated during:								
Month of arrival.....	1,575	2	537	478	1,015	250	300	550
First month preceding arrival.....	1,877	2	627	568	1,195	268	382	650
Second month preceding arrival.....	272		98	36	134	38	34	72
Third month preceding arrival.....	70		31	11	42	12	6	18
Fourth month preceding arrival.....	28	2	16	5	21	4	2	6
Fifth month preceding arrival.....	29		9	2	11	8	3	11
Sixth month preceding arrival.....	4	1	2		2	1	1	2
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....								
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....								
Occupations mentioned in passports:								
Nonlaboring occupations.....	398	5	290		290	16		16
Laboring occupations.....	66			65	65		1	1
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	3,391	2	1,030	1,035	2,065	565	727	1,292

30, 1922, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of passports.									With and without passport.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.			Not entitled to passport.		Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.	
Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.				
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Total.				Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
1,901	1,828	3,729	133	133	2,034	1,828	3,862	2,034	1,828	3,862	
897	944	1,841	104	104	1,001	944	1,945	1,001	944	1,945	
1,003	879	1,882	29	29	1,032	879	1,911	1,032	879	1,911	
1,900	1,823	3,723	133	133	2,033	1,823	3,856	2,033	1,823	3,856	
1	3	3			1	3	3	1	3	3	
1	5	6			1	5	6	1	5	6	
583		583	6	6	589		589	589		589	
906		906	6	6	912		912	912		912	
876	248	1,124			876	248	1,124	876	248	1,124	
444	852	1,296			444	852	1,296	444	852	1,296	
1,320	1,100	2,420			1,320	1,100	2,420	1,320	1,100	2,420	
8	16	24			8	16	24	8	16	24	
269	558	827			269	558	827	269	558	827	
304	154	458			304	154	458	304	154	458	
581	728	1,309			581	728	1,309	581	728	1,309	
1,900	1,828	3,728	132	132	2,032	1,828	3,860				
1		1	1	1	2		2				
787	778	1,565	12	12	799	778	1,577				
895	950	1,845	34	34	929	950	1,879				
136	70	206	66	66	202	70	272				
43	17	60	10	10	53	17	70				
20	7	27	3	3	23	7	30				
17	5	22	7	7	24	5	29				
3	1	4	1	1	4	1	5				
306		306	97	97	403		403				
66		66			66		66				
1,595	1,762	3,357	36	36	1,631	1,762	3,393				

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TABLE 1.—Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1917 to 1922, by classes.

Class alleged.	1917		1918				1919			1920			1921				1922					
	Admitted.	Debarred.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Debarred.	Died.	Bonded servants.	
United States citizens.....	2,018	129	946	143	...	...	955	29	1	1	1,761	27	2	3,239	47	4	1	4,044	157	3	1	....
Wives of United States citizens...	110	6	132	7	...	...	91	5	...	...	141	1	...	290	...	1	...	396	7	...	...	....
Returning laborers.....	618	6	491	6	1	...	418	2	...	...	320	2	...	568	6	...	1	1,467	11	...	...	....
Returning merchants.....	691	18	520	7	...	...	512	28	...	...	525	21	...	702	4	...	...	764	47	...	...	....
Other merchants.....	180	13	129	8	...	...	138	25	...	...	105	...	...	287	4	...	...	649	22	...	...	....
Members of merchants' families.....	694	121	390	91	...	...	305	47	...	...	644	47	...	1,316	38	3	...	1,360	130	3	...	....
Students.....	223	4	225	4	...	...	443	1	...	...	512	2	...	838	4	...	...	682	5	1	...	....
Travelers.....	52	...	41	3	...	...	48	1	...	...	131	...	...	110	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	....
Teachers.....	19	...	17	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	28	1	...	33	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	....
Officials.....	72	7	128	1	...	...	134	2	...	...	146	2	...	223	1	...	...	237	...	...	...	....
Miscellaneous.....	97	17	147	36	...	1	280	11	...	...	377	22	...	717	192	2	1	238	135	...	...	19
Granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.....	...	...	34,977	...	...	...	5,041	21	...	...	10,917	43	...	17,907	108	...	...	7,239	89	1	...	....
Total.....	4,774	321	38,143	308	1	...	18,381	172	1	...	15,607	168	2	26,230	404	10	3	17,264	604	8	1	19

¹ Of these, 28,838 were destined to France.

TABLE 3.—Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by ports.

Port.	Foreign-born wives of natives.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
			No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
				Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
New York, N. Y.	1	168	6	20		195
Boston, Mass.	6	85	3	42		136
Key West, Fla.				1		1
San Francisco, Calif.	210	1,221	2	551	99	2,083
Seattle, Wash.	58	287	4	319	1	669
Mexican border stations.			1	23	1	25
Canadian border stations.	41	473	4	116	6	640
Total continental United States	316	2,234	20	1,072	107	3,749
Honolulu, Hawaii	80	58	5	167	171	481
Grand total	396	2,292	25	1,239	278	4,230
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers	390	2,154	24	1,234	267	4,069
Department	6	130	1	5	10	152
Courts		8			1	9

TABLE 4.—Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by ports.

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian border.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Total.
Number of appeals	3	4	2	292	51	84	25	461
Disposition:								
Sustained (admitted)	2	4	2	137	27	54	17	243
Dismissed (rejected)	1			155	24	30	8	218

TABLE 5.—Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total certificates granted.	Total certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born	3,233	3,109	124	63	53	3,172	61
Exempt classes	1,443	1,398	45	24	8	1,422	21
Laborers	1,580	1,568	12	1	2	1,569	11
Total	6,256	6,075	181	88	63	6,163	93

TABLE 6.—Action taken in the cases of Chinese persons arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.		After order of deportation—Continued.	
Until order of deportation or discharge:		Disposition—	
Arrests.....	33	Deported.....	2
Pending before hearing June 30, 1921.....	15	Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1922.....	2
Total.....	48	Appealed to higher courts.....	2
Disposition—		CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.	
Discharged.....	7	Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Pending before hearing June 30, 1922.....	12	Appealed to higher United States courts.....	
Ordered deported.....	29	Pending before trial June 30, 1921.....	
After order of deportation:		Total.....	
Ordered deported.....	29	12	
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1921.....	5	Disposition—	
Total.....	34	Pending before trial June 30, 1922.....	
Disposition—		Ordered deported.....	
Died.....	1	9	
Deported.....	17	3	
Awaiting deportation or appeal June 30, 1922.....	6	After order of deportation:	
Appealed to district courts.....	10	Ordered deported.....	
CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.		Awaiting deportation June 30, 1921.....	
Until order of deportation or discharge:		Total.....	
Appealed to district courts.....	10	3	
Pending before trial June 30, 1921.....	26	13	
Total.....	36	16	
Disposition—		Disposition—	
Died.....	1	Deported.....	
Discharged.....	3	Awaiting deportation June 30, 1922.....	
Pending before trial June 30, 1922.....	29	2	
Ordered deported.....	3	14	
After order of deportation:		RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.	
Ordered deported.....	3	Arrests.....	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts June 30, 1921.....	3	Pending, June 30, 1921, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	
Total.....	6	Total.....	
		105	
		Disposition—	
		Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	
		Discharged.....	
		Deported.....	
		Pending, June 30, 1922, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	
		72	
		2	
		10	
		21	
		72	

TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1918 to 1922, by judicial districts.

Judicial district.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.	Ar-rests.	Depor-tations.
Delaware.....					1					
Maine.....	4		1	2			1			
New Hampshire.....			1							
Massachusetts.....	1	2			1		1		2	
Rhode Island.....	1	1		1						
Connecticut.....	3	1	5	3						
Northern New York.....					7	3			1	1
Southern New York.....	44	13	15	4			2	1		
Western New York.....		2	3							
Eastern New York.....	9	1								
Eastern Pennsylvania.....			34	8	3		1		1	
Western Pennsylvania.....	2	3							2	2
Middle Pennsylvania.....										
New Jersey.....	7	3	1	1						
Maryland.....										
District of Columbia.....						1	1	1		
Southern West Virginia.....										
Southern Georgia.....			1							
Middle Alabama.....										
Southern Alabama.....									3	3
Southern Florida.....	3	3								
Southern Mississippi.....			2		2					
Eastern Louisiana.....										
Western Tennessee.....			1							
Eastern Kentucky.....								1		
Northern Ohio.....	1	2								1
Southern Ohio.....						1				
Indiana.....	3	1						1		
Northern Illinois.....	8	6	15	3	7	5	5	11	8	7
Southern Illinois.....										
Eastern Michigan.....	1	1		1	3	1	1	2	4	1
Western Michigan.....										
Eastern Wisconsin.....				1						
Northern Iowa.....				1						
Minnesota.....	1								1	
Eastern Missouri.....										
Nebraska.....			1	1						
North Dakota.....										
Wyoming.....							1	1		
Western Washington.....			3	2						
Eastern Washington.....										
Oregon.....	1	1	1						1	
Utah.....										
Northern California.....	5	2	2	2			1	1		
Southern California.....	8	6	9	4	2	3	4		2	1
Arizona.....							2	2		
New Mexico.....					1	1				
Northern Texas.....			1							
Western Texas.....		3			1				5	3
Southern Texas.....							1	1		
Colorado.....							1	1		
Western Oklahoma.....	1				2					
Hawaii.....	1			1	1		2	2	3	2
Porto Rico.....										
Total.....	104	51	96	35	31	15	24	25	33	21

TABLE 8.—Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by ports.

Class.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Newport News, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Key West, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Mexican border stations.	Canadian border stations.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Total.
United States citizens (Chinese) admitted.....	194	130				1	1	1,873	636	25	599	585	4,044
Alien Chinese admitted.....	309	106	3	24	26	22	5	2,626	1,475	393	242	750	5,981
Alien Chinese debarred.....	100	19				2		299	42	3		16	515
Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.....	1,657					323	455	1,425		876	2,503		7,239
Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.....								5			84		89
Chinese granted the privilege of transit by water.....							1,007		80				1,087
Chinese denied the privilege of transit by water.....													
Chinese laborers with return certificates departing.....	90	111						433	753	1		528	1,916
Chinese merchants with return certificates departing.....	161	77						809	250	18	5	47	1,367
Chinese merchants' wives with return certificates departing.....		1							20	4		13	38
Chinese merchants' minor children with return certificates departing.....									1	2		1	4
Chinese students with return certificates departing.....	5	4						25	33		4	3	74
Chinese teachers with return certificates departing.....		1						5		2		6	14
Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing.....	182	247						1,801	517	22	4	514	3,287

APPENDIX II

REPORT ON SEAMEN'S WORK

APPENDIX II.

SEAMEN'S WORK.

Attention was invited in last year's report to the multiplied temptations of aliens to seek admission through the wide-open door presented by the seaman's occupation. For years, as it is well known, inadmissible aliens have entered the country in the guise of seamen who promptly deserted their vessels upon arrival at American ports, and to the illiterate and criminal classes who formerly monopolized this open-door has now been added the large class of aliens from countries the quotas of which have been exhausted.

In support of the latter contention I wish to invite attention to a case of an attempted violation of the percentage limit act which occurred at Providence, R. I., where the American barkentine *Amos Pegg* arrived with a crew of 45 men and 1 woman, all of the so-called Brava type, Portuguese Africans, from the Cape Verde Islands. The excessively large crew aroused suspicion and a board of special inquiry was directed to consider the case of each alleged seaman as though an applicant for admission in order, if possible, to determine whether some were not actually passengers instead of seamen. The board was successful in obtaining direct evidence in the case of two of the alleged members of the crew, a man and his wife, who paid their passage and held receipts therefor. The master of the vessel, on advice of counsel, finally confessed that sixteen of the alleged crewmen had paid their way as passengers. A compromise was effected involving a payment of \$1,000 for violation of section 31 of the general immigration law and administrative fines were imposed amounting to \$785. Although appeals were filed in behalf of the 16 alleged seamen, the department affirmed the excluding decision of the board in each of these cases and directed the deportation of the aliens involved.

Since the regulations amending rule 10 and rule 7 of the Chinese rules have been in operation the desertions of Chinese and "barred zone" seamen have been reduced to a minimum, which fact demonstrates that no mistake was made in the requirement of bonds for temporary shore leave of such seamen conditioned on their departure from and out of the United States within 60 days.

After a careful consideration of the many perplexing problems constantly arising in connection with the seaman's work, it is apparent that unless the existing laws are strengthened in several respects it will be physically impossible for the Immigration Service to have proper control of incoming alien seamen.

CREW LISTS.

Owing to the issuance of instructions to the various commissioners and inspectors in charge at seaports relative to the institution of proceedings looking to the imposition of fines in all cases where masters fail to furnish proper crew lists, it has been brought rather

forcibly to the attention of the steamship lines and the masters that these lists must be in proper order at the time the immigration officer boards the vessel, and a great improvement has been noted in this respect, especially during the closing months of the fiscal year, so that the number of fines imposed for such failures has steadily increased.

SEAMEN'S IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

Almost immediately upon the practical termination of the war and on several subsequent occasions the bureau conferred and corresponded with the State Department regarding the wisdom of discontinuing the issuance of seamen's identification cards (Forms K and L), but no definite action was taken in the premises.

In view of the numerous reports received from sources apparently authentic that unlawful traffic in seamen's identification cards in foreign countries was being indulged in, the bureau, under date of June 8, last, addressed a circular letter of instructions to all commissioners and inspectors in charge at seaports rescinding so much of the provisions of Rule 10 as pertained to the issuance of seamen's identification cards and directed that hereafter identification cards were to be issued only to alien seamen who are lawfully admitted to the United States, and who intend to follow their calling as seamen; such cards being evidence of the holder's right to engage in domestic commerce.

REMOVAL OF DISEASED SEAMEN TO HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT.

One of the outstanding dangers which threatens the public health of this country is the possibility of the introduction of epidemic and loathsome and contagious diseases brought by seamen who, in the very nature of things, visit most of the ports of the world and therefore are more likely than immigrants to be carriers of disease. The act of December 26, 1920, vests the service with authority to compel the hospitalization of alien seamen who by reason of their physical and mental condition are a menace to the public health, and the courts in several of the Federal districts have held that this is applicable to all vessels whether of American or foreign registry.

SIGNING OF ALIENS ON COASTWISE VESSELS.

With a view to preventing so far as possible the employment on coastwise vessels of aliens who have not been lawfully admitted to the United States, arrangements have been made with the United States shipping commissioners at several of the Atlantic coast ports to notify such aliens that unless they voluntarily apply to the immigration officials for examination they are liable to be taken into custody at any port in the United States and deported to the countries from which they came.

Rather than run the risk of being deported and thrown out of employment a considerable number of alien seamen, who were landed temporarily for the purpose of reshipping foreign, have voluntarily applied for examination under the immigration laws and have been regularly admitted and furnished with seamen's identification cards (Form 685), such cards being evidence of the holder's right to engage in domestic commerce.

Since the above plan has been in operation, head tax amounting to several thousand dollars has been collected at the several seaports of the United States.

UNEMPLOYED ALIEN SEAMEN LEFT STRANDED IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As the result of the tying up of millions of tons of shipping, including a large number of Shipping Board vessels, during the past year, thousands of alien seamen were left stranded in almost all of the Atlantic and Gulf coast ports.

In view of the fact that these alien seamen were unable to either reship or obtain employment on shore, they were compelled, in many instances, in order to provide themselves with the necessaries of life, to appeal to various charitable and kindred organizations for relief.

The bureau was deluged with requests for formal applications for warrants of arrest as well as petitions from interested persons to deport or return these aliens to the countries from which they respectively came, but on account of the depleted state of its appropriation it found it impracticable to institute deportation proceedings except in a few of the really meritorious cases.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Although shipping, like other business, has been at low ebb during the year, still the figures concerning the seamen's work are large and significant. Seamen employed on vessels engaged in foreign trade have been examined at our ports to the number of 973,804. Of these 101,893 were furnished with identification cards; 1,523 were certified by the Public Health surgeons to be afflicted with one or more of the diseases or disabilities enumerated in section 35 of the act of February 5, 1917, and fines amounting to \$10,480 were imposed against the vessels for violations of sections 31, 32, 35, and 36. Important details with regard to the figures are shown in the following tables:

District.	Vessels boarded.	Alien seamen examined.	Seamen's cards issued.	Alien seamen certified for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Alien seamen removed to hospital for treatment.
New York.....	5,035	449,278	43,000	202	395
Boston.....	1,222	48,148	7,062	164	121
Philadelphia.....	1,126	40,185	.....	151	121
Baltimore.....	1,023	39,336	3,329	.....	.....
Portland, Me.....	157	7,161	2,070	17	9
Norfolk.....	.....	55,307	6,443	.....	496
Jacksonville.....	2,789	26,780	3,484	129	129
New Orleans.....	2,176	93,234	8,420	481	481
Galveston.....	2,163	74,618	13,066	189	149
San Francisco.....	923	28,459	6,779	78	61
Portland, Oreg.....	281	13,755	4,913	16	.....
Seattle.....	2,193	82,202	1,620	94	94
Southern California ports.....	1,596	12,983	1,702	2	6
Montreal.....	.....	2,358	1,620	.....	.....
Honolulu.....	535	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	21,219	973,804	101,893	1,523	2,065

Administrative fines against transportation lines on account of violation of sections of immigration act relating to alien seamen.

District.	Section.	Number assessed.	Amount of fine.	Total amount assessed.	Cause of assessment.
New York	36	214	\$10	\$2,140	Failure to furnish crew list.
Boston	35	1	50	50	Bringing diseased alien seaman.
Philadelphia	36	65	10	650	Failure to furnish crew list.
Norfolk	36	45	10	450	Do.
Jacksonville	35	2	50	100	Bringing diseased alien seaman.
Do.	36	140	10	1,400	Failure to furnish crew list.
New Orleans	36	358	10	3,580	Do.
Galveston	36	35	10	350	Do.
San Francisco	36	48	10	480	Do.
Seattle	35	3	50	150	Bringing diseased alien seaman.
Do.	36	3	10	30	Failure to furnish crew list.
Alaska	36	3	10	30	Do.
Southern California ports	36	7	10	70	Do.
Total		924		9,480	

JEREMIAH J. HURLEY,
Special Representative on Seamen's Work.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF,
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR



FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1922

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF, CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
Washington, September 12, 1922.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the tenth annual report of the Children's Bureau for the fiscal year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

To the duties of the bureau laid down by the act of Congress of April 9, 1912, of investigating and reporting upon "all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people" there has been added during the past year the responsibility of administering an act designed to reduce the loss of life among mothers and babies in the United States.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY.

This act, for the "Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy," became a law November 23, 1921. It is, in all essentials, the same as the plan for the public protection of maternity and infancy submitted by Julia C. Lathrop, formerly Chief of the Children's Bureau, in her annual report for 1917.

Briefly summarized, its most important provisions are as follows:

(1) **Appropriation.**—The act authorizes an annual appropriation of \$1,240,000 for a five-year period, of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended by the Children's Bureau for administrative purposes and for the investigation of maternal and infant mortality, the balance to be divided among the States accepting the act as follows: \$5,000 unmatched to each State, and an additional \$5,000 to each State if matched; the balance to be allotted among the several States on the basis of population and granted if matched.

(2) **Administration.**—*National administration* of the act is lodged with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; *local administration* in the States is in the child-hygiene or child-welfare division of the State agency of health or, where such a division does not exist, the agency designated by the State.

(3) **Plan of work.**—The act intends that the plan of work shall originate in the State and be carried out by the State. A Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene, composed of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and the United States Commissioner of Education, may approve or disapprove State plans, but the act provides that the plans must be approved if "reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out its purposes."

As originally introduced, the act provided that the funds were to be expended by the States for provision of instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public-health nursing, consultation

centers, and other suitable methods; and the provision of medical and nursing care for mothers and infants at home or at a hospital when necessary, especially in remote areas. These specific provisions do not appear in the act as passed and the only prohibitions are that no part of the funds are to be expended for the purchase, erection, rental, repair, or equipment of any building, or for any maternity or infancy stipend, gratuity, or pension. While the act was passed November 23, 1921, the money was not made available until the following April. The second deficiency act of March 20, 1922, carried an appropriation of \$490,000 for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and the appropriation act for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, provides \$1,240,000 for the purposes of the act. Some preliminary decisions and approval of forms by the Comptroller of the Treasury were necessary, so that the first money was not paid to the States until in May of 1922.

Up to date 42 States have accepted the terms of the act—all except Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Louisiana, and Washington. Twelve of these acceptances (New Hampshire, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Minnesota, Oregon, and New Mexico) are by State legislatures and the remaining 30 by governors pending the next regular session of the legislature. Porto Rico and Hawaii have both signified their desire to be included in the act. The fact that a part, even though so small as to be almost negligible, of the Federal taxes which Hawaii pays goes for this purpose, would seem to establish the justice of its being allowed to share in the benefits of the act, while Porto Rico suffers from an infant mortality rate so high that the need of Federal assistance can not be doubted.

The amounts made available to the States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923, are as follows:

1922.

State.	Granted outright.	Granted if matched, apportioned on basis of population.	Total.
Total.....	\$240,000.00	\$237,500.00	\$477,500.00
Alabama.....	5,000.00	5,297.56	10,297.56
Arizona.....	5,000.00	753.88	5,753.88
Arkansas.....	5,000.00	3,953.03	8,953.03
California.....	5,000.00	7,731.12	12,731.12
Colorado.....	5,000.00	2,119.83	7,119.83
Connecticut.....	5,000.00	3,114.75	8,114.75
Delaware.....	5,000.00	503.10	5,503.10
Florida.....	5,000.00	2,184.90	7,184.90
Georgia.....	5,000.00	6,533.10	11,533.10
Idaho.....	5,000.00	974.30	5,974.30
Illinois.....	5,000.00	14,631.03	19,631.03
Indiana.....	5,000.00	6,611.07	11,611.07
Iowa.....	5,000.00	5,423.56	10,423.56
Kansas.....	5,000.00	3,991.51	8,991.51
Kentucky.....	5,000.00	5,452.00	10,452.00
Louisiana.....	5,000.00	4,057.50	9,057.50
Maine.....	5,000.00	1,732.66	6,732.66
Maryland.....	5,000.00	3,270.49	8,270.49
Massachusetts.....	5,000.00	8,691.06	13,691.06
Michigan.....	5,000.00	8,276.07	13,276.07
Minnesota.....	5,000.00	5,385.44	10,385.44
Mississippi.....	5,000.00	4,039.70	9,039.70
Missouri.....	5,000.00	7,679.07	12,679.07
Montana.....	5,000.00	1,238.31	6,238.31
Nebraska.....	5,000.00	2,924.66	7,924.66
Nevada.....	5,000.00	174.63	5,174.63
New Hampshire.....	5,000.00	999.61	5,999.61
New Jersey.....	5,000.00	7,119.83	12,119.83
New Mexico.....	5,000.00	812.96	5,812.96

1922—Continued.

State.	Granted outright.	Granted if matched, apportioned on basis of population.	Total.
New York.....	\$5,000.00	\$23,429.70	\$28,429.70
North Carolina.....	5,000.00	5,773.47	10,773.47
North Dakota.....	5,000.00	1,459.36	6,459.36
Ohio.....	5,000.00	12,993.41	17,993.41
Oklahoma.....	5,000.00	4,575.88	9,575.88
Oregon.....	5,000.00	1,767.35	6,767.35
Pennsylvania.....	5,000.00	19,672.69	24,672.69
Rhode Island.....	5,000.00	1,363.54	6,363.54
South Carolina.....	5,000.00	3,798.54	8,798.54
South Dakota.....	5,000.00	1,436.07	6,436.07
Tennessee.....	5,000.00	5,274.35	10,274.35
Texas.....	5,000.00	10,520.41	15,520.41
Utah.....	5,000.00	1,013.85	6,013.85
Vermont.....	5,000.00	795.09	5,795.09
Virginia.....	5,000.00	5,209.61	10,209.61
Washington.....	5,000.00	3,060.58	8,060.58
West Virginia.....	5,000.00	3,302.16	8,302.16
Wisconsin.....	5,000.00	5,938.04	10,938.04
Wyoming.....	5,000.00	438.57	5,438.57

1923.

State.	Granted outright.	Granted if matched.		Total.
		\$5,000 to each State.	Apportioned on basis of population.	
Total.....	\$240,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$710,000.00	\$1,190,000.00
Alabama.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,836.95	25,836.95
Arizona.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,253.71	12,253.71
Arkansas.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	11,817.51	21,817.51
California.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	23,112.01	33,112.01
Colorado.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,337.20	16,337.20
Connecticut.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,311.48	19,311.48
Delaware.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,504.01	11,504.01
Florida.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,531.72	16,531.72
Georgia.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	19,530.55	29,530.55
Idaho.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,912.66	12,912.66
Illinois.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	43,739.10	53,739.10
Indiana.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	19,763.62	29,763.62
Iowa.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	16,213.60	26,213.60
Kansas.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	11,932.52	21,932.52
Kentucky.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	16,298.64	26,298.64
Louisiana.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,129.80	22,129.80
Maine.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,179.77	15,179.77
Maryland.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,777.05	19,777.05
Massachusetts.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	25,981.70	35,981.70
Michigan.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	24,741.11	34,741.11
Minnesota.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	16,099.65	26,099.65
Mississippi.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,076.58	22,076.58
Missouri.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	22,958.19	32,958.19
Montana.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,701.91	13,701.91
Nebraska.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	8,743.21	18,743.21
Nevada.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	522.06	10,522.06
New Hampshire.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,988.31	12,988.31
New Jersey.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	21,284.55	31,284.55
New Mexico.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,430.33	12,430.33
New York.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	70,641.78	80,641.78
North Carolina.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	17,259.66	27,259.66
North Dakota.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,362.74	14,362.74
Ohio.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	38,843.46	48,843.46
Oklahoma.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	13,679.48	23,679.48
Oregon.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,288.46	15,288.46
Pennsylvania.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	58,810.99	68,810.99
Rhode Island.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,076.28	14,076.28
South Carolina.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	11,355.65	21,355.65
South Dakota.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,293.11	14,293.11
Tennessee.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,767.55	25,767.55
Texas.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	31,450.52	41,450.52
Utah.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,030.89	13,030.89
Vermont.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,376.90	12,376.90
Virginia.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,574.00	25,574.00
Washington.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,149.55	19,149.55
West Virginia.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,871.74	19,871.74
Wisconsin.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	17,751.62	27,751.62
Wyoming.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,311.12	11,311.12

Payments have been made to 41 States from 1922 funds; of these, 22 matched their full allotment, 5 matched part of their allotment, and 14 received only the \$5,000 granted outright.

The Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene met on April 18, 1922, elected the Chief of the Children's Bureau chairman of the board and proceeded to consider the plans submitted by States accepting the act. The board has laid down no plan of work which a State must follow nor has it made approval of plans contingent on complying with certain conditions, each plan being considered on its merits.

The plans submitted by the States and approved by the board vary greatly. The best planning for a State requires a correlation of the money available with the number and causes of deaths among mothers and babies in the different parts of the State and the available local facilities. Unfortunately, 18 of the States accepting the act have not as yet sufficiently complete registration of births to be counted in the birth-registration area and 11 are not in the death-registration area. Obviously their plans can not have the fact basis which is so desirable. Practically all these States are making the Sheppard-Towner Act the basis for a new effort to secure a new law or the enforcement of the one already enacted.

In some States the infant-welfare program is well started and the Federal money can be used in the development of plans already tested by local experience, but in a far smaller number is the program for maternity care anything like so well developed; hence preliminary educational work in this field is generally necessary. Examples of plans on which the States are starting their work will make the value of the law clear.

One State whose budget for 15 months with the Federal funds amounts to \$62,269.02 has selected two counties as training and demonstration centers in maternity and infant care where special attention will be given to the development and standardization of plans of work.

These training bases offer the following variety of problems: (1) Strictly city problems; (2) small-town problems; (3) problems connected with mining camps and industrial communities; (4) rural problems associated with agricultural pursuits and involving isolation, poverty, and ignorance to a marked degree.

In this State inauguration of a maternity and infancy program in connection with the already established county health units will be possible in at least five additional counties. Efforts will be made to secure the adoption of a maternity and infancy program in the remaining 15 counties having organized county health units. In counties having no full-time health service a general study of the racial elements of the population and the possibilities of local cooperation will be made, and campaigns to secure registration of all births, use of "drops" in the eyes of newborn babies, and reporting of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum will be undertaken.

A program for another State involving expenditure of approximately \$176,967 for 15 months provides for 2 field physicians, 6 supervising nurses, 4 full-time nurses, and 80 nurses who will give half time to the maternity and infancy work. In this State special attention is to be given to the training and supervising of midwives. The number of prenatal centers in the State is to be greatly increased as is the number of well-baby clinics.

Another State which will have available \$61,567.22 for a 15-months' program has a fairly well-developed county organization for public-health work and there is general local appreciation of the value of work for mothers and babies. In this State nurses are to be placed in counties already organized who will devote themselves to maternity and infancy. Supervision of midwives, estimated at some 6,000, and inspection of maternity hospitals, as well as conducting prenatal and child-hygiene centers, are included in the plans.

In another State which will have only the unmatched Federal funds, \$10,000, general educational work will be done from the central office and two demonstrations, one in a town and one in a rural district, of the work of an infant-welfare and prenatal center will be made.

One of the smaller Eastern States with a well-developed child-hygiene program and a budget of \$76,800 proposes to reduce the maternal mortality by (1) instruction of mothers through prenatal clinics; (2) investigation of all puerperal deaths attended by midwives; (3) supervision of midwives; and (4) cooperation with hospitals. The infant mortality rate will be reached through prenatal care offered the mothers and the instruction of mothers in infant care. This State will have a staff of 44 nurses, enough to make possible a visit to all newborn babies and the follow-up work for the "Baby-Keep-Well Stations" which are being developed, and the licensing and supervision of boarding homes. Two social workers will give special attention to the problem of preventing unnecessary separation of mothers and babies.

In contrast, a large Western State which has only the unmatched Federal funds plans general educational work as to the needs and possibilities of an infant- and maternal-hygiene program, will make its first survey of the State's problems—geographic distribution of maternal and infant deaths, causes, available local facilities, etc.; and will employ the school nurses of the State during the summer months for infant-welfare work.

A State in the Middle West plans regular monthly conferences at a series of maternity centers that will be opened throughout the State; a Child-Welfare Special will visit six communities holding children's health conferences at stated intervals, institutes will be held to instruct women who will act as "mother's helpers" in the care of the home and other children during and after the mother's confinement, and Little Mothers' Classes will be organized in the schools.

The immediate direction of the maternal- and infant-hygiene work of the bureau is in charge of Dr. Anna E. Rude.

The widespread discussion of the act has already done much to acquaint women and men with the importance of scientific care for mothers and babies. Every State must face the fact that there is a general demand that, whatever the source or character of the opposition, community measures of proved value must be utilized for reducing the present unnecessary loss of life. No one can say what the death rate among mothers and babies should be. It is agreed that the present one can be greatly reduced. It is not too much to look forward to an almost negligible number who will be lost.

MORTALITY AMONG MOTHERS AND BABIES.

A summary and analysis of data relating to mortality among nearly 25,000 infants born in eight cities is in progress. The analysis brings together a mass of evidence upon the basis of which the influence of each factor in determining the infant mortality rate can be ascertained. The employment of the mother during pregnancy is shown to have an influence not only in higher stillbirth and neonatal mortality rates in the first month of life, but also in an increased proportion of premature births. The employment of the mother away from home during the infant's first year of life is found to be accompanied by a marked increase in the infant mortality rate, due in part to a greater prevalence of artificial feeding among these babies. The analysis of the relation of infant feeding to infant mortality brings out the very high rate associated with artificial feeding in the early months of life, and indicates that there is a cumulative effect of artificial feeding, if begun at a very early age, that produces an increasing divergence in the death rates among artificially-fed and breast-fed infants. In other words, the longer infants are breast fed, up to about the eighth or ninth month, the lower the mortality rate.

A report entitled "Maternity and Child Care in Selected Rural Areas of Mississippi" was issued during the year, and the report of a similar study in a mountain county of Georgia has been written. The latter will be published as the sixth in a series of reports on the opportunities and needs of the country mother and child. It deals with native white families in a rural section of southern Appalachia where the problems confronting mothers in bearing and rearing their children are intensified by pioneer conditions. The findings call attention to the lack of medical and nursing service.

The statistical division has continued to assemble and interpret such information on maternal and infant mortality as is available for the nations of the world. Annual statistics from 1915 to 1920 for the expanding birth-registration area of the United States show an increase of the death rate of mothers from causes connected with maternity, and the rate in this country for 1920 is the highest among all nations for which recent statistics are available. Infant mortality has decreased in the United States, but the American rate is still not as low as the rates for five foreign countries.

CHILD LABOR.**FEDERAL PROHIBITION AND REGULATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.**

The decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court on May 15, 1922, in the case of *Bailey and Bailey v. The Drexel Furniture Co.*, to the effect that the child labor tax law is unconstitutional, has provoked widespread discussion as to what shall be the next step in the control of child labor.

In the development of public opinion with reference to child labor the experience of the United States has been not unlike that of Great Britain and western Europe, but in the actual machinery for regulation and control there have been great differences—demonstrating at once the advantages and the limitations of the Federal form of government.

From the beginning the extent of child labor and the conditions under which children worked differed from State to State and from district to district in the same State. The demand for universal education and the recital of the evils of child labor by early labor leaders and social reformers brought the first legislative efforts to reduce the employment of children. A beginning in such legislation had been made in the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio before 1860, but the greatest progress was made the latter part of the nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth.

In spite of great diversities in the child labor laws of our 48 States, the developing tendencies in the United States are clear. In general, the laws set up an age, an educational, and a physical standard which the child must attain before he can be employed in a specified list of occupations; they regulate the hours during which he may work during the first few years of employment and prohibit him from certain hazardous occupations. The enforcement is through a work-permit system usually administered by the public schools and through inspection of the place of employment. But the details of these laws are so different that they fit together like the pieces of a crazy quilt. Discussion of the importance of greater uniformity among the States reached Congress about 16 years ago.

In December of 1906 Senator Beveridge and Congressman Parsons introduced bills "to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines," and Senator Lodge sponsored one "to prohibit the employment of children in the manufacture or production of articles intended for interstate commerce." Nearly 10 years later the first Federal child labor law, known as the Keating-Owen Act, was passed.

Basing its authority on the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, the act of September 1, 1916, closed the channels of interstate and foreign commerce to the products of child labor.¹

The day before the act took effect—August 31, 1917—an injunction was granted by the United States District Court in the western district of North Carolina enjoining the United States attorney of that district from enforcing the act on the ground that it was unconstitutional. This injunction applied only to the judicial district in which it was granted, and the act was enforced elsewhere until nine months later, when the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the district court in the case of *Hammer v. Dagenhart*.

Congress then sought to take advantage of another power, that of laying and collecting taxes, and provided for a tax upon the profits of industries employing child labor. This has also been declared unconstitutional. In its opinion as to the first law, the Supreme Court was divided five to four; the second was an eight to one decision. The court, therefore, seems to have made the issue clear; either we give up the plan of a Federal minimum and rely solely upon the States, or we undertake to secure a Federal amendment definitely giving to Congress the power to pass a child labor law, since the Supreme Court has found it does not now have that power.

¹ Specifically, the act prohibited the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the products of a mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment in which, within 30 days prior to their removal, children under 14 years of age were employed, or children between 14 and 16 years of age were employed more than 8 hours a day, or more than six days a week, or between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m., or the products of a mine or quarry in which children under 16 were employed within 30 days prior to the removal of such products.

If it is to be a Federal amendment, the question as to whether Congress should be given exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction has arisen.

Both the first and second Federal child labor laws sought only a minimum national standard. State laws that were higher were still operative and were enforced by State machinery. Only in a relatively few communities was Federal enforcing machinery necessary. State officials charged with the enforcement of State child labor laws very generally testify that the Federal act increased the respect for the State laws. Under these laws the relation of the Federal and State Governments and their enforcing agencies was the same as under the pure food and drug act. An amendment giving to Congress the right to establish a Federal minimum and leaving to the States the right to raise and not lower standards, thus securing to the children all the advantages of our Federal form of government, is being advocated by the most representative organizations of women, trade-unions, the National Consumers' League, and the National Child Labor Committee.

The returns from the 1920 census, taken at the beginning of a period of industrial depression and with the Federal child labor tax law discouraging their employment, show fewer children under 14 and under 16 gainfully employed than did the census of 1910; but the decline is much less than it should be, especially in view of the fact that our standards of protection have moved forward during the past 10 years. When the first Federal child labor law was passed, only two other nations, Norway and Switzerland, had adopted the 14-year-age minimum, and of the States, Ohio and Montana alone had an age standard higher than the Federal. Now, nearly all the civilized western nations afford the children this minimum protection. According to the most recent information available, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Rumania, and Switzerland have adopted a 14-year-age minimum, and seven American States have passed that standard.

The extent to which the children of the United States have suffered from the nullifying of the Federal child labor tax law may be measured by the fact that only 13 States meet in all particulars the standards of the Federal law. These are Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Certain other States come fully up to one or more of the standards, but fail in regard to others. Of these, 14 establish as high an age standard for as many or more industrial occupations; 13 and the District of Columbia establish the same hour standards, or better standards, for as many or more occupations; 12 and the District of Columbia prohibit night work for children in as many or more occupations; and 12 prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age in mines and quarries. Those States which to-day permit the employment of children under 14 years of age rank with Japan, China, and India in the protection which they give to working children.

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

During the past year the industrial division of the bureau has placed its principal emphasis upon the study of two important as-

pects of the problem of child employment: (1) The relation of farm labor to child welfare and (2) organized methods of promoting the welfare of the child in his transition from school to work.

Farm labor and child welfare.

Studies of rural child labor in connection with the sugar-beet industry in Michigan and Colorado and in connection with the cultivation of cotton in Texas, brief analyses of which were presented in the bureau's last report, have been completed. New studies include a survey of the farm work of children and mothers in three States—New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. These States, which lead in the production of vegetables and small fruits, are part of the truck-farming area lying along the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey to Florida, one of the earliest to be developed and one of the largest sections devoted to large-scale production of truck crops.

In these districts the seasonal demand for farm labor, especially during the harvesting of the crops, far exceeds the local supply in many places. In consequence, the farmers in certain sections use large numbers of migratory workers, chiefly family groups from near-by industrial centers. Much of the work on truck farms is hand labor and is done by children.

In the course of the study, information was obtained relative to the work, schooling, living conditions, and family welfare of approximately 3,600 children under 16 years of age who were found employed on truck farms in Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia, and of 869 children enrolled in the schools of Philadelphia who had been absent for work on New Jersey truck farms during the course of the school year.

In Maryland two distinct trucking areas were chosen for study—one covering parts of three counties of the peninsular region or southern section of the area commonly known as the Eastern Shore, and the other including a part of Anne Arundel County, which lies immediately south of Baltimore. There were many differences in the two sections.

With only three exceptions, the fathers of the white children on the Eastern Shore were native born; the fathers in nearly three-fourths of the families of white children found working in Anne Arundel County were foreign born; over half the children on the Eastern Shore and two-fifths of those in Anne Arundel County were negro. Most of the children on the Eastern Shore were resident either on the farms on which they worked or in the immediate neighborhood; three-tenths of the children in Anne Arundel County were members of Polish families from Baltimore who had come out for work for the trucking season only. Most of the resident white children in both areas belonged to families who owned or rented their farms, but many of the negro children belonged to laborers' families.

Almost three-fifths of all the white children and nearly three-fourths of the negro children reported that they had started to work in the fields before reaching the age of 10; one-fourth of the white and nearly one-third of the negro children were under 10 years of age when interviewed. The kind of farm work depended partly upon age and sex of the children and partly upon whether they were resident or nonresident upon the farms on which they worked. With few exceptions, the work of the migratory children was confined to

picking strawberries, peas, and beans, while the resident children worked on a variety of crops and processes. Thus, although nearly three-fourths of the resident children picked strawberries, over half also "took up" or transplanted strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and other plants. Nearly one-half reported gathering white or sweet potatoes; many reported weeding and thinning, and picking beans, peas, tomatoes, melons, and cucumbers. General farming work such as plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, and hoeing was reported by one-third to one-half of the boys; planting and hoeing by from one-fourth to two-fifths of the girls. The kinds of work most commonly reported by children under 10 years of age were transplanting and picking small fruits and vegetables.

The crowded and insanitary conditions of the camps in which the truck farmers house the migratory workers constituted the most serious menace to the welfare of the children. The shacks provided for them were found to be barnlike structures, usually of two stories with one large room on each floor used for sleeping purposes. Over half the migratory families visited shared one or two rooms with from 30 to 100 persons of both sexes and all ages. Each family group was usually given a section of the floor, the amount of space depending upon the size of the family, but as a rule about 6 feet square, separated from the section allotted to the next family by a board about a foot in height. There were no screens. More than half the families lived in camps where no toilets were provided.

The problem of school attendance is a serious one, especially for the children in migratory families, who usually leave school from four to six weeks before the end of the school year. Two-thirds of these children between 10 and 14 years of age were retarded in school as compared with nearly one-third of the white resident working children of the same ages on the Eastern Shore.

Every spring from the city of Philadelphia hundreds of families migrate to farms of New Jersey and Delaware for seasonal work on the strawberry, asparagus, tomato, and other truck crops. Many remain until fall for work in the cranberry bogs. Partial reports received from attendance officers in different parts of Philadelphia showed that at least 1,300 children left school in the spring of 1921 for work in the country. The majority do not return to the city until the last of October or the first of November, and then, eight or nine weeks late, straggle back to the already overcrowded schools. Many return even later and present a still more difficult school problem.

Eight schools in the Italian district of Philadelphia from which migrations were the heaviest were chosen by the bureau for intensive study. It was found that 14 per cent of the entire enrollment of the eight schools, and as high as 33.3 per cent in one school, had been absent because of migrations for work on truck farms. Altogether 869 children under 16 years of age whose school records showed late entries, early withdrawals, or consecutive absences of a fortnight or more in the fall or spring, were interviewed by agents of the bureau. The school progress of these children was unsatisfactory. Only 70 per cent had made their grades and the number of children retarded was consequently large. About 71 per cent of those between 8 and 16 years of age were one year or more below their normal grade; 26.3 per cent were one year, 22.5 per cent were two years, and 22.3 per cent from three to six years below normal. The long-continued

absences in the autumn not only affected the child's progress in his studies but were probably conducive to truancy and to absence for other unlawful reasons, the restraint of the schoolroom not having been felt for many months. Three-fourths of the children had been absent during the year in addition to the days which they had missed because of the field work. The average absence for work on farms was between 15 and 20 per cent, while the average total absence was between 25 and 30 per cent.

The majority of the children who left school to migrate to the country with their parents worked on the truck farms themselves. The greatest demand for child labor was in the strawberry fields, where rush crops required many pickers. The strawberry crop caused absences from school of fully 500 children in the eight schools visited. Many children also picked raspberries, blackberries, peas, and beans, and, in the fall, cranberries. Hoeing, weeding, picking up potatoes, and carrying along the rows the boxes and baskets filled by themselves or other workers were other common farm processes performed especially by the younger children.

The only immediately measurable effect of the migratory life of these children of truck laborers is its interference with schooling. The effect on their future physical and social habits of the promiscuous and unhealthy living conditions, equally important, are not immediately ascertainable.

Administration of child labor laws.

From the date of its organization, the bureau has given special attention to the study of methods of administering child labor laws.² During the past year, a bulletin has been completed³ summarizing the findings of the various studies, both published and unpublished, made by the bureau in this field, with special reference to the enforcement of the laws relating to the issuance of employment certificates.

For the purpose of discussing the problems of administration brought out by these studies, a Conference on Standards and Problems of Certificate Issuance was called by the bureau in cooperation with the National Education Association at the annual meeting of the latter organization in Boston on July 5 and 6, 1922. The topics discussed included the organization of the local employment certificate issuing office, the supervision of local issuance by State authorities, and methods of enforcing age, educational, and physical standards of child labor laws. The conference was attended by a number of local and State officials responsible for the enforcement of child labor laws or for the issuance of work permits. At the close of the meeting the bureau was requested by those attending to call a similar meeting during the coming year, at which time special consideration would be given to the administration of laws relative to street trading.

Vocational guidance and juvenile placement.

A field study of organized vocational guidance and juvenile placement activities has been practically completed by representatives

² Administration of Child Labor Laws: Parts I, II, III, and IV.—The Employment-Certificate System, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, and Wisconsin. U. S. Children's Bureau Publications Nos. 12, 17, 41, and 55.

³ Administration of Child Labor Laws: Part V. Standards applicable to the administration of Employment-Certificate Systems. (In press.)

of the industrial division in cooperation with the junior division of the United States Employment Service. A careful study was made of the method of work in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, and Seattle. In addition, less detailed information has been secured through correspondence and in some instances by personal inquiry from practically all cities in the United States with a population of 25,000 or over.

The inquiry has covered not only the activities of agencies giving advice to school children and to minors seeking employment but also the operation of the school program in its relation to the future employment of the children. Subjects of special study include the use of mental tests as a means of guidance in education and employment; the kinds of information as to the field of employment and opportunities for try out and training of individual aptitudes offered by the school curriculum; and the relation of child labor and compulsory education laws to a program for employment guidance.

In the planning of this study the bureau has had the cooperation of the National Vocational Guidance Association, whose executive board has served as an advisory committee during the course of the investigation; the United States Bureau of Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as well as a number of individuals interested in the problems that confront the young person leaving school for work, have also assisted in the planning of the study.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND CHILD WELFARE.

No one whose work is in the field of child welfare can look back on a period of unemployment without feeling that in the last analysis its burden falls very heavily on the shoulders of the children—resulting not only in individual hardships on those who should be objects of special protection but finally in permanent community losses. Two small studies of unemployment and child welfare were made by the Children's Bureau during the winter of 1921 and 1922, one in a middle western and the other in a New England city.

The middle western city, in which the industrial depression was reported by the United States Employment Service to be as serious as anywhere in the country, had a population of approximately 59,000 in 1920, and reported a total of from 10,000 to 12,000 unemployed. The New England city had a population of almost 130,000, and approximately 12,000 unemployed.

Through the State and city employment offices the families of 366 men, who had been out of work for 6 months or more and who had two or more dependent children, were selected for a schedule study. In the first city 71 per cent and in the second 48 per cent of these men had been unemployed a year or longer.

It was necessary for 185, or 51 per cent, of the 366 families to apply for charitable aid; only 22 of these had ever before needed such assistance. Ten per cent had aid from relatives, 32 per cent secured loans, 66 per cent had gone into debt for food, 69 per cent had contracted other debts. Forty-three per cent had savings which helped to tide them over the period of depression. The principal source of maintenance, both as to total amount received and the number of families reporting, was money loans and credits

exclusive of credit for food. In all these families there were at least two dependent children; the average number was higher. At the time of the visits by the bureau's agents almost one-third of the families had no income from earnings of father, mother, or children, and 29 per cent more, or a total of 61 per cent, had earnings of less than \$15 a week. It was possible to secure from 188 families a close approximation of their average monthly expenditure during the period of unemployment, by analyzing payment for odd days of work, savings, credits at the store, money loans from relatives or friends, and charitable aid. Twenty-six per cent of these families, which included more than a fourth of all the children, spent less than \$50 a month.

The general standard of care fell for a larger per cent. Comparison of the average monthly receipts during unemployment with the family income while the fathers were regularly employed was possible for 207 children. Half of these children—60 per cent of them under 7 years of age—belonged to families in which the average monthly incomes during the period of unemployment were less than 50 per cent of the average monthly incomes while the fathers worked at their regular occupations.

What the money will purchase is the test in child welfare, and some conclusions on this point were possible. In the first city studied a budget estimate had been prepared by a large manufacturing firm in which the amounts required for a family were estimated on the basis of the number and ages of its members. Actual cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel, and sundries was locally determined for this budget. For 45 out of 90 families in which comparisons were made, the average monthly receipts from all sources, including relief during the unemployment period, were less than 50 per cent of this budget estimate.

Although in both the cities studied it was very difficult for women to secure work either in factories or in household service, 28 per cent of the mothers in the first city and 38 per cent of the mothers in the second—almost one-third of the combined total—were gainfully employed. Of these approximately 78 per cent had begun work as a result of the unemployment of the fathers and nearly three-fourths were employed away from home. In the families of the mothers working outside their homes there were 102 children under 6 years of age and 154 between the ages of 6 and 13.

With general unemployment, the employment of children is reduced. But everywhere, although men and women, and children who had already left school were walking the streets looking for work, some children were still leaving school and finding work. Of the 148 children between the ages of 14 and 18 years in the families of unemployed men in the two cities, a total of 39 children were regularly employed, of whom 13 were under 16 years. More than one-half of the working children left school to go to work after their own fathers, as well as the fathers of many other children, were unemployed.

CHILDREN'S YEAR IN PORTO RICO.

At the request of the Insular Department of Education and with its active cooperation, the bureau has conducted a "Children's Year

Survey" in Porto Rico during the past year. This work was undertaken after consultation with the Bureau of Insular Affairs and local public and private agencies. It was in charge of Helen V. Bary, of the bureau staff, who received the enthusiastic cooperation of officials, organizations, and individuals on the island.

It was agreed that the survey should combine a study of (1) conditions affecting the welfare of children on the island and (2) means of improving and developing activities for children by enlisting cooperation of existing agencies and by bringing the island into closer contact with sources of information and individuals and agencies, both public and private, engaged in child-welfare work in the States.

There are fundamental difficulties in carrying out a child-welfare program in Porto Rico. In the 24 years since it became part of the United States, the island has made great progress in education and general development. It has reduced its illiteracy from 80 to 55 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over, but, although the island devotes virtually half its total revenue to education, there exist to-day school facilities for only half the children of school age. Porto Rico is, therefore, still handicapped by a high rate of illiteracy. Added to this are widespread poverty and disease. It has a density of population which under existing conditions means both unemployment and underemployment of considerable groups, so that the standard of living of a majority of the people is such that many of the essentials in proper child care can not be provided.

The resources of the island are almost exclusively agricultural, sugar cane, coffee, and tobacco supplying three-fourths of the total value of all crops. These products provide no food for the people, so that Porto Rico is in the anomalous position of being an agricultural country importing its food supply. Because of crop specialization, periods of general unemployment throughout the agricultural districts leave the workers almost as helpless as city laborers in times of unemployment.

The general death rate of Porto Rico is very high. In certain districts practically the entire population is weakened by hookworm and in other districts malaria is equally prevalent. Important demonstrations in the eradication of these two diseases are under way, but these conditions and the menacing rate of tuberculosis call for thorough public-health education on a comprehensive scale. In 1920 the infant mortality rate was 146 per thousand births, which compared unfavorably with the general rate of the United States birth-registration area (86), and was higher than that of any State in that area. The eager interest of Porto Ricans in the welfare of their children is the hopeful balance for these fundamental difficulties.

The first study and demonstration by the bureau of what could be done in a cooperative way was in the field of recreation. Wholesome, normal play has not been considered a part of the birthright of the Porto Rican children, and they have lacked the physical and psychological benefits of playing together and so developing teamwork and the spirit of fair play.

The bureau staff included two play experts, a woman who specialized in games for young children and a man who promoted a general recreation program for older boys. Response to the play movement was general—private citizens assisted the schools in acquiring playgrounds and equipment. During the year play was introduced as a

regular part of the program of nearly 100 schools in different parts of the island, and universal participation in games and athletics was made the goal of the school authorities. School athletic leagues were organized all over the island and games and field meets were held in both urban and rural districts.

At the request of local leaders especial attention was also given to the problem of the prevention of blindness and the conservation of vision. A very successful campaign was organized in which the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, the Porto Rico Association for the Blind, the Insular Departments of Health and Education, the American and the Junior Red Cross, individual physicians and citizens, and the bureau staff took part.

Health education was introduced into the schools by two Porto Rican teachers employed on the staff of the Children's Bureau. The local health authorities assisted in adapting to the special needs of Porto Rico a general program of health teaching. Emphasis on dental hygiene greatly increased the number of school dental clinics and the number of children served at the clinics. •

"Baby Weeks" were successfully used as a means of popularizing scientific information as to the needs of mothers and babies and of bringing home to the community the importance of maternal and infant hygiene. The first one attempted was in San Juan, and included Three Kings' Day when the usual distribution of gifts took on a community aspect. In addition, there was a Baby Sunday, when the churches gave appropriate messages, Demonstration Day, Fathers' Day, Little Mothers' Day, School Day, and Mothers' Day. Municipal officials, the Woman's Civic Club, doctors, nurses, the Army band, details of soldiers and boy scouts, over 50 speakers and 14 poets, all helped to make the week a success.

During the year the insular department of health organized a division of child hygiene, which has begun a comprehensive survey of the conditions responsible for the high infant mortality rate on the island. Cooperating with the American and Junior Red Cross, infant-welfare stations have been established in various parts of the island, nurses are being trained in public-health work, and the attention of the general public and the medical profession has been directed to reducing this unnecessary loss of life and to improving the health and strength of those who survive. This work is being developed in connection with the schools so that the rising generation of mothers will have a knowledge of the fundamentals of child care.

A large group of homeless children, estimated at 10,000, constitute a pressing problem in dependency for Porto Rico. The bureau made a schedule study of a considerable number of these children, which revealed not only their present needs but some of the causes which made them homeless. Interest has been aroused among official and unofficial agencies to meet the many problems involved in the protection of these children and in the removal of the conditions causing broken homes and homeless children.

The survey was completed in June. It is hoped, however, that through the connections established the bureau will be able to keep in touch with the development of children's work in Porto Rico and from time to time members of its staff will return for consultation and assistance as special problems develop.

STATE CHILD-WELFARE COMMISSIONS.

Since 1911 one State after another has followed the example of Ohio by appointing official child-welfare commissions, which have usually been charged with (1) the responsibility of ironing out inconsistencies of laws relating to children, and (2) of determining how in law and administration the State's care of its children could be improved.

During the past year 11 States have had such commissions. The Maryland, Kentucky, and New York commissions made partial reports and have been continued. The West Virginia and North Dakota commissions are among those which will report to the legislatures of those States in 1923. The Virginia commission reported to the legislature of 1922 and was sponsor for a series of bills which were introduced in the general assembly. Altogether, 18 out of 28 of the measures recommended were passed. The chairman of the commission reports that among the most important of those adopted are:

(1) A law providing for changing the State board of charities and corrections to the State board of public welfare. It creates within the board a children's bureau and provides for the establishment of local boards of public welfare in each county of the State.

(2) A juvenile court procedure act provides for chancery proceedings, instead of the old semicriminal procedure which had previously existed. Another measure extends the juvenile and domestic relation courts system to the counties of the State, giving these courts practically the same jurisdiction now exercised by such courts in cities. The plan is to have a special justice of the peace appointed by the judge of the circuit court. It is hoped that by conference between the local board of public welfare and the judge a man or woman of a very high type can be secured for this position.

(3) Provision for (a) public relief for children in their own homes, to be administered by the local boards of public welfare; (b) regulation of child-placing and child-caring institutions and agencies, maternity hospitals, and boarding houses and nurseries for children under 6 years of age.

(4) A new child labor law which is a decided improvement over the existing law and includes regulation of street trading. The law still retains, however, the exception, permitting children between the ages of 12 and 16 to work in fruit and vegetable canning factories during the summer vacation.

(5) A new compulsory school attendance law requiring children between the ages of 8 and 14 to attend school.

The bureau has kept in touch with all these commissions and has assembled material for several.

COOPERATION WITH THE CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION OF NORTH DAKOTA AND THE SOUTH DAKOTA CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION.

At the request of the North Dakota Children's Code Commission and in cooperation with it a series of studies were undertaken in that State. The industrial division of the bureau made a field study of child labor among school-children under 17 years of age in six rural counties and among children under 16 in the three largest cities of

North Dakota. In addition, inspections were made of all the important stores and other places of employment in three cities for the purpose of discovering whether children were illegally employed, especially during hours in which the schools were in session.

The rural survey shows the urgent need for better legal and administrative provisions so that the children coming from rural districts will have educational opportunities more nearly approximating those of the town and city child and will be protected against the physical hazards resulting from unregulated farm labor. In the rural counties included in the study over half the 845 children working on farms had missed 20 days or more of school. Nearly one-third had been absent 40 days or more, and about one-fifth, 60 days or more. Nine per cent had missed half the school term. Absence because of farm work was the principal cause of nonattendance. Seven per cent of the children had lost 60 days or more, or at least three school months, and 28 per cent had lost one school month or more for work on the farm.

The boys and girls included in the study appear to have done almost every variety of work performed on the farms of North Dakota. Although the simpler and lighter tasks, such as raking hay, shocking grain, hoeing, and hauling of all kinds, were the most frequently reported, especially among the younger children, many heavy and more or less hazardous farm processes involving special physical strain, the handling of machinery or dangerous implements, or the driving of four-horse or five-horse teams were commonly performed by children from the age of 10 years up. Plowing, for example, was found to be one of the most important of all kinds of farm work which children did, not only because it was done by a larger number of children but also because it was continued over longer periods of time than almost any other work. Nearly half the children studied had done some plowing during the course of the year, including 359 boys and 55 girls; a majority, including boys as young as 8 years of age, had worked with two-share plows drawn by four or five horses. Boys as young as 7 years of age and girls as young as 10 reported the driving of stackers and hay forks, harrowing, and raking hay.

A mere recital of these facts does not visualize the child on the prairie farm as does Hamlin Garland's story of his own life in "A Son of the Middle Border."

The "middle border" is no longer a frontier of American life. The care given children to-day is better than it was possible to give to children born under the pioneer conditions of 50 years ago. But it is not all changed—a few of the grandchildren of those American soldiers who turned to the West when the Civil War was over, and a much larger number of the children of the immigrant settlers who followed them, are to-day doing a "man's work" on the farm when they are still "little boys longing for the leisure" and needing the schooling of boyhood.

As Hamlin Garland pointed out, "There are certain ameliorations to child labor on a farm. Air and sunshine and food are plentiful." There are "changes in the landscape, in the notes of birds, and in the play of small animals on the sunny soil." The charm and mystery of the prairie is a part of the inheritance of its sons and daughters. Good schools and wholesome recreation, as well as the discipline of daily tasks, should also be their heritage.

But, like Garland, Dakota children are still finding that "To guide a team for a few minutes as an experiment was one thing—to plow all day like a hired hand * * * was not a chore, but it was a job," and a job means meager educational opportunities in the spring and autumn.

For these children, as for him, "the sun crawled slowly up the sky." They are "hungry by 9 and famished at 10," and "thereafter the sun appeared to stand still." The wild geese racing southward at the close of the Indian summer cheer the cold and lonely children as they go round and round the fields, counting the days until the ground freezes too deep for plowing.

Is it not this which makes the farmer's son, when at last free to choose his occupation, so often turn his back on the farm, where he has for years done a man's work and known a man's responsibility, and choose industry or trade for his life work?

In North Dakota few children are employed on a full-time basis in nonagricultural occupations—according to the 1920 census only 452 boys and girls between 10 and 16 years of age. In the 46 establishments visited by agents of the bureau, which included practically all the possible child-employing establishments in the three largest cities of the State, only 37 children under 16 were found at work. An inquiry made in the schools of these cities showed, however, that 1,474 children under 16 years of age attending school at the time were working outside school hours or had at some time during the year done some kind of paid work other than farm labor.

The child labor law of North Dakota lays down standards which are higher than those in effect in many States. The employment of children under 14 during school hours in any occupation is prohibited, the employment of children under 16 in any occupation is prohibited for more than 8 hours a day, or 48 hours a week, or before 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m. Children under 16 can not legally be employed in certain specified occupations unless they can satisfy certain educational requirements and have secured an employment certificate issued by the local superintendent of schools. Little or no provision has been made for the enforcement of the law, so it was not surprising to find that all except 8 of the children found at work in establishments visited by agents of the bureau were employed in violation of one or more of the provisions of the statute.

The social-service division of the bureau made studies not only in North Dakota but, at the request of the South Dakota Child Welfare Commission, in that State also. A census of children in institutions and under supervision of agencies was taken; through detailed field surveys made in 10 counties in each State, and through questionnaires in other counties, information was secured in regard to child dependency and neglect, delinquency, juvenile courts, mothers' pensions, children handicapped mentally or physically, and other problems relating to children in need of special care by the community.

In both these States with predominantly rural populations the need for the development of the child caring and protective work in rural and small-town communities was evident. The indications were that children were being deprived of care by their normal guardians and received as wards of public or private agencies, when the homes might have been preserved through financial assistance or such supervision as would safeguard the welfare of the children.

Provision for State supervision over child-caring agencies and institutions, and insistence on proper standards of investigation of home conditions and resources, enforcement of parental obligations, and constructive work with the families before children were removed from the custody of their parents would have saved many children from becoming wards of agencies and institutions.

The transfer of legal guardianship without court action or the authorization of a public agency was the prevalent method in the two States included in this study. More than two-thirds of the children received by the child-caring agencies in one State were permanently removed from the custody of their parents through a release signed by them, as against a fourth of the whole number in which the custody had been changed by court order. More than half the children received under the permanent care of child-caring agencies were under 6 months of age when they were removed from the custody of their mothers. There was evident need for protecting dependent children through safeguarding adoptions, both by inquiry into the desirability of removing the child from the custody of his natural guardian and investigation of the conditions in the prospective foster home before awarding legal custody of the child.

To a surprising degree economic and moral conditions of the home rather than the death of parents caused the dependency of the children. Among 414 children received under the permanent care of four societies in North Dakota in two years, only one had lost both parents through death. Thirteen per cent of the whole number had, at the time the agencies received them, no parental home. In 37 per cent of the cases the homes had been broken by the death of one parent, or by desertion, divorce, or separation. By far the most frequent cause of dependency was illegitimate birth—almost half the children received permanently as wards of agencies caring for dependent children were accepted from the custody of unmarried mothers. Although North Dakota has in some respects a very advanced law in regard to the father's obligation for the support of his children born out of wedlock, it was found that the benefits of the law were, in fact, being secured for only a small percentage of such children.

The children who had been committed to the State training school because of delinquency were likewise found to come from broken homes in a large proportion of cases. Eleven per cent had no parental home, and 25 per cent had been deprived of the care of the father or the mother. One-fifth of the children came from homes in which there was a step-parent. Only 46 per cent of the children committed to this institution because of delinquency came from homes in which both parents were present. Detrimental home conditions were apparently responsible for a considerable part of the State's juvenile delinquency problem, not only when misfortune had deprived the children of parental care but also very frequently when both parents were in the home but were unable or unwilling to organize the home life so as to give proper training to their children.

Reports of the findings of the North Dakota studies have been transmitted to the children's code commission and are being used by the commission in determining the changes in legislation and administration necessary for the proper care and protection of the children of the State.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Several studies of the care of dependent children have been made during the year. Among these is one based on the records of 2,444 children who during one year had been under the supervision of the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia. All of these children had been committed to the board by the juvenile court; 1,683 because of dependency or neglect and 761 because of delinquency. Of the total number of children, 1,830 were committed to the board as permanent wards and 614 for temporary care. Only 5 per cent of these children were full orphans. The fathers of 10 per cent were dead and the mothers of 5 per cent. The whereabouts of both parents were unknown in 9 per cent of the cases. Thirteen per cent were children of unmarried mothers. The fathers of 7 per cent of the total number had deserted, and the mothers of 18 children had left their families. Of the total 2,444 children the parents of 348 were living together in the family home.

There is in the District of Columbia no provision for public aid to children in their own homes. The large number of children (982) removed from homes in which the mother was the head of the household, the father having died, deserted, evaded his responsibility, or become an inmate of a hospital or correctional institution, indicates that with some help many of their mothers could have maintained their homes and cared for their own children.

During the 11 years that have elapsed since the first mothers' pension law was passed, 40 States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico have adopted legislation authorizing this form of public relief for dependent children in their own homes. The principle may, therefore, be said to have been generally accepted. There is, however, much variation in the local methods and standards of administration and, in consequence, in the extent to which the law serves the purpose for which it is intended.

During the past year an attempt has been made to assemble information as to the administrative practices of the various States in this field. The results of a general survey made partly by correspondence and partly by visits to localities are now being compiled. A more intensive study of the methods of work and standards of relief has been made in localities typical of different conditions and different types of legislation, including three large cities; a county containing a large city and surrounding rural population; a smaller city; three counties composed of medium-sized and small cities, towns, and rural population; and a county entirely rural. Approximately 6,500 children were being aided in their own homes in the nine localities included in the study, and more than 1,800 homes were being conserved through assistance that enabled the mother to care for the children.

The report of this investigation shows the need for consideration of the standards of living which must be maintained if the welfare of the children is to be promoted. These include not only the fundamental items of food, housing, and clothing but also the care of the health of the children and the mother and opportunities for education and recreation.

All of the localities studied used some recognized budget standard as a basis for estimating the amount of aid required for each family.

In the budget making, however, careful consideration is not always given to the needs of each individual child. After the amount needed has been carefully determined, it can not be given in many States because provisions in the laws or rulings of a board fix a maximum amount available for a family or child.

During the year a cooperating committee appointed by the family division of the National Conference of Social Work has made a study of the use of budgets in determining the aid needed and of the standards that prevail in various communities. The results of the inquiry were presented at a round table held in June under the auspices of the committee and the Children's Bureau, which is publishing the proceedings. The committee recommendations with reference to the minimum requirements for sound administration were presented for discussion and covered the following points: (1) Necessity for adequate aid; (2) use of standard budget schedule; (3) items of a reasonable budget; (4) use of itemized household expense accounts from families receiving assistance; (5) distribution of literature on health, food values, etc.; (6) desirability of State supervision; (7) formulation of general minimum standards of living. The committee's work is to be continued during the coming year with especial reference to the definition of standards concerning food, housing, clothing, education, recreation, and safeguarding health.

THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

In 1920, at the request of the Inter-City Conference on Illegitimacy, the Children's Bureau held two regional conferences, at which standards for the legal protection of children born out of wedlock were considered. A number of principles were agreed upon at this time and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was asked by the Chief of the Children's Bureau to draft a measure for the legal protection of such children.

At the 1920 meeting of the commissioners, a committee was appointed for this purpose and Prof. Ernst Freund, of the University of Chicago Law School, was made chairman. A tentative draft, which provides for support, status, and the right of inheritance, was reported at the meeting of the commissioners in 1921.

This measure encountered opposition in the conference and was referred back to the committee. At the 1922 meeting a bill was agreed upon which is confined to the problem of support of the child. It provides that the parents of a child born out of wedlock owe it "maintenance, education, and support," a duty not imposed by the common law nor by the statutes of many States. The father is made liable for the expenses of the mother's pregnancy and confinement.

"Action may be undertaken against the father, either by the mother, her legal representative, a third person furnishing support, or the authorities charged with the child's support, if it should become dependent. There are new provisions intended to meet the problem of the absconding father, which permit the mother, regardless of her own place of residence, to begin proceedings in the place where the father is permanently or temporarily resident.

The estate of one whose paternity has been judicially established in his lifetime or acknowledged by him in writing is liable to such an amount as the court may determine, "having regard to the age of the child, the ability of the mother to support it, the amount of property left by the father, the number, age, and financial condition of the lawful issue, if any, and the rights of the widow, if any," as well as the obligation to provide for his unlawful issue.

"Maintenance, education, and support" will be a long step forward in most of the States where the viewpoint of a century or more ago has been left on the statute books. The act does not set up the administrative machinery which students of social problems will recognize is necessary to secure for the children the benefits which the law intends. This is a matter for individual action rather than a uniform State law, as is also the question as to whether public opinion will permit a larger measure of justice for the child of natural parents than this act gives. But even with support, status, and inheritance rights established, the child born out of wedlock will be without a normal home which has community as well as legal sanction and in which there are what every child needs, both a father and mother. No measure should therefore divert the attention of those concerned with the welfare of the child from providing better training and more safeguards for the young, effective control of irresponsible adults, and a wider acceptance of the ideal of self-control and the responsibilities of parenthood among both men and women.

JUVENILE COURTS.

The advisory committee on juvenile-court standards, appointed following a conference on juvenile courts held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association in June, 1921, has been active during the past year. A comprehensive outline for consideration of standards was prepared, and at a second joint conference held June 21, 1922, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Probation Association, members of the advisory committee led in the general discussions of the topics included in the outline. Work will be continued during the coming year, and the conclusions of the committee will be presented for discussion at the next annual meeting of the National Probation Association.

Two juvenile-court monographs by authorities in their respective fields have been issued this year—The Practical Value of Scientific Study of Juvenile Delinquents, by Dr. William Healy, and The Legal Aspect of the Juvenile Court, by Bernard Flexner and Reuben Oppenheimer. A report describing the organization and methods of operation of the Chicago Juvenile Court—the oldest and one of the largest in the country—has been issued.

The history of the juvenile court, covering a period of more than 20 years, has shown that the State must set the machinery in motion if children in rural as well as in urban communities are to receive the benefits the laws intend. At present 48 per cent of our children live in rural areas. If they are neglected or delinquent, investigation shows that they have about one-seventh the chance for treatment fitted to their needs as they would have if they happened to reside in one of the great cities. New York and Massachusetts have been pioneers in State promotion of juvenile-court and probation stand-

ards. The past few years have seen a marked development of cooperation in juvenile-court work by State departments and county public-welfare or child-welfare organizations. Aid rendered juvenile courts includes preparing forms to be used, developing community resources, securing appointment of probation officers, promoting the training of probation officers, publishing educational matter, and advising and assisting in difficult cases. Especially significant work under State or State and county auspices is under way in Alabama, California, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

Although the principles governing the juvenile court have been accepted, in theory at least, by every State but two, our Federal laws, like the old criminal law, make no distinction between adults and children. In consequence, United States courts, save those operating in the District of Columbia, are still proceeding against little children by the ordinary methods of arrest, detention in jail with adults, indictment by the grand jury, and final discharge or sentence of fine or imprisonment. A report issued by the bureau during the year, entitled "The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child," has called attention to the extent of this problem and the urgent need for remedial legislation. The United States should lead and not lag far behind the States in the care that it gives children who come under its jurisdiction.

PUBLICITY AND EXHIBITS.

During the past year a total of 614 articles containing material furnished by or relating to the work of the Children's Bureau were published in magazines, books, pamphlets, and bulletins, not including Children's Bureau reports. The corresponding number for 1921 was 556. Twenty-three articles by members of the bureau staff have been published in magazines and bulletins, and 18 others have been prepared for publication.

Books and periodicals using bureau material included popular magazines, educational, statistical, medical, legal, and other technical books and journals. Publications of the following foreign countries used press material prepared by the bureau or contained articles relating to its work: Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Italy, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

As a means of reaching the large group in our population who can not read English, the Children's Bureau has continued to utilize a foreign-language press service which has put its resources at the disposal of a number of Government bureaus. The service receives copies of the regular press releases and articles especially prepared.

For the use of members of the Children's Bureau staff and nationwide and local organizations cooperating with the Children's Bureau, a short summary of items of interest in the child-welfare field has been prepared about once a week. The number of issues during the year was 45.

The service rendered by the Children's Bureau in loaning exhibit material for short periods to expositions, county fairs, and organizations of various types engaged in child-welfare work has been continued. The exhibit equipment has been augmented during the year

by the purchase of five additional copies of the motion picture "Our Children" and of one set of charts on the school child, three sets of charts on infant welfare, and three sets of charts on food for the growing child. Twenty-eight new wall panels have been prepared by members of the bureau staff.

PUBLICATIONS.

The total printing fund available for the year was \$36,000—\$20,000 less than was available for 1920-21. In order to keep within the amount allowed, the distribution of popular bulletins was curtailed and covers were omitted from all reports.

During the year a total of 85,494 letters were received and given due attention, and 1,280,823 Children's Bureau publications, including 644,805 popular dodgers, were distributed. The distribution of the popular bulletins on the care of children was as follows:

Prenatal Care.....	97, 243
Infant Care.....	203, 253
Child Care.....	70, 370
Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children.....	26, 098

During the past year 37 reports and leaflets were issued, as follows:

- Ninth Annual Report of the Chief, 1921.
- Aid to Mothers with Dependent Children, by Emma O. Lundberg. (Reprinted from Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.)
- Chicago Juvenile Court. The, by Helen Rankin Jeter.
- Child Labor and the Welfare of Children in an Anthracite-Coal-Mining District. (Shenandoah.)
- Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in Oyster and Shrimp Canning Communities on the Gulf Coast, by Viola I. Paradise.
- Child Labor, Separate No. 4, from Child Care and Child Welfare, Outlines for Study, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
- Child Mentality and Management, Separate No. 2, from Child Care and Child Welfare, Outlines for Study, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
- Children in Need of Special Care, Separate No. 5, from Child Care and Child Welfare, Outlines for Study, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
- Children of Wage-Earning Mothers: A study of a selected group in Chicago, by Helen Russell Wright.
- County Organization for Child Care and Protection.
- Decline in Infant Mortality, The, by Robert Morse Woodbury, Ph. D. (Reprinted from the March, 1922, issue of Mother and Child.)
- Directory of Local Child-Health Agencies in the United States.
- Federal Aid for the Protection of Maternity and Infancy, by Grace Abbott. (Reprinted from September, 1922, issue of the American Journal of Public Health.)
- Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child. The: A study of the methods of dealing with children who have violated Federal laws, by Ruth Bloodgood.
- Hygiene of Maternity and Childhood, The, Separate No. 1, from Child Care and Child Welfare, Outlines for Study, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
- Industrial Home Work of Children: A study made in Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls, R. I.
- Infant Care (revised.)
- Infant Mortality and Preventive Work in New Zealand, by Robert Morse Woodbury, Ph. D.
- Juvenile Courts—Present and Future, by Emma O. Lundberg. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Annual Congress of the American Prison Association, Jacksonville, Fla., October 28 to November 3, 1921.)

- Juvenile Detention Homes, by Katharine F. Lenroot. (Reprinted from Annual Report and Proceedings of the National Probation Association, 1921.)
- Legal Aspect of the Juvenile Court, The, by Bernard Flexner and Reuben Oppenheimer.
- Maternity and Child Care in Selected Rural Areas of Mississippi, by Helen M. Dart.
- Office Administration for Organizations Supervising the Health of Mothers, Infants, and Children of Preschool Age, with special reference to public-health nursing agencies, by Estelle B. Hunter.
- Play and Recreation, Separate No. 3. from Child Care and Child Welfare, Outlines for Study, prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
- Playground Facilities in the District of Columbia (mimeographed).
- Practical Value of Scientific Study of Juvenile Delinquents, The, by William Healy, M. D.
- Proceedings of the Conference on Juvenile-Court Standards, held under the auspices of the United States Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association, Milwaukee, Wis., June 21-22, 1921.
- Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy. Text of the act of November 23, 1921, and maximum amounts available to the States.
- Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy (revised edition).
- Sheppard-Towner Act in Relation to Public Health, The, by Anna E. Rude, M. D. (Read before the section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health at the Seventh-third Annual Session of the American Medical Association, St. Louis, May, 1922.)
- Social Responsibility for the Protection of Children Handicapped by Illegitimate Birth, by Katharine F. Lenroot. (Reprinted from Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.)
- Standards of Child Welfare, by Julia C. Lathrop. (Reprinted from Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.)
- Statures and Weights of Children Under 6 Years of Age, by Robert Morse Woodbury, Ph. D.
- Statures and Weights of Children Under Six Years of Age, by Robert Morse Woodbury, Ph. D. (Reprinted from Journal of Physical Anthropology.)
- Westergaard's Method of Expected Deaths as Applied to the Study of Infant Mortality, by Robert Morse Woodbury, Ph. D. (Reprinted from the Quarterly Publication of the American Statistical Association, September, 1922.)
- Work of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, The. (Reprinted from the October, 1922, issue of Mother and Child.)
- Working Children of Boston, The: A study of child labor under a modern system of legal regulation, by Helen Sumner Woodbury, Ph. D.

Two revisions of the List of Publications of the Children's Bureau, to February 1 and to July 1, 1922, were also issued.

The following publications are in press:

- Administration of Child Labor Laws, Part 5: Standards applicable to the administration of employment-certificate systems.
- Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in the Beet Fields of Colorado and Michigan.
- Children of Preschool Age, Gary, Ind.: Part I, General conditions affecting child welfare; Part II, Diet of the children.
- Illegitimacy as a Child-Welfare Problem. Part 3: Analysis of schedule studies of the care of children born out of wedlock in selected urban and rural communities.
- Infant Mortality: Results of a field study in Baltimore, Md.
- Infant Mortality: Results of a field study in Gary, Ind.
- Maternity and Infant Care in a Mountain County in Georgia.
- Nutrition and Care of Children in a Mountain County of Kentucky, The.
- Physical Status of Preschool Children, Gary, Ind.
- Proceedings of the Conference on Mothers' Pensions, held under the auspices of the mothers' pension committee, family division, of the National Conference of Social Work, and the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

Reports on the following subjects are in preparation:

- Administration of Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes.
- Baby-Week Campaigns (revised).
- Child Labor in North Dakota.
- Child Welfare in Cotton-Growing Areas of Texas.

Child Welfare in the Island Possessions: 1. Porto Rico.
 Child Welfare in Truck-Farming Areas of Maryland.
 Child Welfare in Truck-Farming Areas of New Jersey.
 Child Welfare in Truck-Farming Areas of Virginia.
 Dependent Children in the District of Columbia.
 Game Manual: How to Teach Games.
 Health of the Young Industrial Worker.
 Infant Mortality: Australia.
 Infant Mortality in Eight Cities.
 Juvenile-Court Organization and Methods.
 Maternal Mortality (revised).
 North Dakota and South Dakota Studies of Dependency and Delinquency.
 Opportunities for Minors in Metal-Manufacturing Industries in Michigan.
 Protective Work for Children.
 Standards of Aid to Children in Their Own Homes.
 Unemployment and Child Welfare.
 Vocational Guidance and Placement (in cooperation with the United States Employment Service).
 Welfare of Children in Bituminous Coal-mining Communities of West Virginia, The.
 Welfare of Children in Families Living on Canal Boats, The.

At the time that the Children's Bureau was created in 1912 it was the first public agency, not only in the United States but in the world, directed to consider as a whole the problems of childhood and child life. During the decade that has passed similar bureaus have been created in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany,⁴ Russia, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

In the United States there have been certain substantial advances in public provision for the care of children during these 10 years. At the time the bureau began its infant-mortality studies the birth-registration area had not been established by the division of vital statistics of the Bureau of the Census, and facts were, in consequence, not available as a basis for action. Now the birth-registration area includes 29 States and the District of Columbia and 66 per cent of the population. The number of States which have special bureaus or divisions dealing with child health has increased from 1 to 46; 42 States have availed themselves of the benefits which the maternity and infancy act of November 23, 1921, offers. More than half the States have created commissions to make comprehensive inquiries into all aspects of child welfare, with a view to a recodification of existing laws and such improvements in law and administration as are found to be needed to bring the State's care of its children up to standard. In more than half the States, bureaus or divisions dealing especially with dependent, neglected, or delinquent children have been organized either as independent administrative units or in the State departments of public welfare or charities. The number of States which have provided mothers' pensions has increased from 2 to 40.

There has been an increasing appreciation of the importance of technique in the field of child care; of linking up the State with the local administrative machinery and of including in the field of interest all the children of the community. The medical profession is giving more consideration to the social and economic aspects of child health, and the social workers have learned the importance of a physical diagnosis before determining social treatment.

⁴ Law passed in 1922, but not to go into effect until 1923.

The Children's Bureau does not claim responsibility for these changes. It can, however, be said that its investigations furnished the facts on which action was frequently based, and because of the cooperation of experts in child welfare, public and private child-caring agencies, and women's organizations, the bureau has been able to focus national attention on some of the most important aspects of child care.

During the year just past the bureau has had an appropriation of \$271,040 for investigation and research, and \$490,000 for the administration of the maternity and infancy act during the last quarter of the year, all except \$12,500 of which was for distribution among the several States. During the coming year it will have the full appropriation of \$1,240,000 authorized by the maternity and infancy act, of which not to exceed \$50,000 will be spent by the bureau for administrative purposes; it will also have \$40,000 more for the investigation of child welfare than it has had this year. With this increase the bureau will be able to meet only a small per cent of the opportunities for substantial contribution to the welfare of children which are offered it. Under the direction of Julia C. Lathrop, the practical value of a scientific research and educational bureau in the field of child care has been established; to what extent it will be enabled to expand to meet opportunities for service is a question of public policy involving a decision as to the relative importance of children and their welfare as compared with other objects of national expenditure.

GRACE ABBOTT, *Chief.*

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
NATURALIZATION
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

3

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1922

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1922.

SIR: The ensuing pages contain a report of the operations of the bureau during the fiscal year just ended, 1922.

Both on the score of economy of expenditures and condensation within as small compass as practicable, the data are presented in tabulated form so far as possible. While this method will limit materially the number of readers, it will aid those whose purpose it is to obtain exact knowledge for practical use rather than "human interest stories" for exploitation as popular reading matter.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

This branch of the naturalization work is both clerical and judicial, the former being discharged by the clerks of courts and the latter by the judges, each of which is treated under a separate head.

Table 1 shows that the number of courts exercising jurisdiction to naturalize aliens has remained practically unchanged, the small decrease shown representing State courts to which little business was presented, either because few aliens reside within their jurisdictions or because of easy access to Federal courts.

TABLE 1.—*Courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction.*

Court.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
State....	2,247	2,270	2,277	2,238	2,177	2,175	2,136	2,100	2,046	2,088	2,056	2,049	2,037
Federal..	227	229	250	201	203	202	209	222	219	218	215	216	221
Total..	2,474	2,499	2,527	2,439	2,380	2,377	2,345	2,322	2,265	2,306	2,271	2,265	2,258

This relative inflexibility of the number of courts indicates that increase of naturalization work can be disposed of only by increased labor of the judges, as there is no means of adding to their number, as may be done, by express statutory provision, to supply additional naturalization clerks of courts. As might be assumed from this condition, in some of the large centers of alien population, from which complaints of delay come, delay arises naturally, inevitably from congested dockets of hearings which the judges have not been physically able to dispose of promptly and, at the same time, give the requisite time to their litigated cases.

The popular impression that such discouraging tardiness may be avoided by furnishing more naturalization assistants to clerks of

courts is, where such a condition exists, erroneous. The personnel of the judges is fixed numerically; the personnel of naturalization clerks may be enlarged to meet necessary requirements within limitations of law and available appropriations, but, plainly, it will not hasten the disposal of petitions for naturalization to provide the means of filing more papers than the judges can pass upon promptly.

Although Tables 2, 3, and 4, next succeeding, represent the clerical branch of the work of the courts, yet they are presented here together, as successive stages in the process, since the petitions which will constitute the dockets already spoken of must be passed on by the judges, by whose orders certificates are issued.

TABLE 2.—*Declarations of intention filed by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.*

District.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston.....	6,007	6,138	7,027	6,827	25,997
New York.....	19,858	15,572	19,475	24,452	79,357
Philadelphia.....	5,533	6,982	8,238	6,989	27,742
Washington, D. C.....	2,687	2,007	1,956	2,075	8,725
Pittsburgh.....	7,639	6,906	9,463	9,684	33,692
Chicago.....	11,019	10,592	16,958	19,109	57,678
St. Louis.....	1,842	2,165	2,174	2,377	8,558
St. Paul.....	1,872	1,987	1,738	2,137	7,734
Denver.....	638	573	682	659	2,552
San Francisco.....	6,220	2,716	2,520	2,248	13,704
Seattle.....	1,781	1,514	2,036	1,796	7,177
Alaska.....	93	49	54	27	423
Hawaii.....	50	43	41	38	172
Total.....	65,239	57,242	72,412	78,618	273,511

TABLE 3.—*Civilian petitions for naturalization filed by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.*

District.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston.....	2,701	4,205	4,962	4,473	16,341
New York.....	6,698	8,331	11,417	11,958	38,404
Philadelphia.....	4,131	3,735	6,188	5,432	19,486
Washington, D. C.....	1,055	1,060	1,380	1,244	4,739
Pittsburgh.....	3,937	4,022	6,456	6,232	20,647
Chicago.....	5,330	5,045	6,721	6,681	23,777
St. Louis.....	1,784	1,509	3,812	1,857	8,962
St. Paul.....	1,654	1,584	1,971	2,198	7,407
Denver.....	419	429	661	485	1,994
San Francisco.....	1,993	1,430	1,883	1,281	6,587
Seattle.....	875	1,007	1,405	1,180	4,467
Alaska.....	46	50	59	72	227
Hawaii.....	27	27	33	45	132
Total.....	30,650	32,434	46,948	43,138	153,170

TABLE 4.—Civilian certificates of naturalization issued by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

District.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Boston	4,139	3,478	3,645	4,434	15,696
New York	10,290	7,829	9,837	11,701	39,657
Philadelphia	3,056	5,877	4,607	5,317	18,857
Washington, D. C.	949	1,529	1,087	1,250	4,815
Pittsburgh	6,151	7,191	5,624	6,115	25,081
Chicago	5,667	8,171	6,851	6,638	27,227
St. Louis	1,828	2,159	1,487	1,426	6,900
St. Paul	2,807	2,708	1,412	2,282	9,219
Denver	698	585	455	468	2,206
San Francisco	1,902	1,713	1,419	1,305	6,340
Seattle	1,519	1,306	874	923	4,622
Alaska	23	78	55	73	229
Hawaii	34	35	27	34	130
Total	39,063	42,659	37,380	41,877	160,979

The last table shows the number that actually received certificates, 160,979, but it does not profess to give the total number thereby admitted to State and Federal citizenship, since to each alien admitted the law grants individual citizenship and bestows at the same time derivative citizenship on his wife and minor children resident in this country, all of whom must be held to be American citizens, irrespective of any personal qualification or disqualification, or even of their own desire. It is evident, therefore, that the number admitted by the judges, actually or contingently, is largely in excess of the figures reported.

The same statement applies to those reported in the next table, showing those admitted under special legislation enacted in behalf of aliens who performed military service for this country in the last war, numbering 9,468 for the year under consideration, and 271,404 since the passage of the special legislation.

TABLE 5.—Military certificates granted by States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, with grand total, including prior years.

State.	Federal.	State.	Total.	State.	Federal.	State.	Total.
Alabama	13	2	15	New Jersey	130	407	537
Arizona	4	13	17	New Mexico		12	12
Arkansas	6		6	New York	254	2,195	2,449
California	328	230	558	North Carolina	19	1	20
Colorado	11	33	44	North Dakota		51	51
Connecticut	101	178	279	Ohio	184	170	354
Delaware	7		7	Oklahoma		20	22
District of Columbia	65		65	Oregon	39	30	69
Florida	20	2	22	Pennsylvania	979	444	1,423
Georgia	19	2	21	Porto Rico	20		20
Idaho	3	2	5	Rhode Island	126	15	141
Illinois	490	124	614	South Carolina	1	1	2
Indiana	95	95	190	South Dakota	1	34	35
Iowa	3	74	77	Tennessee	15		15
Kansas		26	26	Texas	150	21	171
Kentucky	11		11	Utah		5	5
Louisiana	41	6	47	Vermont	18	2	20
Maine	37	34	71	Virginia	18	8	26
Maryland	1	51	52	Washington	85	25	110
Massachusetts	403	333	736	West Virginia	24	35	59
Michigan	72	439	511	Wisconsin	50	117	167
Minnesota	2	205	208	Wyoming	6	13	19
Mississippi	6		6				
Missouri	98	6	104	Total, 1922	3,868	5,600	9,468
Montana	1	39	40	Total, 1921	7,301	10,335	17,636
Nebraska		65	65	Total, prior years	113,957	130,343	244,300
Nevada		8	8				
New Hampshire	5	36	41	Grand total	125,126	146,278	271,404

In Table 6 it is shown that the total number of civilian petitions disposed of by the judges during the year was 190,055. This number, less the 160,979 to whom certificates were issued, discloses the number rejected, 29,076. As a source of useful information, this is the most valuable table the bureau has to present. It is regretted that its resources precluded an investigation that would have enabled it to report in more precise terms the cause of denial in each case, as, for example, is done with respect to 10,288—or more than one-third of the total denials—in which cases judges were incredulous that the applicants entertained that “attachment to the principles of the Constitution” which the law requires to be proved and which the petitioners, under oath, professed to have, notwithstanding the fact that when those principles were imperiled they secured exemption from military service on the score of alienage.

Occasionally it has been reported from the field that many who persisted in filing petitions—though warned by the examiners that the judges would almost certainly reject them upon the facts discovered by prior investigation—failed to pursue their effort, or asked to have petitions dismissed, when they saw others in like situation denied.

If from the total denials, 29,076, representing 15 per cent of the cases heard and finally disposed of, there are deducted those of a formal nature, it is obvious that the judges have been very liberal in assuming the prime requisite of attachment to American principles and granting citizenship. These denials for formal reasons were:

Already citizens.....	161
Incompetent witnesses.....	3,130
Insufficient residence.....	382
No certificate of arrival.....	165
Invalid declarations.....	2,969
Lack of jurisdiction.....	203
On request of petitioners.....	768
Abandonment by petitioners.....	8,994
Lack of witnesses.....	276
Death of petitioners.....	537
Not eligible under section 2169, Revised Statutes.....	6
Total.....	17,591

Taking this number, 17,591, from the total denials and ignoring those reported denied for “miscellaneous” reasons, it seems fairly accurate to say that, out of the total of 190,055 petitions disposed of, the judges found only 11,485—less than 7 per cent—to lack the qualifications for American citizenship.

In Alaska and Hawaii, where the bureau has no examiners, practically all petitioners were naturalized.

TABLE 6.—Certificates of naturalization, exclusive of military naturalizations, issued and denied, by naturalization districts, Alaska, and Hawaii, with reasons for denials, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Naturalization district:	Certificates denied and reasons therefor.														Total certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials, by districts.	
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	No certificate of arrival.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.	Deceased.	Section 2169.	Miscellaneous.				Total.
Boston.....	39	¹ 1,050	77	35	300	25	8	4	54	1,205	13	44		20	2,874	15,696	18,570	15
New York.....	21	269	519	100	583	37	² 1,168	39	64	1,340		82		1,728	5,951	39,657	45,608	13
Philadelphia.....	10	41	367	16	35		50	8	110	819		50	1	1,995	2,501	18,857	21,358	12
Washington, D. C.....	15	9	71	10	30	16	29	17	34	390		25		246	899	4,815	5,714	16
Pittsburgh.....	18	60	293	10	11	8	47	31	108	1,794	124	70		628	3,202	25,081	28,283	11
Chicago.....	20	201	578	47	190	14	³ 1,504	19	126	1,389	54	128	3	1,724	5,997	27,227	33,224	18
St. Louis.....	5	73	534	36	112	39	68	27	94	476	18	45		834	2,361	6,900	9,261	25
St. Paul.....	12	86	74	74	74	4	16	7	41	473	21	44		801	1,727	9,219	10,946	16
Denver.....	8	15	82	8	4	5	4	3	18	164	6	5		190	512	2,206	2,718	19
San Francisco.....	5	14	165	7	8	7	33	11	37	474	13	14	2	604	1,394	6,340	7,734	18
Seattle.....	7	58	369	38	57	10	42	37	82	470	20	29		433	1,652	4,622	6,274	26
Alaska.....				1										2	3	229	232	1
Hawaii.....	1		1									1			3	130	133	2
Total.....	161	1,876	3,130	382	1,404	165	2,969	203	768	8,994	276	537	6	⁴ 8,205	29,076	160,979	190,055	15

¹ 850 were claimants for exemption from military service.

² 876 were claimants for exemption from military service.

³ 1,490 were claimants for exemption from military service.

⁴ 7,072 denied because "Claimed exemption from military service."

In Table 7 are shown, by naturalization districts, the number of petitions deferred and the reasons assigned for such continuances.

TABLE 7.—Continuances, by naturalization districts.

District.	Ignorance of Government.	Illiteracy.	Non-appearance.	Other causes.	Total.
Boston.....	1,695	370	4,745	938	7,748
New York.....	1,396	298	6,990	2,505	11,189
Philadelphia.....	639	64	4,193	715	5,616
Washington, D. C.....	407	118	560	891	1,976
Pittsburgh.....	1,976	16	(1)	1,771	3,763
Chicago.....	1,407	13	4,267	2,571	8,258
St. Louis.....	200	.....	744	3,083	4,027
St. Paul.....	² 1,990	.....	2,453	651	5,094
Denver.....	296	32	606	600	1,534
San Francisco.....	1,051	.....	1,520	1,608	4,179
Seattle.....	883	26	1,486	833	3,228
Total.....	11,940	937	27,569	16,166	56,612

¹ No record kept.

² Combined with illiteracy.

Tables 8 and 9 show the number and status of motions filed under section 15 of the act of June 29, 1906, for the cancellation of certificates of naturalization which the Government claimed were fraudulently obtained or illegally granted, and the number and status of criminal proceedings instituted for offenses against the naturalization law.

TABLE 8.—Cancellation cases.

District.	Pending July 1, 1921.	Referred to United States attorneys.	Handled without reference to United States attorneys.	Certificates canceled.	Dismissed.	Discontinued.	Violations which under Circular No. 107 were not prosecuted.	Pending.
Boston.....	3	10	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....
New York.....	27	45	19	51	.....	4	.....	36
Philadelphia.....	3	5	4	7	.....	.....	.....	5
Washington, D. C.....	38	6	20	26	1	3	.....	34
Pittsburgh.....	8	5	6	7	.....	.....	.....	12
Chicago.....	17	8	4	7	.....	3	.....	19
St. Louis.....	3	6	19	23	.....	.....	.....	5
St. Paul.....	6	7	5	15	1	.....	.....	2
Denver.....	5	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	3
San Francisco.....	10	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	16
Seattle.....	16	3	22	27	1	4	1	8
Total.....	136	104	103	174	4	14	11	140

RECAPITULATION OF CANCELLATION CASES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1922.

Certificates canceled.....	4,228
Cases dismissed.....	627
Cases discontinued.....	258
Violations which under Circular No. 107 were not prosecuted.....	160
Pending.....	140
Total cases.....	5,413

TABLE 9:—Results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization laws.

District.	Prosecutions.		Not-prosessed.	Acquittals.	Fine without jail sentences.	Jail sentences.	Both fines and jail sentences.	Amount of fines including costs.	Pending.
	Pending from last year.	During fiscal year.							
New York.....	19	37	1	1	5	11	1	\$425	37
Philadelphia.....	4	4	4						4
Washington, D. C.....	1	3	1						3
Pittsburgh.....	1								1
Chicago.....	1	9	1						9
St. Paul.....	2				1	2		\$100	
Seattle.....	1	1							2
Total.....	29	54	7	1	6	12	1	525	56

¹ U. S. district court, southern district of New York, 1 case, \$300 with 1 day imprisonment: 3 cases, \$25 each. U. S. district court, Newark, N. J., 2 cases, \$25 each.
² U. S. district court, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., sentence of 18 months Federal prison, Leavenworth.
³ U. S. district court, Duluth, Minn.

RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS, FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1922.

Imprisoned.....	136	Acquittals.....	53
Fined.....	160	Pending.....	56
Imprisoned and fined.....	153		
Not-prosessed.....	113	Total cases.....	628
Sentences suspended.....	57		

¹ Total amount of fines, \$22,210.32.

If the number of cases reported in the above tables seems incredibly small, or to argue the existence of a suspiciously high standard of morality in relation to naturalization, it is suggested that an explanation may be found in the practice of an economy that unduly restricts official forces. Crimes and lesser offenses can be charged only upon evidence which somebody has to secure and present to prosecuting attorneys. And, further, many who would perhaps be inclined to seek naturalization illegally and fraudulently are stopped by the naturalization examiners before they have an opportunity to jeopardize their liberty.

Long years of experience in a lax administration—before Government administration of the naturalization law—has rendered the general public somewhat indifferent to abuses, while others, who have political ends to attain by votes, view with positive distaste, as over-officious, attempts to punish such offenses; nor do the penalties inflicted upon conviction appear to justify the assumption that the judicial view regards such offenses as very heinous.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

The duties of these officers are to fill out and file naturalization declarations and petitions; to fill out and issue certificates of naturalization when granted; to make monthly returns of duplicates of all such papers to the Bureau of Naturalization; to make quarterly returns to the same bureau of all fees collected and to remit therewith the proportion of such fees due to the Government, together with such incidental duties as correspondence and the proper preparation

of cases for hearing on specified dates. In other words, their duties are purely clerical.

In contrast with the case of the judges, under specified conditions assistant naturalization clerks may be appointed, in the selection of whom the clerks of courts are under no restrictions.

It is a serious defect of the law that provision for the compensation of these assistants is not made automatically by authorized retention by clerks of courts of a sufficient proportion of fees received to compensate for such assistance as the varying demands of the business may require. Under the present method the Secretary of Labor is authorized to make an allowance for the employment of such assistants out of funds appropriated for his use in administering the law. In actual practice this procedure puts upon the Secretary the almost impossible task of so expending the fixed available appropriation, when naturalization business increases, as to give an increase to the clerks of courts and not at the same time reduce his own administrative field force of examiners and clerks. It can be done, and is now and has for years been done, only by depleting the force of field officers, and rendering it inadequate to discharge the duties devolving upon it at the precise time those duties are most numerous, in order to pay for assistant clerks to prepare and file more papers than can be properly investigated and promptly heard by the judges when set for hearing. The mere statement of such a method will suggest its indefensibility and the possible embarrassments involved in thus "playing off" one branch of a great public service against another.

These remarks apply exclusively to the large courts in our principal cities, and to such of those only as collect fees in excess of \$6,000 in a fiscal year. Those collecting less than \$6,000 retain one-half of their collections as full compensation for clerical work on naturalization papers, but the law requires that all collections by any court, in excess of the sum mentioned be deposited in the United States Treasury, and makes provision for clerical aid by the method to which objection has above been urged.

In Table 10 is presented a statement of the clerks of courts who are habitually delinquent in making the returns required of them by law. In numerous instances fee accounts and remittances are delayed many years, requiring much official correspondence and sometimes action upon the surety bonds of the clerks who are remiss in this respect.

CLERKS OF COURTS

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TABLE 10.—Number of courts, by States and Territories, exercising naturalization jurisdiction and the number which are habitually delinquent in accounting for naturalization business transacted.

State or Territory	Exercising jurisdiction	Habitually delinquent	State or Territory	Exercising jurisdiction	Habitually delinquent
Alabama	11	2	Nebraska	94	17
Alaska	11		Nevada	18	4
Arizona	14	1	New Hampshire	12	
Arkansas	35	17	New Jersey	23	1
California	60	1	New Mexico	29	10
Colorado	63	15	New York	76	5
Connecticut	12	1	North Carolina	22	11
Delaware	4	1	North Dakota	56	5
District of Columbia	1		Ohio	88	4
Florida	21	8	Oklahoma	74	35
Georgia	18	5	Oregon	36	1
Hawaii	8		Pennsylvania	67	6
Idaho	46	8	Porto Rico	2	
Illinois	114	22	Rhode Island	5	
Indiana	96	10	South Carolina	8	
Iowa	107	5	South Dakota	65	4
Kansas	107	7	Tennessee	20	8
Kentucky	26	11	Texas	114	32
Louisiana	28	10	Utah	30	8
Maine	16	1	Vermont	12	4
Maryland	21	9	Virginia	28	16
Massachusetts	19	1	Washington	43	1
Michigan	89	3	West Virginia	41	8
Minnesota	95	4	Wisconsin	73	
Mississippi	21	8	Wyoming	21	
Missouri	102	33			
Montana	56	1	Total	2,258	364

FIELD OFFICERS.

This body of officials, consisting of a chief examiner in charge of business originating in his naturalization district and a force of examiners and clerks, is the chief immediate agency of the Government in securing a compliance with the law by the judges, the clerks of courts, the candidates for citizenship, and the general public. It is not too much to say that so far as it functions the purposes of the law are achieved; to the extent that it fails to function, the law is a dead letter.

The filing of papers, the collection and disposal of fees, all the machinery employed as a means, even the final judgment of the courts, are of less importance than the investigations of petitioners and their witnesses, the reports thereon, and the attendance at the hearings in courts of these officers. If the investigations have been thorough and competent, and the court has come from experience to place a justified confidence in the ability and character of the examiner making such report—and it has nothing else to rely upon—such reports are often favorably acted upon so promptly that a casual observer is led to doubt whether the performance is not a mere perfunctory grant of naturalization to every alien who asks for it. A view of the hearings in cases where the examiner's report is unfavorable would lead to the opposite conclusion. In these cases, at the instance of the judges themselves, the examiner becomes the attorney at law for the Government, argues the issue of law or fact, and frequently asks for denial of the petition. After such a hearing the judge either overrules the examiner and admits the petitioner, denies the petition, or continues the case for a further specific investigation.

by the examiner and a report thereon at an adjourned hearing or for further consideration by the court itself. It is obvious that such proceedings, in which the Government is represented by competent counsel, constitute the only means of securing that uniformity of the rule which the Constitution requires; since more than 2,000 separate courts are applying the rule or law of naturalization.

A complete survey of the amount of work performed by the field force, as above described, is given in Table 11.

TABLE 11.—Recapitulation of naturalization field work, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

Naturalization district.	Examinations.		Investigations.					
	Pe-titions.	Declara-tions.	Petitioners.			Witnesses.		
			In person.	By cor-re-spond-ence.	Total.	In person.	By cor-re-spond-ence.	Total.
Boston.....	17,347	25,521	19,672	118	19,790	17,060	17,060	
New York.....	38,221	28,213	40,606		40,606	84,488	84,488	
Philadelphia.....	13,275	15,602	22,134		22,134	40,103	40,103	
Washington, D. C.....	4,739	8,000	3,100	1,541	4,641	6,200	3,082	
Pittsburgh.....	23,520	2,000	29,248	8	29,256	58,496	16	
Chicago.....	27,000	27,000	26,470	4,638	31,108	51,104	9,736	
St. Louis.....	8,221	11,444	4,739	6,863	11,602	8,458	14,746	
St. Paul.....	8,447	7,202	7,538	6,377	13,915	19,935	18,086	
Denver.....	4,753	4,482	784	1,494	2,278	1,148	3,605	
San Francisco.....	8,603	11,138	5,099	2,378	7,477	9,851	4,625	
Seattle.....	6,724	2,503	2,047	3,238	5,285	1,734	6,683	
Total.....	180,850	145,634	161,437	26,650	188,087	298,577	60,579	

Naturalization district.	Court hearings.				Admissions.				Total number of visits to offices of clerks of courts.
	Attended.			Unat-tend-ed.	Civilian.		Mili-tary.		
	In per-son.	By cor-re-spond-ence.	Total.		With-out ob-jection.	Over ob-jection.	Total.	Total.	
Boston.....	283	37	320	320	15,684	12	15,696	1,288	16,984
New York.....	754	9	763	763	39,614	43	39,657	2,353	42,010
Philadelphia.....	333	1	333	333	18,847	10	18,857	1,312	20,169
Washington, D. C.....	393	143	536	536	4,745	20	4,815	462	5,277
Pittsburgh.....	1,044	8	1,052	1,052	25,055	61	25,081	1,184	26,265
Chicago.....	1,788	173	1,961	1,961	27,158	69	27,227	1,279	28,506
St. Louis.....	469	512	981	989	6,868	32	6,900	349	7,249
St. Paul.....	1,554	182	1,736	1,736	9,188	31	9,219	364	9,583
Denver.....	179	182	359	359	2,203	3	2,206	70	2,276
San Francisco.....	1,541	141	1,682	1,682	6,330	110	6,440	583	6,923
Seattle.....	332	157	489	490	4,604	18	4,622	224	4,846
Total.....	5,670	1,322	6,992	6,992	170,005	1,0274	170,620	9,468	179,088

The figures in Table 11 are sufficiently expressive of the activity of the 120 examiners covering the area of continental United States and Porto Rico, including the item of travel, which approximates \$59,000. Yet much of the work of investigation and of attendance at court hearings was ineffectively conducted. Formal written interrogatories were used to investigate 26,650 petitioners and 60,579 witnesses, and the same ineffectual method was substituted for personal attendance at 1,322 court hearings. Under such procedure the possible doubt in

the mind of the judge may be foreseen without prophetic vision. Of course, such an action is little better than doing nothing. By no stretch of the imagination can it be considered efficient administrative work, and its mere disclosure calls loudly and imperatively for additional examiners.

In addition to what is set forth above there is other work, both legal and administrative, which is handled by the field force, but as it has been described in former reports it does not need to be repeated here.

There are presented in Tables 12 and 13 reports of correspondence work at the headquarters of each naturalization district, as indicated by the respective headings.

TABLE 12.—Statement showing incoming and outgoing mail handled by field officers during the fiscal year 1922 arranged by districts.

Naturalization district.	Incoming.			Outgoing.			
	Unregistered.	Registered.	Total.	Original letters.	Form letters and packages.	Card-notices.	Total.
Boston.....	26,077	332	26,409	13,043	23,250	21,093	57,386
New York.....	55,452	264	55,716	41,724	23,948	20,377	86,049
Philadelphia.....	25,912	420	26,332	16,014	10,530	30,851	67,395
Washington, D. C.....	25,199	27	25,226	10,328	9,892	714	20,934
Pittsburgh.....	46,215	2,727	48,942	17,022	20,458	26,710	64,190
Chicago.....	68,944	1,792	70,736	42,692	65,171	26,331	134,194
St. Louis.....	49,599	215	49,814	15,629	29,698	3,263	48,590
St. Paul.....	36,203	622	36,825	13,929	37,865	6,611	58,405
Denver.....	15,967	853	16,820	6,969	14,140	.....	21,109
San Francisco.....	28,031	341	28,372	9,999	20,905	3,850	34,754
Seattle.....	21,942	947	22,889	8,325	22,760	2,756	33,871
Total.....	399,541	8,540	408,081	195,674	278,647	142,556	616,877

TABLE 13.—Number of requests received, by naturalization districts, for return to owners of soldier naturalization certificates, fiscal year 1922, with total for 1921 for comparison.

Naturalization district.	Received directly.	Received from bureau.	By reference from other sources.	Total.
Boston.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	75
New York.....	102	275	41	418
Philadelphia.....	207	121	76	404
Washington, D. C.....	630	34	.....	664
Pittsburgh.....	252	220	125	597
Chicago.....	2150	2100	250	2300
S. Louis.....	70	150	60	280
St. Paul.....	22	3	5	30
Denver.....	50	250	230	1130
San Francisco.....	41	48	13	102
Seattle.....	25	30	20	75
Total.....	1,549 ¹	1,031	420	3,075
Total, 1921.....	2,772	2,945	2,667	8,681

¹ No separate record kept.

² Approximate.

This huge correspondence represents chiefly the work of the 57 clerks employed in the field service at the points indicated in the first column of the tables, where offices are maintained.

WORK OF THE BUREAU IN WASHINGTON.

NATURALIZATION.

If desired, additional information as to the various activities of the central naturalization office, the bureau at the Capital, may be found in greater detail in preceding annual reports.

As a measure in part of the general work, Table 14 is given from which it appears that there was an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding figures reported last year, an increase consisting largely of circular or "form" letters bearing upon the work designated as citizenship training.

TABLE 14.—Statement showing volume of mail handled by the Bureau of Naturalization, fiscal years 1920, 1921, and 1922.

	1920	1921	1922				
			First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:							
Unregistered pieces.....	379,795	556,195	120,541	142,379	172,224	154,763	589,907
Registered pieces.....	33,712	26,691	5,014	5,238	6,513	5,645	22,410
Total.....	413,507	582,886	125,555	147,617	178,737	160,408	612,317
Average per working day...	1,374	1,963	1,720	1,942	2,383	2,111	2,041
Outgoing mail:							
Letters.....	46,869	36,861	8,430	6,633	7,937	7,349	30,349
Form letters.....	572,288	597,525	144,508	208,878	298,432	259,022	910,838
Petition notices.....	8,816	7,146	1,905	1,529	2,057	2,219	7,710
Total.....	627,973	611,532	154,841	217,040	308,426	268,590	948,897
Average per working day:							
Letters.....	156	124	115	87	106	97	101
Form letters.....	1,908	1,911	1,980	2,748	3,979	3,408	3,036
Petition notices.....	29	24	26	20	27	29	25
Total.....	2,093	2,059	2,121	2,855	4,112	3,534	3,152

From Table 15 it appears that for each day of the 365 in the year, applications to the number of 36 were received for replacements of lost or destroyed declarations of intention and certificates of naturalization. It is also shown that for each day an average of 330 applications for certificates of arrival reached the bureau. Of this number approximately 96 were returned to the senders because of incorrect or insufficient information. Also, for each day in the calendar year an average of 234 such certificates were sent as requested.

TABLE 15.—Statement showing number of requests for dates of arrival and number of dates of arrival furnished and requests returned on account of insufficient information; also the number of requests for certified copies of naturalization papers under rule 17 of the Naturalization Regulations, listed by months, for the fiscal year 1922.

Month.	Requests for certificates of arrival.	Certificates of arrival furnished.	Requests returned, improper information.	Requests for certified copies of lost or destroyed papers.		
				Certificates of naturalization.	Declarations of intention.	Total.
July.....	8,102	2,630	1,134	336	775	1,111
August.....	8,583	2,171	1,036	417	786	1,203
September.....	7,781	3,829	1,242	437	621	1,058
October.....	8,957	5,984	2,246	454	698	1,152
November.....	8,769	4,507	2,489	327	598	925
December.....	9,068	5,373	1,327	239	539	778
January.....	11,916	12,026	4,094	389	761	1,150
February.....	11,427	14,644	6,148	351	788	1,139
March.....	12,523	7,255	4,247	491	808	1,299
April.....	11,027	6,803	2,935	464	619	1,083
May.....	11,684	10,876	4,808	382	584	966
June.....	10,837	9,327	3,369	426	813	1,239
Total.....	120,674	85,425	35,075	4,713	8,390	13,103

These requests, made on appropriate blank forms supplied to prospective petitioners, are addressed to the bureau. Examination frequently discloses that it will be a year or more before the paper asked for can be used, that it fails to contain all the information required to identify the writer with the record made at the port of entry, as well as numerous other defects. Appropriate action is taken in each case by the bureau. When the request passes examination in the bureau it is forwarded, usually not more than a day after receipt, to the immigration officer at the port of arrival, who, after an examination of his record, either sends the certificate requested or reports his inability to locate any record of entry. Sometimes additional information is requested, on receipt of which a new search is made, not infrequently without success and always with long delay. At the principal port of entry, New York, the delay often extends over many months, and the congestion of unsupplied requests mounts to many thousands, especially when the official force at the disposal of the commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island has been reduced below the minimum required to dispose promptly of the work at his station. This situation, of course, subjects the bureau to discredit, though it is blameless for the delay, and retards the filing of his petition by the applicant, since the law requires that the certificate of arrival be filed with ("attached to and made part of") his petition. Without it he can not be naturalized, and it may be delayed so long that his declaration of intention may expire by the seven-year limitation of law and impose upon him the necessity of filing another declaration and waiting two years for it to mature before renewing his attempt to become a citizen of this country.

The only purpose of this requirement is to show that the candidate for citizenship has not in his initial step evaded the law of the land. But if he has, ignorantly or knowingly or willfully, what conclusive evidence of unfitness would that fact imply that is not affirmatively and fully met and overcome by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, that they have personally

known him for five years, and upon their observation, on solemn oath, declare him to be in every respect qualified to be an American citizen?

If this report, in the foregoing comments on this point, has passed beyond the bounds of mere report to argument, it is in the interest of economizing labor—a much more certain economy than simply withholding funds. For these reasons, and because it needs the labor for work of importance now slighted for lack of it, it urgently recommends that the certificate of arrival be abolished as useless, obstructive, and expensive.

Whatever merit this plan may have had was largely neutralized by the administrative issuance, in cases where no record of entry can be found, of a certificate of arrival based solely upon the unsupported statements of the applicant for such certificate, accompanied by the payment of the \$8 immigration head tax. About January 1 of the current year the duty of furnishing such certificates, *nunc pro tunc*, was transferred from the immigration to the naturalization officers, and since then head taxes have been collected and remitted to the United States Treasury aggregating \$15,504.16.

In the two next succeeding tables are presented the figures representing the number of accounts audited in the bureau and passed to the disbursing officer for payment or for remittance to the Treasury Department. The first table shows the accounts payable from appropriations by Congress, and the second, settlement of the accounts of clerks of naturalization courts for fees collected from declarants and petitioners.

TABLE 16.—*Number of accounts handled during the fiscal year 1922 for which the expenditures were chargeable against the appropriation named.*

Item.	Appropriation to which chargeable.	Number of accounts.
Office salary pay rolls.....	Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization.....	28
Do.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization.....	27
Field salary pay rolls.....	do.....	352
Suspensions.....	do.....	92
Telephone.....	do.....	244
Rent.....	do.....	24
Additional assistants to clerks of courts.....	do.....	134
Telegraph.....	do.....	139
Railroad company vouchers.....	do.....	1,702
Contingent and miscellaneous items.....	do.....	323
Printing.....	Naturalization fees, publishing citizenship textbook.....	8
Field travel vouchers.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization.....	1,217
Total.....		4,290

TABLE 17.—*Number of fee accounts handled during the fiscal year 1922, classified by fiscal years to which they relate.*

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total.
Transactions.....	4	5	16	31	50	1,947	5,040	7,093
No transactions.....		5	8	9	22	569	1,536	2,149
Total.....	4	10	24	40	72	2,516	6,576	9,242

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING.

This branch of the bureau's activities was inaugurated some years ago, partly as the result of a plan conceived by a learned judge in California and put into operation by the local public school officers, by which the former agreed to accept, as sufficient evidence of a petitioner's knowledge of the principles of our Government to which he professed attachment, a certificate from those officers showing that the petitioner had completed successfully a public-school course in citizenship training.

It was found that the effect of this plan was to save the time of the court at the hearings of petitions, to insure the possession by the candidate for naturalization of a reasonable understanding of the principles of the American form of government, and so to make his ordinarily perfunctory claim of attachment to those principles at least reasonably credible.

These and other palpable merits of this plan so impressed the Department of Labor that it determined to adopt and extend it throughout the country, using for the purpose this bureau, and relying, as sufficient authority for such undertaking, upon the language in the department's organic law "that the Bureau of Naturalization, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Labor, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens."

At first the scope of the work by the bureau, as a sort of liaison agency, did not extend beyond efforts to bring together the appropriate public school authorities of the States and municipalities, who were prepared to furnish such a course of training, and those aliens, and their wives and minor children, who had taken the first or second step toward securing naturalization; to stimulate the former by every proper and reasonable means to undertake such a system of training as an integral part of their public schools; and to secure the attendance of such aliens upon the classes established as an obvious means of aiding them to obtain the citizenship they were seeking.

This scheme—simple, practical, and not without color of authority at least—quickly spread until apparently it encroached upon fields of activity preempted, so to speak, by others, and thus became the object of adverse criticism and even of charges that it was unauthorized by law. This last mentioned opposition found positive expression by the chairman and members of the House Committee on Appropriations as a response to the effort to justify estimates submitted for the support and further enlargement of this feature of the Bureau's work, despite the implication that it was authorized by items providing for its cost in appropriation bills already passed.

The only legislation which directly grants authority for any part of the bureau's activities in connection with citizenship training appears in the act approved May 9, 1918, as will appear, is mainly in the form of a recognition and authority for the continuance of what had already been done in this line, and not, as is usual, an antecedent authorization in precise terms of something to be done thereafter. The language referred to is quoted, as follows:

Ninth. That for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Bureau of Naturalization of sending the names of the candidates for citizenship to the public schools and otherwise promoting instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants

for naturalization, as provided in this subdivision, authority is hereby given for the reimbursement of the printing and binding appropriation of the Department of Labor upon the records of the Treasury Department from the naturalization fees deposited in the Treasury through the Bureau of Naturalization for the cost of publishing the citizenship textbook prepared and to be distributed by the Bureau of Naturalization to those candidates for citizenship only who are in attendance upon the public schools, such reimbursement to be made upon statements by the Commissioner of Naturalization of books actually delivered to such student candidates for citizenship, and a monthly naturalization, bulletin, and, in this duty, to secure the aid of and cooperate with the official State and national organizations, including those concerned with vocational education and including personal services in the District of Columbia, and to aid the local Army exemption boards and cooperate with the War Department in locating declarants subject to the Army draft and expenses incidental thereto.)

It must be confessed that the quoted legislation presents a problem for the legally trained mind. It, in a single sentence, provides a method of reimbursing the department's "printing and binding appropriation" for the cost of two publications, and "in this duty" authorizes the bureau to secure aid from and cooperate with various vaguely described State and National organizations, etc. Plainly, it helps the department's printing fund, and clearly, albeit in an unusual way; it makes an indefinite appropriation to do this, but it is impossible to discover any definite program of work for the bureau in the line of citizenship training. Under its involved and general terms it is not possible to submit an estimate for expenditures that would not be open to the charge of being a mere guess, or an effort to secure as much as possible for propaganda purposes of some undetermined nature, or for some undesignated object. Neither economy nor efficiency is possible in this connection until an act is passed defining the duties as to citizenship training in plain, specific, and intelligible language.

The growth of this important work has been steady, and it is becoming more and more widely known to the public, including people of foreign birth to whom it means so much. The number of communities for which supplies were ordered for citizenship instruction during the last year is 2,867, as against 2,138, the highest in any preceding year. This means that steps toward the organization of citizenship classes for the instruction of their foreign born have been taken by the public schools of about one-third more communities than at any time since the bureau undertook to promote the preparation of candidates for naturalization along educational lines. In addition to these 2,867 communities, there were 753 others within the public-school jurisdiction of the places referred to, making a total of 3,625 such communities, as compared with 3,526 reported for 1921. It was decided early in the year not to reprint the original edition of the bureau's textbook, since its revision was under way, and Part III of the revised edition was available for distribution at the opening of the school year. This part contains the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, with a very brief account of the early history of the country. It has met with a very cordial reception. The bureau has been encouraged by the expressions of appreciation that have come from those who are using the book to advantage. As one educator puts it: "It is a book that is worth while—one that will appeal to the student, no matter how advanced educationally he may be." The calls have been many and urgent, however, for Parts I and II of the revised edition of the

Federal Citizenship Textbook, and satisfactory progress toward their completion has been made.

The certificates of graduation are reported to be a great incentive to the students, and over 11,000 have been used this year. Public presentation of these certificates and public ceremonies attending the presentation of certificates of naturalization are becoming increasingly the order with the public-school citizenship classes, especially as these ceremonies are being more and more recommended and supported by the courts. Correspondence in the files of the bureau shows conclusively that naturalization judges have it in their power to influence to a very great extent the character of the preparation of prospective citizens of foreign birth, and also that many of them have it in their minds and hearts to use their influence in raising the standard. If space permitted it would be most illuminative to incorporate detailed accounts of the action which is being taken by judges in cooperation with the bureau's representatives in individual instances to improve the character of the body politic and to encourage both men and women in their desire to become loyal and patriotic citizens. The issuance of certificates of proficiency and certificates of recognition was discontinued this year.

Of the loose-leaf supplements to the Federal Citizenship Textbook, the Federal Government Chart and Penmanship Sheets have continued to serve their purposes, but the supply of a number of the Special Vocabularies has become exhausted, and they have not been reprinted. Requests have been received for vocabularies based on widely varying industries, but no action looking toward their preparation has been taken.

Most of the bureau's suggestive pamphlets have been revised during the past year. So much active interest is shown by women's organizations in practical Americanization programs that there has been a large demand for the bulletin entitled "How Women's Organizations May Help in Americanization Work." These suggestions are almost equally valuable for other organizations and are being widely used where there is deep interest in the problem. Another pamphlet, Suggestions for Americanization Work Among Foreign-born Women, is proving of much value. The growth of this phase of citizenship training has been constant and sure, but the needs of the women must be met in a little different way from those of the men, although the ends sought are so similar. The bulletin, Suggestions for Securing and Holding Attendance of Foreign-born Adults Upon Public-school English and Citizenship Classes, based to a very great extent upon material which has come to the bureau from public-school officials and teachers, presents successful methods and unusual means of overcoming discouraging situations, as well as suggestions for instituting citizenship instruction where it has not before been undertaken. Although this has only recently been published, favorable comment is coming in, with requests for more copies—for use in summer Americanization training courses for teachers, from libraries for their various departments and branches, and from those in charge of this kind of work for distribution to their teachers. During the last half of the fiscal year a comprehensive survey was made of the development of immigrant education throughout the United States. The resulting information, which is now being compiled, should be, in its final form, a valuable contribution to Americanization literature.

The bureau's poster announcing public-school classes for the teaching of English and citizenship has heretofore been printed in the English language only. This year it was prepared in four additional languages—Polish, Italian, Yiddish, and Spanish. These were made available as a result of repeated calls for them. It was urged that the reading of a poster invitation of this kind in his native language would make a strong and immediate appeal to the alien who is ambitious and wants exactly the information the poster conveys, whereas he would pass by the English poster none the wiser. This year has brought reports indicating good progress in definite plans for bringing newcomers to this country at once into the public-school classes. In this connection, the newly arriving immigrant may be started right, if, when he arrives in the railway station or place of new employment, he sees a poster in his own familiar language inviting him to take advantage of an opportunity to learn English free of charge. That is the very thing he is needing. It is, of course, impossible to prepare and post this invitation in every foreign language, but since many of the immigrants understand more than one language the communities having large numbers of foreign born will be greatly aided in spreading the news of the citizenship classes by the use of the posters now available.

While good results can be attained and are following the bureau's efforts through correspondence, the educational work has been especially successful and thorough where the bureau has had representatives who can give much time and thought to it. It is true that many communities do not take the interest in their foreign-born residents they should until the attention of the local officials is called to the matter in a way which provides a practical method of approaching the problem with promise of benefit to the community as well as to the individual. There is no question of the benefit to the Nation, to the State, to the community, and to the individual from having every citizen make a definite attempt to understand and appreciate the responsibilities he assumes with American citizenship. Reports of those engaged in introducing and promoting the educational plan of the bureau show splendid results. Problems vary in different localities and the situation must be studied before recommendations are made. The same methods may not be successfully applied alike to the mining fields of western Pennsylvania, Colorado, Kansas, and the Mesaba Range, but in each of these places citizenship instruction has made fine progress during the past year under the influence of the bureau's field representatives. Assistance and instruction have been given by the public schools to many individuals who, but for the activities of this service in these localities, would not have had the advantages provided for them by the local communities. The same is true of large areas in Minnesota and northern Michigan, among the residents of foreign birth or parentage, where the bureau's representative, the courts, and the local officials have worked together so well that wonderful results have been accomplished. Notable among these is the "Speak-English" campaign of the preceding year which was followed by patriotic pageants and plays during the year under review. These activities were participated in by an exceedingly large proportion of the entire population. On the western coast a different phase of the problem has emphasized itself. There the work is planned in a

different manner, much assistance being given by various organizations of patriotic men and women. The part which the bureau's representative takes in every instance is stimulative and cooperative. No attempt is made to set up useless machinery, but there is an effort to make more useful to the candidate for naturalization and to the community the resources already available.

The bureau's material has continued to be in demand for teacher-training courses, and a number of its representatives have served as members of the faculties where special Americanization courses for public-school teachers are offered by normal schools or universities.

The inspiration of the bureau's entire educational activity is the need of the candidate for naturalization and his wife for assistance in preparing to take their places as American citizens, capable of bearing their share of the responsibility for good government. Contact with the public schools is sought for this purpose, and the public schools are meeting the demand upon them splendidly. Even in the great Middle West where superintendence is made difficult by reason of large territory, widely scattered population, and consequent small and widely separated schools, the county superintendents are, to the best of their ability and with increasing effectiveness, providing citizenship instruction for candidates for naturalization who are called to their attention by the bureau. In this the active, enthusiastic cooperation of the clerks of the courts has been given. The work sometimes involved individual instruction, sometimes the formation of classes, but the attempt is made, even in out-of-the-way corners, to extend to every possible alien who desires to become an American citizen the opportunity to become a loyal and intelligent one. In these sections, under the supervision of county superintendents of schools, 768 classes with 2,243 men and women students were started by the county officials and teachers, aided and encouraged by this bureau. This is a class and attendance increase of more than 200 per cent over last year under what is called the "county plan." The classes were located principally in California, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Washington, Montana, Iowa, and Nebraska. The opportunity for education in citizenship is being yearly extended over a much greater territory to farmers, stock raisers, orchardists, miners, and woodmen. The favorable attitude of the public-school people and others and the present scope of this work assure its continued success and extension. Its application to every part of the United States where it is needed is contemplated next year.

Supplying the names and addresses of candidates for citizenship on record cards or lists to public-school officials and mailing letters of invitation to the candidates to attend the classes furnish the basis of the cooperation extended by the bureau. Communities to the number of 1,127 were supplied with the names and addresses of 181,525 candidates and 76,066 wives, a total of 257,591. In addition to these, 91,168 record cards, 5,270 letters of invitation, and 974 invitation cards for delivery by the Boy Scouts of America were sent in blank, to be addressed and mailed to candidates by the local school authorities. The effectiveness of the letters of invitation from the Government in stimulating attendance is well illustrated in the following quotation from the letter of a school official, inclosing work done by a student 61 years of age:

She tells over and over how you sent her a letter to go to school and how glad she is because she did it. Your letters mean much to the people who receive them.

The Boy Scouts of America have completed their third year of cooperation with the Government and the public schools in delivering personal invitations to candidates for citizenship to attend citizenship classes. During the year just closed 116,475 invitations were sent to 471 communities for delivery by this agency, an increase of 44 in the number of communities, and 13,415 in the number of invitations sent out. The report of the Americanization committee of Detroit, in addition to showing this to be the biggest year, says:

The personal delivery of invitations to attend schools delivered to the adult alien at his home by the Boy Scouts must have been one of the big factors in filling our immigrant education classes last year.

The activities of the bureau in cooperation with industries throughout the country in the training and advancement of the foreign-born employees have continued with the most gratifying success. Never before in the history of the bureau's activities has the industrial world evidenced such a keen realization of the fact that the maximum of success in industrial life is dependent upon the enlightenment of the employees and the utmost harmony between the employer and the employed. In practically every plant in the country vigorous campaigns are being made continuously to minimize accidents, and "safety first" is given the greatest stress. It is apparent to the employer, however, that the highest degree of safety may be attained only when the entire complement of employees is capable of reading warning signs and danger notices and signals in the English language. Through the activities of the bureau a closer cooperative effort between the industries and the public-school authorities is in operation in hundreds of communities throughout the country. In those plants where the number of foreign-born employees warrants the maintenance of classes at the places of employment, they are in most instances conducted under the supervision of the public-school authorities. The interest of the employers has not ceased with their efforts to improve conditions within the plants and factories. They have willingly undertaken to assist those employees who so desired to initiate or complete their naturalization, and with the information, forms, and material furnished by the bureau they have been enabled to render them invaluable assistance. The interest in this phase of the work has been so intense that many of the plants pay the employees and their witnesses full time when away from their places of employment for naturalization purposes. The number of foreign-born employees to whom the services of the employers have been offered may be indicated by the fact that the bureau distributed to the industries, upon request, during the fiscal year just ended, 285,493 cards for recording the citizenship status of the alien employees.

The consensus of opinion of the industries with regard to the bureau's industrial activities is typified by the expression of one company: "The work that your bureau is doing is excellent in every regard and deserves the highest commendation."

One hundred and twelve nationalities have been reported upon by the public-school authorities of 1,567 communities. The report shows 245,800 students enrolled in citizenship classes. This is an increase over the preceding year in nationalities from 101 and in enrollment from 117,073. There were 134,263 men and 74,390 women, with the remainder not specified, as compared with 78,794 men and 26,269

women, with the remainder making up the total of 117,073 for the preceding year. In the first 12 nationality groups there were 154,162 enrolled, the three largest being Italian 34,732, American 27,366 (white 23,327, negroes 4,039), and Russian 24,155. There were 7,098 classes reported with 4,499 held in public-school buildings, 1,368 in homes, 486 in factories, and 745 in various other places. In the preceding year 4,629 classes were reported. Of these, 2,544 were in public-school buildings, 560 in homes, 358 in factories, 242 in various other places, with 925 locations not specified. There were 2,287 day classes, 4,734 evening classes, with 77 time not specified, a total of 7,098, as compared with 1,150 day, 2,893 evening, and 586 not specified, a total of 4,629 in the preceding year.

PERSONNEL.

In Table 18 is shown the complete force of the bureau, both in the office at the Capital and in the field, and the number and official designation of each individual, and the work each individual is engaged in. It is to be noted that those occupied in the citizenship training service are exclusively so occupied, while much of the same work is performed, both in the office and in the field, by those tabulated as employees in naturalization. An attempt is made to estimate on the percentage basis the amount of such service by naturalization officers and clerks, so as to definitely, if provisionally, get at the cost of citizenship training.

TABLE 18.—Official force of the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington and in the field service as of June 30, 1922, with amounts expended for salaries and travel and subsistence on naturalization and citizenship training work.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF BUREAU.

Commissioner.....	1	
Deputy commissioner.....	1	
Chief clerk.....	1	
Messengers.....	4	
Messenger boy.....	1	
Total.....	8	
Salaries.....		\$15, 110. 00

NATURALIZATION.

Chief examiner.....	1	
Assistant chief examiner.....	1	
Clerks.....	45	
Total.....	47	
Salaries.....		90, 064. 98

In the field service:

Chief examiners.....	11	
Assistant chief examiners.....	2	
Examiners.....	107	
Clerks.....	57	
Messengers.....	2	
Total.....	179	
90 per cent of salaries (estimated).....		310, 011. 71
90 per cent of travel (estimated).....		58, 295. 29
Additional assistants to clerks of courts.....	52	
Salaries.....		76, 981. 02
Miscellaneous items, approximate (rent, printing, supplies, telegraph, express, telephone).....		66, 506. 08

Total expenditures naturalization (including general administration)..... \$616, 969. 08

TABLE 18—Official force of the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington and in the field service as of June 20, 1922, with amounts expended for salaries and travel and subsistence on authorization and citizenship training work—Continued.

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING.		
Chief examiners.....	2	
Examiner.....	1	
Clerks.....	27	
Total.....	30	
Salaries.....		\$54, 220. 00
In the field service:		
Examiners.....	2	
Clerks.....	4	
Total.....	6	
Salaries of above.....		13, 355. 83
Travel of above.....		4, 547. 73
10 per cent of salaries (estimated).....		34, 605. 74
10 per cent of travel (estimated).....		6, 477. 25
Miscellaneous items, approximate (rent, printing, supplies, express, telegraph, telephone).....		35, 195. 68
Total expenditures for citizenship training.....		\$148, 402. 23
Salaries of detailed clerks.....		6, 800. 00
Grand total of expenditures.....		772, 171. 31

In the next table is given the number of resignations during the year, both in the Washington office and the field service. It is suggestive as to the insufficiency of the rate of compensation paid by the Government as compared with salaries for like service in the business undertakings of the country that so many of the relatively higher paid employees should have left the Government service in one year. All of those paid under the rate of \$2,500 a year received, in addition to the basic salary stated, the bonus of \$240.

TABLE 19.—Resignations during the year.

At basic salary of—	Resigned in bureau.	At basic salary of—	Resigned in field.
\$1,200.....	3	\$2,500.....	1
		\$2,340.....	1
		\$1,980.....	1
		\$1,860.....	1
		\$1,800.....	2
		\$1,740.....	1
		\$1,680.....	1
		\$1,620.....	3
		\$1,560.....	1
		\$1,500.....	4
		\$1,380.....	1
		\$1,320.....	1
		\$1,260.....	1
		\$1,200.....	1
		\$1,080.....	1
		\$480.....	1
		Total.....	22

FINANCIAL.

The object of offsetting the expenditures of the bureau by a report of the receipts is merely to show how far the service is self-supporting from the fees paid by alien candidates, and how far that service is a burden upon the general public through taxes paid into the Treasury.

TABLE 20.—*Itemized statement of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year 1922.*

Receipts:		
First quarter.....		\$125, 40. 75
Second quarter.....		124, 127. 50
Third quarter.....		172, 793. 25
Fourth quarter.....		176, 387. 45
Total receipts.....		<u>598, 709. 95</u>
Expenditures:		
Salaries, bureau (basic less retirement).....	\$137, 046. 36	
Increase of compensation (bureau).....	18, 809. 94	
Deposits to credit of retirement fund.....	3, 538. 68	
		<u>159, 394. 98</u>
Salaries, details from bureau.....	5, 460. 00	
Increase of compensation for above.....	1, 200. 00	
Deposits to credit of retirement fund.....	140. 00	
		<u>6, 800. 00</u>
Salaries, travel, and miscellaneous field expenses, field force.....	409, 911. 56	
Increase of compensation for above.....	38, 238. 64	
Deposits to credit of retirement fund.....	8, 043. 35	
		<u>456, 193. 55</u>
Salaries to special assistants to clerks of courts.....	76, 981. 02	
Expended from contingent appropriation of the department.....	4, 302. 16	
Expended from printing allotment of the department—		
For bureau.....	\$1, 679. 30	
For field force.....	1, 642. 89	
For clerks of courts.....	19, 286. 69	
		<u>22, 608. 88</u>
Printing citizenship textbooks.....		28, 886. 26
Engraving certificates by the Treasury Department.....		5, 671. 13
Rent of offices of bureau at Washington, D. C. (estimated).....		11, 333. 33
Total expenditures.....		<u>772, 171. 31</u>
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....		173, 461. 36

In estimating the cost of the naturalization service proper, deduction must be made from the total of the expenditures, for the \$6,800 paid clerks detailed elsewhere in the department, and \$148,402.23, shown in Table 18, given at a former page. The total of these items is \$155,202.23. This leaves, from the total outlay of \$772,171.31, a balance of \$616,969.08 as the cost of administering the naturalization laws, or \$18,259.13 more than the total receipts from fees. The citizenship training service was sustained, therefore, by the amount of \$148,402.23 taken from funds in the Treasury derived from general taxation.

In the next succeeding table are shown the sources from which were obtained the funds actually available to the bureau, and an itemized statement of the uses for which such appropriated sums were expended.

TABLE 21.—Sources from which above expenditures were derived, expenditures from each source, and amount directly or indirectly appropriated.

Source of expenditure.	Expended for naturalization (including general administration).	Expended for citizenship training.	Total expended.	Amount of direct or indirect appropriation.
Specific appropriation:				
Legislative bill.....	\$60,098.32	\$31,500.00	\$91,598.32	\$97,010.00
Salaries of detailed clerks.....			4,600.00	
Sundry civil bill.....	472,629.96	71,292.69	543,922.65	
Salaries of detailed clerks.....			1,000.00	550,000.00
Derived from miscellaneous sources:				
Increase of compensation (\$240 bonus).....	45,064.72	11,983.86	57,048.58	58,248.58
Bonus of detailed clerks.....			1,200.00	
Department contingent fund.....	3,226.62	1,075.54	4,302.16	4,302.16
Department printing fund.....	21,778.33	830.55	22,608.88	22,608.88
Department rent fund (estimated).....	8,500.00	2,833.33	11,333.33	11,333.33
Naturalization fees, printing citizenship textbooks.....		28,886.26	28,886.26	28,886.26
Engraving certificates of naturalization.....	5,671.13		5,671.13	5,671.13
Total.....	616,969.08	148,402.23	772,171.31	778,060.34
Total for 1921.....	621,732.86	121,230.54	747,083.40	749,867.01

Table 22 gives the appropriations for miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, by years, from 1908 to 1922, inclusive, showing the number of additional assistants allowed to clerks of courts during those years and the amount expended therefor; also the amount expended for miscellaneous travel and miscellaneous items in the field and lump-sum employees in the bureau.

TABLE 22.—Appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization," for various fiscal years and amounts paid out of these appropriations during the fiscal years 1908 to 1922.

Year.	Total appropriations.	Number of additional assistants allowed to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for additional assistants to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for salaries, travel, and miscellaneous items in field and lump-sum employees in bureau.	Total amount expended and pledged.
1908.....	\$193,000				
1909.....	150,000				
1910.....	150,000	19	\$8,598.92	\$108,606.76	\$117,205.68
1911.....	152,881	25	19,348.29	132,019.86	151,368.15
1912.....	175,000	32	30,344.30	142,490.12	172,834.42
1913.....	200,000	44	39,264.36	160,495.00	199,759.36
1914.....	225,000	47	52,129.65	172,008.13	224,137.78
1915.....	250,000	67	64,241.23	185,758.77	250,000.00
1916.....	275,000	64	60,016.94	214,277.53	274,294.47
1917.....	275,000	53	60,741.67	214,258.33	275,000.00
1918.....	305,000	56	61,618.46	215,188.00	276,806.46
1919.....	675,900	52	58,831.47	594,060.58	652,892.05
1920.....	550,300	63	60,080.33	489,919.67	550,000.00
1921.....	534,500	56	70,254.18	464,245.82	534,500.00
1922.....	550,000	52	76,981.02	467,941.63	544,922.65

Table 23 gives, by quarters, the receipts from naturalization fees for the years 1907 to 1922, inclusive, and the cost of administration for the same period.

TABLE 23.—Receipts from naturalization fees¹ and disbursements from various appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization law and for rents, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses, fiscal years 1907 to 1922.

Year.	Naturalization fees received.					Cost of administration.	Cost of administration in excess of fees received.	Excess of fees received over cost of administration.
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.			
1907 ²					\$65,129.00	\$29,243.18		\$35,885.82
1908	\$26,307.00	\$32,753.50	\$49,554.00	\$38,259.40	166,873.90	232,728.03	\$65,854.15	
1909	42,285.03	45,945.85	40,091.00	43,880.25	172,202.13	194,478.45	22,226.32	
1910	35,098.91	42,710.94	60,852.90	80,103.63	221,766.38	176,415.98		45,350.40
1911	55,497.20	69,945.12	81,481.95	83,927.25	290,551.52	222,831.15		67,720.37
1912	57,188.95	67,580.55	100,806.60	112,738.83	338,315.33	257,678.99		80,636.34
1913	65,583.10	76,879.50	103,053.00	105,199.00	350,715.60	290,026.20		60,690.40
1914	123,577.00	104,783.35	112,130.55	109,757.65	450,248.55	331,517.26		118,731.29
1915	81,297.15	121,850.10	115,841.40	113,133.44	441,764.49	303,593.11		78,171.38
1916	71,996.05	94,886.50	117,404.60	125,985.40	410,272.55	389,075.90		21,196.65
1917	74,672.77	89,802.30	197,578.40	273,874.05	635,927.52	393,240.15		242,687.37
1918	134,312.00	111,887.70	126,306.35	135,426.45	507,932.50	416,486.84		91,445.66
1919	130,650.45	73,753.35	183,357.00	204,944.27	592,087.97	812,056.39	214,968.41	
1920	133,921.10	164,722.50	174,714.95	191,180.65	664,539.20	753,383.83	88,844.63	
1921	146,558.50	147,618.00	209,999.60	192,678.25	696,854.35	747,083.40	50,229.05	
1922	125,401.75	124,127.50	172,793.25	176,387.45	598,709.95	772,171.31	173,461.36	
Total						6,381,960.18	615,583.92	842,495.68
Less deficits								615,583.92
Excess ⁴								226,911.76

¹ The total fees will not balance with the number of papers filed because from an office in which the fees reach a total of \$3,000 in any fiscal year the entire subsequent collections of that year are remitted to the bureau instead of one-half.

² For 9 months only.

³ Included in these expenditures are appropriations to the Department of Justice for field force prior to the transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor, to wit, fiscal year 1908, \$193,000; fiscal year 1909, \$150,000.

⁴ Of fees received over cost of administration.

At the close of any fiscal year the statement of the naturalization papers filed during that year can not be received as the exact total owing to delinquencies of some of the clerks of courts, unavoidable duplications in some instances, and other reasons connected with the gathering of the data immediately after the accounts are due, which sometimes take several years to finally adjust. Consequently, it is necessary to rely upon reports received from the chief naturalization examiners and the available figures that may be in the bureau at the time to compile the report for a given fiscal year. The following statement gives the final revised figures in civilian cases for the fiscal years 1907 to 1921, and the available figures for the fiscal year 1922:

	Declara- tions.	Petitions.	Certifi- cates.
1907	73,658	21,113	7,941
1908	137,571	44,032	25,975
1909	145,745	43,141	38,374
1910	169,348	55,750	39,448
1911	189,249	74,740	56,683
1912	171,133	95,661	70,310
1913	182,095	95,380	83,561
1914	214,104	124,475	104,145
1915	247,958	106,399	91,848
1916	209,204	108,767	87,831
1917	440,651	130,865	88,104
1918	342,283	105,514	87,456
1919	391,156	128,523	89,023
1920	299,076	166,760	125,711
1921	303,904	177,898	163,656
1922	273,511	153,170	160,979
Total	3,790,646	1,632,188	1,321,045

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

In concluding this report it is deemed advisable to bring together under one heading the suggestions for new legislation; some of which have hereinbefore been urged. In the order of their importance as a means of efficient and economical administration they are as follows:

1. A law, specifically defining the duties and authority of the "citizenship training" service and establishing a statutory roll of its employees; and making an appropriation for its field service separate from that for the naturalization field service. It is impossible otherwise to ascertain its cost and to limit its activities within the bounds of reason under the vague language of the section quoted herein from the act of May 9, 1918.

2. A law abolishing the present system of providing for allowance of compensation by administrative action for additional clerical assistants to clerks of naturalization courts collecting fees in any fiscal year in excess of \$6,000, and substituting therefor retention by such clerks of courts of such proportion of said excess as may be deemed sufficient to secure such clerical assistants as may be required to dispose, promptly and efficiently, of the preparation and filing of naturalization papers by applicants therefor. As the law now stands it operates admirably in the great majority of the courts, all those collecting less than \$6,000 per annum, or slightly more than that amount, but in the few large city courts, where the business brings in many times that amount, there is constant difficulty in satisfying the demands for clerical assistants, which can only be satisfied measurably, and even then at the cost—as the sums allowed come from the same general and fixed appropriation which provides for the field service—of sacrificing the latter service to the extent of such allowances. Moreover, the personnel of the field service is selected from eligible registers, and the department can exact of them, efficient work; on the other hand, the assistant naturalization clerks are not in any degree under department control, but are selected, without requirement as to capability, except such as he might choose to exact by the clerk of court—an apparent survival of the long-since rejected spoils system. It seems clear that the requirement that all collections in excess of \$6,000 in any fiscal year shall be remitted through the department to the Treasury should be abolished, and that in lieu thereof the clerk should be permitted to retain such proportion of said excess as Congress may in its judgment deem necessary—if not one-half, as is done of collections less than \$6,000, one-third or even one-fourth.

3. A law should be enacted dispensing with the requirement that every petitioner who arrived in this country since the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, shall obtain and file with his petition a certificate of arrival. The reasons which support this recommendation have, at a former page of this report, been fully set forth and need not be repeated here.

There are other minor amendments of the present law which may be suggested, such, for example, as requiring that at least one of the verifying witnesses to a petition shall be a natural born citizen, but

they are relatively unimportant, and the bureau prefers to concentrate attention upon those above urged, leaving lesser changes for consideration hereafter.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Naturalization.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

WOMEN'S BUREAU

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE
WOMEN'S BUREAU

FOR

THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1922



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1922

[PUBLIC—No. 259—66TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 13229.]

An Act To establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau.

SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be in charge of a director, a woman, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive an annual compensation of \$5,000. It shall be the duty of said bureau to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said bureau shall have authority to investigate and report to the said department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry. The director of said bureau may from time to time publish the results of these investigations in such a manner and to such extent as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That there shall be in said bureau an assistant director, to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor, who shall receive an annual compensation of \$3,500 and shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the director and approved by the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby authorized to be employed by said bureau a chief clerk and such special agents, assistants, clerks, and other employees at such rates of compensation and in such numbers as Congress may from time to time provide by appropriations.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Labor is hereby directed to furnish sufficient quarters, office furniture and equipment, for the work of this bureau.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 5, 1920.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
WOMEN'S BUREAU,
Washington, August 17, 1922.

SIR: The fourth annual report of the Women's Bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, is submitted herewith.

FUNCTION AND AUTHORITY.

With the close of the fiscal year 1922, the Women's Bureau completes the fourth year of its existence. Inaugurated as a war service in 1918, and established as a permanent bureau in the Department of Labor in 1920, its function is to "formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, * * * and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." In the act by which it was created the bureau was given authority to investigate and report to the Secretary of Labor upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry. As no power of enforcement is given, its activities include chiefly the investigation of various problems so as to secure information upon which to base satisfactory standards and policies, the assembling of available information pertaining to these problems, and the presentation and dissemination of this information in popular form.

As the work of the bureau grows more extensive it becomes increasingly apparent how great is the need for definite information upon the subjects within the scope of its activities. If the chief function is to "formulate standards and policies" it is obvious that there must be made available much information on which to base these standards and policies. There is no satisfactory basis other than facts for the programs of those who are setting out to improve conditions in the industrial world, and the Women's Bureau is becoming recognized as the source of reliable and unbiased facts such as make possible the inauguration of practicable programs. Some of the questions which are put up to the bureau for solution present very knotty problems, pronouncements on which may have a far-reaching influence upon the future of women in industry. For this reason it is especially important that all angles of such problems be considered and a careful adjustment of the different factors made before establishing a definite standard. For example, in a survey of the opportunities open to women it is no longer possible to state that women "can not" do this or "should not" do that. Instead it is necessary to make a careful study of the occupation to see whether women are doing it, how it is affecting

them, what adjustments it is possible to make so that they may do it without injurious effect, and whether such adjustments are practicable from the point of view of expense, taking into account not only the cost of installing or inaugurating the alteration, but the resulting changes in production. Similarly in matters of general or specific working conditions prevailing standards must be known, and practicable alterations suggested, taking into account the special physical conditions which inevitably accompany certain processes. In the matter of hours of work it is not sufficient to recommend schedules of one length or another. No innovation along such lines can be recommended or introduced without arousing the opposition of those conservatives who have always placed their chief reliance upon precedent. For their benefit, as well as to provide a scientific basis for recommendations, it must be shown that other establishments, other industries, other States, have a better standard of hours without having brought financial disaster upon themselves. In definite and concrete terms the effect of long hours upon health and efficiency, and therefore upon production and factory costs must be illustrated, and improved methods of operation which have been installed to offset decreases in production should be studied and described.

Before any statement can be made on so controversial a subject as wages a knowledge of the actual earnings received by a representative group of persons is only the first element of the information which must be had. The earnings received must be known in relation to the length of time worked, the reasons for losing time, the experience, home responsibilities, and age of the wage earners, the industry and the occupation, the regularity of work, the bonuses, vacations, etc.

Only such facts will afford the basis for an unassailable program for the improvement of conditions for women in industry, and it is with the need for such information in mind that the bureau undertakes investigations of industrial conditions and gathers the kind of information which the circumstances indicate will be most significant and most applicable to the question in hand.

The chief activity of the bureau during the past year has been its investigations of wages, hours, and working conditions in a number of States. Emphasis has been put upon the collection of data in the States, because of the great scarcity of such information, the insistent requests for it from local groups who need details upon which to base their programs, and because the rapid changes which are taking place in industry render it important that up-to-date information shall be available not only as it is applicable to local conditions, but also as it is combined with other data to give a broader picture of industry and the conditions under which it is employing women.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.

Before discussing the findings of the investigations which have been undertaken during the past year, it seems important to outline the methods which have been followed in securing the desired information, for in any investigation of social conditions such methods are one of the most important factors which will influence the find-

ings. As a Government agency it is naturally the aim of the Women's Bureau to be unbiased in its presentation of facts, and to base its findings upon the careful examination of representative figures gathered and compiled in a scientific manner. The statistical methods employed vary, of course, with the different types of information secured, but conform as exactly as is possible with the accepted standards of authorities along these lines. These two facts are clearly witnessed in the reports issued by the bureau. The method of securing data, however, is not so generally known, and it seems that an outline of such method is not out of place in a report of this nature.

In a wage study, data are taken showing the name or number, occupation, amount of earnings, regular daily and weekly hours, hours or days actually worked, rates of pay, and bonuses received for each woman employed in the establishment. This information is copied by the agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls, and is taken for one week during which no shutdown or holiday has occurred. A certain amount of leeway is allowed in selecting this week, so that a period which is as nearly normal as possible can be chosen, but effort is made to have all the current wage figures secured within a period of about a month, so that all figures can be said to cover the same period. With the wage figures secured from the pay roll is combined other information of a more personal nature which is given by the women themselves on a form distributed to them to fill out. This information includes age, nativity, conjugal condition, age beginning work, time in the trade, time with the firm, occupation, and living condition. The facts thus secured, when added to the wage figures taken from the company's books, make possible very valuable correlations, such as age and earnings, experience and earnings, etc. In addition to the current pay roll figures, in some investigations, it is desirable to show changes which have taken place over a period of months or years, or the situation in an industry or group of industries during another period of greater or less activity. For this reason pay roll figures for all employees of an earlier date are also taken. The date of this early pay roll period varies with the different investigations and local or general industrial conditions.

As the firms' policies on methods of payment, bonuses, fines, payment for overtime, vacations, and the length of the pay period are found to vary considerably and to have a very conspicuous effect upon the wage figures recorded, general information covering such topics is secured for each firm and recorded on a third schedule. This information is given for both the early and late pay roll periods, so that changes in policy may be considered in establishing the causes for any general changes in earnings which may be found for the two periods.

To give a final picture of the earnings available, a limited number of women are selected—from 10 to 20 per cent of the total number employed—who have been more or less steady workers throughout the year, and their earnings are recorded for each week during the year, with a record, where obtainable, of the cause of any weeks of absence. This involves an examination of the pay rolls for every week in the year, and is an arduous and complicated task, but in no

other way does it seem possible to give a fair estimate of the compensation which is received throughout the year and which can be said to represent a year's budget.

When working conditions are included in the investigation a fifth schedule is used on which is recorded information secured from the management as to numbers, age, and sex of employees, scheduled daily, weekly, and Saturday hours, length of lunch period, hours of night workers, special conditions in the industry—such as seasonal fluctuations or the giving out of home work—and the employment policies of the establishment. An inspection is made of the establishment and descriptive details are noted on the schedule, covering such topics as the type and condition of stairways, exits, and elevators; the construction, repair, cleanliness, and arrangement of the workrooms; methods and adequacy of cleaning, heating, ventilation, lighting, and seating; special hazards or strains; type, condition, and number of washing facilities, toilets, lunchrooms, restrooms, and cloakrooms; and the health service or allied activities.

As the bureau feels convinced that no investigation is complete unless the women themselves are given a word in it and their point of view is represented, visits to the homes of a number of the women are included as part of each investigation. The results of the interviews secured during these visits are recorded on a simple schedule, which calls for information on such subjects as the reasons for irregularity at work, former occupation with hours and earnings and reasons for leaving it, education, living condition, home duties, size and composition of household, and financial contribution to the family.

Information of the sort covered by these schedules has been secured for more than 100,000 women during the four years of the existence of the Women's Bureau. With experience, certain methods have changed slightly, but on the whole the material is comparable and has been collected according to one central idea, that of forming a broad foundation of facts to which additions can be made each year, and of offering a standardized method of investigating wages, hours, and working conditions.

The material thus collected is necessarily very detailed and could not be secured without generous cooperation from employers. Almost without exception such cooperation is given, and free access is afforded to all the sources of information. In return the bureau furnishes, through its reports and general information gained from these studies of conditions which prevail in many different parts of the country, a definite outline of the standards which are possible and which exist within an industry, and can offer to employers who are interested in establishing the best practicable standards concrete examples of methods and conditions which exist elsewhere. Every effort is made to insure complete anonymity for the information given out. Care is taken to make statistical classifications large enough and to describe working conditions in such manner that no establishment may be identified. Copies of schedules and detailed information are furnished on request to the State labor departments when the studies have been made in direct cooperation with these departments, but otherwise the information secured is treated as being strictly confi-

dential, so that no establishment may be handicapped by the publication of the material, but rather so that information on both general and specific standards and conditions in different industries may be made available for the use of industry as well as for the benefit of wage-earning women.

As a general rule, when the material has been collected two forms of report are issued for each study, a preliminary memorandum giving the outstanding facts on earnings and hours of work, and a final report in which all the details and correlations of the material are fully considered. It is necessary to get out the preliminary memorandum because the facts secured lose much of their value if they are not up to date, and because the preparation and printing of the final report takes so much time that it can not be made available for immediate use. The preliminary memorandum is usually ready within two months of the time the material is brought in. It is mimeographed or printed in temporary form and sent to interested persons in the State under consideration and to all employers whose establishments were visited during the course of the survey. The final report of the State studies can not be prepared and printed in much less than nine or ten months after the material is brought in. When it is published it is sent to the general mailing list of the Women's Bureau.

HOURS, WAGES, AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the past year the bureau has made investigations along the lines just described for 10,000 women and 150 establishments in Kentucky; 11,000 women and 151 establishments in South Carolina; 5,700 women and 129 establishments in Alabama; 3,100 women and 188 establishments in Arkansas; and 16,900 women and 160 establishments in Missouri; making a total of 46,700 women and 778 establishments in the five States.

The need for the type of information secured through these investigations is well evidenced by the facts which they have afforded. Probably the majority of persons whose acquaintance with industry is not particularly profound think that the 8-hour day and something which at least approaches a living wage are standards which are so generally accepted that they no longer need emphasis. These State studies have shown, however, that long hours of work and low wages are the rule rather than the exception for large numbers of women, and that these conditions are so widespread as to constitute a very definite challenge to the constructive action of all groups interested in these subjects.

In the five States studied, conditions differed to a certain extent, but on the whole the emphasis is much the same for each locality.

The 10-Hour Day and 55-Hour Week.

Among the most striking of the facts secured are those which show how generally the 10-hour day and 55-hour week prevail, and how comparatively seldom is found the more modern and efficient standard of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week.

The following figures summarize the findings on this subject for the five State investigations:

Scheduled daily hours.

State.	8 and under.			10.			Over 10.		
	Estab-lish-ments.	Women.		Estab-lish-ments.	Women.		Estab-lish-ments.	Women.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.
Kentucky.....	22	1,455	15.4	38	2,501	26.4			
South Carolina.....	5	507	4.8	83	8,176	78.0	18	782	7.5
Arkansas.....	15	214	9.8	3	18	.8	2	57	2.6
Alabama.....	20	470	8.3	26	2,141	37.9	19	879	15.6
Missouri.....	20	3,604	21.3						

Scheduled weekly hours.

State.	48 and under.			55.			Over 55.		
	Estab-lish-ments.	Women.		Estab-lish-ments.	Women.		Estab-lish-ments.	Women.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.
Kentucky.....	30	2,041	21.6	14	1,014	10.7	22	1,025	10.8
South Carolina.....	7	509	4.9	84	8,375	79.9	26	635	6.1
Arkansas.....	17	252	11.6	3	4	.2	11	117	5.4
Alabama.....	31	721	12.6	24	2,251	39.5	41	1,206	21.2
Missouri.....	46	5,392	32.3						

In Alabama more than one-half and in South Carolina more than four-fifths of the women were scheduled for 10 hours or more a day and 55 hours or more a week. The hours in Arkansas show the result of the law which limits hours for women in that State to 9 a day and 54 a week, and almost all the women were scheduled for the hours permitted by law. The same is true for Missouri, except that a more general application and more rigid enforcement of the law resulted in no women being scheduled for as much as 10 hours a day or 55 hours a week. In Kentucky the 10-hour-day and 60-hour-week law affected the scheduled hours to a certain extent, so that no women were scheduled for more than 10 hours a day; but the 55-hour week was in force for 10 per cent of the women surveyed and another 10 per cent were scheduled for more than 55 hours.

The 8-hour day and 48-hour week were in force for a comparatively limited number of women in most of the States. Missouri ranked first in this respect, with 32.3 per cent of the women scheduled for 48 hours or less a week, and 21.3 per cent for 8 hours or less a day. In Kentucky scheduled hours were 48 or less for 21.6 per cent and 8 or less for 15.4 per cent of the women. In South Carolina slightly less than 5 per cent of the women had such schedules, and although in Arkansas and Alabama the proportions were considerably larger, they did not approach even the record of Kentucky.

In examining the general trend of hours in the five States it is significant to see that Missouri, which had the most strict legal

limitation of hours, had also by far the largest number of women whose scheduled hours were 8 a day and 48 a week, a standard far better than that set by law. The figures also for Kentucky show that the 8-hour day and 48-hour week is not a Utopian standard which can only be enforced by stringent legislation, but is one which is adopted in many cases in the interests of efficiency and better administration.

Earnings.

The figures showing weekly earnings indicate that the standards of wages are even lower than those of hours in the States under consideration. The median earnings for one week for all of the white women included in each survey were as follows:

Kentucky.....	\$10. 75
South Carolina.....	9. 50
Alabama.....	8. 80
Arkansas.....	11. 60
Missouri.....	12. 65

These amounts represent earnings from the point of view of the woman wage earner, what she actually has to live on for the week, and are not computed in relation to the length of time worked. A certain amount of lost time is inevitable among any group of individuals or industries, and this lost time naturally affects the figures for earnings. As it is seldom possible to discover accurately the causes of lost time and to include only time lost by no fault of the worker through conditions in the industry, the figures just quoted do not, perhaps, give credit to the industries for as high a rate of pay as may be their custom. For this reason an additional correlation must be made which shows the earnings for those women who worked approximately full time, 48 hours a week or more. In these computations the wage figures will probably be somewhat too high to be quite accurate, as in almost every manufacturing establishment there is lost time due to conditions in the plant or the industry which can not be avoided by any efforts of the workers, and which therefore represents a definite lowering of earning power without regard to the ability or exertions of the wage earner.

For those who actually worked 48 hours or more the median earnings were as follows:

Kentucky.....	\$11. 60
South Carolina.....	11. 95
Alabama.....	10. 00
Arkansas.....	13. 55
Missouri.....	13. 90

Admitting that these sums, which represent the median of actual earnings for what is approximately full-time work, give a better picture than can actually be the case in most industries, the picture is none too satisfactory. The highest median, \$13.90 in Missouri, means that one-half of the several thousand women who worked practically a full week received less than this amount for the week's work, while in Alabama, where the lowest median was found, half of the women who worked 48 hours or more received less than ten dollars.

On the whole the first figures given are perhaps the more representative, as the industries so frequently fail to record the actual

hours worked that numbers for whom such records were secured were necessarily smaller, and in many cases pieceworkers were not included, as their hours had not been recorded. Whichever figures are the more representative, however, they both indicate a standard of wages which is so low as to be a serious menace to the health and well being of a very large number of wage-earning women. Of course the cost of living varies in different parts of the country, but it is not likely that, at the present time, wages of from \$13 to \$10 or even lower can be justified by any reference to the cost of living for one person. The situation is further complicated by the fact that many of these women were found to be supporting or contributing to the support of others.

Much interest has been aroused in the States by the foregoing and other more detailed figures which were included in the reports which have been issued; and it seems likely that the broader knowledge of actual conditions will lead to a better understanding of industrial problems and the interrelation of those problems with the life of the community.

Working conditions.

The conditions under which the women were employed in four States (in Missouri working conditions were not investigated) varied in each industry and even in each establishment, but on the whole they showed a lack of definite minimum standards for conditions affecting the health, comfort, and safety of the workers such as are established by the industrial codes in many States. In most cases what high standards there were represented the individual preference of an employer or group of employers, rather than the accepted condition below which no establishment should be allowed to fall. However, the evidences which were found of commendable conditions were especially encouraging, as they indicated that the practicability of high standards had been recognized as a business proposition in some firms whose example could not fail to influence general progress along such lines.

Because of the many different qualifications of the subject, it is not possible to describe working conditions in great detail, but it is significant to point out the most conspicuous standards which were or were not observed in the four States.

Workroom conditions, including such matters as cleanliness and method of cleaning, arrangement of the work and workers, lighting, seating, and ventilation, are the most vital factors in considering industrial standards in any establishment. The investigations conducted during the past year, like those of previous years, have shown a great need for the establishment of minimum standards in regard to those matters which will insure that workrooms shall be cleaned regularly by persons hired for such work; that they shall be scrubbed occasionally and not left for years to accumulate dust and dirt; that workbenches or machines shall be so arranged that there is room for passing safely between them and that the workers shall not be crowded together; that lighting shall be provided which is sufficient in quantity and arranged so that the workers are not exposed to glare, which involves the provision of shades and awnings for windows and a sufficient number of properly shaded artificial lights; that chairs shall be adjusted to the work and to the worker and shall

be provided for all occupations, even those which necessitate standing, so that the worker may sit comfortably during rest periods; that ventilation shall be forced if necessary to remove dust and fumes from the air, that heat and humidity shall be kept to a minimum, and in any case that plenty of fresh air shall be introduced into the workroom.

Such standards were by no means generally observed in the States under discussion. Although there were many conspicuous examples of excellent conditions, it was more usual to find a general slackness about the physical conditions in the plants; to find plenty of windows but no shades, or the panes so dirty that light was insufficient; shaded lights but the shades adjusted so that they were not effective in preventing glare; seats provided, but often only stools or boxes instead of the comfortable equipment which could have been supplied; cleaning done, but neither thoroughly nor regularly; and so on.

In the matter of sanitation and service facilities the same conditions prevailed. Drinking facilities were generally provided and in the majority of cases bubblers had been installed. However, in only comparatively few instances were the bubblers of a strictly sanitary type, and when water was secured from faucets or tanks the common cup was not at all unusual.

Washing facilities varied from a hose and a barrel to modern equipment with hot water, soap, and individual towels. The more usual condition was between these two extremes, with a common towel found frequently and seldom with soap provided.

Toilet facilities were perhaps the most unsatisfactory of all sanitary provisions. They were often inadequate in number (more than 15 women to one seat), and in many cases were not properly shut off from the workroom nor ventilated. Antiquated and altogether unsatisfactory types of plumbing were reported, and cleaning was by no means sufficiently thorough or frequent.

The provision of service facilities varied with each establishment. Usually some kind of provision was made for cloakrooms and lunchrooms, although a number of plants were reported in which the workroom was the only place available for eating lunch and keeping outdoor clothes. Rest rooms were provided less often, though it was not unusual to find a couch or cot in a corner of the cloakroom.

The prevention of accidents by definitely planned activities including inspection, organization of safety committees in the plants, and general agitation for better safety standards, had received very little attention in spite of the fact that accidents were not infrequent and that safety committees of workers and foremen have been found to reduce the accident rate very considerably.

Employment management as it is practiced in many large and efficiently run establishments was found in almost no instance. In the small establishments where only a few women were employed, there was usually one person who handled all matters of employment, but in larger plants the hiring and assignment of workers to jobs, and their transfer and discharge, was apt to be quite uncentralized with a resulting failure to use fully the abilities and energies of the employees.

On the whole, the standards of working conditions were so varied as to indicate great need for a more definite policy along those lines.

If it is finally established that certain working conditions are a minimum requirement for comfort, health, and decency, there is no doubt that such a minimum should apply to all establishments and not merely to those which realize the administrative importance of an up-to-date, efficiently run plant. Many States have detailed industrial codes which are an important step toward providing universal application for such standards. The working-conditions studies made by the Women's Bureau during the past year indicate that such codes could be established with far-reaching benefit in the States under discussion.

NEGRO WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

In each of the States investigated the employment of considerable groups of negro women has presented special problems. As the studies were made mainly to secure general wage and hour figures for women, special attention was not given to the occupational activities of negro women although it is recognized that this subject is of vital concern to those interested in the development of opportunity for this group, which is comparatively new to industry. Certain general figures on employment, however, show the chief field of activity for negro women to have been in the following industries:

State.	Industry.	Number of negro women.	Per cent of all negro women employed.
Kentucky	Manufacture of tobacco and cigars.	1,121	87.5
	Laundries.....	81	6.3
South Carolina	Manufacture of tobacco and cigars.	302	35.8
	Manufacture of textiles.....	243	28.9
	Laundries.....	228	27.0
Alabama	Manufacture of textiles.....	212	28.6
	Laundries.....	397	53.6
Arkansas	Laundries.....	180	37.4
	Hotels and restaurants.....	217	45.1
Missouri	Manufacture of tobacco and cigars.	275	17.9
	Laundries.....	359	23.4
	Food manufacturing.....	315	53.0

It was found that in some localities a small number of negro women were being introduced into manufacturing industries, but as yet their opportunities in such occupations are limited. Even in those manufacturing industries where they were employed in any considerable number, they were apt to be concentrated in one occupation or group of occupations with little opportunity for enlarging their field of activities. In Kentucky, for example, an overwhelming proportion of the negro women were employed in the manufacture of tobacco, an industry which requires many different processes and grades of skill. Yet of the 1,121 negro women tobacco workers, 925 were hand stemmers, a process which requires a certain amount of dexterity but which is not comparable with the many more skilled processes, and which does not command a very high reward in the matter of wages or working conditions.

In both Alabama and South Carolina a good proportion of negro women were employed in the manufacture of textiles, the great indus-

try of these two States. But in each State the occupations in the textile industry in which negro women were most often employed were cleaning and sweeping, which occupations have little industrial significance. In South Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas laundries provided employment for considerable groups of negro women, and in this industry almost all occupations were open to them. More than half of the negro women in Missouri were employed in the manufacture of food products. Their work in this industrial group was confined almost entirely to nut picking, an unskilled occupation.

On the whole, from the figures secured in these surveys the industrial development of the South does not seem to have touched the negro women to any great extent. Several more or less isolated instances of their employment at new or unusual occupations indicate, however, that it will not be long before a change comes in respect to the employment of negro women, and that this large group of potential industrial workers will be used for more general industrial purposes.

In view of the different occupations of negro and white women a significant comparison can not be made between the earnings of the two groups. In relation to generally accepted standards of wages and the cost of living, however, it is important to examine the earnings of negro women. In the five States under discussion their median week's earnings, irrespective of time worked, were as follows:

Kentucky.....	\$8.35
South Carolina.....	5.80
Alabama.....	6.05
Arkansas.....	8.85
Missouri.....	6.00

For those negro women who worked 48 hours or more during the week the median earnings were:

Kentucky.....	\$10.15
South Carolina.....	6.30
Alabama.....	6.35
Arkansas.....	7.25
Missouri.....	11.05

It is obvious from these figures that the tobacco industry in Kentucky, where most of the negro women in that State were employed, paid a very much higher wage than prevailed in the industries employing negro women in other States.

More detailed figures bear out this statement and show that the tobacco industry paid its negro women employees a median wage of \$8.35 in Kentucky and of only \$4.85 in South Carolina. A similar situation existed in Missouri where the great majority of negro women who were reported as having worked 48 hours or more were employed in the tobacco industry. Many establishments do not record hours but only days worked, and the Missouri figures showed a median of \$7.75 for women who were reported as having worked on 5 or more days during the week, which represents practically a full week's work. In this group the majority of workers were employed in the manufacture of food products. Laundries showed considerable difference in their wage rates in the various States, for in Kentucky the median earnings were \$8.15, in South Carolina \$5.70, in Alabama \$6.10, and in Arkansas \$9.35. In the two States where there was a significant proportion of negro women employed in

textile establishments there was not a great difference in the earnings, South Carolina having a median of \$6.25 and Alabama of \$5.40.

On the whole, such figures as these indicate a very unsatisfactory standard regarding the employment of negro women. By no stretch of the imagination can five, six, or even eight dollars be considered a living wage at the present date. The fact that negro women can be secured for such low wages and that they are ready and anxious to extend their sphere of activities in industry presents a grave problem for the employment of all women in industry and the establishment of standards of adequate wages, which it is their right to expect in return for their labor. A standard of less than living wages for negro women will inevitably affect other wage standards and it is imperative for the well-being of the community that there shall be no reduction in these standards but rather that for both races there shall be a steady improvement in the relationship between earnings and necessary expenses for healthful living.

COOPERATION WITH THE STATES.

As the conditions under which women work in industry come to be more generally recognized as being of importance to the community and needing careful supervision and regulation, there is an increasing need for constant cooperation and interchange of ideas and experiences among those who are most immediately concerned with these subjects. In its relations with State labor departments the Women's Bureau has found during the past year a constantly developing appreciation of this need and of the large fund of information which the bureau can offer on the basis of its investigations in different parts of the country and its contacts with representatives of many different interests.

In conformity with its policy of serving as a clearing house for information as to activities relative to women in industry in the United States, the bureau has continued to issue the news-letter which was inaugurated in the winter of 1921 at the request of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials. This news-letter is in the form of a few mimeographed pages, and supplies information on special activities in the States, by the Federal Government, or in foreign countries, which are of significance in relation to women in industry. The letter is issued monthly and is sent to a limited number of persons, chiefly officials in State labor departments and others whose position or work brings them in contact with women in industry.

In addition to this more general type of information and to the special investigations in the States already described, it has been the policy of the bureau to supply special information for the use of State officials when they were not able to secure such information for themselves. For the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin the bureau has investigated rates of payment for women employed in the tobacco industry in Virginia and Kentucky, this information to be used by the Wisconsin authorities in making wage awards in that industry. At the request of the Industrial Commission of North Dakota the bureau advised and assisted in making a study of the cost of living for a working woman in North Dakota. The informa-

tion thus secured was presented at hearings which were held to determine minimum-wage rates in the industries employing women in that State. A similar investigation was made by the bureau at the request of the Minimum Wage Commission of the District of Columbia. The information gained through this study was presented at the hearing held to determine a new wage ruling for women employed in stores in the District.

WOMEN IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The Federal Government employs more women in more varied occupations than does any other agency in the country, and it is inevitable that from time to time special problems should arise in relation to the employment of one or another group of its women employees. The Women's Bureau affords a consulting service for such situations, and in the past year has been called upon for investigations by three Government departments.

In June, 1921, the Treasury Department requested an investigation of the conditions of work for the women employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The work in this bureau is of many different types, some of it involving the use of complicated and uncommon machinery, and it was not possible for the Women's Bureau to retain the experts needed to make a detailed and scientific study of such working conditions. Instead, a more general survey of conditions was made, covering such subjects as lighting, ventilating, seating, and service facilities. A preliminary report was submitted to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the recommendations which were made were taken up with the chief of each section to which they applied. The result of these conferences was that a number of recommendations were put into effect immediately, and in making the final report it was possible to indicate many improved conditions.

At the request of the Post Office Department an investigation was made in September and October, 1921, of the wages and working conditions for women employees of the mail equipment shops. In securing the information for this investigation the plant was inspected, the processes on which the women were employed were analyzed, the rating records were studied, and the women employees were interviewed. A report with recommendations for changes was submitted to the Postmaster General.

In June, 1922, at the request of the Secretary of Labor, an investigation was made of the administration of the Government hotels. The circumstances which brought about this investigation showed that there was much unrest and dissatisfaction among the guests of the hotels, and that there was very little cooperation or understanding between the management and the guests. The Bureau of Efficiency cooperated with the Women's Bureau in making a study of the accounts of the hotels. The final report of the investigation will be submitted to the Secretary of Labor.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

So much emphasis has been laid, during the past year, on the accumulation of material for the State studies of wages, hours, and working conditions, that because of limitations in both appropriation and

personnel of the bureau, it has not been possible to make any extensive studies of special conditions affecting wage-earning women. Nevertheless, two special studies which had already been undertaken have been completed and one additional investigation has been made.

Home responsibilities of wage-earning women.

The report on the home responsibilities of wage-earning women which has been in preparation for some time is completed and nearly ready to go to press. This report contains most significant figures showing the importance of women as economic factors in the home, and the information thus made available should serve to clarify public opinion on the much-discussed subject of woman's need to work and the social significance of a living wage for her.

Women in the candy industry.

A study of the hours, wages, and working conditions of women in the candy industry in St. Louis and Chicago in 1920-21 has been completed and is now in press. This investigation was made in response to requests from interested organizations of women, and although it was made during a period of unsettled conditions in the industry, some of its findings are of great importance. The study included 31 factories in Chicago and 19 in St. Louis, employing respectively 2,070 and 632 women. In regard to hours, wages, and working conditions, candy manufacturing was on a generally higher plane in Chicago than it was in St. Louis. The Chicago establishments showed much shorter scheduled hours and much more lost time than did those in St. Louis, yet the women in Chicago received considerably higher wages. In general the great majority of the St. Louis women received earnings which could scarcely be termed a living wage, in view of the high cost of living which prevailed throughout 1920 and which had declined only slightly at the time of the investigation. Even in Chicago, where wages were higher, a number of women were inadequately paid. The median weekly earnings of the women in Chicago were \$14.65, and in St. Louis, \$11.95.

The new census.

Federal statistics regarding women are collected every 10 years in the general census population, and the schedules on which the returns are made are a rich mine of valuable information on this subject. Unfortunately the appropriations allotted for the census have not been large enough ordinarily to provide for the publication of special data on breadwinning women without curtailing other census publications. When it became apparent in 1921 that much of the illuminating material appearing on census schedules for breadwinning women was not going to be compiled and published, the Women's Bureau was requested by the National League of Women Voters to assemble and publish as much of this material as the bureau's funds would permit. Accordingly, with the consent of the Secretary of Commerce and the approval and cooperation of the Director of the Census, the bureau undertook to extract the data for a single city. It was obviously impossible for a bureau with so limited a staff and appropriation to attempt to get comprehensive figures for any special correlations affecting all women, so it was decided that the greatest contribution would be to make, for a limited

number of women, a detailed study of the information which was available on the schedules, but which had not been used in the tabulation for the census. The unit chosen for examination was the city of Passaic, N. J., where the population was not so large as to render the work of scrutinizing each schedule too expensive, yet where there were breadwinning women in numbers large enough to warrant statistical analysis.

The data secured from this study show the quality and extent of the information available for publication concerning the nation's breadwinning women and indicate the extreme importance of presenting this information so that its significance can be seen for all women included in the census enumeration. In addition to showing the actual information which can be secured from census schedules, this study had a secondary purpose, which was to demonstrate the availability of census data bearing upon family conditions surrounding breadwinning women as a guide to the sort of intensive surveys most needed. The information secured from the schedules showed a very large number of breadwinning mothers going out to work, although in their families were no adults who might with reason be regarded as caretakers of the children. It seemed important to discover if this situation as indicated by the census schedules presented an actual problem, and if so, to how great an extent the implications of the material on the schedules could be relied on as an index of matters requiring special attention.

Accordingly, the addresses of 1,000 women breadwinners who had small children were taken from the schedules, and were followed up by agents of the bureau. Over 500 women were found and identified as breadwinning mothers who had been enumerated in the census of 1920. The information which was secured from them showed that very inadequate provision was made during the hours in which the parents were away from home and the indications of the general census figures were fully substantiated by the more detailed findings.

RESEARCH.

Although the investigations conducted by the bureau form the most conspicuous part of its work, another very important function is that of continuous research in order that a fuller fund of information regarding conditions and practices relating to women in industry should be made available.

Requests are constantly being made for detailed information on special topics, the securing of which involves careful investigation and compilation of material from many different sources. The Conference on Unemployment called by the Secretary of Commerce in Washington in October, 1921, is one of the agencies to which the Women's Bureau has supplied special information relating to the employment of women in certain occupations. Special data regarding the operation and application of labor laws have also been much in demand, and have necessitated careful examination of labor legislation in the various States. Statistics from the Census, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and from other sources have been consulted frequently, in response to requests for general statistical information. Bulletin No. 16, which was issued in 1921, and which gives

the details of State labor laws for women, has been kept up to date through constant attention to the changes which are continually taking place in the laws passed, in their interpretation, or in the rulings of State commissions.

In connection with the report on the home responsibilities of women a large amount of research work was conducted in order to assemble all available material on this subject. In the final report are summarized the findings of 50 investigations as they applied to the subject of home responsibilities. This type of research, which provides a basis for special reports, is assuming a more important part in the work of the bureau as it seems increasingly necessary to combine in available form the large mass of material which pertains to the many subjects relating to women in industry.

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY.

If the information secured through investigations and research work is to be of any general use, it is important that a well considered plan should be followed to present such material in popular form so that its general application may be apparent, and so that its significance may be readily understood. In pursuance of such a plan the bureau during the past year has maintained close contact with organizations and persons who were interested in the problems of women in industry. The Director of the Women's Bureau has served on the industrial committees of a number of organizations and has cooperated in an advisory capacity with others.

One of the most significant movements of recent times in connection with women in industry has been the establishment of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry at Bryn Mawr College. This summer school was inaugurated to offer facilities for higher education to women workers in industry, and provides an eight weeks' course and scholarships of about \$200 each to 100 young women. The Director of the Women's Bureau has been in very close touch with this work since its inauguration, and is a member of the general administrative committee of the school.

In connection with the reports published by the bureau and the information gathered through research, effort is made to secure general circulation of the significant data through newspapers and magazines. Besides furnishing material to special writers who request it, articles and news releases have been prepared and published. This type of activity, however, has not been developed very greatly, as the appropriation of the bureau has not permitted the employment of a staff sufficient in size to undertake such work.

The exhibit material of the bureau has been increased in certain respects and has been very generally circulated through the country. The fifteen-panel exhibit illustrating, through pictures and sketches, standards for the employment of women in industry, which has been in use in the bureau for three years, will be retired from circulation as soon as other material can be prepared to replace it. It has been used extensively throughout the country, and seems to have filled a definite need for some pictorial and popular form of exhibit on women in industry. The film "When Women Work" has been in constant use and will be circulated again during the coming year. In all more than 90 organizations in 28 States and in Belgium,

Mexico, and Japan have used the film or exhibit or both. In many cases these organizations have shown the material at a number of different meetings, so the figures quoted do not show the full extent to which it has been used. In several States the extension departments of the State universities have cooperated with the bureau in circulating the film.

To accompany the film and exhibit, and for separate use, the bureau supplies posters and a small pamphlet illustrating the standards for the employment of women. It also has prepared and loaned a number of sets of large colored maps showing the labor legislation affecting women in industry in the various States, and of charts illustrating figures from the census showing the occupational status of women and figures from the Women's Bureau investigations showing prevailing wages and hours of work for women in certain industries and States.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the past year the bureau has published the following bulletins:

- No. 16. State Laws Affecting Working Women.
- No. 17. Women's Wages in Kansas.
- No. 18. Health Problems of Women in Industry.
- No. 19. Iowa Women in Industry.
- No. 20. Negro Women in Industry.
- No. 21. Women in Rhode Island Industries.
- No. 22. Women in Georgia Industries.

The following bulletins are in press:

- No. 23. The Family Status of Breadwinning Women.
- No. 24. Women in Maryland Industries.
- No. 25. Women in Candy Industry in Chicago and St. Louis.

The following bulletins are nearly ready to go to press:

- The Home Responsibilities of Wage-Earning Women.
- Women in Arkansas Industries.

Preliminary reports have been issued and final reports are now being prepared on the following subjects:

- Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions for Women in Industry in Kentucky.
- Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions for Women in Industry in South Carolina.
- Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions for Women in Industry in Alabama.

The results of the investigation of wages and hours for women in industry in Missouri are being tabulated.

THE PROGRESS OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

In considering the problems of women in industry and a program for the improvement of their conditions, no discussion would be complete which did not include the subject of legislative action, as the conditions for women in industry are more immediately affected by this than by any other one form of activity. During the past year attempts were made in a number of States to pass laws limiting hours or regulating wages for women, but they were almost universally unsuccessful and no new legislation except a

decrease from 60 to 55 hours a week and from 11 to 10 hours a day in some industries in South Carolina has been put upon the statute books. Interesting tendencies have developed, however, among the minimum-wage commissions, whose awards have so great an effect upon general standards in regard to women's wages as to make them of extreme significance to the work and the future plans of the bureau.

The readjustment of wages in all lines of work that took place after the peak of prices and wages in 1920, directed attention naturally to the part that the various State minimum-wage laws were playing in sustaining women's wages at a fixed level when the earnings of workers not similarly protected were quite generally being reduced. Two very opposite opinions at once developed as to the effect of minimum-wage awards and the course that these awards should follow. One group has held that as the cost of living was falling the wages set for women should be revised downward, and that minimum-wage laws were in many cases holding women's wages above the real minimum cost of living. Another group held that many of these so-called minimum wages were so far below the actual minimum cost of subsistence as to need revision upward rather than downward, and that even the more generous awards were compromises and in few cases had met the actual cost of living at the time they were set, so that they should either be revised or at least be left alone in the hope that falling prices would make them meet the real minimum cost.

The length of time necessary to make cost-of-living studies, for the deliberation of wage boards, and so forth, resulted in most of the new awards, which were the outgrowth of this agitation becoming effective in the first 6 months of 1922. One interesting phase of the situation was that no awards were made covering occupations or industries not already regulated. All the activity was directed toward having the awards in existence more nearly conform to present conditions. This resulted, as might have been foreseen when the conflicting views were considered, in a general leveling of wage awards. Such a peak award as the Washington State decree setting \$18 per week as the minimum wage in public housekeeping was reduced to \$14.50, but, on the other hand, minimum wages which had fallen far below the post-war cost of living were raised, as for instance the minimum of \$8.50 per week in retail stores in Massachusetts which was increased to \$14.50.

From July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922, seven States have had conferences for the purpose of changing minimum wage awards. This means that 70 per cent of the States whose minimum wage boards have power to set wage rates, have felt the need of revising rates set from one to seven years previously. Only in the District of Columbia did the conference refuse to change the minimum, a figure set in 1919. In North Dakota, California, and Washington wage awards were fixed at a lower rate than those set for the same industries or occupations in 1919 and 1920. In Kansas and Wisconsin rates were raised, and in Massachusetts two rates fixed in 1920 were decreased, and four rates set in 1918 or earlier were increased. To-day minimum wage rates for adult women in the several States which do not have rates established by law are grouped

almost wholly between \$11 and \$16.50 per week, whereas a year ago they ranged from several at \$7 and \$7.50 per week to one at \$18 and one at \$20 per week. The respective sides to the controversies have been strong enough to force the revision of outstanding rates, whether high or low, and minimum-wage boards and conferences seem to have had, as their first principle, a compromise between these two diametrically opposed viewpoints.

The question is immediately suggested as to how far this method of compromise is possible if the real purpose of the minimum-wage laws is to be carried out. In 9 of the 10 States the minimum wage set is supposed to represent the minimum cost of healthful living, and this fact is definitely stated in the basic law. In Massachusetts alone is this wage supposed to be modified by the financial ability of the industry to pay a certain wage. The tendency, however, seems to be to consider many factors besides the cost of living, such as wage rates in competing States, employers' statements that too high a rate will drive industry from the State, and so forth, and also to standardize minimum-wage awards within a State and from State to State, rather than to consider the cost of living in the State in question. This would appear to be a costly process for the workers, because a compromise rate below the cost of living in one State has a far-reaching effect in its influence on awards set in other States, as well as awards in other industries in the same State. A striking illustration of this is furnished by the action of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board in referring back to conference two rates of \$14.50 and \$14.75 per week with the request that they be brought more in conformity with the other awards recently approved by the commission, all but two of which were under \$14. That such compromises are so often made emphasizes the need for more complete wage and individual budget figures than are now available, and for a detailed study of the relationship between wages and the cost of production in industries where women are employed under minimum-wage rulings.

Although the actual changes in legislation have been very few, the past year has seen a greatly increased interest in the broader aspects of the subject, and a very searching examination of the fundamental theories underlying legislative protection of women.

The focus of interest has been on the question of whether legislative regulation of conditions of employment for women is protection or restriction, and whether those who come under such legislation are not the objects of discrimination rather than solicitude. It is the function of the Women's Bureau to formulate policies, and one of the policies which it has always advocated is legislative regulation as a method of standardizing working conditions for women. It would seem that this is one way in which satisfactory conditions can be assured, and that because women are comparatively new to the industrial world and not always in a position to secure certain minimum conditions for themselves is no reason why, in the name of equality for men and women, they should be condemned to work under conditions which are a menace both to themselves and to the race.

The issue of equality between men and women is one which is open to many interpretations, perhaps the most dangerous of which would

guarantee to women the right to work under equally unsatisfactory conditions as men while not insuring that they will have an opportunity for as good conditions as men have been able to secure for themselves. For this reason a Federal amendment, for which there has been much agitation during the past year, to guarantee "equality" for men and women, seems to carry most dangerous possibilities. There are many civil and legal matters in which women undoubtedly do not receive equitable treatment under the law and which should be altered without delay, but there are also many other fields in which special protection is given them which it would be a very serious matter to jeopardize. An amendment to the Federal Constitution removing all civil, legal, and political inequalities and disabilities for women would be so far-reaching in its effect, would be so uncertain in its operation, and would involve such endless litigation that it can not seem to be practicable for any purpose and is certainly fraught with great danger for women in industry. The legislative background of protection for women in industry has been built up little by little with infinite care and attention to the details of precedent and experience. It would be most disastrous to weaken this protection by anything so wholesale and indiscriminate in its methods as a blanket amendment affecting "inequalities and disabilities" of women.

THE COMING YEAR.

For the coming year the Women's Bureau is faced with the need for two distinct types of information. The fact that almost every State will have a legislative session during the winter has brought many demands for special information from groups who want a foundation of facts upon which they can base their programs. Indeed, so many requests for State surveys have been made that it has been impossible to grant them all. Two surveys in important industrial States are to be undertaken within a short time and it may be possible to inaugurate others at a later date, but already it has been necessary to refuse requests for surveys in four States.

The importance of the basic information on wages and hours which is furnished by these investigations is well recognized, but it does not seem advisable to continue such studies to the elimination of the collection of other equally important material. There are other urgent problems to be studied which should take prominent place in the plans of the bureau. One of the most conspicuous of these questions which are arousing so much interest and concern at the present time is the effect of minimum-wage legislation on the earnings and opportunities of women and on the financial condition of the industries to which such legislation applies. The relation between hours and output, the effect of short or long hours on absenteeism and accidents, are also subjects of no small moment in the present day of increasing legislation regulating hours, and of keener industrial competition. Such subjects require expert and intensive study, but definite information about them will be of immense importance to the industries of the country as well as to the women who are employed in those industries. The bureau has already studied certain aspects of these questions in a very slight way. It is hoped

that during the coming year it will be possible to devote considerably more time to this type of investigation in order that the necessary information may be made available.

To the student of industrial conditions, hardly less important than the problems just discussed, are the findings of the census of 1920 in regard to the industrial distribution of wage-earning women and the changes which have taken place since 1910. As the census figures for 1920 become available it is clearly important for the Women's Bureau to study and interpret these figures so that their significance may be easily apparent. An intensive study of a limited number of census schedules has shown that they are a rich fund of information and that a more detailed study and analysis of their returns along the lines particularly pertaining to the subjects in which the bureau is interested will lead to most significant results.

In addition to the studies outlined above it is planned to extend the educational and exhibit work done by the bureau. A new exhibit is now in preparation, and it is hoped that additional graphic material, illustrating in popular form the standards and policies advocated by the bureau, can be prepared and made available for the use of the many agencies which are constantly requesting such material.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to be able to state that for the coming fiscal year the bureau has been granted an appropriation of \$100,000, which is an increase of \$25,000 over the sum granted for the past year. Even with this increase the appropriation is by no means commensurate with the field of work, but it will permit certain enlargements of the scope of activities.

The proviso attached to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1921 which limited salaries to \$1,800, except for three at \$2,000, has also been made less restrictive by the provision for additional positions of three at \$2,200, one at \$2,500, and one at \$3,000. This provision permits a more satisfactory allocation of salaries for certain positions than was possible under the original proviso, but it does not remove the restriction, and until this is done, or until all salaries and positions are allocated in a more satisfactory way by reclassification, it will not be possible to secure the fullest efficiency and most satisfactory results from the salary expenditures of the bureau.

MARY ANDERSON,
Director.

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.



PUBLICATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU.

BULLETINS.

- No. 1. Proposed Employment of Women During the War in the Industries of Niagara Falls, N. Y. 16 pp. 1918.
 - No. 2. Labor Laws for Women in Industry in Indiana. 29 pp. 1918.
 - No. 3. Standards for the Employment of Women in Industry. 7 pp. 1919.
 - No. 4. Wages of Candy Makers in Philadelphia in 1919. 46 pp. 1919.
 - No. 5. The Eight-Hour Day in Federal and State Legislation. 19 pp. 1919.
 - No. 6. The Employment of Women in Hazardous Industries in the United States. 8 pp. 1919.
 - No. 7. Night-Work Laws in the United States. 4 pp. 1919.
 - No. 8. Women in the Government Service. 37 pp. 1920.
 - No. 9. Home Work in Bridgeport, Connecticut. 35 pp. 1920.
 - No. 10. Hours and Conditions of Work for Women in Industry in Virginia. 32 pp. 1920.
 - No. 11. Women Street Car Conductors and Ticket Agents. 90 pp. 1920.
 - No. 12. The New Position of Women in American Industry. 158 pp. 1920.
 - No. 13. Industrial Opportunities and Training for Women and Girls. 48 pp. 1920.
 - No. 14. A Physiological Basis for the Shorter Working Day for Women. 20 pp. 1921.
 - No. 15. Some Effects of Legislation Limiting Hours of Work for Women. 26 pp. 1921.
 - No. 16. State Laws Affecting Working Women. 51 pp. 1920.
 - No. 17. Women's Wages in Kansas. 1920. 104 pp. 1921.
 - No. 18. Health Problems of Women in Industry. 11 pp. 1921.
 - No. 19. Iowa Women in Industry. 73 pp. 1922.
 - No. 20. Negro Women in Industry. 65 pp. 1922.
 - No. 21. Women in Rhode Island Industries. 73 pp. 1922.
 - No. 22. Women in Georgia Industries. 89 pp. 1922.
 - No. 23. The Family Status of Breadwinning Women. 49 pp. 1922.
 - No. 24. Women in Maryland Industries. (In press.)
 - No. 25. Women in the Candy Industry in Chicago and St. Louis. (In press.)
- First Annual Report of the Director. (Out of print.)
Second Annual Report of the Director.
Third Annual Report of the Director.

CHARTS.¹

- I. Eight-hour and eight-and-a-half-hour laws for women workers.
- II. Nine-hour laws for women workers.
- III. Ten-hour laws for women workers.
- IV. Ten-and-a-quarter-hour, ten-and-a-half-hour, eleven-hour, and twelve-hour laws for women workers.
- V. Weekly hour laws for women workers.
- VI. Laws providing for a day of rest, one shorter workday, time for meals and rest periods for women workers.
- VII. Nightwork laws for women workers.
- VIII. Home-work laws for women.
- IX. Minimum wage legislation in the United States. 3 sections.
- X. Mothers' pension laws in the United States. 4 sections.

¹ Separate charts out of print. Revised and published in pamphlet form in Bulletin No. 16.